

alcoholic beverages. The provincial mark-up over the manufacturer's price is the effective means of revenue. Beer and wine may be sold by retailers or government stores depending on the province but in all cases they contribute to provincial revenues.* The Province of Prince Edward Island imposes a tax of 10 p.c. on all beer, wine and spirits sold at retail, collected under authority of the Health Tax Act.

Newfoundland imposes a tax on tobacco sold at retail of one quarter of one cent per cigarette purchased; from one to five cents per cigar, depending on price; and one cent per half ounce or less of other tobacco. Prince Edward Island's tax on tobacco sold at retail is one fifth of one cent per cigarette purchased; from one to three cents per cigar, depending on price; and 10 p.c. of the retail price of all other tobacco purchased. Saskatchewan's tax on retail tobacco sales is one fifth of one cent per cigarette purchased; from one to five cents per cigar, depending on price; and one cent on every half ounce of other tobacco; the average rate of the tobacco tax is 10 p.c. Specific sales taxes on tobacco products are also levied in New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, and Ontario.

Retail Sales Taxes

Retail sales taxes are levied on the final purchaser or user and are collected by the retailer. Eight provinces now levy this type of tax at rates varying from 3 p.c. to 6 p.c. These provinces are Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. These direct levies apply to tangible taxable commodities sold, with varying exemptions, for consumption in the province and to a few selected services, for example, to local telephone services in all provinces except Saskatchewan and to telecommunications and hotel and motel charges in Quebec.

Amusement Taxes

Each of the provinces with the exception of Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Quebec has a tax on admission to places of entertainment. In addition, there is generally a licence fee imposed on the operator or owner of these amusement places. The tax on admissions is within the range of 5 p.c. to 15 p.c.

Gasoline and Diesel Fuel Oil Taxes

Each of the ten provinces imposes a tax on the purchase of gasoline by motorists and truckers. The rates vary from 12 cents per gallon in Alberta to 19 cents in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. The amount of tax borne by one gallon of motor vehicle fuel in each province is as follows:—

	<i>Gasoline</i>	<i>Diesel Fuel</i>		<i>Gasoline</i>	<i>Diesel Fuel</i>
	cts.	cts.		cts.	cts.
Newfoundland.....	19	19	Ontario†.....	16	22
Prince Edward Island†	18	18	Manitoba.....	17	20
Nova Scotia.....	19	27	Saskatchewan....	15	18½
New Brunswick.....	18	23	Alberta.....	12	14½
Quebec.....	16	22	British Columbia	13	15

The British Columbia net tax rate (after refund) on gasoline used in logging trucks off highway, in power units of motor vehicles for stationary industrial use, and in vehicles used by amputees, paraplegics and certain war amputees is 1 cent per gallon. Gasoline coloured purple for certain off-highway use (including marine) and motor fuels, being any fuel except gasoline not consumed on provincial highways, is also taxed at 1 cent per gallon. Fuel oil used for heating purposes is taxed at ½ cent per gallon.

* The provincial mark-up over the manufacturer's price is not considered a "tax" in DBS financial statistics, but forms part of the "profits of government business enterprises".
 † Gasoline and diesel fuel used by primary producers—farmers, fishermen, manufacturers and processors—is exempt from tax as is also gasoline and motor fuel used by owners or operators of registered pleasure craft.
 ‡ Some relief from taxation is given where gasoline or fuel oil is used for farming, manufacturing, commercial fishing and other off-highway purposes.
 § Generally, fuel oil used for agricultural and industrial purposes is exempt from tax.