

hydro and 41,150 kw. in gas turbine and internal combustion plants. At the end of 1964, the Corporation owned and operated 72,482 miles of transmission and rural lines; this figure excludes urban distribution and hi-lines.

Power plant construction in Saskatchewan in 1964 is outlined on p. 654.

### 18.—Growth of the Saskatchewan Power Corporation, 1955-64

Year	Communities Served in Bulk and Retail Sales	Individual Meters in Communities Served	Power Distributed	Revenue
	No.	No.	kwh.	\$
1955.....	742	149,134	556,776,981	13,350,177
1956.....	799	162,594	659,720,877	15,566,910
1957.....	870	178,587	780,613,534	18,152,460
1958.....	880	188,293	909,086,629	20,687,771
1959.....	962	197,451	1,067,349,615	23,909,113
1960.....	984	221,675	1,233,531,753	26,667,471
1961.....	901	229,336	1,498,055,955	30,263,598
1962.....	961 <sup>1</sup>	235,386	1,645,862,278	33,106,018
1963.....	960	240,812	1,926,862,734	36,892,949
1964.....	976	246,389	2,208,149,680	39,777,472

<sup>1</sup> November 1962 figure.

**Alberta.**—The generation and distribution of electric power in Alberta is handled by a combination of several municipally owned urban systems and three investor-owned companies serving the greater part of the province. The regulatory authority over the investor-owned systems is the Public Utilities Board, which has jurisdiction over the distribution and sale of electricity. The Board, which controls franchises and rates, has power to hold investigation upon complaint either by a municipality or by a utility company, and following such investigation may fix just and reasonable rates. The Alberta Power Commission controls all phases of system development, including the provincial grid system.

Power plant construction in Alberta in 1964 is outlined at pp. 654-655.

**British Columbia.**—The British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority comprises the British Columbia Electric Company Limited and the British Columbia Power Commission carrying on business together by virtue of the Power Measures Act, 1964. The electric service of the organization includes the generation and transmission of electricity and its distribution throughout the areas of British Columbia containing more than 90 p.c. of the population of the province; the Authority also operates gas, passenger transportation and rail freight services.

Of the Authority's total electric power requirements of 8,121,490,540 kwh. for the year ended Mar. 31, 1965, 7,104,415,285 kwh. or 87.5 p.c. was produced by hydro-electric plant, 774,495,026 kwh. or 9.5 p.c. was produced by thermal plant and the remainder, amounting to 242,580,229 kwh., was purchased. Kilowatt-hours of electricity sold totalled 7,344,875,741, an amount 14.2 p.c. higher than the sales of the previous year and nearly twice as high as the average annual increase of 7.6 p.c. for the previous five-year period. All categories of customers recorded impressive increases in kilowatt-hours consumed over the previous year—residential consumption was up 10.0 p.c., general consumption increased 8.9 p.c. and large industrial consumers recorded a remarkable 26.7-p.c. advance. There was a net increase of 24,457 in the number of electric customers during the year, bringing the total to 502,843 at the year-end. Average annual consumption per residential account rose from 5,200 kwh. in 1963-64 to 5,486 kwh. in 1964-65.