

Two privately owned utilities are the chief sources of power for the municipalities. One has in operation four hydro-electric power plants totalling 91,000 h.p. on the Bow River and tributaries west of Calgary, with supplementary storage at Lake Minnewanka and Upper Kananaskis Lake totalling 240,000 acre feet. It operates, under lease, the city of Calgary's 14,000 h.p. steam plant, and has interchange arrangements and transmission line ties with the city of Edmonton and the city of Lethbridge. The other is located at the city of Drumheller, its power being generated by steam and it services a large number of towns to the north and northeast of Drumheller; in some communities not accessible to its lines, it operates individual diesel-engine plants.

Edmonton generates power from coal and operates its own distribution system; in addition, there is a reciprocal arrangement with one of the privately owned utilities for exchange of power at peak periods. Calgary and Red Deer own their distribution systems but purchase power from the same private source as Edmonton. Certain other large cities and towns such as Medicine Hat and Cardston own their power plants and those beyond reach of the two private utilities referred to above are served by small privately owned power plants.

**British Columbia.**—Public ownership of central electric stations in the Province of British Columbia is limited to municipalities incorporated under the Municipal Act and to improvement districts incorporated under the provisions of the Water Act. Several cities have installed their own generating stations mostly driven by water power but the majority purchase the energy at wholesale rates from privately owned systems and distribute the energy in their respective areas.

The Public Utilities Commission regulates the rates charged by privately owned utilities but not those owned by municipalities.

### Subsection 3.—Private Ownership of Central Electric Stations

Summary statistics of privately owned central electric stations are given for the years 1929 to 1942 in Table 17.

#### 17.—Privately Owned Central Electric Stations in Canada, 1929-42

Year	Power Plants	Customers	Electric Energy Generated	Power Equipment <sup>1</sup>	
				Water Wheels and Turbines	Total
				h.p.	h.p.
1929	420	733,698	12,774,107	3,444,533	3,671,255
1930	421	745,608	12,937,014	3,690,095	3,914,474
1931	396	756,285	12,191,139	3,916,720	4,171,305
1932	402	776,400	12,335,216	4,426,235	4,704,523
1933	403	776,581	13,665,974	4,563,973	4,842,686
1934	402	760,462	16,060,883	4,817,600	5,097,613
1935	397	779,400	17,767,949	4,992,805	5,274,174
1936	390	802,676	19,515,225	4,866,471	5,146,863
1937	389	833,711	20,315,627	5,047,253	5,336,811
1938	406	859,506	19,488,323	5,142,432	5,300,183
1939	427	889,418	21,285,710	5,226,483	5,385,632
1940	421	926,093	22,287,270	5,544,803	5,708,664
1941	424	954,906	24,784,691	5,753,150	5,917,160
1942	428	985,059	28,177,387	6,099,440	6,269,386

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of auxiliary equipment.