

balance the national accounts. It shows very clearly that the amount of taxation required to balance the budget has in these last three years averaged slightly over \$300,000,000, as compared with \$401,000,000 in 1922 and \$460,000,000 in 1921 - a saving to the taxpayer in present taxation or future taxation arising out of debt of over \$100,000,000 as compared with 1922 and over \$160,000,000 as compared with 1921. If in good years we get somewhat more than \$300,000,000 in taxation, it should be remembered that in such years it is highly desirable to make some further progress in reducing the national debt.

	<u>Total Actual Taxation</u>	<u>Addition to or Subtraction from Debt</u>	<u>Necessary Taxation to Balance Budget</u>
	\$	\$	\$
1921	368,770,498	+ 92,010,360	460,780,858
1922	319,926,018	+ 81,256,817	401,182,835
1923	335,453,341	+ 31,641,057	367,094,408
1924	341,718,807	- 35,993,594	305,725,213
1925	293,914,518	- 345,589	293,568,929
1926	324,860,000	- 22,353,000	302,507,000

It is true that taxation is still heavy in Canada, but the analysis of our expenditure made in the budget speech shows the reason why. Out of total estimated expenditures of \$342,890,000 on Government services no less than \$163,997,000 is due to charges arising out of the war - charges which are much heavier than they would have been if the late Government had conscripted money when

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