

ended from 1921 to 1925. In it the various items of receipts and expenditures have been classified under appropriate headings, and a uniform terminology has been adopted. The result is given in Tables 26 and 27, which present summary statements of the ordinary receipts and expenditures of each Provincial Government for each of the five provincial fiscal years from 1921 to 1925. From these statements it is possible to ascertain the amounts received and expended in each year under the respective headings for each province, while Table 28 supplies the same information for the provinces collectively. Similar figures for the years from 1916 to 1920 will be found on pp. 680-685 of the 1921 Year Book.

The total ordinary revenue of the nine provinces for their latest fiscal years for which final data are available, ended 1925, was \$132,398,729, as compared with \$117,738,244 in 1923, \$116,156,699 in 1922, \$102,030,458 in 1921, \$92,653,023 in 1920 and \$50,015,795 in 1916. The total ordinary expenditure in 1925 was \$136,648,242, as compared with \$135,159,185 in 1924, \$132,671,095 in 1923, \$112,874,954 in 1922, \$102,569,515 in 1921, \$88,250,675 in 1920 and \$53,826,219 in 1916. Thus the total ordinary revenue of the provinces shows an increase of 165 p.c. in the short space of 9 years, while the total ordinary expenditure shows an increase of 154 p.c. in the same period.

Considering the individual provinces, the largest revenue for 1925 is that of Ontario, \$48,013,852, Quebec being next with \$25,021,329 and British Columbia third with \$18,823,358. As regards total expenditure for the same year, that of Ontario was highest, \$51,462,178, Quebec second with \$23,629,390 and British Columbia third with \$20,156,702. In 1925, British Columbia raised the largest revenue per head of population, \$33.58, while Nova Scotia had the lowest, \$8.32.¹

The Growth of Provincial Taxation.—Whereas in earlier years the Dominion subsidies, together with the revenues arising out of the natural resources of the provinces and from fees for specific services rendered to the citizens, nearly sufficed to cover the whole expense of government and rendered a resort to taxation for provincial purposes practically unnecessary in most of the provinces, the great increase in the functions of government since the commencement of the present century has put an end to this state of affairs. The aggregate amount of taxation for provincial purposes in the fiscal years prior to 1916 is unfortunately not available, but since that time provincial taxation has increased, according to the analyses made in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, from \$15,718,146 in 1916 to \$61,077,354 in 1924 and \$64,914,301 in 1925—a four-fold increase in 9 years. This figure of total taxation, is obtained by adding the totals under the items "succession duties," "taxation of corporations, etc." and "licenses and permits" in Table 28.

Provincial Assets and Liabilities.—The asset and liability statements of the provinces vary so greatly in their content that until recently no attempt has been made to publish any collective statement. In some instances natural resources, such as timber, mining, agricultural and school lands unsold, are shown as assets, while in others no account is taken of these. In other cases, Provincial Government buildings with lands connected therewith, also roads, bridges and public improvements, are considered as assets, while other provinces do not include them in their published statements. With a view to presenting the principal items which make up provincial assets and liabilities, a co-ordinated table (Table 29) has been compiled, in consultation with the various provincial Audit Departments. Indirect liabilities consist mainly, as shown by the footnotes, of guarantees of bonds and debentures.

¹Reports giving details of the finances of Provincial Governments for 1923, 1924 and 1925 have been published. Copies may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.