

25.—Ordinary Receipts and Expenditures of Provincial Governments per head of Population for their respective fiscal years ended in the census years 1881-1911, and in each year from 1916 to 1927.

NOTE.—As this table is based upon Table 24, those using it should refer to that table for totals and for explanatory notes.

(A) ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

Fiscal Years.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Average for all Provinces.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1881.....	2-53	1-08	1-90	2-35	1-45	1-96	-	-	8-03	1-82
1891.....	2-50	1-47	1-91	2-32	1-96	3-88	-	-	9-77	2-21
1901.....	3-00	2-37	3-12	2-77	2-05	3-95	-	-	8-99	2-62
1911.....	4-00	3-80	3-83	3-50	3-71	9-65	5-48	8-84	26-73	5-65
1916.....	5-59	4-27	4-28	4-43	5-08	10-65	7-41	10-64	13-76	6-23
1917.....	5-49	4-16	4-22	4-72	6-61	11-14	8-42	12-17	14-68	7-10
1918.....	5-72	4-55	6-27	6-14	6-87	11-68	11-28	14-38	18-36	8-34
1919.....	5-61	6-35	5-74	5-54	7-27	14-67	11-69	17-50	21-99	9-08
1920.....	8-32	7-31	8-08	6-23	8-99	15-49	13-47	19-17	27-14	10-75
1921.....	8-69	8-76	7-46	6-74	10-37	15-34	15-56	18-84	29-01	11-63
1922.....	9-47	9-09	8-24	9-01	13-35	12-66	15-17	15-41	31-76	12-96
1923.....	7-43	10-03	8-80	8-87	11-53	15-81	15-78	16-78	34-48	13-98
1924.....	8-42	10-23	9-33	9-34	13-63	16-39	15-36	16-49	34-58	13-58
1925.....	8-48	8-32	8-32	9-93	15-47	11-98	14-66	17-69	35-58	14-16
1926.....	9-57	10-64	10-33	10-62	16-54	16-56	16-23	19-61	36-26	15-62
1927.....	9-65	12-00	12-40	11-88	17-67	17-92	15-61	19-88	35-23	16-50

(B) ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

1881.....	2-40	1-12	1-87	2-63	1-35	3-64	-	-	7-66	1-88
1891.....	2-77	1-54	2-12	2-75	1-97	4-36	-	-	10-51	2-41
1901.....	3-05	2-37	2-75	2-74	1-85	3-87	-	-	12-80	2-63
1911.....	4-25	3-64	3-99	3-20	3-92	8-68	5-23	9-18	20-87	5-29
1916.....	4-98	4-25	4-25	4-33	4-67	11-10	8-12	13-12	22-05	6-71
1917.....	5-39	4-60	5-82	4-48	5-97	12-15	8-30	13-12	20-26	7-36
1918.....	5-39	5-02	6-38	5-19	6-23	12-69	9-88	15-59	18-65	7-94
1919.....	7-33	6-35	6-83	5-41	7-54	14-48	11-39	17-28	19-89	9-03
1920.....	7-42	7-53	7-73	5-82	8-96	17-72	11-85	18-30	22-65	10-24
1921.....	7-83	8-93	8-85	6-19	9-74	16-49	16-04	22-28	29-05	11-69
1922.....	7-77	9-08	7-62	6-91	12-59	13-37	17-12	18-57	32-58	12-60
1923.....	8-98	9-87	9-22	8-17	16-33	16-65	16-17	17-70	35-43	14-63
1924.....	8-16	10-46	9-60	8-69	15-95	16-16	15-27	17-54	37-10	14-67
1925.....	8-54	11-13	10-20	9-38	16-58	10-40	15-00	17-26	35-96	14-61
1926.....	8-69	11-72	10-02	10-31	16-29	16-32	16-19	19-58	34-89	15-38
1927.....	10-04	12-09	11-28	11-17	17-50	16-15	15-51	20-23	33-75	16-01

Section 3.—Municipal Public Finance.

The existence of local self-governing units has always been characteristic of democratic societies, and nowhere more so than in Canada. The struggle for responsible government was naturally accompanied by an agitation for local self-government in the cities and towns of Canada, and after responsible government had been conceded, a complete system of municipalities was established throughout the old province of Canada by the Municipal Act of 1849.¹ Under the division of powers made by the British North America Act between the Dominion and the Provincial Governments, legislation regarding municipal government, being a local matter, was naturally assigned to the provinces, which differ considerably with regard to their types of municipal organization. Thus in Prince Edward Island the only incorporated municipalities are the city of Charlottetown and six incorporated towns. In Nova Scotia there are no rural municipalities smaller than

¹For a brief outline of the rise of the municipal system of Ontario, see 1922-23 Year Book, p. 108.