

of the expenses of the undertaking. Each type of consumer is charged with the cost of the service received 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, and has acquired several privately-owned generating plants. Of the 39 hydro-electric power plants operated by the Commission in 1932, the largest is the Queenston-Chippawa development on the Niagara river which was constructed by the Commission and has a normal operating capacity of 500,000 h.p. Provision for the needs of the near future had been made at the end of 1932—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 nearly \$395,000,000 in 1933.

8.—Summary Statistics Representative of the Growth of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission's Undertaking, 1910-33.

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.....	191	155,052	167,000	34,917,000
1917.....	215	181,711	333,000	74,701,000
1918.....	236	194,382	316,000	87,812,000
1919.....	252	230,472	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.....	560	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
1932.....	747	611,955	1,106,884	382,558,000
1933.....	757	621,418	1,366,735	394,661,000

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