

### Race Track Taxes

Ontario levies a tax on operators of race meets and upon holders of winning tickets issued under the pari-mutuel system. The tax on race meeting operators is imposed at the rate of \$1 for each day the meet is conducted. Holders of winning tickets must pay a tax equal to 6 p.c. upon the amount which would be payable to them if no percentage were deducted by the person holding the race meeting. 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 p.c., in Prince Edward Island 10½ p.c., in New Brunswick 5½ p.c., in Manitoba 10 p.c., in Alberta and Saskatchewan 5 p.c., and in Quebec 7 p.c. on ordinary pools and 9 p.c. on special pools (quinella and daily-double). In British Columbia the tax is 12 p.c. but the province returns 2½ p.c. of money bet to horsemen and track operators for purses, etc.

### Subsection 3.—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 or, as in Nova Scotia and throughout most of New Brunswick, of the actual market value. The revenues from such taxes are used generally to pay for street maintenance, schools, police and fire protection, snow removal in certain communities and other community services; in New Brunswick the municipal levy is used only for property service. Special levies are sometimes made on the basis of street frontage to pay for local improvements to the property such as sidewalks, roads and sewers. Not only is there a widespread difference in the bases used for property tax but there is also a wide variety of rates applied, depending on the municipality.

In addition to the taxes described above, municipalities usually impose a charge for the water consumption of each property holder or a water tax based upon the rental value of the property occupied. There are no municipal income taxes although certain localities have retained the use of a poll tax. In Newfoundland, Quebec and Saskatchewan, municipalities are empowered to levy an amusement tax on the admission of persons to places of entertainment, although the amusement tax is generally a provincial preserve (see p. 1031). Electricity and gas are taxed at the consumer level in some western municipalities and coal and fuel oil for heating purposes are chargeable in urban areas of Newfoundland. Telephone subscribers are subject to a special levy in Montreal and certain Ontario municipalities impose a tax on the gross receipts of telephone companies.

In most municipalities, a tax is levied directly on the tenant or the operator of a business. In general, business tax rates are lower than those applying to property. Three bases of assessment are in use—a fraction of the property assessment, the annual rental value of the premises, or the area of the premises. Certain municipalities may charge a licence fee instead of a business tax but others charge both a licence fee and a business tax.

### Subsection 4.—Miscellaneous Levies

These are not generally referred to as taxes but they are similar to taxes in many ways.

### Unemployment Insurance

For the past twenty-six years, a national program of unemployment insurance has been in operation in Canada. Essentially, it provides relief to those qualified persons who temporarily find themselves without work. It is administered by a federal commission appointed for this purpose and financed by equal contributions from employers and employees plus a contribution from the Federal Government. The amount paid into the fund by employee and employer is directly proportional to the weekly wages of the employee. The rates of contributions, together with statistics on the operation of the program, are given at pp. 769-771.