

reduced from 35 to 20 p.c., and under the British preferential tariff from 22½ to 12½ p.c. Finally, tin plate was made free under the preferential tariff and reduced from 12½ to 5 p.c. under the general tariff. By c. 10, amending the Income War Tax Act of 1917, the exemption limit was raised from \$2,000 to \$3,000 in the case of married persons or those with dependants, and from \$1,000 to \$1,500 in the case of other persons. The rates of taxation were also reduced all along the line, those with incomes of \$5,000 or less paying only 2 p.c., instead of 4 p.c. or more of their taxable income, the income tax of a married person without dependants being reduced from \$619.50 to \$290 on an income of \$10,000 and from \$3,024 to \$2,530 on an income of \$25,000. The rate of taxation of corporate incomes was reduced from 10 to 9 p.c. The budget speech also announced the abolition of the tax on receipts and the restoration of penny postage, both as from July 1, 1926.

In the session of 1927 the general rate of the sales tax was reduced from 5 to 4 p.c. The rate of the graduated income war tax was also reduced by 10 p.c., so that each taxpayer paid only 90 p.c. of what he would have paid on the same income in the preceding year. The \$500 exemption for children was extended to include those under 21 (instead of 18) years of age dependent upon the taxpayer for support. Further, the tax on cheques, money orders, notes, etc., which had previously been graduated from a minimum of 2 cts. on cheques of from \$5 to \$50 to a maximum of \$1 on cheques of \$2,500 and over, was reduced to a flat 2 cts. on all cheques of \$10 and over. The excise tax on matches was also reduced by 25 p.c. No changes were made in the tariff in 1927, as the new Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation, to which certain matters had been referred, was only in the initial stages of its investigations.

In 1928 the general rate of the sales tax was reduced from 4 to 3 p.c. The rate of the graduated income war tax on individuals was reduced by a further 10 p.c. of the 1926 tax, so that an individual paid only 80 p.c. of what he would have paid on the same income two years before. Similarly, the rate of taxation on the income of corporations and joint stock companies, which had been 10 p.c. two years before and 9 p.c. in 1927, was reduced to 8 p.c. on incomes in excess of \$2,000. The \$500 exemption for children was further extended to include this exemption for sons and daughters over 21 dependent upon the taxpayer for support on account of mental or physical infirmity. The customs tariff was also amended in the direction of reducing the duties upon machinery and other commodities used in production in the mining and fishing industries, on onion plants for propagation, also on disinfecting and spraying preparations in the fruit and horticultural industries, and on press blankets used in the printing and publishing industry. In the textile industries reductions were very generally made on cotton, woollen and other yarns used by manufacturers as the material for further production, also on many finished cotton, woollen, linen, flax, jute, silk and artificial silk products. Also the duty on many types of machinery used in the textile industry was generally reduced or even taken off entirely under the British preferential tariff. For details of these very numerous changes, see c. 17 of the 1928 Statutes.

In 1929 the general rate of sales tax was reduced from 3 p.c. to 2 p.c. The taxes on certain insurance premiums, on cables and telegrams, and on railway and other tickets were also repealed. The tax on sales or transfers of stocks was so modified as to be levied on the actual value rather than the par value of shares transferred; further, instead of a tax of 3 cents being levied for every \$100 par value of shares transferred, the tax was made to vary from one-tenth of a cent per