

26.—Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures of Provincial Governments per Head of Population for their respective fiscal years ended in the census years 1871-1911 and in each year from 1916-36—concluded.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

Fiscal Year.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Average for All Provinces.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1871.....	4.32	1.55	1.53	1.32	1.12	—	—	—	2.69 ¹	1.34
1881.....	2.40	1.12	1.87	4.47	1.35	3.66	—	—	7.71	1.89
1891.....	2.79	1.54	2.12	2.75	1.97	4.34	—	—	10.53	2.41
1901.....	3.06	2.37	2.75	2.74	1.85	3.88	—	—	12.78	2.63
1911.....	4.24	3.64	3.99	3.20	3.92	8.68	5.23	9.19	20.85	5.29
1916.....	4.93	4.26	4.26	4.38	4.68	11.10	8.12	12.13	22.11	6.73
1917.....	5.41	4.66	5.89	4.57	6.06	12.29	8.39	13.29	20.54	7.46
1918.....	5.44	5.13	6.50	5.33	6.36	12.93	10.07	15.91	19.04	8.11
1919.....	7.36	6.47	6.96	5.54	7.70	14.73	11.61	17.61	20.26	9.19
1920.....	7.42	7.59	7.79	5.88	9.04	17.85	11.94	18.45	22.82	10.31
1921.....	7.80	8.93	8.85	6.19	9.74	16.50	16.05	22.29	29.02	11.67
1922.....	7.72	9.18	7.68	6.88	12.57 ²	13.61	17.32	18.98	32.23	12.66
1923.....	9.08	10.09	9.38	8.15	16.36	17.15	16.56	18.53	34.73 ³	14.72
1924.....	8.32	10.81	9.81	8.64	15.97	16.73	15.74	18.72	35.93 ³	14.78
1925.....	8.67	11.59	10.46	9.27	16.54	10.80 ⁴	15.51	18.69	34.29 ³	14.70
1926.....	8.69	12.29	10.30	10.14	16.20	16.32	16.09	19.56	32.72 ³	15.26
1927.....	10.00	12.75	11.65	10.94	17.32	16.05	15.41	19.71	31.15 ³	15.80
1928.....	10.72	14.65	13.45	12.09	17.75	16.72	15.60	24.12 ⁵	31.54 ³	16.83
1929.....	11.74	14.15	16.14	13.00	18.57	18.23	18.09	20.01	34.64 ³	17.70
1930.....	12.88	15.37	17.78	13.94	17.13 ⁶	19.79	18.91 ⁷	21.75	37.08 ³	18.10
1931.....	16.51	15.97	16.57	14.22	15.98 ⁶	20.70	19.74	24.61	40.25 ³	18.38
1932.....	14.35	17.41	16.70	13.72	20.45 ^{8,9}	22.18	20.44	25.20	46.50	19.77
1933.....	15.64	18.45	13.74	13.52	18.89	22.23	17.98	23.44	36.75	18.77
1934.....	18.62	19.37 ⁸	15.14 ⁸	12.13	28.54 ⁸	19.70	18.22	22.56	31.71	20.11
1935.....	21.48	27.59 ¹⁰	16.76	13.11	11.27 ¹¹	22.41	19.46	22.94	33.25	16.57
1936.....	18.95	23.63	17.83	13.70	28.09	22.92	20.29	23.69	35.20	22.50

¹ For six months. ² Includes capital expenditure which cannot be separated. ³ Includes sinking funds taken from capital expenditure (expenditure out of income). ⁴ For eight months. ⁵ For fifteen months ended Mar. 31, 1928. ⁶ Exclusive of interest paid by Hydro and other commissions. ⁷ Certain minor items, amounting to about \$600,000, shown in previous years as ordinary receipts and expenditures, have been transferred to the extraordinary classification in the 1930 Provincial Accounts Report. ⁸ Revised since the publication of the 1937 Year Book. ⁹ This figure is taken from the Public Accounts of Ontario. ¹⁰ For fourteen months. ¹¹ For five months.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Debts and Assets.

Bonded Indebtedness of the Provinces.—Of the total liabilities of the provinces the major part is represented by bonded debt owing to the public in Canada and abroad. The total gross bonded debt amounted to \$1,426,293,679 in 1936 as compared with only \$218,875,927 in 1916, an increase of over \$1,200,000,000 in the 20 years. In addition to this bonded debt there were treasury bills outstanding on provincial accounts amounting to \$232,928,298* for 1936. Figures of bonded debt for this and previous years to 1916 are given in Table 27. The rapid rise in the bonded debt of the provinces from \$218,875,927 in 1916 is accounted for largely by the development of public ownership of utilities (such as the "Hydro" in Ontario), the extension of the highways and surfaced roads systems in all provinces (highway debentures outstanding in 1936 accounting for \$508,000,000 of the provincial debt), and the requirements for the promotion of industrial activities and public and social welfare. These demanded heavy expenditures which could not easily be met out of current revenue. The borrowings, while increasing the public debt, are in the main considered justifiable, as the public utilities are in most cases meeting from their revenues the interest on indebtedness incurred in their construction, and the provincial assets generally are sound enough to take care of capital investment for other services which are necessary to develop the country.

*Including \$600,000 which the province of New Brunswick considered a current liability.