

mented by installations made by the Commission and were operated as individual systems of supply. Examples of such acquisitions made in 1929 were the Saskatoon, Humboldt and Rosthern plants, while the plant at Shellbrook, the Wynyard-Elfros-Wadena and the Leader-Prelate-Sceptre systems, served from plants at Wynyard and Leader, were established by the Commission in the same year. In 1930 the municipal plants at North Battleford, Swift Current, Unity and Lanigan, and the privately owned plant of the Maple Creek Light, Power and Milling Co. at Maple Creek were acquired, and in 1931 the generating plant at Willow Bunch was added. The Watrous-Nokomis system, including two generating plants, a transmission line, and local distribution systems in ten towns and villages, was also purchased from Canadian Utilities, Limited, and has been connected with the Bulyea System of the Montreal Engineering Co., Limited.

Transmission lines run from Saskatoon, as the centre of the Commission's main system, easterly to Humboldt, northerly to Shellbrook and Duck Lake, westerly to Radisson and southwesterly to Rosetown. Additional lines link Rosetown with Moose Jaw, and Tisdale (where the Commission has a generating plant) with Nipawin. The systems built in 1929 have been extended. All transmission lines supply towns and villages along their courses. Particulars of extensions from 1935 to 1939 are given at p. 382 of the 1940 Year Book.

In 1940 the Watrous-Nokomis system was extended to the villages of Viscount, Colonsay, Allan, Elstow and Bradwell, and a transmission line was constructed to connect the Commission's generating plant at Saskatoon with Dundurn (the site of a military camp) and also with the Watrous-Nokomis system. There were, in 1940, 1,522 miles of transmission lines owned and operated.

Of the 15 generating plants owned and operated by the Commission in 1940, those in the cities of Saskatoon and North Battleford were steam plants and the remainder were equipped with compression ignition engines. The total installed capacity of the generating plants was 29,600 kw. There were no hydro-electric plants in the Commission's system, the primary power being: steam reciprocating engines 800 h.p.; steam turbines, 30,740 h.p.; and internal combustion engines, 7,921 h.p.

The Commission purchases several blocks of power or contracts for the interchange of power from private interests in addition to supplying energy generated at its own plants. In the year 1939 the total quantity of power purchased from private interests was 2,085,702 kwh. while in the same year the total quantity of power generated at Commission plants was 55,055,958 kwh. The number of consumers served directly in 134 towns and villages was approximately 10,188 and those indirectly served (in the cities of Saskatoon, North Battleford and Swift Current, and the town of Battleford, where the municipal corporations themselves own and operate the distribution systems) numbered 13,995. The total revenue for the calendar year 1939 was \$1,247,729. Provision has been made for depreciation and replacement reserve (including certain municipal debentures assumed and since redeemed) to the amount of \$2,402,335. The total plant investment as at Dec. 31, 1939, was approximately \$8,174,141.

During 1940, the continued improvement in general economic conditions was reflected in the business of the Commission.