

The Commission's main system is centred on its generating plant at Saskatoon, from which transmission lines run easterly to Humboldt, northerly to Shellbrook and Duck Lake, westerly to Radisson, southwesterly to Rosetown and southerly to Hawarden. The two last-mentioned lines are joined together by means of a transmission line running from Rosetown in an easterly direction, and this line is continued to Moose Jaw, at which point one of the blocks of power above referred to is purchased from private interests. Another system centred on the Commission's generating plant at Watrous supplies 19 towns and villages and is linked with the Saskatoon system. A system including 14 towns and villages is supplied from the Commission's generating plant at Swift Current. Other systems include those supplied from the Commission's generating plants at Wynyard and Tisdale, and by means of local plants the Commission supplies electric energy to the towns of Maple Creek, Unity and Canora, and the village of Willow Bunch.

The number of consumers served directly in 134 towns and villages was approximately 10,268, and those indirectly served (at Saskatoon, North Battleford, Swift Current and Battleford) numbered 14,416. The total revenue for the calendar year 1940 was \$1,344,539. Provision has been made for depreciation and replacement reserve (including certain municipal debentures assumed and since redeemed) to the amount of \$2,662,805. The total plant investment as at Dec. 31, 1940, was approximately \$8,271,730.

Under the Power Commission Act the Commission is also given certain control and regulatory powers regarding the operation of electrical public utilities. There are two municipal and four private corporations owning and operating electrical generating plants, transmission lines and distribution systems in the Province. Control and regulatory powers regarding franchises for the supply of electric energy and the rates to be charged therefor are conferred upon the Local Government Board by Part III of the Public Utilities Companies Act (R.S.S. 1940, c. 118). The Power Commission is charged with the responsibility for the administration of the Electrical Inspection and Licensing Act (R.S.S. 1940, c. 261).

15.—Growth of the Saskatchewan Power Commission, 1929-40

Year	Municipalities Served		Customers Served		Total Power Generated	Total Power Purchased	Capital
	In Bulk	Directly	In Bulk	Directly			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	kwh.	kwh.	\$
1929.....	Nil	2	Nil	1	1	Nil	1,902,005
1930.....	1	106	2	3	3	3	6,290,431
1931.....	3	117	2	8,324	46,040,000	1,414,420	7,287,827
1932.....	3	117	16,124	7,875	46,426,171	1,803,503	7,345,916
1933.....	3	123	16,124	7,574	44,401,494	1,674,444	7,411,986
1934.....	3	123	15,833	7,754	44,863,396	1,817,528	7,428,330
1935.....	4	123	13,644	8,219	46,889,172	1,986,105	7,504,726
1936.....	4	123	13,747	8,506	49,757,756	1,967,025	7,535,783
1937.....	4	126	13,513	8,620	49,165,813	1,918,473	7,609,910
1938.....	4	129	13,658	9,183	49,435,169	1,954,995	7,765,571
1939.....	4	129	13,606	9,467	55,055,958	2,085,702	8,174,141
1940.....	4	134	14,416	10,268	56,717,006	2,423,188	8,271,730

¹The Commission's operations in the two towns served commenced in November, 1929. ²Information not available. ³The Commission's operations in most of the municipalities served did not commence until near the end of the year.

Alberta.—Public ownership of power-generating and -distributing systems in Alberta is confined to certain urban municipalities. The regulatory authority over privately owned systems is the Board of Public Utility Commissioners, which has