

# TORONTO POWER CENTRE.

## Humber, Credit, and Simcoe Power.

To Be Considered At The Big Public Meeting in the Pavilion on Monday Night.

### Extracts From The Aqueduct Company's Prospectus.

The Question of the Day—The Mayor Has Convened a Public Meeting to be Held on Monday Evening Next, at 8 O'Clock—The Meeting Has Been Called in Response to the Following Requisition.

We, the undersigned electors of the City of Toronto, do hereby request Your Worship to convene a public meeting to be held in the Horticultural Pavilion on the evening of Monday, the 15th day of December instant, for the purpose of considering the nature, extent and terms of the said, if any, that the City of Toronto may be justified in extending to the Georgian Bay Ship Canal and Power Aqueduct Company in the carrying out of their undertaking.

- E. F. CLARKE,**  
**J. E. KEER,**  
**J. W. C. COFF,**  
**J. W. LANGRISH,**  
**STAPLETON CALDECOTT,**  
**S. BORDEN,**  
**JAMES HANSON, Manager Home Savings Co.,**  
**J. A. A. HESLAND, Trust & Loan,**  
**WALTER S. LEE,**  
**JOHN STARR,**  
**CHAS. STARR,**  
**W. MACRAE, Manager Union Loan Co.,**  
**DR. LARSEN, W. SMITH, G. C.,**  
**W. GILLESPIE, Manager Building & Loan Association,**  
**HERBERT H. PELLIOTT,**  
**GEORGE DUNSTON, Manager Toronto Financial Corporation,**  
**ROBERT BEATTY, Broker,**  
**FRANK BEATTY, Broker,**  
**J. E. ELIAS,**  
**A. W. BLACK, Manager People's Loan & Deposit Co.,**  
**E. A. DYER,**  
**E. L. SCARLE,**  
**E. M. THOMLINSON, Manager British Canadian Loan & Investment Co.,**  
**THOS. ALISON,**  
**ROD. S. C. BURNS,**  
**DR. M. COOPER,**  
**J. A. MACDONALD, of Jno. Macdonald & Co.,**  
**E. C. CLARKSON,**  
**E. H. HICKSON,**  
**JOHN A. DAVISON,**  
**THOS. WALMSLEY,**  
**JOHN FLATT,**  
**A. E. PLUMMER,**  
**R. A. ARES,**  
**J. A. FOT, G. C.**

The company have asked:  
 1. That the company be placed upon exactly the same footing in respect to the right to sell electricity within the City of Toronto as any other company.  
 2. That upon the approval of the electors being first had and obtained the question to be submitted to the City Council for such approval on the first Monday in January next, the city to guarantee the payment of \$1,000,000 of the company's short term bonds, payable in five years, upon the following terms:

- (a) The payment of the bonds to be secured by first mortgage upon all of the company's real and personal property, including tolls, revenues, franchises and privileges.  
 (b) The bonds, or the proceeds, to be deposited with a responsible trust company or other trustees (satisfactory to the city), and at least \$750,000 thereof to be paid out for wages only, to men employed in and upon the construction of the company's works; 70 per cent. of the workmen so to be paid with the bonds, or the proceeds, to be workmen of Toronto, and not less than 40 per cent. of such workmen to be married men with families, and bona fide residents of Toronto.  
 3. The company to deposit with the same trustees a further sum of \$1,000,000, to be disbursed for lands for right of way, plant, material, services rendered and other necessary outgoings, as the work progresses to the satisfaction of the trustees. The first \$2,000,000 capital would thus be provided, which would practically ensure the completion of the whole work.  
 4. When the company shall have so expended \$2,000,000 on the undertaking and shall have relieved the city from its liability in respect of the bonds so to be endorsed, then the city to take \$200,000 in preferred shares of the capital stock of the company, which the company may redeem and cancel at any time within ten years, upon payment of the par value thereof, with 4 per cent. dividend or interest, this stock to be of a special class to be created by legislation, to be issued only at par, to represent public aid, and to rank before any and all other shares, at the extent of 4 per cent. from the date of issue until redemption and cancellation.  
 5. All of the moneys that may be deposited with the trustees to be applied towards and expended in the construction of and other expenses incident to a ship canal to be constructed between

geometrical proportions as the upper sections are completed.  
 4. The presence of an immense available market—Toronto and vicinity—for the electric energy that the system will produce.  
 5. The smallness of the capital involved when compared with the results to be secured.  
 6. The ease and success with which the work can be carried out upon the "installment plan," and  
 7. The revenue-raising character of the undertaking almost from its inception.  
 Mr. Willis Chipman, C.E., reports the Humber watershed area to be 327 square miles.  
 Mr. Chipman makes two reports. The first contains general statistics and data that give a key to all of the watersheds of this part of the province. No more useful, complete or reliable figures could be compiled.  
 The first and largest of these reports deals most minutely and exhaustively with the watershed of the Humber valley. It also gives general statistics and data applicable to all other local watersheds. The second one deals with the power that can be developed from the Lambton reservoir, comprising section one of the company's work. From those reports it will be seen that 4500 horse power can be procured from section one alone, without any reservoirs above it.  
 Upon the completion of the second section 5000 horse power would be developed at the first dam—below Lambton—and over 2400 horse power at the second dam—above Weston—or a total of 12,000 horse power for the two sections.

