

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

23.—Municipal Statistics by Provinces, 1913—concluded.

Cities and Towns.	Assessed population.	Assessed valuation of all taxable property.	Value of property exempt from taxes, or liable for local improvements only.	Debenture debt.	Sinking fund.	Taxes levied.	Tax rate, mills on \$
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Columbia—							
Nanaimo....	8,000	4,907,555	268,985	709,500	109,548	86,114	32.30
New Westminster....	17,198	16,953,150	3,606,787	4,595,900	54,232	352,821	20.00
North Vancouver....	<i>8,196</i>	20,647,890	4,612,190	2,328,618	106,637	365,407	17.81
Vancouver....	114,220	212,985,179	68,010,654	27,513,697	2,219,544	3,217,467	20.00
Victoria.....	<i>31,660</i>	112,282,690	23,152,540	14,148,284	1,258,209	1,466,797	17.74

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—(1) In the first column of Table 23 the assessed population of 1913 is given in cases where this was furnished; but where the population of 1913 was either not supplied or was only estimated the census figures of 1911 are given and are printed in italics to differentiate them from the other figures in the column. (2) In the case of Thetford Mines, Que., the value of property exempt from taxes, or liable for local improvements only, amounting to \$9,000,000, includes the value of the mines. (3) The amounts given in the column for taxes levied in Brandon, Man. (\$397,580) and Lethbridge, Alberta (\$456,831), are exclusive of local improvements. (4) In the province of Quebec the taxes levied and the tax rates do not include the rates levied for schools. (5) At Ottawa, Ont., there are two tax rates, consisting of 20.80 mills on the dollar for those electing to send their children to the ordinary public schools and 25.40 mills on the dollar for those who maintain the separate or Roman Catholic schools. At Regina, similarly, the rates are 14 mills for the public and 15 mills for the separate schools. At Montreal, Que., there are different school tax rates. In the central wards, i.e., those which constituted Montreal before the recent annexation of adjoining municipalities, the school tax is collected by the city for Catholic and Protestant School Boards which have jurisdiction therein. Here the school tax rate is for Roman Catholics 4 mills on the \$, and for Protestants and neutral 5 mills on the \$. In the recently annexed wards the school tax is collected by the various School Boards which are still independent of the older City Boards. The rates levied by these Independent Boards vary between 2½ mills to 6 mills on the \$. At Winnipeg, Man., there are two tax rates, viz. 13 mills on the dollar for the general assessment and 6¾ per cent. of the annual rental of premises occupied for the business assessment. (6) At Regina, Sask., the total debt of \$10,314,519 is divisible into the debenture debt, exclusive of local improvements, amounting to \$8,715,648, and the local improvement debt (less the local improvement sinking fund) which amounts to \$1,598,871. (7) At Medicine Hat, Alberta, the gross debt is \$3,635,187 and the net debt is \$1,342,394.

Banking.—The total assets of the chartered banks at December 31, 1913, were \$1,551,263,432, as compared with \$1,526,081,158 in 1912. The total liabilities were \$1,308,756,866, as compared with \$1,292,451,137. Deposits by the public in Canada were \$1,006,567,835 at December 31, 1913 (Table 25), as compared with \$1,012,418,559 in 1912. On March 31, 1913, the total at the credit of depositors in the Post Office and Dominion Government Savings Banks was \$57,140,483, as compared with \$58,219,328 in 1912.