The Alberta Power Commission reports that 39,812 farms in Alberta were receiving electric service on 30 September 1957, and estimates that a total of about 40,000 farms will have been connected by the end of the year. Of this total, Calgary Power Limited serves about 29,000, Canadian Utilities Limited about 9,340, Northland Utilities Limited about 1,400, the City of Edmonton 142, and the East Kootenay Power Company Limited 117 in the extreme southwestern part of the province. During 1957 about 3,200 of these farms received their initial electric service.

Saskatchewan

The Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company has commenced construction of an additional 19,000-hp. stand-by unit for the Churchill River Power Company plant at Island Falls. The cofferdam has been completed and the construction of the unit will be started in 1958 with a view to its operation early in 1959.

The Saskatchewan Power Corporation, whose transmission network covers a large part of the southern portion of the province, at present depends exclusively on thermal units for power production. During the year, capacity was increased by the addition of a 30,000-kw. unit to its Estevan plant, an 8,000-kw. unit to its Kindersley plant and a 3,000-kw. unit to its plant at Swift Current. Main transmission line extensions consisted of the following 72-kv. lines: 61 miles - Glaslyn to Meadow Lake, 30 miles - Kindersley to Eston, 46 miles - Regina to Fort Qu-Appelle, 14 miles - Saskatoon to Floral and 30 miles - Howarden to Davidson. A 30,000-kva. substation was constructed at Estevan, and others totalling 22,500 kva. were completed at Fort Qu'Appelle, Ogema, Eston, Davidson, Prince Albert, North Battleford and Unity. Rural electric service was extended to an additional 6,500 farms during the year, making a total of about 46,500 electrified farms in the province.

Manitoba

The Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board is proceeding with the construction of its development on the Nelson River at Grand Rapid, located about 400 miles north of Winnipeg, to supply power for the International Nickel Company mining development at Moak, Mystery and Thompson Lakes. The power plant, which is to be named the Kelsey Generating Station, will be located upstream from Grand Rapid on a peninsula forming the west shore of the river, and will discharge water into Split Lake. The initial installation is to comprise four 42,000-hp. propeller-type turbines operating under a normal head of 50 feet, each coupled by a vertical shaft to a 37,500-kva. generator operating at 90% power