

ditures on such services as agriculture, civil government, education and public works. As the result of the Bureau's exhaustive analysis of the provincial public accounts, a summary statement of the ordinary receipts and expenditures of the Provincial Governments appeared for the first time in the 1919 Year Book. In the 1927-28 edition an analysis was given of the public accounts of the provinces for their respective five fiscal years ended 1922 to 1926. The various items of receipts and expenditures were classified under appropriate headings, and a uniform terminology was adopted. The result was given at pp. 836-841 of the 1927-28 Year Book, which presented summary statements of the ordinary receipts and expenditures of each Provincial Government for each of the five provincial fiscal years from 1922 to 1926. From these statements it is possible to ascertain the amounts received and expended in each year under the respective headings for each province, as well as for the provinces collectively. The figures for the years from 1916 to 1920 will be found on pp. 680-685 of the 1921 Year Book and for 1921 on pp. 786-791 of the 1922-23 Year Book.

In 1927 it was decided to commence a more exhaustive analysis of the finances of the provinces, including extraordinary as well as ordinary revenue and expenditure in the survey. The difficulties experienced in making this analysis have been considerable, but the results, it is expected, will soon be available.

**Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure.**—The total ordinary revenue of the nine provinces for their latest fiscal years for which final data are available, ended 1929, was \$183,598,024 as compared with \$168,109,505 in 1928, \$156,845,780 in 1927, \$146,450,904 in 1926, \$132,398,729 in 1925, \$127,896,047 in 1924, \$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 1929 was \$177,542,192 as compared with \$165,538,910 in 1928, \$152,211,883 in 1927, \$144,183,178 in 1926, \$136,648,242 in 1925, \$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 267 p.c. in the short space of 13 years, while the total ordinary expenditure shows an increase of 230 p.c. in the same period.

Considering the individual provinces, the largest revenue for 1929 is that of Ontario, \$64,549,718, Quebec being next with \$39,976,283, and British Columbia third with \$21,094,427. As regards total expenditure for the same year, that of Ontario was highest, \$61,906,824, Quebec second with \$35,964,487, and British Columbia third with \$22,825,520. In 1929, British Columbia raised the largest revenue per head of population, *viz.*, \$35.69, while Prince Edward Island had the lowest, \$12.58. (For available figures for 1930, see tables).

**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. 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 \$109,182,462 in 1929—a nearly seven-fold increase in 13 years.

The increase in the use of automobiles, both for commercial purposes and pleasure, is clearly demonstrated by the growing revenues from licences and per-