

19.—Growth of the Saskatchewan Power Commission, 1929-46

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
1941.....	4	136	14,416	10,542	65,225,001	2,019,107	8,511,974
1942.....	4	139	15,413	11,450	70,084,762	2,100,225	8,617,455
1943.....	4	139	16,677	12,197	79,565,860	1,921,440	8,748,856
1944.....	4	143	15,982	12,989	85,118,625	1,808,586	8,939,920
1945.....	4	203	16,341	18,034	87,248,840	3,098,450	10,661,321
1946.....	4	211	17,481	20,654	88,111,619	12,050,544	11,841,658

¹ The Commission's operations in the two towns served commenced in November, 1929. ² Information not available. ³ The Commission's operations in most of the municipalities served did not commence until late in 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 jurisdiction over the distribution and sale of electricity. The Board has general power to hold investigation upon complaint made either by a municipality or by a utility company and, following such investigation, may fix just and reasonable rates.

Three privately owned utilities are the chief sources of power for the municipalities. One has in operation 4 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. Another utility supplies a number of towns and villages to the north and northeast of the city of Drumheller from a steam plant, and towns and villages north and east of the town of Vegreville from diesel-engine plants at Vegreville and Lloydminster; this utility also services the Grande Prairie district from a diesel-engine plant. A third utility services the town of Peace River and villages surrounding, from a diesel-engine plant situated at Peace River.

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 distributing 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 three private utilities referred to above are served by other small privately owned power plants.