

expenditures. For this reason it is obvious that total revenues and expenditures presented herein will differ considerably from those shown in provincial public accounts.

Fiscal periods dealt with are as nearly coincident as is possible in view of the variations in provincial fiscal year-ends. For example, in 1946 fiscal year-ends were as follows: Nova Scotia, Nov. 30, 1946; New Brunswick, Oct. 31, 1946; and all other provinces, Mar. 31, 1947. It should be noted also that the figures for Manitoba and Saskatchewan in 1946 cover a fiscal period of only eleven months. Both these provinces changed their fiscal year-ends from Apr. 30 to Mar. 31.

Subsection 1.—Revenues and Expenditures of Provincial Governments

Tables 28, 29 and 30 present a general summary of provincial government finance by combining ordinary and capital account revenues and expenditures on a net basis. These tables provide a more valid comparison than those based on ordinary account alone because they eliminate incomparabilities that arise through variations between provinces and between years in the types of expenditure made from capital account. In Table 28, 'Net General Revenues and Net Combined General and Capital Expenditures', subject to changes in procedure which follow, has the same meaning as the heading which appeared over this table in the 1948-49 Year Book. 'Net General Revenues' is arrived at by deducting from 'Gross General Revenues' in Table 31: (a) all institutional revenues, (b) interest, premium, discount and exchange and, (c) grants-in-aid and shared-cost contributions received from other governments. While the surplus position is the same in both the gross and net presentation, the former tends to emphasize the gross administrative burden of services and the latter shows the net cost of these services. When calculating 'Net Combined General and Capital Expenditures', amounts similar to the deductions from revenue described above are deducted from the pertinent function of expenditure, and all capital revenues are offset against gross capital expenditures. It follows that at the net stage, only general revenue remains as shown in Tables 28 and 29.

Sinking-fund earnings are not included in revenues. These amounted in 1946 to: Prince Edward Island, \$118,000; Nova Scotia, \$467,000; New Brunswick, \$535,000; Quebec, \$1,880,000; Ontario, \$2,000; Manitoba, \$374,000; Saskatchewan, \$1,124,000; Alberta, \$4,000 and British Columbia, \$674,000. In previous years, amounts similar to those shown in Tables 29 and 30 as 'Non-Revenue and Surplus Receipts' and 'Non-Expense and Surplus Payments' amounting to \$3,697,000 and \$2,699,000, were excluded. Revenue previously described as 'Public Domain' is nearly all included under 'Privileges, Licences and Permits—Natural Resources'; the remainder now appears under 'Sales and Services'. Likewise, 'Liquor Control' revenues are now shown under five different headings: 'Taxes—Alcoholic Beverages', 'Privileges, Licences and Permits—Liquor Control and Regulation', 'Fines and Penalties', 'Contributions from Government Enterprises—Profits (Liquor)' and 'Other Revenue'; the latter category includes confiscations under liquor control. The analysis of moneys received from the Federal Government as between Taxation Agreement and Subsidies is also worthy of emphasis.

The expenditures classification is also changed considerably. 'Legislation' is now a sub-caption under 'General Government'; 'Highways, Bridges and Ferries' is now under 'Transportation and Communications'; and 'Public Welfare' is now referred to as 'Health and Social Welfare' with a more detailed analysis than