

fold. In comparison with these, the situation in Canada, where the grand total expenditures have not quite doubled, is extraordinarily favourable, and indicative of the economy with which the finances of the country have been administered.

Or again, compare the pre-war and present-day expenditures of the Dominion Government with those of the provincial and municipal administrations, which have borne none of the tremendous financial burdens directly arising out of the war and neither have to pay interest on \$2,000,000,000 of war debt nor yet pensions to disability cases and dependants. In such a comparison, one would naturally expect the Dominion not to appear in a very favourable light. The surprising thing is that it does.

While the grand total expenditures of the Dominion Government have increased from \$186,241,048 in 1914 to \$362,622,770 in 1928, or by 95 p.c., the combined ordinary expenditures of the nine provincial governments have risen from \$57,108,866 in their fiscal years ended in 1914 to \$152,211,882 in their fiscal years ended in 1927, being an increase of 166 per cent. Again, in the most populous province, Ontario, the municipal tax levies, including school taxes, have increased, according to the statistics of the provincial government, from \$34,231,214 in 1914 to \$102,146,200 in 1926 - or by 198 per cent, having practically trebled. Again, the ordinary payments