

Commission and are designed to ensure that each class of consumer bears its appropriate share of the expenses of the undertaking. Each type of consumer is charged with the cost of the service he receives as far as is practicable.

Power Supplies.—To meet the constantly expanding power demands of the undertaking, the Commission has constructed its own generating plants, has made long-term contracts for the purchase of power from other organizations, and has acquired several privately-owned generating plants. Of the 38 hydro-electric power plants operated by the Commission in 1931, the largest is the Queenston-Chippawa development on the Niagara river which was constructed by the Commission and has a normal operating capacity of 525,000 h.p. Provision for the needs of the near future had been made at the end of 1931—including existing plants, plants under construction and power under contract for present and future delivery—up to an aggregate of about 2,000,000 h.p.

Hydro-Electric Power Commission Statistics.—The Canada Year Book of 1910 (p. xliii) described the turning on, Oct. 11, 1910, at Berlin (now Kitchener), Ontario, of electrical energy generated by Niagara falls. The small initial load of less than 1,000 h.p. increased rapidly and by 1915 had reached 100,000 h.p. In 1920 the total power distributed exceeded 350,000 h.p. and in 1930 it was over 1,260,000 h.p. Table 8 shows the growth of the co-operative municipal electrical undertaking of Ontario. It will be noted that the total capital of the undertaking, which includes investments of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission in power-producing and transmitting equipment, etc., and investments of the municipalities in distributing systems and other assets, aggregated about \$373,000,000 in 1931.

8.—Summary Statistics Representative of the Growth of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission's Undertaking, 1910-31.

Year.	Municipalities Served.	Customers Served.	Total Power Distributed by Commission.	Capital of Commission and Assets of Municipal Utilities.
	No.	No.	h.p.	\$
1910	10		2,500	2,521,000
1911	26		15,200	4,020,000
1912	36		31,000	4,576,000
1913	58	58,961	45,000	17,698,000
1914	95	96,744	77,000	25,023,000
1915	131	116,892	104,000	29,791,000
1916	193	155,052	167,000	34,917,000
1917	215	181,711	335,000	74,701,000
1918	236	194,382	316,000	87,812,000
1919	252	230,473	328,000	103,591,000
1920	266	261,582	355,000	128,334,000
1921	301	285,923	529,000	193,918,000
1922	348	364,988	605,000	220,594,000
1923	393	387,983	685,486	236,023,000
1924	418	415,922	691,198	254,189,000
1925	444	439,702	816,295	265,998,000
1926	501	448,241	928,032	274,972,000
1927	530	469,572	949,700	286,165,000
1928	569	522,770	1,032,500	297,204,000
1929	607	552,321	1,136,689	314,237,000
1930	668	586,267	1,263,512	359,648,000
1931	721	600,297	1,050,903	373,010,000

Table 9 shows the growth in load in the various systems during the past five years.