

In 1940 and 1941, extensions were built to serve a number of Army and Air Force training centres, which have materially increased the load on the system. In 1941 ten towns were added to the network.

Power is at present purchased from the Winnipeg Electric Company at a substation at Fort Garry, a suburb of Winnipeg. This is the source of power for the towns on the main network. The summer-resort area along Lake Winnipeg is served by the Commission with power purchased from the Winnipeg Electric Company at Selkirk, and the same company furnishes the source of power for East Selkirk, Seven Sisters Falls and St. Boniface, from which points it is distributed by the Commission to outlying districts. In 1936, arrangements were completed for the export of a block of power to the Interstate Power Company, at Neche, North Dakota.

Saskatchewan.—The Saskatchewan Power Commission was established in 1929 under the Power Commission Act (R.S.S. 1940, c. 33) which authorized the Commission to manufacture, sell and supply electric energy, to acquire and develop water-power sites, to acquire or construct steam and oil plants, to construct transmission lines, to purchase power and to enter into contracts with municipalities for the supply of energy.

The Commission's supply of electric energy to the cities of Saskatoon, North Battleford and Swift Current is given from the generating plants owned and operated by the Commission in these cities. The supply is furnished in bulk to the city corporations, which own and operate the distribution systems in these cities. A similar arrangement exists between the Commission and the town of Battleford, but in that case the electric energy is supplied by the Commission by means of a transmission line from the Commission's generating plant at North Battleford. At all the other municipal corporations on the Commission's system (134 in number) the Commission supplies the individual consumers directly. There were, in 1941, 1,522 miles of transmission lines owned and operated. All transmission lines supply towns and villages along their courses.

During the years 1929 to 1940 the Commission acquired by purchase certain generating plants and constructed and purchased transmission lines. Plants acquired were improved, enlarged or supplemented by installations made by the Commission. The Commission also acquired and constructed distribution systems for the supply of electric energy to consumers and to the corporations of towns and villages for street lighting and other municipal purposes. Particulars of such acquisitions and constructions are given at p. 291 of the 1941 Year Book; further details are given at p. 382 of the 1940 Year Book.

Of the fifteen generating plants owned and operated by the Commission in 1941, those at 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 30,000 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 8,321 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 1940 the total quantity of power purchased from private interests was 2,423,188 kwh. and the total quantity of power generated at Commission plants was 56,717,006 kwh.