

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Revenue.	Amount per Head.	Expenditure.	Amount per Head.
		\$	§ cts.	§	§ cts.
Austria Hungary..	1887	336,439,883	8 49	341,709,456	8 62
Belgium.....	1886	64,079,485	10 84	62,830,000	10 63
Denmark.....	1887	15,421,150	7 32	16,136,420	7 65
Egypt.....	1886	45,016,470	6 60	47,613,705	6 98
France.....	1887	755,515,300	19 77	755,658,630	19 77
*German Empire.....	1886	184,360,490	3 93	156,562,940	3 34
Greece.....	1886	16,265,000	8 22	17,060,000	8 62
Italy.....	1887	327,685,420	10 94	332,845,730	11 12
Japan.....	1886	76,428,360	2 00	76,286,500	2 00
Mexico.....	1886	30,625,000	2 93	26,390,324	2 53
Netherlands.....	1887	48,641,140	11 08	49,362,820	11 24
Norway and Sweden.....	1887	34,567,977	5 18	34,289,136	5 14
Portugal.....	1885	35,758,640	7 59	42,426,350	9 01
Russia.....	1886	694,415,128	6 67	662,843,950	6 37
Spain.....	1886	168,334,456	9 77	174,644,593	10 14
Switzerland.....	1887	10,025,751	3 41	10,045,635	3 42
Turkey.....	1885	73,681,000	2 90	76,662,148	3 01
United States.....	1889	387,050,059	6 00	281,996,615	4 32

*Not including the revenues and expenditures of the several States.

France has both the largest revenue and the largest expenditure of any country in the world, considerably exceeding that of the United Kingdom. In 1887 it will be seen that the two amounts were almost identical, the proportion per head of population being the same; the same remark applies to Japan. Expenditure was in excess of revenue in eleven out of the eighteen countries about which particulars are given.

Revenue
received
from tax-
ation and
"other
sources."

167. As stated above in paragraph 142, the sources from which the ordinary revenue of Canada is derived may be divided into two classes, viz., 1, Taxation; 2, Other Sources, and the