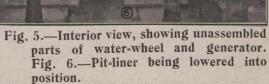
rock-crushing, concrete and mixing plant is located considerably to the north of the power house.

Of the views illustrating the interior of the power

been completed as far as the foundations. Concrete is being placed by means of tremie pipes.

The following table illustrates the progress which





house, Fig. 5 illustrates the general method of erection and the location of the wheel-pits, which are shown in various stages. The cover plate of a water-wheel, shown in the background, has a diameter of 20 ft., and weighs about 60 tons. Portions of the spiders which are to support the field coils of the generators are also shown near the western wall. In the foreground are some of the guide vanes of the water-wheels. Fig. 6 shows one of the pit-liners being lowered into a wheel-pit, while Fig. 7 illustrates the speed ring of one of the wheels. Fig. 8 shows one of the cover plates which rests immediately over the water-wheel, with a shaft 27 in. in diameter projecting through the shaft chamber shown. Upon this shaft is mounted the generator, supported by a thrust-bearing. Each generator is 37 ft. in diameter.

The transformer house, which is about 800 ft. distance from the present north end of the power house, has

has been made upon the work and the stage of construction on May 1st, 1914:

11011 011 11111 11111 11111	Aug. 23,	Dec. 1	, May I,
	1913.		1914.
Rock excavation	. 21%		58%
Earth excavation other than			
stripping and trench work	43%	60%	73%
Earth excavation in trenches	S		
and ditches, and stripping	g		
seats of banks	. 36%	84%	Complete
Transporting and placing exca	-		
vated rock		28%	62%
Stone protection		. 3%	5%
Transporting and placing exca			
vated earth		63%	77%
Concrete in power house sub			
structure	. 16%	26%	69%

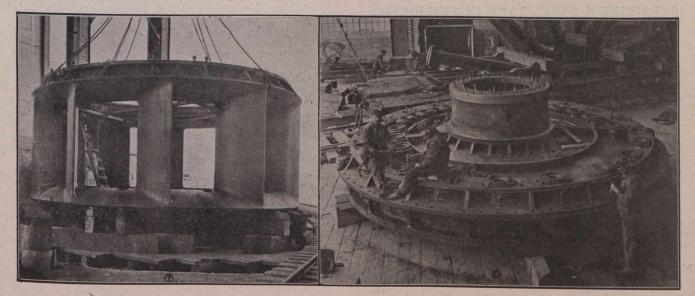


Fig. 7.—Speed-ring of one of the twelve 10,800-h.p. water-wheels (of the single-runner, vertical shaft type).

Fig. 8.—Assembling a waterwheel cover-plate.