

24.—Growth of the Saskatchewan Power Corporation (formerly Commission), 1942-51

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1929-1933 will be found at p. 499 of the 1947 Year Book; and for the years 1934-1941, at p. 378 of the 1950 edition.

Year	Municipalities Served		Customers Served		Total Power Generated	Total Power Purchased	Capital
	In Bulk	Directly	In Bulk	Directly			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	kwh.	kwh.	\$
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
1947.....	4	343	18,718	45,087	145,049,416	15,371,443	20,305,068
1948.....	4	375	19,772	51,237	165,671,184	21,163,121	23,280,528
1949.....	4	422	20,534	57,855	193,770,591	21,684,086	26,796,036
1950.....	4	453	20,761	63,600	212,945,978	22,980,678	33,101,168
1951.....	4	537	21,223	72,700	252,020,623	26,806,296	41,203,403

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). Control and regulatory powers regarding the construction, extension and operation of generating plants, distribution systems and transmission lines are conferred upon the Saskatchewan Power Commission by the Power Commission Act 1950 (Statutes of Sask. 1950, c. 9).

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 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.

There are three private utility services in the Province: Calgary Power Limited, Canadian Utilities Limited, and Northland Utilities Limited. A synopsis of these services is given below.

Calgary Power Limited.—This Company has eight hydro-generating plants on the Bow River and its tributaries, west of Calgary. These plants are: Horseshoe Falls; Kananaskis Falls; Ghost River; Cascade; Barrier; Spray; Rundle and Three Sisters. At Dec. 31, 1951, the Company's total plant capacity was 206,550 horse-power. Barrier plant, completed in 1947, was the Company's first plant to be operated by remote control. Recently, Cascade, Three Sisters, Spray and Rundle plants were linked to a central control room at Kananaskis. The remaining plants will be remote-controlled as soon as the installations can be made. The Company has reservoirs at Lake Minnewanka (180,000 acre-feet), Interlakes (Kananaskis Lakes) (90,000 acre-feet), Spray Lakes (200,000 acre-feet), and forebay storage of 74,000 acre-feet at Ghost.

Power from these plants, together with that received under interchange agreements with the Cities of Lethbridge and Edmonton, is fed into a transmission network which supplies the entire electrical requirements of the Cities of Calgary and Red Deer and 235 smaller urban centres in central and southern Alberta. At Dec. 31, 1951, over 1,000 oil wells were being supplied with electric pumping service—