The doubling of the power of the first section would result from the second reservoir capacity of the second section. On the same principle the power of the first and subsequent sections would be indefinitely augmented by the diversion of other waters and the increased storage capacity.  
 The upper sections of the Humber will cost less and less in proportion as the work is completed from the south, the land for reservoirs and right of way being much cheaper, and the dams can be more cheaply constructed. These two items alone will absorb the great bulk of the expenditures.  
 But while the upper sections cost less than the lower ones they are of far greater value than the latter. This is well illustrated later, where it will be seen that section one will cost \$210,000 and will only produce 4500 horse power, but so soon as the second section is completed at a cost of \$400,000 the new reservoir (of section two) doubles the capacity of section one. In addition to the power that will be produced at the second dam (section 2), thus \$510,000 will only produce 4500 horse power, but with a further expenditure of but \$400,000 we have over 12,000 horse power. In other words, one dollar expended on the second section gives nearly the same results as three dollars expended on the lower section. The same ratio holds good in the same or a greater geometrical ratio until the whole power system is completed.  
 The waters of the Humber alone can be made to develop over 45,000 electric horse power at a cost of less than \$2,500,000. This volume can be increased to over 120,000 horse power at an expenditure of less than \$7,000,000 by the diversion of the waters of the Credit river into the Humber valley at Caledon East, in the County of Peel; the Credit waters have an available fall of from 200 to 1100 feet to Lake Ontario.  
 The expenditure of about \$1,500,000 more on the Lake Simcoe division completed. This will add \$20,000 horse power according to a report made by Mr. R. MacCallum, C.E., chief engineer of the Ontario Public Works Department, but a further application of the same principle will add \$22,000 horse power. According to this showing the Humber, Credit and Lake Simcoe divisions would yield over \$55,000 horse power for ten hours each day at a total cost of about \$7,500,000. Mr. MacCallum states that the Lake Simcoe power cost by the diversion of other waters of higher altitudes into Lake Simcoe.  
 The doubling of the capacity of the Lake Simcoe section would bring the total available power up to the enormous volume of 175,176 horse power. The object in going into these figures is to show as complete an idea as possible of the whole undertaking upon the conservative basis laid down by Mr. Chipman.

Electric power in a country like ours, with such a great market to begin with, will create a further market for itself, and the sale of this great volume of power at even 15¢ per horse power (one-third of the present lowest Toronto price) would yield a revenue of \$8,642,640, or sufficient to pay interest at 4 per cent. on \$200,000,000, besides leaving \$62,640 for maintenance, working expenses and contingencies.  
 It is not claimed that these results will ever be realized; they are simply given to show the scope and possibilities of the undertaking, but even the figures tend to frighten ordinary people away from the enterprise; they at once regard it as something quite beyond them, but if Mr. Chipman's report shows anything, it shows that a very ordinary amount of capital will produce very great results. It has been shown that an increased capital will produce immensely greater results. It will now be shown that the principle is capable of inverse application.  
 There is one remarkably unique feature of the work that has not been set upon heretofore, namely, the undertaking becomes revenue producing almost from its inception. For instance, by an expenditure of \$15,000 or \$20,000, several hundred horse power can be developed within four months; by an expenditure of \$20,000 over 1500 horse power can be developed and sold in less than eight months, the supply being rapidly adjusted to the demand. The whole of the entire system is completed, besides giving time for the market to gradually adjust itself to the supply, the immediate revenue would go a long way towards defraying the cost of construction, so that the entire system would be a necessity for borrowing.  
 Mr. MANSENGH COVENS.

The people have been grossly misled when they were assured that Mansegh examined into and condemned the power aqueduct project. According to his own admissions he never looked into the power scheme at all. Here are his exact words:  
 "I do not intend to be led away into hypothetical questions, and I am quite clear that it is not part of the duty of the corporation to enter into speculations of this character, and I am quite clear that it is not any business under the terms of my appointment to consider any of the power schemes which have of late been so persistently advertised in the city."  
 You may banish from your minds any idea that the Simcoe scheme could be carried out because of the power that the Humber watershed area to be 327 square miles.  
 "Power can be manufactured in Toronto more cheaply in any way, but I declined to say what the others were."  
 Mr. Mansegh volunteered to tell the members of the committee that he had 50 million gallons per day after coming through a pipe from Lake Simcoe. He made it clear that he had no right to say that the yield for ten hours per day would be over 2400 horse power. He made it clear that he had no right to say that the yield for ten hours per day would be over 2400 horse power. He made it clear that he had no right to say that the yield for ten hours per day would be over 2400 horse power.  
 Mr. Mansegh's report, representing sixty times 2400 horse power per day for ten hours, or 1,440,000 horse power. Then, instead of having a fall of 96 feet, as Mr. Mansegh suggests, he has a fall of 467 feet (in the aggregate) by means of four dams, or nearly five times the fall suggested by the proposed Eglinton system.  
 Multiply the quantity of water by 60 and the fall by 5 and we have 192,000 horse power for each and every day of 10 hours on the basis laid down by Mansegh.  
 Mr. Mansegh makes an allowance of 25 per cent. for transmission, etc. Experts on hydraulic power development allow about 25 per cent. After making this liberal allowance, the net power, after 25 per cent. for friction, transmission, etc., the net power for ten hours out of twenty-four each day in perpetuity.  
 The volume of available supply of water is made up from the waters of the Humber, the Credit, Lake Simcoe and several thousand square miles of greater altitude to the east, northeast and north of Lake Ontario.  
 The Niagara Falls Power Company were compelled to expend between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 to produce a single horse power could be produced or a dollar of revenue obtained. The same ratio holds good in the same or a greater geometrical ratio until the whole power system is completed.  
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