

Teis water-power station on the Ketahun River in Sumatra. This station, which has a capacity of 1,480 kilowatts was originally built to supply power to the Government gold and silver mines at Tambang Sawah, but during 1928 it was decided to close these mines. The Teis station will shortly be used to supply power for lighting and industrial purposes to Tjoeroep, Kepahiang, and Bencoolen. A report of the Bureau of Water Power and Electricity at the end of 1929 mentions that a further extension of the Teis station is planned.

The principal private water-power stations are two plants owned by the N. I. Portland Cement Mij. near Padang, with respective capacities of 1,800 kilowatts and 1,200 kilowatts, and the station of the Handelsvereniging "Amsterdam," near Medan, which has a capacity of 2,520 kilowatts. Two mining companies, the Redjang Lebong Mining Co. and the Simau Mining Co. have water-power plants with a total capacity of over 2,600 kilowatts, also located in southern Sumatra.

During the last 10 years various schemes have been advanced for the utilization of the potential water power of the Outer Possessions for electrochemical industries. Over 500,000 theoretical horsepower has been definitely located on the islands of Sumatra, Borneo, and Celebes in connection with these schemes, but lack of financial support has caused the abandonment of most of them. It is said that the raw materials necessary for the manufacture of calcium carbides and other chemicals are to be found in abundant quantities in these islands.

STEAM-POWER DEVELOPMENTS

A greater proportion of the total output of Government power stations is developed by steam than is the case with either the public-utility companies or private concerns. During 1928 over 90 per cent of the output of the Government plants was derived from steam, as compared with 60 per cent of the output of the public-utility companies, the balance being Diesel powered. No figures are available concerning the prime movers used by private companies, but it is believed that they use more water power and oil as fuel than they do steam.

The most important steam-power stations in the Netherland East Indies, with their capacities, are given below:

STEAM-POWER STATIONS, NETHERLAND EAST INDIES, 1928

Location	Owner	Use	Capacity in kilowatts
Java:			
Batavia.....	N. I. G. M.....	Public service.....	7,900
Surabaya.....	A. N. I. E. M.....	do.....	16,800
Tjepoe.....	B. P. M.....	Oil company.....	1,600
Sumatra:			
Medan.....	N. I. G. M.....	Public service.....	2,500
Palembang.....	do.....	do.....	2,500
Taajeh.....	Government.....	Coal mines.....	6,100
Tandjoeng.....	do.....	do.....	2,500
Padang.....	do.....	Public service.....	2,000
Borneo:			
Poeoe Laeot.....	do.....	Coal mines.....	3,000
Balikpapan.....	B. P. M.....	Oil company.....	6,000
Beraoe.....	S. P. M.....	Coal company.....	1,700
Celebes: Makassar.....	N. I. G. M.....	Public service.....	2,500
Banka: Mantoeng.....	Government.....	Tin mines.....	12,000