

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, but by 1947 there were 81,670 farm customers in Ontario compared with 62,303 in 1944 and 66,686 on the former basis in 1943. 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.

10.—Farm Service Furnished by Central Electric Stations, 1947

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.....	2,822	2,204,692	781	138,833	49-20	6-3
Nova Scotia.....	11,454	7,406,572	647	300,668	26-25	4-1
New Brunswick.....	7,949	4,452,800	560	243,897	30-68	5-5
Quebec.....	54,245	38,246,833	705	1,338,379	24-67	3-5
Ontario.....	81,670	212,496,914	2,602	3,622,389	44-35	1-7
Manitoba.....	3,496	5,866,434	1,678	210,121	60-10	3-6
Saskatchewan.....	739	665,037	900	52,151	70-57	7-8
Alberta.....	2,275	3,844,386	1,690	214,435	94-26	5-6
British Columbia and Yukon	4,868	10,569,439	2,171	275,783	56-65	2-6
Totals.....	169,518	285,753,107	1,686	6,396,656	37-73	2-2

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, 1945 to 1948 were \$639,320, \$694,518, \$598,751 and \$470,627, respectively.

Exports for the years 1945-48 are shown in Table 11. There are also large interprovincial movements of electric energy from Quebec to Ontario, and smaller movements from Quebec to New Brunswick, Manitoba to Ontario 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 about 150,000 h.p. at the Queenston, Ont., plant). During 1947 and 1948, increased demands from consumers and low water reduced the surplus energy available for export.