

will go into service in 1964 at that site and a third in 1965; provision is being made for the addition of a fourth unit. Engineering studies of potential sites on the lower Nelson River were continued during the year. Extensions to small thermal plants at Bakers Narrows and Norway House were under way in 1963.

Prior to 1963, Saskatchewan's total hydro-electric turbine capacity of approximately 142,000 hp. was used solely to service mining operations in the northern part of the province; in 1963, for the first time, hydro-electric power generated in the province was fed into the Saskatchewan Power Corporation's system serving the southern areas. This power was generated by four 46,000-hp. turbines brought into service at Squaw Rapids on the Saskatchewan River. Two units will be added in 1964 to bring the capacity to 276,000 hp. and there is provision in the powerhouse for another two units. At the South Saskatchewan Project near Outlook, the Corporation will install two 84,000-hp. units in 1967 and an 84,000-hp. unit in 1969. In the thermal field, the province's total installed capacity decreased by 59,700 kw. with the closing down of thermal stations at Moose Jaw and Prince Albert. There are no firm reports of thermal additions for 1964 or the years immediately following.

In Alberta, Calgary Power Ltd. continued construction at the Big Bend site on the Brazeau River where the first generating unit, with a 210,000-hp. turbine, will be ready for operation late in 1964. A pump-turbine unit rated at 11,000 hp. will be incorporated in the reservoir outlet works at Big Bend. Capacity of the Company's Wabamun thermal plant will be almost doubled in 1967 when a 225,000-kw. turbo-generator is placed on line. The City of Edmonton reported the commissioning of a 75,000-kw. thermal unit in 1963, and approved installation of a tenth and final unit at the Edmonton plant. In the Battle River thermal plant of Canadian Utilities Limited, installation of the second 32,000-kw. unit is proceeding on schedule, with in-service date expected in 1964.

**British Columbia.**—In 1963, British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority construction crews at the Portage Mountain damsite diverted the Peace River through three 48-foot diameter tunnels, setting the stage for construction of the main dam. First power from Portage Mountain will become available in 1968 and the entire development, comprising 2,300,000 kw., is expected to be operational by 1979.

Negotiations aimed at clarifying and adjusting arrangements proposed earlier with respect to the Columbia River Treaty were carried on between Canada and the United States during 1963. The Treaty, signed on behalf of the two countries in 1961, provides that Canada would receive one half of the power benefits accruing to the United States from regulation of 15,500,000 acre-feet of water stored in Canada behind the proposed Duncan Lake, High Arrow and Mica Dams on the Columbia River. In addition, Canada would receive one half of the estimated flood damage prevented in the United States through

