



CALGARY is known throughout the North American Continent as a city of public utilities. It owns and operates its electric light, water, street paving, street railway and public markets, with gratifying results. These utilities are charged with every expense they would be called upon to bear if in private ownership. Under this rigorous financing the electric street railway showed a surplus, for the working of 1913, of \$13,058.25, which increased the net revenue surplus to \$71,627.81, while the electric light and power department showed a surplus for the year of \$99,171.31, and all this after setting aside \$100,000 as a reserve for underground construction. It is such figures as these that has earned for this City its distinction and success in the practice of municipal ownership.



MAYOR SINNOTT

Calgary is still further extending the principal of municipal ownership, and will soon take over the operation of the stockyard business in the district, and there is every indication that the live stock trade of the Province will increase enormously year by year. Up to last November no statistics were available showing the number of cattle, sheep, hogs, or horses, which were handled in the stockyards in this city. Men engaged in the business had a hazy conception of the value of live stock that passed through the yards, but no reliable figures were tabulated or published. However, commencing with the 1st of November, 1913, and up to and including the 30th of April, 1914, no fewer than 201,483 animals had been sold in the local yards, realizing the sum of \$4,944,787.