

having been added during the year. The Corporation also owned and operated steam generating plants located at Estevan, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Taylorton, with a total installed capacity of 63,950 kw. At the end of the same year the Corporation owned and operated diesel plants located at Assiniboia, Biggar, Canora, Davidson, Eastend, Grenfell, Hudson Bay, Humboldt, Kindersley, Leader, Maple Creek, Meadow Lake, Melfort, Melville, Moosomin, Nipawin, Perdue, Rosetown, Shaunavon, Shellbrook, Swift Current, Tisdale, Unity, Watrous, Wynyard and Yorkton, with a total installed capacity of 30,435 h.p. The Corporation also purchased blocks of power from outside sources.

Electrical energy is sold retail direct to consumers, except in or to municipal corporations and retailed by them to the consumers. The number of customers served direct at the end of 1949 (including rural services) was 57,855, while the number served by municipalities buying power in bulk from the Corporation was approximately 20,574.

In the year 1949, the Corporation installed additional capacity in its diesel plants at Canora, Hudson Bay, Watrous and Yorkton. Transmission lines constructed during the year included: a high tension line from Estevan to Yorkton; a line from Yorkton to Canora; a line from Estevan to Bienfait; a line from Regina to Pense, to interconnect the Moose Jaw and Regina 24,000-volt systems; a line from Lebret to Balcarres; and another from Eston to Kindersley, with an extension to serve Eaton, Laporte and Glidden.

The Power Corporation has commenced its program of rural electrification under the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act, 1949. This Act provides for the supply of power to rural customers by means of lines owned by the Saskatchewan Power Corporation, either in rural power districts or to individuals or small groups not within rural power districts. Bulk supply of power is provided also by the Corporation to rural power co-operative associations.

The cities of Regina and Weyburn as well as certain towns and villages own and operate their municipal plants and distribution systems. In Moose Jaw and in a number of small towns and villages, local plants and distribution systems are owned and operated by private companies or individuals.

21.—Growth of the Saskatchewan Power Commission, now Saskatchewan Power Corporation, 1940-49

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1929 to 1933 inclusive will be found at p. 493 of the 1947 Year Book. Figures for the years 1934 to 1939 inclusive will be found at p. 573 of the 1950 Year Book.

Year	Municipalities Served		Customers Served		Total Power Generated	Total Power Purchased	Capital
	In Bulk	Directly	In Bulk	Directly			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	kwh.	kwh.	\$
1940	4	134	14,416	10,268	56,717,006	2,423,188	8,271,730
1941	4	136	14,416	10,542	65,225,031	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	87,248,810	3,038,450	10,661,321
1946	4	211	17,481	20,654	88,111,619	12,050,544	11,841,658
1947	4	343	18,718	45,087	143,049,416	13,371,443	20,305,068
1948	4	375	19,772	51,237	165,671,184	21,163,121	23,282,528
1949	4	422	20,534	57,855	193,770,591	21,684,086	26,796,036