CHAPTER III.

FINANCE.

- 139. The fiscal year of the old Province of Canada used to The fiscal be identical with the calendar year, and terminate on the 31st year. December: in 1864, however, a change was made, and it was decided to commence the fiscal year on the 1st July and end it on the 30th June. At Confederation the same plan was adopted for the Dominion, and has since been maintained. As, therefore, all financial and commercial returns, and, as a general rule, departmental reports, are made up to the 30th of June in each year, the fiscal year beginning on the 1st July and ending on the 30th June, is the one spoken of and referred to throughout this work, except where specially mentioned.
- 140. In all cases where figures relating to foreign countries Converhave been used, their values have been first changed into sion of foreign pounds sterling, and then converted into currency at the rate of moneys. For the sake of convenience, cents have been \$4.86.66. omitted from most of the tables, and only used with reference to amounts per head, and similar calculations.

141. The receipts from the sources of the ordinary revenue The Con-of the country are paid into what is called the Consolidated Fund. Fund, and payments therefrom are made to cover the ordinary expenses. These receipts and payments therefore constitute what may be considered as the regular income and expenditure of the country, and the figures relating thereto are among the principal indicators of its financial and commercial condition.

142. The ordinary revenue is derived from a variety of Sources of sources, which may, however, be divided into two classes, viz., "Taxation" and "Other sources." The amounts raised by taxation consist solely of Customs and Excise duties, 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, collection of revenue, and the current expenses of the country.