

The Great Lakes Power Company completed the construction of its two-unit 20,000-h.p. development at Scott Falls on the Michipicoten River. Good progress was made on the Company's McPhail Falls project, a few miles upstream on the same river, and operation of the two-unit 15,000-h.p. plant was planned for late 1954.

Prairie Provinces.*—No new hydro-electric units were brought into operation in Manitoba in 1953, but the Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board continued construction on its McArthur Falls development of 80,000 h.p. on the Winnipeg River. Four units each of 10,000 h.p. are scheduled for operation by December 1954 and plant completion in 1955. In connection with the Laurie River development of Sherritt-Gordon Mines Limited, a control and diversion dam was completed on the Loon River; surveys for a new development were made at a site about seven miles above the present plant.

In Alberta, Calgary Power Limited had under installation a third unit rated at 33,000 h.p. in its Ghost plant on the Bow River, which will bring plant capacity to 69,000 h.p. by June 1954. Construction was proceeding on the Bearpaw development, on the Bow River near Calgary, consisting of one unit of 22,000 h.p. for operation in late 1954 or early 1955. In connection with the Spray River development, two pump stations were being installed to raise water from Goat Creek into the Spray canal, thus substantially increasing the power output of the Spray and Rundle plants.

British Columbia.†—The British Columbia Power Commission completed the installation of the final two units, each of 28,000 h.p., in the John Hart development on Campbell River, Vancouver Island, bringing total capacity to 168,000 h.p. To provide additional storage for this development, surveys and drilling were carried out at Buttle Lake for a dam to be built in 1954. The redevelopment of the dismantled Puntledge River plant was undertaken and a single unit of 35,000 h.p. driving a 30,000-kva. generator was being installed, with initial operation probably late in 1954. Contracts were awarded and work commenced on a development on the Spillimacheen River to consist of three units with a total capacity of 5,500 h.p. for 1955 operation. The Whatshan plant of 33,000 h.p. was badly damaged by two landslides during August and was not restored to full operation by the end of 1953.

The British Columbia Electric Company Limited continued construction towards the installation of a fourth unit of 62,000 h.p. in its Bridge River plant for 1954 operation. The raising of the La Joie storage dam to provide increased reservoir capacity was also continued. Surveys were made covering a proposed development on Seton Creek to further utilize the water diverted through the Bridge River plant; active construction will begin in 1954 and it is planned to have the single unit of 58,000 h.p. driving a 42,000-kva. generator in operation in 1956. A 4,860-h.p. turbine, which served a few years ago in a temporary capacity at Bridge River, was re-installed in the Jordan River No. 1 plant, bringing the capacity to 38,985 h.p.

* The City of Winnipeg had under installation a 25,000-kw. steam-electric unit for 1954 operation. The Saskatchewan Power Corporation completed a 20,000-kw. single-unit addition to its steam plant at Estevan, and started, for 1954 operation, the installation of a 25,000-kw. unit in the Saskatoon plant. A 4,300-kw. gas-engine generator set was installed at Unity. Additions to thermal capacity in Alberta include a steam-turbo generator of 30,000 kw. by the City of Medicine Hat in collaboration with Calgary Power Limited; City of Edmonton, a gas-fired steam-turbo generator, 30,000 kw.; City of Lethbridge, 5,000-kw. steam unit; and Canadian Utilities Limited at Grande Prairie, diesel unit of 1,200 kw.

† The Northern British Columbia Power Company Limited installed a diesel unit of 2,750 h.p. as auxiliary to its hydro-electric installations. The Powell River Company Limited added a 13,125-kw. steam turbo-generator to supply additional power to its mill at Stillwater.