

and those raised from other sources consist of money derived from the postal service, railways, public works &c. The ordinary expenditure provides for the charges for debt and provincial subsidies, charges on revenue, and the current expenses of the country.

170. The following figures give the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1887:—

Revenue and expenditure, 1887.

Revenue	\$35,754,993
Expenditure	35,657,680
	\$97,313
	\$97,313

171. The revenue was \$2,577,953 in excess of that of the preceding year, while there was a decrease in the expenditure amounting to \$3,353,932. The increase in revenue was derived almost entirely from taxation, there being an increase in the receipts from Customs duties of \$3,005,250 and from excise duties of \$455,296, and a decrease in receipts from various sources of \$882,593. The amount paid on account of the North West Rebellion of 1885, was much less than that paid in the previous year, and was moreover charged to a different account (see par. 176) which facts to a large extent explain the reduction in expenditure. There was also a decrease in charges for debt and subsidies, and in the expenses of Legislation.

Increase and decrease.

172. The following table gives the receipts and payments on account of the Consolidated Fund, that is, the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the country for the last 20 years, and shows the surplus or deficiency in each year:

The Consolidated Fund, 1868-1887.