

Bureau's exhaustive analysis of the provincial public accounts, a summary statement of the ordinary receipts and expenditures of the Provincial Governments appears for the first time in the 1919 Year Book. The various items of receipts and expenditures were classified under appropriate headings and a uniform terminology was adopted. 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 detailed figures for the years 1916 to 1920 will be found on pp. 680-685 of the 1921 Year Book, those for 1921 on pp. 786-791 of the 1922-23 Year Book and those for 1922 to 1926 on pp. 836-841 of the 1927-28 Year Book.

The Bureau now makes more extensive analyses of the finances of the provinces, including capital and trust accounts as well as ordinary revenue and expenditure. These analyses are based on a uniform classification adopted at a conference held in 1933 between provincial treasury officials and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This new extended analysis, however, does not affect the comparability of the summary totals of Table 30.

Data for 1937 are given on the new uniform basis in Tables 32 and 33.

Subsection 1.—Provincial Revenues and Expenditures.

Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures.—The total ordinary revenues and expenditures of the provinces for their individual fiscal years are shown in Table 30, for the census years 1871-1926 and for each year from 1931-37. While revenues have grown very rapidly over the period covered, expenditures have more than kept pace. Tables 32 and 33 show detailed ordinary revenues and expenditures for 1937.

Some explanation is perhaps necessary in regard to the Capital Receipts and Expenditures and the Trust and Public Charities Funds Receipts and Expenditures shown in the lower parts of these latter tables. In regard to the former, receipts represent the proceeds of loans and borrowings in the form of bonds, debentures, and treasury bills and are largely offset by capital payments for debt retirements; there are, however, receipts from the Dominion Government in regard to old age pensions and unemployment relief which are regarded as capital receipts. Finally, refunds of capital expenditures, made earlier in the form of advances or loans, are also included under this heading.

With regard to the Trust and Public Charities Funds accounts, these, as will be noted, relate chiefly to the province of Quebec where, under the Public Charities Act, parts of the revenues derived from Liquor Commission profits, taxes on amusements and race tracks, and the hospital tax on meals are transferred to the Public Charities Fund for the benefit of hospitals, sanatoria, refuges, and other charitable institutions. In New Brunswick, Quebec, and Manitoba there are also judicial deposits in connection with appeals, sales by the sheriff, etc., which are made to the Trust Funds accounts. Since 1916, i.e., in the short space of 21 years, while total revenues of all provinces have shown an increase of 437 p.c., ordinary expenditures have increased 371 p.c.

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 expenses of government and rendered a resort to taxation for provincial purposes practically unnecessary in most of the provinces, the great