

in the Schedule thereto. C. 16 grants the sum of \$15,036,735.93 towards defraying the expenses of the public service for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1935, being one-twelfth of the amount of the items set forth in the Estimates for the said year. Two further sums of \$2,237,789.69 and \$888,000.00 are granted for the aforesaid purpose, said sums being one-fourth of the amount of the items set forth in Schedule A, and one-fourth of the amount of the items set forth in Schedule B, respectively. C. 23 grants the sum of \$128,617,254.36 towards defraying the expenses of the public service for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1935, being three-fourths of the amount of the items set forth in Schedule A thereto, excepting thereout one-half of the amount of the items set forth in Schedule B thereto. Two further sums of \$4,475,579.37 and \$2,664,000.00 are also granted for the aforesaid purpose, said sums being one-half of the amount of the items set forth in Schedule B, and three-fourths of the amount of the items set forth in Schedule C, respectively. This Act also authorizes a Government loan up to \$200,000,000 for public works and general purposes. C. 62 grants the sum of \$8,274,739.72 towards defraying the expenses of the public service for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1935, set forth in the Schedule thereto.

C. 34 is an amendment to the Dominion Notes Act, raising the value of Dominion notes which may be issued on a 25 p.c. gold coverage from \$50,000,000 to \$120,000,000. Notes in excess of the latter figure are to be fully secured by gold. Silver purchased under the London Agreement of July, 1933, may be held as additional security. Provision is also made for repealing the Dominion Notes Act when the new Bank of Canada starts functioning, after which time all notes will be issued, except as provided by the Bank Act, under the authority of the Bank of Canada Act.

C. 30 makes provision for the repeal by proclamation of c. 4 of the Statutes of 1915, which provided for the issuance of \$26,000,000 of Dominion notes, and c. 35 similarly makes provision for the repeal of the Finance Act, which provides for advances of Dominion notes being made to the chartered banks on the strength of such approved securities as may be deposited with the Minister of Finance. These Acts will be superseded by the Bank of Canada Act, (See p. 963.)

*Income Tax.*—C. 19 continues the special income tax of 10 p.c. on the salaries of members of the judiciary, and the commissioned officers of the military, naval and air forces and R.C.M.P. for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1935. C. 55 amends the Income War Tax Act by adding rents, royalties, or other periodical receipts to the list of incomes taxable, particularized under clause 3. A company having assets and doing business solely outside of Canada is exempt from income tax only after making a return and paying a fee of \$100. Clergymen under certain conditions are given the same exemption as married men, *viz.*, \$2,000. Interest paid in respect of succession duties or inheritance taxes is exempted. A tax of 5 p.c. is imposed on non-resident parent companies in respect of interest paid by a subsidiary Canadian company, except when paid in currency other than Canadian by agreement dated prior to April, 1933. Income from estate or trust to pay 5 p.c. tax. Exemption of tax on dividends to non-resident parent company only applicable where shares owned by parent company have full voting rights, and this exemption to apply irrespective of amount of income derived by Canadian company from interest and dividends, provided same are paid by subsidiary company. Income accumulating in trust for unascertained persons is taxable as if such income were the income of a person other than a corporation, but exemptions provided under paragraphs c, d, e and i of s-s. 1 of s. 5 of the Act are not applicable. Income of deceased person payable periodically is deemed to have accrued by equal daily increment and that portion accrued to the date of death is to be taxed. Dividends received by an