

arrangements are made, the Territorial Government during the year ended Mar. 31, 1967, spent about \$7,500,000 on operational account and almost \$4,400,000 on capital projects. Of these expenditures, approximately \$3,000,000 were provided from liquor profits, tax and licence revenues raised within the Territories and another \$1,700,000 from recoveries under federal cost-shared programs. The remainder was provided by the Federal Government as direct subsidies under the financial agreement. In addition, the Northern Administration Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, had direct expenditures of approximately \$37,500,000 for its operations connected mainly with the Northwest Territories which, in effect, were a charge against the true cost of governing the Territories.

COMMISSIONER, COUNCIL AND COUNCIL STAFF OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
(as at Oct. 1, 1967)

Commissioner	S. M. HODGSON
Deputy Commissioner	J. H. PARKER
Members of the Council—	
Appointed.....	J. H. PARKER (4 others to be announced)
Elected—	
Mackenzie Delta.....	L. TRIMBLE
Mackenzie River.....	(vacant)
Mackenzie South.....	D. M. STEWART
Mackenzie North.....	D. SEARLE
Western Arctic.....	D. PRYDE
Central Arctic.....	R. G. WILLIAMSON
Eastern Arctic.....	SIMONIE
Officers of the Council—	
Clerk.....	W. H. REMNANT
Legal Adviser.....	F. G. SMITH

Section 3.—Local Government*

Local government in Canada comprises all government entities created by the provinces and territories to provide services which they consider are better discharged through control at the local level than through that of the senior governments. Broadly speaking, local government provides protection to persons and property, public works, sanitation and waste removal, health, social welfare, education, recreation and community services for Canadians. In addition, local government, through the medium of government enterprises, may operate such facilities as transit, the supply of electricity and gas, telephone service and the like. Traditionally, the local administration of education has been kept separate from other forms of local government except in the Province of Alberta. The organization and administration of education is dealt with separately in this volume.

Although the establishment of many local government organizations antedates Confederation, the British North America Act of 1867 placed local government in Canada under the control of the provincial legislatures and this was subsequently extended to the territories when their governments were constituted in their present forms. The earliest form of local government, apart from the school board, was the municipality. The powers and responsibilities of municipalities are those delegated to them by statutes passed by their respective provincial or territorial legislatures. Some of these statutes apply to all municipalities within a province or territory, some to a certain type or group, and many to one municipality only.

The rapid and continuing urbanization of Canada since the Second World War and the demand for the provision of services in rural areas comparable to those obtainable in urban areas have placed great strains on local government. These strains have been

* Prepared in the Governments Division, Financial Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.