

## MUNICIPAL STATISTICS

## 28.—Receipts, Expenditure, Assets and Liabilities of Cities and Towns, 1916—concluded.

Cities and Towns.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	General Debentures.	Local Improvement Debentures.	Sinking Funds.	Total Assets.	Total Liabilities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>Saskatchewan—</b>							
Moosejaw.....	1,317,579	1,038,038	2,703,844	3,000,836 <sup>9</sup>	425,715	9,398,764	6,882,724
Prince Albert.....	502,991	526,751	2,594,000 <sup>9</sup>	732,147	172,627	4,580,303	4,310,667
Regina.....	1,467,606	1,418,628	7,750,982	2,315,538	1,050,454	18,015,058	12,475,750
Saskatoon.....	1,685,265	1,649,824	6,461,732	1,472,087	1,072,595	12,269,174	11,067,770
<b>Alberta—</b>							
Calgary.....	3,552,280 <sup>10</sup>	3,637,284 <sup>10</sup>	16,120,221 <sup>10</sup>	4,366,315 <sup>11</sup>	2,950,797	23,631,769	27,161,295
Lethbridge.....	276,443	266,597	3,429,932	442,433	478,502	-	-
Medicine Hat.....	696,436	737,326	3,382,564 <sup>12</sup>	373,705	350,724	4,268,621	4,065,747
<b>British Columbia—</b>							
Nanaimo.....	125,824	139,777	698,000	339,025	165,788	1,180,988	1,104,058
New Westminster.....	736,460	735,761	4,541,906	1,363,926	366,859	7,415,959	6,139,945
Vancouver.....	4,899,272	4,769,594	29,209,791	6,374,643 <sup>11</sup>	5,082,270	50,582,966	40,704,514
Victoria.....	2,195,226	2,185,705	10,703,470	8,085,624	2,042,598	26,796,676	23,073,712

<sup>1</sup>Included with general debentures. <sup>2</sup>Includes \$336,024 Water Works Debentures. <sup>3</sup>Exclusive of \$2,000,000 deficiency loan. <sup>4</sup>Expended out of General Debenture Account. <sup>5</sup>Includes some local improvements paid by debenture. <sup>6</sup>Not including some receipts and expenditures of Water Commission, Light Commission, Public and High Schools and Library Board. <sup>7</sup>Amount of Local Improvement Debentures, Ratepayers share \$14,118,479. Amount of Water Work System Debentures, \$6,990,769; Amount of Hydro-Electric System Debentures \$7,402,000; Amount of School Debentures \$3,500,000. <sup>8</sup>Amount of Local Improvement Debentures \$897,714. Electric Light Debentures \$763,512; Amount of Water Works Debentures \$1,339,610. <sup>9</sup>Includes Electric Light Debentures \$457,274 and Water Works Debentures \$499,945. <sup>10</sup>Including Utilities. <sup>11</sup>Property owners share only. <sup>12</sup>Includes Electric Light and Power Debentures \$431,053; Natural Gas Debentures \$519,127 and Water Works Debentures \$1,068,598. <sup>13</sup>Includes \$30,000 Water Works Debentures.

**Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission.**—The Canada Year Book of 1910 (p. xliii) described the installation on October 11, 1910, at Berlin, now Kitchener, Ontario, of electrical energy generated by the Niagara Falls and the initial work carried out by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission for the supply of electrically generated power to 15 municipalities. During the last seven years the operations of the Commission have rapidly extended until in 1917 about 100 Ontario municipalities derive electrical power from the Niagara Falls and other Ontario water systems of the Commission. Table 29, on pages 548 to 551, gives for 1915 the financial statistics of the electrical installations of 99 municipalities. It shows that the total cost of the plant erected was \$14,873,348, that the cost of operations for the year 1915 was \$3,367,276 and that the revenue was \$4,069,817, leaving a surplus of \$702,541. The total number of consumers in the 99 municipalities for 1915 was 120,828, as compared with 96,744 in 1914. Of the total in 1915 95,591 were domestic, 21,419 were commercial and 3,818 were power consumers. The total horse power taken in December 1915 was 100,242, as compared with 70,698 in December 1914. Table 30 is a detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the municipalities served by the Commission for the three years 1913, 1914 and 1915. The total assets, it will be noticed, have grown from \$11,907,827 in 1913 to \$17,683,264 in 1915.