



Continuing the upward trend of recent years, institutional services—including hospitals, schools, universities, churches and welfare institutions—recorded an advance of \$42,100,000 in capital outlays in 1961 over the level of \$572,900,000 achieved in 1960. This increase was concentrated on additional facilities for universities and hospitals, universities increasing from \$87,300,000 to \$103,600,000 and hospitals from \$155,900,000 to \$181,100,000. Expenditures on universities include those for private as well as provincial government institutions, and hospital expenditures include those for provincial, municipal, religious and private hospitals for both mental and general treatment services.

Capital outlays by government departments increased slightly from \$1,273,700,000 in 1960 to \$1,328,400,000 in 1961. Government departments, as defined for capital expenditure purposes, include that part of government activity, excluding institutions, generally dependent on tax revenue for financial support; one of the major activities of government, involving expenditures by federal, provincial and municipal governments, is the road, highway and bridge program. In 1961, all three levels of government increased their capital outlays; the Federal Government, with additional outlays of \$42,100,000, accounted for 75 p.c. of the total increase and brought its spending up to \$395,800,000; the spending of the provincial governments reached \$564,800,000, an increase of \$7,600,000; and the spending of municipal governments amounted to \$367,800,000, an increase of \$5,000,000.

Capital spending in Canada as a whole in 1961 declined 1.9 p.c. from the previous year but there was considerable variation in the spending of the different provinces. Newfoundland experienced a substantial increase of 22.6 p.c. as a result of heavier expenditures