

Effective Jan. 1, 1944, the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission reclassified its rural customers, including under "farm customers" only farm contracts whereby one or more dwellings occupied by families engaged in the operation of the farm would be counted as one customer. This classification excluded other rural dwellings, stores, garages, repair shops, etc., also small properties of five acres or less except under special conditions. This change in classification explains the apparent decrease in farms served as shown in previous years. The Ontario Government pays for part of the cost of installing services to farm customers, which accounts in part for the lower average revenue per kilowatt hour in Ontario as compared with the other provinces.

9.—Farm Service Furnished by Central Electric Stations, 1946

Province or Territory	Customers	Kilowatt Hours Delivered		Revenue Received		
		Total	Average per Customer	Total	Average per Customer	Average per kwh.
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	cts.
Prince Edward Island.....	2,341	1,488,552	636	95,543	40.81	6.4
Nova Scotia.....	9,767	5,842,970	598	271,449	27.79	4.6
New Brunswick.....	8,858	2,709,262	306	207,927	23.47	7.7
Quebec.....	44,680	28,678,547	642	1,046,962	23.43	3.7
Ontario.....	75,011	180,883,529	2,411	3,150,560	42.00	1.7
Manitoba.....	2,311	2,488,630	1,077	105,466	45.64	4.2
Saskatchewan.....	486	456,671	940	38,743	79.72	8.5
Alberta.....	1,391	2,437,475	1,752	142,552	102.48	5.8
British Columbia and Yukon	3,427	6,012,294	1,754	162,399	47.39	2.7
Totals.....	148,272	230,997,930	1,558	5,221,601	35.22	2.3

Export and Import of Electric Power.—Electric energy is exported from Canada only under licence and an export tax of 0.03 cents per kilowatt hour is levied with some exceptions. The export duties for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1944 to 1947 were \$641,253, \$639,320, \$694,518 and \$598,751, respectively.

Exports for the years 1944-47 are shown in Table 10. There are also large interprovincial movements of electric energy from Quebec to Ontario, and smaller movements from Quebec to New Brunswick and British Columbia to Alberta.

The water allowed to be diverted at Niagara Falls for power purposes was increased by 5,000 cu. ft. per second to the Canadian side in November, 1940, owing to a diversion of water from Long Lake and the Ogoki River from the James Bay watershed to the Great Lakes watershed. In 1941 a further increase of 9,000 c.f.s. to the Canadian plants and 12,500 c.f.s. to the United States plants was permitted, and in 1943 an additional 4,000 c.f.s. to Canadian plants bringing the totals up to 54,000 c.f.s. for Canada, and 32,500 c.f.s. for the United States. This increased water with greater development of plants on the St. Lawrence River made possible the increased export of both firm and secondary power to the United States (5,000 c.f.s. will produce around 150,000 h.p. at the Queenston, Ont., plant). During 1947, increased demands from consumers and low water reduced the surplus energy available for export.