

fence costs, however, and leaving only law enforcement, fire protection and certain administrative services, the figures for 1913-14 were \$18,862,925 and for 1930-31 \$65,909,540, an increase of 249.41 per cent, or nearly 7 times the rate of increase of population.

As against this increase in cost of 249 per cent, convictions for all criminal and minor offences increased about 100 per cent, from 173,138 in 1913 to 345,641 in 1930; and fire losses increased 117 per cent, from \$14,003,759 in 1913 to \$30,427,968 in 1930. Was the extra cost effective in protection or proportionate to increased work?

Communications — If all debt charges were distributed according to services, figures under this heading would be much larger. The increase shown in the diagram between 1913-14 and 1930-31 was from \$60,376,231 to \$140,080,176, an increase of 132 per cent, or 3 2/3 times the rate of increase of population.

Legislation and General Overhead — A careful, detailed analysis of the accounts of all governments would have to be made before the items could be segregated which would cor-

rectly represent overhead as this term is used in private business accounts. The general items in the present classification include expenditures on legislation, the executive staff, upkeep of public buildings, collection of revenue, etc. In such items the increase was from \$64,092,835 in 1913-14 to \$117,909,778 in 1930-31, or 84 per cent, which was 2 1/3 times the population rate.

Public Welfare and Charity Grants — Increases have been at a higher percentage rate than in any other class. From \$9,549,454 in 1913-14 to \$64,526,466 in 1930-31 is an increase of 575 per cent, or 16 times the population rate. Special unemployment relief in 1930-31 constituted only a moderate fraction of the total.

Administration of Natural Resources — Expenditure more than doubled since 1913-14.

Agriculture — The rate of increase was 2.9 times that of acreage in field crops.

Health and Sanitation — Increased at 6 times the population rate.

Totals for all periods in each of the classifications dealt with in this and the last preceding chapter are, in dollars:

	1930-31	1921-22	1913-14	1904-05
1. Debt Service	\$226,603,554	\$213,105,270	\$ 46,180,823	\$ 26,131,320
2. Education	166,190,565	96,245,235	44,258,732	16,030,241
3. Protection of Persons & Property	140,682,134	114,996,522	32,332,374	10,617,964
4. Communications	140,080,176	95,284,280	60,376,231	27,670,527
5. Legislation & Overhead	117,909,778	84,261,466	64,092,835	25,165,505
6. Pub. Welfare & Charity	64,526,466	27,258,282	9,549,454	3,804,916
7. Natural Resources	18,832,626	9,610,845	7,518,023	2,035,231
8. Agriculture	18,396,080	12,079,428	5,793,889	1,451,485
9. Health & Sanitation	16,380,322	12,261,989	5,045,528	2,132,677
10. Im'grat'n & Col'zation	13,952,048	4,358,341	2,138,658	1,040,540
11. Recreation	7,672,192	4,864,943	1,979,000	680,000
12. Undistributed	28,318,767	44,417,486	17,863,583	4,520,000
GRAND TOTAL	\$959,544,708	\$718,744,087	\$297,129,130	\$121,280,406