

francs (\$130,000,000). With a 1% rate the German tax would have produced about \$175,000,000 and the French tax about \$93,000,000.

It is unlikely that a Canadian Turnover Tax would produce anything comparable to the yield of the German and French taxes. Both Germany and France have many times the population and industrial wealth of Canada. Germany in particular is far more highly industrialised than Canada and its business turnover is much greater.

The exponents of the Turnover Tax are of the opinion that it can be more easily ascertained by those required to pay it than the Sales Tax and that it will cost less to collect. As one of them has said "Anyone who has a cash register needs no further accounting for this purpose". These statements are probably true when applied to any one individual or corporation, but they are not true when applied to the much larger groups of individuals or corporations who will be liable for the payment of the tax when turnover is the test and not the sale of the finished commodity. They also say that it will produce a revenue gradually, if paid monthly and on the monthly turnover. This also is true. In addition it eliminates the possibility of paying the tax on bad debts but in such a case relief should be granted under the Sales Tax.

The opponents of the Turnover Tax contend that it would have a tendency to produce concentration in business. There is no doubt that this charge is true though doubtless a certain amount