

fishermen the rate is one cent per gallon; and fuel oil for heating purposes is one half cent per gallon.

Motor vehicle licences and fees. Each province levies a fee on the annual registration of motor vehicles, which is compulsory. Upon registration, a vehicle is issued with licence plates. The rates of fee vary from province to province and, in the case of passenger cars, may be assessed on the weight of the vehicle, the wheel base, the year of manufacture, the number of cylinders of the engine, or at a flat rate. The fees for commercial motor vehicles and trailers are based on the gross weight for which the vehicle is registered, i.e., the weight of the vehicle empty plus the load it is permitted to carry. Every operator or driver of a motor vehicle is required to register periodically and pay a fee for a new driver's licence. The licences are valid for periods of from one to five years and the fees vary from \$1 to \$7 a year.

Taxes on mining operations. All provinces except Prince Edward Island levy taxes of various kinds on mining operations. All provinces impose a tax on the income of firms engaged in mining operations in general or in specific kinds of mining operations. British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba (gas, oil and potash only) impose a tax on the assessed value of minerals or a flat rate per acre of mining property. Quebec levies a tax on the economic value of ore at the pithead in excess of \$50,000, ranging between 9% and 15%, depending on volume. Ontario imposes a tax on the profit on the assessed value of minerals and a flat rate per acre of mining property. Manitoba imposes a flat rate of 15% if mining income exceeds \$50,000; if income is \$50,000 or less, the tax rate is 6%. The British Columbia mining tax rate is 15% on net income from mining in excess of \$10,000.

Tax on logging operations. Quebec, Ontario 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% and in British Columbia 15% on net income where in excess of \$10,000 (in Quebec and British Columbia if the net income is greater than \$10,000 the whole amount is taxable with no basic exemption). In Ontario and Quebec one third and in British Columbia 20% of the tax is allowed as a deduction from provincial corporate income tax or, in Quebec, from the provincial income tax; two thirds of the provincial tax is deductible from federal income tax.

Business taxes. Quebec imposes a tax of one fifth of 1% on paid-up capital of corporations and Ontario levies a similar tax at the rate of one tenth of 1%. Quebec has a place-of-business tax, which is generally \$50 but is reduced to \$25 when the paid-up capital is less than \$25,000; in the case of loan companies, the tax is \$100 when fixed capital exceeds \$100,000. Both Ontario and Quebec 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 and the paid-up capital tax are payable over and above the corporation income tax.

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. Ontario levies a tax based on the price at which ownership of land is transferred; three tenths of 1% is imposed on the purchase price up to \$35,000 and six tenths of 1% on anything in excess of that amount. In Alberta, a registration fee is charged proportional to the registered value of the land; \$5 for the first \$1,000 and \$1 for each additional \$1,000 up to \$25,000 and 50 cents per \$1,000 in excess of that amount; in addition, there is an Assurance Fund fee charged on transfers of mortgages on the difference between the old registered price and the new registered price at the rate of \$2 per \$1,000 up to \$5,000 and \$1 for each additional \$1,000. British Columbia and Saskatchewan do not have a land transfer tax but have an equivalent in land title fees which are based on land values.

Tax on security transfers. Ontario levies a tax on the sale price of securities transferred; the rates are: shares sold, transferred or assigned valued at — under \$1, 1/10th of 1% of value; \$1 to \$5, 1/4 cent per share; \$5 to \$25, 1 cent per share; \$25 to \$50, 2 cents per share; \$50 to \$75, 3 cents per share; \$75 to \$150, 4 cents per share; over \$150, 4 cents per share plus 1/10th of 1% of value in excess of \$150; bonds and debentures, 3 cents for every \$100 or fraction thereof of par value.