

**Prairie Provinces.**—In Manitoba, the Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board continued the construction of the first-stage development of the Grand Rapid project on the Nelson River which will consist of five units of 42,000 h.p. each under a 50-foot head. Operation of two units is expected by mid-1960, and the remaining three in 1961. The power will be supplied to the mining development of the International Nickel Company at Moak, Mystery and Thompson Lakes. The Sherritt-Gordon Mines Limited completed in 1957 the development of a second 7,000-h.p. hydro-electric plant in one unit on the Laurie River.

In addition to hydro-electric activities, the Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board completed in 1958 the construction of its Brandon steam plant, increasing capacity to 132,000 kw. in four units. Work continued on the Selkirk steam plant which will contain two units each rated at 66,000 kw., one of which is scheduled for operation late in 1959 and the second by mid-1960. The diesel generating plant at The Pas was purchased on Dec. 1, 1958, by the Manitoba Power Commission and an immediate extension was begun to increase plant capacity to 3,150 kw. from the existing 1,825 kw. The new plant is expected to be in operation by the end of 1958. The Department of National Defence added a 1,136-kw. generator unit to its diesel plant at Churchill.

In Saskatchewan, the Churchill River Power Company continued construction at its Island Falls development for the addition of a 19,000-h.p. unit in 1959 which will raise the total plant capacity to 125,500 h.p. The Saskatchewan Power Corporation, whose transmission network covers a large part of the southern portion of the province, depends exclusively on thermal-electric stations for power production. Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Saskatchewan was reached in July 1958 authorizing the construction of the multi-purpose South Saskatchewan River project. Included in this project is a proposed installation of about 200,000 h.p. of hydro-electric capacity and facilities to irrigate about 500,000 acres of land. During the year, rural electric service was extended to an additional 5,000 farms making a total of about 51,500 electrified farms in the province. During 1957, the Corporation increased its thermal plant capacity by the addition of a 30,000-kw. unit at its Estevan plant, an 8,000-kw. unit at its Kindersley plant and a 3,000-kw. unit at its Swift Current plant. During 1958, the capacity of the Queen Elizabeth plant at Saskatoon was increased by 66,000 kw. and the Kindersley plant by the installation of two gas turbine units, each with a maximum rating of 10,000 kw.

In Alberta, Calgary Power Limited added to its Cascades development, late in 1957 a second 23,000-h.p. unit under a head of 320 feet. The construction of extensions to its Spray and Rundle plants of approximately 62,000 h.p. and 40,000 h.p., respectively, was suspended as a result of an unexpected decline in the rate of growth of the Company's load curve. The revised schedule calls for the additional units to commence service in October 1960. In thermal power development, the Company added another 66,000 kw. to its Wabamun plant. In 1957 a 1,250-kw. unit was added by Northland Utilities at its thermal-electric plant at Jasper. At the Fairview plant, operated jointly with Canadian Utilities Limited, a new 3,000-kw. gas engine generator unit was brought into operation.

Early in 1958, Canadian Utilities Limited placed in operation a new single-unit 10,000-kw. thermal plant at Sturgeon Lake and had in active prospect the addition of a 32,000-kw. thermal unit at its Battle River plant to commence operation in 1961. The City of Edmonton brought into service a new 10,000-kw. unit at its municipally owned plant and the City of Lethbridge added to its municipally owned plant a gas turbine generating unit with a capacity of 10,000 kw.

**British Columbia.**—Hydro-electric construction was active in British Columbia where a total of 607,500 h.p. of new capacity was installed during 1957 and 189,700 h.p. during 1958. The latter figure allowed for the dismantling of 2,300 h.p. of capacity.