APPENDIX

and the methods of development of the Hydro-Electric Commission had been carried out at an earlier date, the waste of a vast amount of private capital would have been saved, and the people of the Province would have had power at an unprecedentedly low cost and without fear of the famine which subsequently ensued, and still obtains.

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During the past spring the Chippawa works were greatly hampered by strikes among the laborers for higher wages. To have granted the demands would have meant an addition of \$1,500,000 or more to the cost of the finished work. In the interests of the Province this the Commission refused to do, and for a time the works were closed. The interval was used to obtain still more effective electrical power equipment and as a result, it is expected that notwithstanding the delay caused by the strike it will still be possible to have at least two units installed and in operation by the fall of 1921, to make good the shortage prevailing throughout the territory of the Niagara system.

NIAGARA SYSTEM.

Queenston-Chippawa Development.—The completion of this development, now under construction by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission will result in the installation of the largest hydro-electric plant now existing. The physical features of the development will extend from Hog Island at the mouth of the Welland River, some two miles above the Falls, to a point on the Niagara River one mile above Queenston known as Smeaton's Curve, and will include an intake, hydraulic canal, control works, forebay, headworks and generating station. From the intake at Hog Island, the canal, approximately 12 miles long, will convey water to the forebay located immediately above the headworks, the latter being located on the top of and near the edge of the Niagara Gorge. The first 4½ miles of the canal,