Double taxation of estates resulting from taxation of the same property by more than one province has been common in the past, but the withdrawal of seven of the provinces from the field has considerably reduced this problem. In the international field, dual taxation has been dealt with by way of tax conventions. Such a tax convention between Canada and the United States was signed on June 8, 1944. One of the terms of this convention is that shares in a corporation organized in or under the laws of the United States or any of the individual States shall be deemed to be property situated within the United States, and shares in a corporation organized in or under the laws of Canada, or of the provinces or territories of Canada, shall be deemed to be property situated within Canada.

An agreement respecting succession duties between Canada and the United Kingdom was signed June 5, 1946.

Under these circumstances, the difficulties of working out succession duty tables so as to show the combined effects of federal and provincial duties is realized. The best that can be done here is to choose typical estates in the main classes laid down in the legislation and give a picture of the combined duties applicable in such cases. This has been attempted in the following series of tables in the hope that it will be useful in presenting to the student of this subject a general knowledge of the incidence of succession duties in Canada under conditions existing at present.

25.—Federal and Provincial Net Receipts from Succession Duties, Respective Fiscal Years Ended in 1941-49

Note.—The fiscal years of the provinces end on the following dates: P.E.I., Dec. 31 to 1942 and thereafter Mar. 31; N.S., Nov. 30; N.B., Oct. 31; Que., Mar. 31; Ont., Mar. 31; Man., Apr. 30 prior to 1947 and Mar. 31 thereafter; Sask., Apr. 30 prior to 1947 and Mar. 31 thereafter; Sask., Apr. 30 prior to 1947 and Mar. 31 thereafter; Sask., Apr. 31. Figures for the years 1921-40 will be found at p. 1050 of the 1950 edition of the Year Book.

Year	Federal ¹	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Bruns- wick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	- Alberta	British Columbia
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1947 1948 6	6,956,574 ² 13,273,483 15,019,830 17,250,798 21,447,573 23,576,071 30,828,040 25,549,777 29,919,480	56,767 46,143 82,1203 108,893 92,617 63,568 62,683	508,718 881,586 667,364 368,029 215,654	221,909 599,877 364,778 677,485 1,072,414 431,716 52,508	12,075,952 6,796,154 6,504,608 5,381,806 6,298,837 11,353,143 9,084,730	11,676,453 11,636,058 13,320,867 12,783,119 12,524,929 15,227,470 17,944,532 15,994,839 14,978,230	538,698 341,223 334,886 649,680 767,275 809,3655 403,247	405,710 480,684 501,070 648,154 667,610 509,313 121,239	458,702 684,956 903,302 1,129,881 855,433 652,171 149,048	818,321 1,449,789 1,870,507 1,723,092 2,918,920 1,048,501 398,362

¹ Includes "Funds in lieu of Succession Duties". The figures in this column are for the fiscal years ended nearest to Dec. 31 of the year stated. ² Ten months; Act came into force June 14, 1941. ⁵ Filteen months. ⁴ Eight months. ⁵ Eleven months. ⁶ Figures for all provinces, except Quebec and Ontario, cover arrears for prior years, see text p. 998.

Federal Duty.—Beneficiaries are divided into four classes, as follows:—

- (1) Widow or dependent child or dependent grandchild.
- (2) Husband; parent; grandparent; child over 18 years of age, not infirm; son- or daughter-in-law.
- (3) Lineal ancestor other than parent or grandparent; brother, sister or their descendant; uncle or aunt or their descendant.
- (4) Others.

No duty is payable on estates not exceeding \$50,000, or on bequests up to \$1,000 to any one individual, nor is duty levied on gifts to the Federal Government or provinces, on residential property of certain diplomatic or consular officials, on