

165. Though the expenditure only exceeded the revenue in 16 out of the 36 countries and colonies named in the list, the total revenue was \$1,357,565 less than the expenditure. In proportion to population, both the revenues and expenditures of the Australasian Colonies are very high, the chief explanation of which is that "a considerable revenue is derived from the usufruct of the unsold lands, which is not generally the case elsewhere; the revenues also are swelled by the large sums which are received annually from the alienation of Crown Lands, and from the working of the State railways."* "The practice of treating money derived from the sale of Crown Lands as revenue obtains in all the Australian Colonies, and the money so raised forms one of the largest items of their annual income."† Canada will undoubtedly in a few years be deriving a large revenue from the sale of Dominion Lands, provided that the practice of treating such moneys as revenue will be in force, but all the principal railways are in the hands of private companies. Both in India and Cape Colony, as well as in Australasia, the railways are principally owned by the Government, producing a corresponding difference in the amount of revenue.

Revenues
in Austra-
lasian
colonies.

166. The ordinary revenues and expenditures in some of the principal Foreign Countries, as nearly as they could be ascertained, are given in the following table :—

Revenues
and expend-
itures in
foreign
countries.

*Victorian Year Book, 1884-5, p. 131. †Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, p. 383.