



How expenditures have increased from 1904-5 to 1930-31 in the eight government services on which most money is spent, is shown in the diagram.

Education. Between 1913-14 and 1930-31 expenditures increased from \$44,258,732 to \$166,190,565, an increase of 275.24 per cent. Population of school age (6 to 16 years) increased in the same period by some 36 per cent, so that the rate of increase of cost was 7.6 times that of numbers of children. Comparison by numbers enrolled and in attendance cannot be satisfactorily made without special enquiry because available statistics are not on quite the same basis in the two periods.

Per head of the general population, \$5.80 was spent on education in 1913-14 and a little over \$16 in 1930-31. Most of the present active generation below middle age were educated on the 1913-14 scale. Are proportionately better results being attained with the children now at school? What new facilities are provided? Is relatively more done in the higher branches? What part is

due to larger capital charges on buildings and plant?

Most debt charges on educational account are included in the above figures of expenditure. Debt charges in the table below are only those not distributed to special services and belong mainly to other services. Complete distribution might alter the order in which the various services appear as to cost, but the education figures are on the same basis in all periods and are comparable among themselves.

Protection of Persons and Property. As National Defence is included under this heading, expenditures due to the war, such as pensions, soldiers' re-establishment, etc., account in considerable part for an increase from \$32,332,374 in 1913-14 to \$140,682,134 in 1930-31. Excluding all defence 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.