

the beneficiaries of the Canadian estate whose total liability for succession duty is fixed by the same statute and compel the Canadian executor to collect it, notwithstanding the fact that in the wording of this section the property in the United States did not "come into his hands" is not "under his control" and he is not "requested to make such payment?"

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This subject has been referred to and this mode of taxation criticised (so far as England is concerned; his remarks, however, having their application here), by one whose opinion is most valuable on such a subject from a business point of view. We refer to Mr. B. E. Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. He is reported as saying:—"As to the working out of taxation generally a moderate part of the income is taken and may be spent by the state without intrenching on the nation's saved capital. With death duties, however, if a government takes from an estate one-fifth of the entire capital and spends it for current expenses, which do not return a money income, so much of the nation's productive capital is lost. This cannot go on very long, for the nation is living on its capital, and must soon pay the penalty of such folly. The growth of population demands the creation of new suburbs in the cities and the building of new houses yearly, but the budget in other ways almost warns the real estate dealer that the government will see that he does not make any money. Owners of estates say that they are practically debarred from making improvements, the punishment for doing so being so great."