

239. It will be seen that the amount raised by taxation in France is larger than in any country named in the two tables, the United Kingdom now taking second place, owing to a falling off in the Customs receipts in the United States, which country is third, Russia, Austria-Hungary, India and the German Empire coming next in the order named. Taxation per head is much larger in the Australasian colonies than in any of the countries named, except in the Argentine Confederation. In Great Britain, taxation is \$3.81 per head more than in Canada, and in the United States it is 50 cents less. Nine British possessions and two foreign countries raised less than half their revenue by taxation.

Taxation in various countries compared.

240. The gross public debt of the Dominion of Canada on 30th June, 1892, amounted to \$295,333,274; on the same date in 1891 it was \$289,899,230. There was, therefore, an increase during the year in the gross amount of liabilities of \$5,434,044.

Gross public debt, 1891.

240a. The net public debt on the same date in 1892 was \$241,131,434 and in 1891 \$237,809,030, being an increase in the actual net liabilities of \$3,322,404. This increase is to be accounted for as follows:—

Net public debt, 1892.

Expenditure on Capital Account—

Public Works .....	\$ 224,390	
Railway and Canals .....	1,854,575	
Dominion Lands .....	86,735	
	<hr/>	\$ 2,165,700
Railway Subsidies.....	\$ 1,248,216	
Charges of Management on Loans .....	1,122,542	
Cancellation North Shore Ry. bonds.....	970,000	
Transfers to Consolidated Fund.....	1,028	
	<hr/>	3,341,786
		<hr/>
		\$ 5,507,486
Less Sinking Fund.....	\$ 2,027,861	
Excess of receipts over payments.....	155,978	
Refund, North-West Rebellion.....	1,243	
	<hr/>	2,185,082
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Total net increase.....		\$ 3,322,404
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241. The following table gives the total liabilities and assets, and the net liabilities, together with the multiple of revenue, for every year since Confederation.

Assets and liabilities, 1868-1892.