

## ELECTRICAL GENERATION 1960

Continued healthy progress in the development of Canada's water-power resources is reflected in Resources Minister Walter Dinsdale's annual statement of the progress in electrical generation in Canada in 1960. The installed capacity of hydro-electric plants in Canada increased by 1,741,820 horse-power during 1960, bringing the all-time total figure to 26,372,444 horse-power. This year's new installations were down about 35 per cent from the 1959 record of over 2.5 million h.p. of new generating capacity.

### THERMAL PLANTS

The Minister points out that there is a growing tendency towards increased thermal-electric generation in Canada. This, he feels, indicates not only a stage of hydraulic development where available undeveloped sites are more remote from established demand areas but also the benefits of resource conservation that may be derived through the operation of an integrated power system supplied by both hydro-electric and thermal-electric plants.

The statement also refers to the plans for the development of storage in the Columbia River basin by means of three dams, to be located on the Columbia and Kootenay systems. These projects will control approximately 20,000,000 acre-feet of usable storage. A treaty between Canada and the United States now being negotiated and subject to ratification by both governments will result in Canada receiving half the power benefits in the United States from the regulation of 15.5 million acre-feet of this storage and half 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 total approximately 1,300,000 kw. of dependable capacity and approximately 6,750,000,000 kilowatt-hours of annual energy.

### QUEBEC, MANITOBA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Quebec's current development programme gave the province an addition of 1,176,500 horse-power of new capacity, a figure that represents more than 67 per cent of the net total capacity installed in Canada during the year. Manitoba and British Columbia were second and third respectively in the amounts of new capacity installed during the year, each contributing slightly more than 200,000 horse-power.

New thermal-electric developments or extensions to existing installations were under construction in each of the ten provinces and in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. The greatest increase in thermal-electric capacity during the year was in Ontario, where development of the principal hydro-electric sites adjacent to present load centres has been largely completed.

The construction of main transmission lines, distribution lines and substation capacity also proceeded vigorously during the year.

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## ADULT EDUCATION

About one adult in 25 in Canada took part in an adult-education class or course during the nine months up to June 1960, according to a recent survey of participants by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The survey was based on the labour force sample of one per cent of the population 14 years of age and over, and excluded those attending school full-time, members of the armed services, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, and inmates of institutions.

More men than women took adult education courses, nearly 60 per cent of those reporting being male as compared with about 50 per cent in the total sample. The median age for all reporting courses was 31 years, compared with 37 years for the total sample. About two-thirds of those taking courses were married, approximately the same proportion as in the total sample.

The educational level of participants was decidedly higher than that of the total sample, with more than 45 per cent reporting complete secondary schooling or university education, compared with about 21 per cent for all those 14 years of age and over. About one person in 11 reported two or more courses taken during the period. A typical participant in an adult education course was male, married, about 31 years of age, and had at least completed secondary schooling.

### SPONSORSHIP OF COURSES

Publicly-supported night schools, academic and vocational, sponsored more than 26 per cent of the courses reported, and other courses operated under government departments and agencies accounted for about 11 per cent. Universities and colleges were responsible for nearly 15 per cent. Private schools, academic and vocational, provided more than 18 per cent, and private organizations, associations and agencies, including employers, churches, women's groups, professional associations, and many others, operated the remaining 29 per cent. The sponsorship of all courses reported were almost equally divided between public (including universities) and private agencies.

Vocational courses represented about 42 per cent of those taken and were almost equally divided between business and trade or technical subjects. Courses in subjects leading to a university degree or high-school diploma accounted for about 14 per cent. The remainder of the courses were in general and cultural subjects, such as languages, current affairs, art, drama, music, and were not taken for