

### 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. Manitoba imposes rates of from 6 p.c. to 11 p.c. on mining royalties.

### 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 net income where in excess of \$10,000 and in British Columbia the tax is 10 p.c. on net income where in excess of \$25,000. In Ontario and Quebec one third and in British Columbia 18 p.c. of the tax is allowed as a deduction from provincial corporate income tax, 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 and 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 \$25 to \$100 for each place of business with the higher amounts being levied when capital paid up is \$100,000 or more. 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.

### Land Transfer Taxes

The Provinces of Alberta and Ontario levy a tax based on the value of the consideration at which ownership of land is transferred. In Ontario, a straight one fifth of 1 p.c. tax is imposed. In Manitoba, a tax of 2½ p.c. of the valuation or purchase price (whichever is greater) is imposed only when property is transferred under the Bankruptcy or Winding-up Acts. Other provinces do not have a land transfer tax but most have a scale of charges or fees imposed upon registration of transfer of land. These fees are not regarded as taxes since a service is rendered or an assurance given with each charge.