

tional nature, it exceeded the figures of the preceding year by \$2,495,183, and the expenditure in 1868 by \$22,348,300, an increase of 165 per cent. It will be seen, therefore, that the expenditure has increased to a larger extent than the revenue. This, however, is an imperative consequence of the opening up of a new country, as the extension of railway, postal, telegraph and other facilities, and the provision for government, and other duties necessary for due protection in new districts, require an immediate outlay, which can only be recouped after a certain lapse of time.

154. The following is a detailed comparative statement of the various receipts on account of the Consolidated Fund from all sources in the years 1885 and 1886, showing the increase or decrease in each item :—

HEADS OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1884-85.	1885-86.		
TAXATION.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Customs	18,935,428	19,373,551	438,123	.....
Excise	6,449,101	5,852,904	.....	596,197
Total	25,384,529	25,226,456	.....	158,073
LAND REVENUE.				
Ordinance Lands	24,540	26,483	1,943	.....
PUBLIC WORKS.				
Canals	301,238	305,056	3,818	.....
do on account Hydraulic Rents	24,720	24,655	.....	65
Railways	2,624,243	2,629,336	5,093	.....
Slides and Booms	64,429	60,317	.....	4,112
Minor Public Works	6,703	6,159	.....	544
Hydraulic and other Rents	1,283	6,795	5,512	.....
Earnings of Dredges	3,359	3,226	.....	133
Telegraphs	39,526	46,863	7,337	.....
Harbour Improvements	315	7	.....	308
Total	3,065,818	3,082,417	16,599	.....

Heads of
revenue,
1885 and
1886.