

power originating in this territory at the head of the lakes, will fan out like a creeping barrage through the development of 'middle-ground' power sites, linking up with Manitoba on the west and the northern Ontario properties to the east.

Developments and acquisitions associated with the present post-war construction program have already more than doubled the Commission's power resources in the Thunder Bay area. At the end of the War the Commission was operating only two generating stations in this district. These were the Cameron Falls and Alexander stations on the Nipigon River, with a total installed capacity of approximately 148,000 h.p. In October, 1948, a 53,000 h.p. development at Aguasabon on the north shore of Lake Superior about 150 miles east of Port Arthur was brought into service and tied in with Cameron Falls and Alexander. Early in 1949, the Commission acquired the system of the Kaministiquia Power Company, which was furnishing some 37,000 h.p. to the city of Fort William and neighbouring rural districts from its generating station at Kakabeka Falls. In June, 1950, the 80,000 h.p. Pine Portage development, designed for an ultimate capacity of 160,000 h.p., was brought into operation. Pine Portage is located on the Nipigon River above Cameron Falls and Alexander stations and will benefit with them from the splendid water storage afforded by Lake Nipigon. Through this large body of water, 10,000,000 acre-feet in extent, there is almost perfect regulation of flow, not only from the surrounding watershed but also from the Ogoki diversion, which will be remembered as a wartime achievement of the Commission, diverting southward into the Great Lakes system a river whose natural course linked it with the Albany River flowing northward into James Bay.

With the new power at its disposal, the Commission has been able to contemplate important extensions of its system not only in the Thunder Bay area proper but also in adjacent districts to the west.

Situated near Atikokan in the Rainy River district are the Steep Rock iron mines. In 1950, the Commission was in a position not only to serve this important industry with more power from its Nipigon River stations over a 115,000-volt transmission line built from Port Arthur some years ago, but also to undertake a further extension to the town of Dryden. According to plans, this extension, picking up consumers en route, would tie in with the circuits stemming from the Commission's Ear Falls station, which serves the towns of Dryden and Sioux Lookout as well as some 13 gold mines in the Patricia-Red Lake district. The capacity of Ear Falls was brought up to 25,000 h.p. by the addition of a 7,500 h.p. unit in 1948. Several other potential power sites on the English River are under investigation (August, 1950) and are estimated to have a combined capacity of about 248,000 h.p.

Power Supply.—While some of the framework for frequency standardization in the north has been laid, the vision is somewhat futuristic and planning has to be carefully attuned to development and economic expansion in that section of the Province. In southern Ontario standardization is an imperative need and, from the power-supply point of view as well as from the consumer change-over angle, it is being carried out with all possible dispatch.

From the 480,000 h.p. development at Des Joachims, two 230,000-volt transmission lines carry 60-cycle power to focal points such as Kipling, near Toronto, Burlington near Hamilton and Westminster near London, whence distribution is made to the areas where the change-over is proceeding. Through frequency-changer stations at Scarborough and Westminster some of this power can be made