

## CHAPTER XXI.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

The following treatment of public finance includes an outline of Dominion, provincial, and municipal finance in Canada, supported by the necessary detailed statistics, and closes with a brief discussion of the national wealth and national income of the Dominion as the basis of all public finance.

The great increase in Dominion expenditure since 1913 has been partly due to the Great War with the resulting burden of interest, pension charges, etc., and partly to railway expenditures and social services including, latterly, unemployment relief. Increases on a commensurate scale have also taken place during the same period in provincial and municipal expenditures. Thus, in their fiscal years ended 1934, the total ordinary expenditure of the nine Provincial Governments was \$217,701,776 as compared with \$53,826,219 in 1916, only 18 years before—an increase of almost 304 p.c. (The aggregate interest payments of Provincial Governments rose from \$7,817,844 in 1916 to \$67,184,943 in 1934.) Again, in recent years, between 1924 and 1934, the aggregate tax receipts of the municipalities of Ontario have increased from \$94,526,271 to \$117,892,884 (comparable figures are not available for earlier years)—an increase of nearly 25 p.c. In Quebec the ordinary receipts of municipalities increased from \$33,288,115 in 1915 to \$79,471,242 in 1933—an increase of 139 p.c.; the 1934 figure given in Table 31 is not comparable as explained in the footnote thereto. While taxation receipts in the Prairie Provinces and the Maritime Provinces, for those years for which comparable figures are available do not show an upward trend, except in the case of Nova Scotia, the figures cover relatively recent years in the majority of cases, and in the Prairie Provinces a larger proportion of tax levies has remained uncollected. In British Columbia the taxes collected by the municipalities totalled \$9,382,099 in 1917 and \$18,002,475 in 1934.

**Public Debt of Canada.**—The latest year for which a figure for the aggregate public debt of Canada can be given is 1935. The statement below is summarized from the statistics given in the respective Sections of this chapter, the guaranteed or indirect debt being shown separately. The figures with regard to provincial debt are for the respective fiscal years of the provinces ended in 1935, given on p. 853.

### SUMMARY OF THE AGGREGATE PUBLIC DEBT OF CANADA (CIRCA) 1935.

NET DIRECT DEBT—	(Dominion, Provincial, and Municipal Debt.)		\$	\$
Net Debt of Dominion Government, Mar. 31, 1935 .....			2,846,110,958	
Net Direct Liabilities Provincial Governments, 1935 (sinking funds and available capital, current and trust account assets deducted).....			999,440,241	
Direct Liabilities all Canadian Municipalities (less sinking funds and investments, Dec. 31, 1934) .....			1,469,142,077	
<b>TOTAL NET DIRECT DEBT.....</b>				<b>5,314,693,276</b>
 <b>GUARANTEED OR INDIRECT DEBT—</b>				
Dominion Government, Mar. 31, 1935—			\$	
Principal and interest guaranteed on railway and other securities .....		771,119,457		
Interest only guaranteed on railway securities.....		216,207,142		
Guarantees under Relief Acts .....		104,525,860 <sup>1</sup>		
Deposits maintained by the chartered banks in Bank of Canada.....		149,028,902	1,240,881,361	
Provincial Governments—fiscal years 1935.....				231,294,836
<b>TOTAL GUARANTEED OR INDIRECT DEBT.....</b>				<b>1,472,176,197</b>
<b>GRAND AGGREGATE PUBLIC NET DIRECT DEBT AND GUARANTEED OR INDIRECT DEBT OF CANADA.....</b>				<b>6,786,869,473</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including bank advances *re* wheat marketing \$39,374,661, against which grain held and margin moneys amounted to \$36,896,440 leaving a net liability of \$2,378,221 at the valuation then made on the current prices for grain.