Inland Revenue.

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The Inland Revenue of Canada is derived from Excise, Public Works, Culling Timber, Bill Stamps, and Weights and Measures, Gas and Law Stamps. There was a decrease in the revenue from Excise, Culling Timber and Bill Stamps in the Fiscal Year 1376-77 of \$610,470, and an in-

crease on Public Works, Weights and Measures, Stamps, &c., of \$63,292, leaving a net decrease, as compared with 1875-76, of \$547,178. The following table gives a comparative statement of the revenue accrued from these sources for the last five years:

	1873	1874	1875	1876	1577
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Excise Public Works Culling Timber Bill Stamps Weights and Measures, Gas		5,612,582 672,120 95,918 209,233	5,110,353 558,699 89,597 244,592	5,538,277 537,026 71,953 225,960 2,116	4,950,624 547,377 67,128 208,968 55,057
and Law Stamps Total	5,431,255	6,589,848	6,003,241	6,376,332	5,829,154

The decrease in the revenue from Excise is principally in the duties collected on spirits and tobacco. On spirits the decrease was \$449,041 and on tobacco \$145,060. There was also a slight decrease in the revenue from petroleum, attributed, by the Com-

missioner of Inland Revenue, to the repeal of the duty in February, 1877. The following table taken from the Report of the Commissioner shows the details of the Excise Revenue for five years:-

Articles.	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits Malt Liquor	$2,825,141 \\ 26,598$	3,503,365 25,570	2,977,221 29,976	3,099,893 14,188	2,650,852 7,475 3\$9,257
Malt Fobacco Petroleum	358,332 1,013,557 237,777	354,765 1,401,271 274,439	351,386 1,434,778 268,553	$\begin{array}{r} 327,709 \\ 1,775,450 \\ 285,553 \end{array}$	3°9,257 1,630,390 235,329
Manufactures in Bond	33,780 5,049	40,006 6,289 6,877	37,176 5,220	27,834 1,675	30,054
Other receipts Total	12,962	5,612,582	6,043 5,110,353	5,975	5,670 4,950,624

SPIRITS.

The quantity of spirits taken for consumption was less by 498,788 gallons than in the preceding year, and less by 21 per cent, than the average of the four preceding years. This decrease is partly due to the large entries made in the beginning of 1876, when an increase in the Excise was expected, but the average quantity of spirits taken for consumption during the two years 1876 and 1877 falls much below the average of the four preceding years. If the difference of population is taken into consideration, this decrease may be estimated at 750,000 gallons. The falling off is attributed by the Commissioner to three causes. First, The uncertainty of dealers with regard to prohibitive legislation, and consequently the avoiding further increase of stock than necessary, as shown by the fact, that though the quantity has largely increase ed. Second, Illicit distillation, which appears to be largely on the increase, 47 stills having been seized during the fiscal year and 18 between June and December,

1877; and the loss to the revenue was, probably not less than the duty on 200,000 gallons; and Third, The diminished consumption from the diminishing power of the people to purchase. The quantity of spirits held in bond was considerably greater also at the close of the fiscal year than at its commencement, the figures being 1,276,786 and 1,513,720 gallons, and this last quantity is greater by 160,015 gallons than the average quantity held at the close of the preceding four years. There was a slight increase in the quantity of spirits exported, and a small decrease in the quantity taken into bonded manufactories.

MALT AND MALT LIQUOR.

The quantity of Malt manufactured during the year 1876-77 was less by nearly three million lbs. than the average of the four previous years, and less by 12,641.087 lbs than in 1875-76. The quantity taken for consumption was less by 1,814,896 than in the previous year. There has been a steady falling off in the consumption of malt during the last five years, as will be seen by the following table :--

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