CHANGES IN CANADIAN TAXES SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.

1. An excess profits tax has been imposed levied either on the basis of a graduated scale of rate of profit on capital or on the increase in profits over the average of the past four years, at the election of the taxpayer. Where the taxpayer elects to be taxed on the basis of the percentage on capital, the schedule is as follows:

On part of profits between (per cent of capital)	Rate (Per cent)
5 and 10 10 and 15 15 and 20 20 and 25 Over 25	these takes 30 are in additions 40 to the normal

Where the taxpayer elects to be taxed on the increase in profits over the average of the past four years the rate is 50 per cent of the increase.

The tax is levied on all businesses whether incorporated or not and whether increased profits are the results of war contracts or not.

Special provisions are made for amortization of the cost of construction of new plant and equipment required for armament purposes.

- 2. The existing corporate income tax rate has been raised from 15 to 18 per cent.
- 3. All individuals subject to income tax are required to pay a war surtax equal to 20 per cent of their ordinary income tax.

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0ver 25	60	

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liquors, tobacco, tea, coffee, and soft drinks.

The changes may be summarized as follows:

	Unit Texed	Former Rate	Increased Rate
Domestic liquors	gallon	\$ 4.00	\$ 7.00
Imported liquors	gallon	5.00	8.00
Nalt	p oun d	• 06	.10
Wines	gallon	-075	-15
Champagne and			
sparkling wines	gallon	•75	1.50
Cigarettes	thousand	4.00	5.00
Manufactured tobacco	pound	-20	. 25
Coffee	pound	none	.10
Tea	pound	- 0/t	•05*
Carbonic acid gas	pound	none	-02

The basis of the existing Canadian sales tax has been broadened by removing the exemption of domestically consumed gas and electricity, salted meats, and canned fish.

^{*}Increased rates for varieties of higher value.