CHAPTER III.

tion is, in all the countries, very much larger than in the Dominion. In New Zealand, Western Australia and Queensland it is nearly four times as much.

Taxation 206. The following table gives the amount of taxation in foreign countries. some of the principal foreign countries :---

Country.	Year.	TAXATION.		
		Amount.	Per Head.	Percentage of Revenue.
<u>Ескоре.</u>		\$	\$ cts	
Austria (proper) Belgium France German Empire Greece	1887 1887	$\begin{array}{r} 163,353,647\\ 31,974,622\\ 446,857,294\\ 126,780,487\\ 10,741,828 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} 7 & 08 \\ 5 & 41 \\ 11 & 69 \\ 2 & 70 \\ 5 & 42 \end{array} $	81 8 52 •6 72 • 4 56 • 5 74 • 1
Italy Netherlands Portugal Russia Spain	$\begin{array}{c c}1887\\1887\\1887\\1887\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 246,209,645\\ 39,692,596\\ 31,392,785\\ 252,788,575\\ 146,054,379 \end{array}$	8 22 9 04 6 67 2 43 8 05	81 2 84*3 84 1 65 5 88 2
Авіа. Јарап	1887	64,983,402	1 70	81 3
AMERICA. Mexico United States	1887 18.7	29,000,000 336,143,175	2 77 5 59	81·1 90-5

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Proportion of taxation torevenue in foreign countries. 207 The actual figures for 1886, not being available, most of the above figures are taken from the estimated revenue for 1887. The United States, it will be seen, expected to raise the largest proportion from taxation, over 90 per cent. being derivable from this source, Spain, the Netherlands and Portugal raising the next largest proportions. Belgium only raised half its revenue in this manner, and Russia twothirds, all the other counties raise over 70 per cent. It will