

**Quebec.**—In 1966, Quebec's extensive program of power-plant construction added 404,040 kw. of new capacity to the province's already considerable total of almost 11,000,000 kw. The new capacity is all hydro-electric. A total of 562,870 kw. of new capacity is scheduled for 1967, 300,000 kw. of which will be thermal and 262,870 kw. hydro. On the basis of present scheduling, nearly 5,000,000 kw. of new capacity, most of it hydro, should come into service in Quebec during the years 1968-74.

One of North America's most spectacular engineering projects, the harnessing of the power potential of the Manicouagan and Outardes Rivers, went ahead on schedule during 1966. The project involves the construction of seven hydro plants on the two rivers and the installation of additional capacity at an existing station. The total amount of new generating capacity to be made available by the Manicouagan-Outardes project will be in excess of 5,500,000 kw. Manic 2, eleven miles from the mouth of the Manicouagan River, went into operation in 1965 with 635,000 kw. of generating capacity in five units; two more units were installed in 1966, increasing the plant generating capacity to 888,300 kw. A final unit is scheduled for installation in 1967. Manic 1 went into service in 1966 with two units, each rated at 61,470 kw.; a third unit will complete the development in 1967. The largest development in the Manicouagan-Outardes hydro complex is Manic 5, designed for a total generating capacity of 1,344,000 kw. in eight units. When completed, the buttressed, multi-arch dam at Manic 5 will be over 4,000 feet long and 703 feet high at the highest point above bedrock and will be one of the highest and most massive dams of its kind in the world. First power is expected in 1970 and completion of the plant in 1972. Last of the new Manicouagan plants to come into service in the current program will be Manic 3, with a total generating capacity of 1,120,000 kw. in seven units; initial service is scheduled for 1972 and completion of the plant for 1974.

On the Outardes River, power at Outardes 4 will be generated by four 158,000-kw. units, the first three of which will be in service in 1968 and the fourth in 1970. The dam at Outardes 4 will create a reservoir with a surface area of more than 250 sq. miles. The underground powerhouse planned for Outardes 3 will house four 189,000-kw. units; three are scheduled for initial operation in 1968 and the fourth in 1969. The Outardes 2 plant, adjacent to the existing Outardes Falls station, is scheduled to go into service in 1970 with a total capacity of 447,000 kw. in three units.

Elsewhere in the province, Quebec Hydro is developing two sites on the Quinze Rapids reach of the Upper Ottawa River to supply power to the rapidly developing north-western region. The Rapides des Îles plant is designed for four 37,250-kw. units; one unit was installed in 1966 and two are scheduled for 1967, with development of the fourth dependent upon the magnitude of local power demands. The First Falls plant is designed for 120,000 kw. in four units, one to be installed each year from 1968 to 1970 and the fourth at a later unscheduled date.

The capacity of Quebec's first large thermal station, the Tracy plant near Sorel, will be increased in 1967 by the addition of two 150,000-kw. units, bringing the station capacity to 600,000 kw.

Construction of Quebec's first nuclear generating plant rated at 250,000 kw., began in 1966. The Gently nuclear station, being built by Atomic Energy of Canada in co-operation with Quebec Hydro, is located at Pointe aux Roches on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River and is scheduled for completion in 1971.

**Ontario.**—In 1966, Ontario's electric generating capacity was increased by 818,640 kw.; 783,900 kw. will be brought into operation in 1967 and another 5,760,000 kw. is planned or under construction for service in later years. Most of the new capacity is thermal-electric.

During 1966, the power development program of The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario involved construction on five hydro-electric stations, six conventional thermal stations and two nuclear-electric plants. The Commission's Kipling hydro station on the Mattagami River began operation in 1966 with a generating capacity of 125,400 kw. At the Mountain Chute hydro site on the Madawaska River, two units,