municipal taxes—where the tax is applied broadly to assessed valuations placed on homes and other real property and on incomes and business—hits the ratepayer's pocket most directly.

Table 51 gives figures of tax receipts so far as they are available. Unfortunately, there are certain inconsistencies and omissions as between provinces which cannot be overcome owing to the lack of uniformity in the collection of municipal data.

51.—Tax Receipts of M	(unicipalities in	Canada, by	<b>Provinces</b> , 1913-38
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Year	P.E.I.1	N.S.	N.B.2	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1913 1914 1915 1916		3		33,288,115 32,131,489 33,222,593					9.382,099
1918 1919 1920 1921		3,462,587 3,443,681 4,099,780 4,727,730 5,229,302	•	36,628,407 47,001,911 53,929,349 60,400,650 57,311,990	<b>3</b>	. [	22,278,621 27,314,503		10,630,355 14,096,799 15,519,092 14,664,292 14,627,777
1923 1924 1925 1926 1927		6,367,966 6,184,398 6,012,030 6,397,612 6,576,609		58,857,190 64,236,251 65,654,871 67,779,258 71,044,091	94,526,271 94,559,210		26,079,908 26,009,764 27,245,639 26,300,069 26,241,928	10,706,183 9,694,632 12,433,696	14,748,216 14,858,435
1928 1929 1930 1931	168,646	6,801,365 6,813,918 6,642,094 6,605,580 6,613,675	2,598,910	62,619,679 69,450,228 73,337,620 73,761,481 79,612,584	107,449,970 116,693,006 120,627,896 122,316,767 121,284,311	6,998,963 <sup>4</sup>	27,369,597 26,612,226 20,779,829 18,392,914 17,616,414	11,005,241 10,424,676 10,255,692	17,345,523 17,989,046 18,260,430
1933 1934 1935 1936 1937	164, 158 168, 262 186, 152 198, 127	4,804,779	2,295,247 2,207,230 <sup>2</sup> 2,353,811 5,033,039 <sup>2</sup> 5,090,231	$\frac{79,471,242}{59,729,973^5}\\59,253,714$	116,920,000 117,892,884 122,108,912 121,825,930 120,502,561	17, 104, 553 18, 187, 714 16, 622, 464 18, 342, 869 19, 127, 157	15,822,648 16,624,783 16,769,993 16,672,335 11,376,192	11,661,595 12,218,328 10,900,409 11,325,644 11,405,962	17,521,554 18,002,475 17,185,917 17,070,680 18,006,961

<sup>1</sup> Statistics are for Charlottetown only.

<sup>2</sup> Cities of Saint John, Moneton and Fredericton only, for 1931-33; for Saint John and Moneton only for 1934 and 1935; all municipalities, 1936-38.

<sup>3</sup> Figures not available.

<sup>4</sup> The figure shown is for all municipalities except cities.

<sup>5</sup> Statistics are not comparable with those for previous years owing to modification of provincial reports.

Municipal Assessments.—The chief source of municipal tax revenue is the real estate within the limits of the municipalities; though, as indicated above, in certain provinces personal property, income, and business carried on are also taxed. General taxes are normally assessed at the rate of so many mills on the dollar of the assessed valuations. In the Prairie Provinces, the values of improvements made to real property are often rated at a very low figure, e.g., in Saskatchewan, where the taxable valuations of buildings are about 13 p.c. of the taxable valuations of lands, and in Alberta, where they are about 26 p.c. of the taxable valuations of lands, as shown in Table 52.

There are various reasons for fluctuations in assessment valuations, owing to differences in laws and varying practices with regard to assessment in the various classes of municipalities throughout Canada.\* Lands in the West, valuations for which in earlier years were somewhat inflated, have of late been assessed on a sounder basis, and in some provinces the Equalization Boards have placed a more equitable valuation on lands as among the various rural municipalities.

<sup>\*</sup>This subject is dealt with more fully in the special report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on "Assessment Valuations by Provinces", obtainable from the Dominion Statistician.