

In the field of electrical distribution, The Manitoba Power Commission, which is the sole distributor of power in the Province outside of the city of Winnipeg, extended its transmission network during 1955 and 1956 by 336 circuit miles of main line and 513 miles of rural line. The inter-connection of the electrical systems of southern Manitoba and northwestern Ontario was effected in 1956 to permit the transfer of power between the two systems.

In *Saskatchewan*, the Churchill River Power Company is considering the extension of its Island Falls hydro-electric plant on the Churchill River by the addition of a 19,000-h.p. turbine to act as a stand-by unit. The Saskatchewan Power Corporation, whose transmission network covers a large part of the southern portion of the Province depends exclusively on thermal engines for power production. In 1955 a new station, consisting of two gas-engine generating units at 3,000 kw. each, was built at Kindersley to replace the steam plant at Battleford; a similar unit added in 1956 brought the total plant capacity to 9,000 kw. At the Corporation's Swift Current plant, a gas-engine generating unit of 3,000 kw. was installed in 1955 and a 6,000-kw. unit in 1956; an additional 3,000-kw. unit will be installed in 1957. At the Saskatoon steam plant, a 33,000-kw. unit was added in 1956 and a 30,000-kw. unit will be added to the Estevan plant in 1957. Main transmission line extensions included the completion of 516 miles of line in 1955 and 1956 and service was extended to an additional 16,000 farms.

In *Alberta*, Calgary Power Limited continued the expansion of several of its hydro-electric developments in the Bow River basin during 1955 and 1956. Additional units were installed in existing plants including an 18,400-h.p. turbine driving a 15,000 kva. generator at the Pocaterra plant and a 6,900-h.p. turbine at the Interlake plant. The installation of an additional 23,000-h.p. unit at the Cascades plant neared completion and investigations continued towards doubling the combined capacity of 85,000 h.p. at the Spray and Rundle plants. Possible developments on the Brazeau River and on the North Saskatchewan River received preliminary investigation. In the field of thermal development, the Company completed the installation of the initial 66,000-kw. steam turbine at its Wabamun plant, a second similar unit to be added for operation in 1958 and a third unit of 150,000 kw. for operation in 1960. Extension to the Company's transmission facilities included 176 circuit miles of 132-kv. line, 65 circuit miles at 66 kv. and, 532 circuit miles at 22 kv.

Northland Utilities Limited completed in 1955 the installation of a Kaplan turbine of 1,000 h.p. to increase the capacity of its Astoria River plant near Jasper to 1,800 h.p. A 3,000-kw. unit is to be added in 1957 to its Fairview steam turbine plant which is operated jointly with Canadian Utilities Limited. In 1955, Canadian Utilities Limited installed a new 2,500-kw. gas engine in its Grand Prairie plant and an additional 500-kw. diesel unit at Fort St. John. Elsewhere, the Company completed in 1956 the construction of an initial unit of 30,000 kw. in its new Forestburg plant and has in active prospect the addition of a 32,000-kw. thermal unit for 1961 operation in its Battle River plant. The Company increased its transmission facilities in 1955 by 30 miles of 138-kv. line, 70 miles of 69-kv. line, 62 miles of 23-kv. line, and 1,220 miles of rural distribution line. Extensions during 1956 included 10 miles of 6.9-12-kv. line, 78 miles of 22-kv. line, 53 miles of 66-kv. line and 48 miles of 138-kv. line. A number of cities in Alberta are expanding their thermal plant facilities. Medicine Hat is planning the addition of a steam generating unit of 10,000 or 20,000 kw. for 1959 operation, Lethbridge is adding a 10,000-kw. gas turbine for 1957 operation and Edmonton is planning the addition of two 30,000-kw. gas turbines for operation in 1957 and 1958.

British Columbia.—The British Columbia Power Commission was very active in hydro-electric development particularly on Vancouver Island. During 1955, the re-development of the Puntledge River near Courtney was completed with the installation