

### Motor Vehicle Licences and Fees

Each province also levies a fee on the annual registration of motor vehicles. This registration is compulsory and each vehicle is issued with licence plates for the year. The rates of this licence fee vary from province to province. The amount to be paid may be assessed in relation to the weight of the car, the number of cylinders of the engine, the age of the vehicle and the wheel base, or at a flat rate. The operator or the driver of a motor vehicle must also register annually and pay a fee for a new driver's licence; in Alberta and British Columbia, drivers' licences must be renewed every five years at a cost of \$5; in Quebec they must be renewed every two years, also at a cost of \$5. Alberta, in addition to registration fees, imposes a milage tax on buses, based on milage operated outside city limits by public service vehicles carrying passengers.

### Taxes on Mining Operations

All provinces except Prince Edward Island levy taxes of various kinds on mining operations. All provinces except Prince Edward Island and Alberta impose a tax on the income of firms engaged in mining operations in general or in specific kinds of mining operations. The Provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario impose a tax on the assessed value of minerals or a flat rate per acre of mining property.

### Tax on Logging Operations

The Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia levy a tax on the income from logging operations of individuals, partnerships, associations or corporations engaged in this activity. In Quebec and Ontario the rate is 10 p.c. on income in excess of \$10,000 and in British Columbia the tax is 10 p.c. on income in excess of \$25,000. In Ontario, one third of the tax is allowed as a deduction from the corporate income tax in the case of corporations, and the remainder is deductible from federal income tax.

### Business Taxes

The Province of Quebec imposes a tax of one tenth of 1 p.c. on paid-up capital of corporations while Ontario levies a similar tax at the rate of one twentieth of 1 p.c.

The Provinces of Quebec and Ontario have a place-of-business tax. In Quebec the tax ranges from \$20 to \$50 for each place of business with the higher amounts being levied in the cities of Montreal and Quebec. In Ontario, the tax for each permanent establishment is the lesser of \$50 or one twentieth of 1 p.c. of paid-up capital of the corporation involved, but the total of the capital tax and the place-of-business tax cannot be less than \$20. Ontario also imposes an office tax of \$50 on every corporation that does not maintain a permanent establishment in the province but merely maintains a buying office, or merely holds certain provincial licences, or merely holds assets. A corporation that does not maintain a permanent establishment in Ontario but is represented by a resident employee or agent who is not deemed to operate a permanent establishment of the corporation in the province must pay an office tax of \$50 or one tenth of 1 p.c. of the total amount of its gross Ontario sales or revenue if less than \$50,000, subject to a minimum office tax of \$5.

Both provinces levy special taxes on certain kinds of companies such as banks, railway companies, express companies, trust companies and sleeping-car, parlour-car and dining-car companies. In Ontario these special taxes (except the tax payable by insurance corporations calculated on gross premiums) and the capital and place-of-business taxes are payable only to the extent that they exceed the corporate income tax otherwise payable.

The Province of Prince Edward Island charges special annual licence fees to most insurance companies, banks, acceptance companies, chain theatres and chain stores, steamship companies, telephone, telegraph and electric light companies and brokers, as well as nominal licence fees to other incorporated companies, the latter being similar to filing fees in other provinces.