

The three provinces impose succession duties on all property situated in the province belonging to the deceased and passing at his death, whether the deceased was domiciled in the province or elsewhere. Personal property, wherever situated, of a person dying domiciled within the province is also liable if passing to a successor resident or domiciled in the province.

The rates of succession duty are governed by the value of the estate, the relationship of the beneficiary to the deceased and the amount going to any one person. The rate of tax will increase as the degree of relationship between the decedent and his successor becomes more remote.

Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, while not imposing succession duties, each receive 75 per cent of the Federal Government estate tax levied on property situated within its borders. In Alberta and Saskatchewan the provincial share of estate taxes is rebated in full where the deceased was a bona fide resident of the province.

Provincial Property Taxes

In unorganized (non-municipal) areas, British Columbia levies property taxes, at varying rates according to class, for provincial revenue. Improved forest and tree-farm lands are taxed at 1 per cent of assessed value; farm land at $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent; wild land at 3 per cent; coal land at 2 per cent (non-operating or 7 per cent (operating)); and timber land at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In organized (non-municipal) areas, Ontario levies a property tax of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of assessed value; the minimum annual tax in respect of any land in that province is \$6. New Brunswick levies a tax of \$1.50 per \$100 market-value assessment on all land and buildings in the province and a similar tax on business occupancy, to finance education, health, welfare and justice services. Nova Scotia also imposes property taxes of limited application.

Race-Track Taxes

Ontario levies a tax on operators of race meets and on holders of winning tickets issued under the pari-mutuel system. Holders of winning tickets must pay a tax equal to 7 per cent of the amount that would be payable to them if no percentage were deducted by the person holding the race meet. A number of other provinces levy a pari-mutuel tax on money bet in the province on horse races; in Newfoundland the rate is 11 per cent, in Prince Edward Island $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, in Nova Scotia 11 per cent on the first \$400,000 wagered and a reduced percentage on any additional money wagered (some of this money is refundable to the individual race-tracks), in New Brunswick $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, in Manitoba 10 per cent, in Alberta 5 per cent, in Saskatchewan 10 per cent, and in Quebec 7 per cent on ordinary pools and 9 per cent on special pools (quinella and daily-double). In British Columbia the tax is 12 per cent but the province returns $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of money bet to horsemen and track operators for purses, etc.

Municipal Taxes

The municipalities in Canada levy taxes on the owners of property situated within their jurisdiction according to the assessed value of such property. Methods of determining assessed value vary widely but, for taxation purposes, it is generally considered to be a percentage of the actual value. The revenues