



ONTARIO

BUDGET STATEMENT

of

THE HONOURABLE JAMES N. ALLAN

Treasurer of Ontario

1965

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Treasurer of Ontario

in the

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

Wednesday, February 10, 1965

On Moving the House into Committee of Ways and Means

Also

Financial Statements



ONTARIO

TORONTO

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BUDGET STATEMENT

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THE HONOURABLE JAMES N. ALLAN

TREASURER OF ONTARIO

IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1965

MR. SPEAKER:

This is the seventh occasion I have had the honour to submit the annual Budget to this House. This year, as in past years, there are many demands made upon our resources. The Budget that I am presenting this afternoon represents a well-balanced plan designed to meet the essential requirements of a dynamic economy. It employs our resources in the manner that is most beneficial to the present and future well-being of the citizens of Ontario.

As Treasurer, I have been extremely gratified by the growth and development that has been taking place in our Province. We are now entering the fifth year of the longest period of expansion since World War II. This growth, coupled with sound policies and prudent management, has enabled us to undertake a broad expansion of Provincial services and still maintain a strong financial position. I am pleased to report to the Honourable Members that we shall end the current fiscal year in a more favourable financial position than I had anticipated a year ago.

Underlying this growth and development are the services and physical facilities that are provided by the Province and its municipalities. In the six years since I delivered my first Budget Statement in 1959, the Province has expended directly or by way of assistance to local authorities nearly \$6.1 billion in strengthening and developing the economic and social fabric of Ontario. With expenditures of this magnitude, the Government is obviously making an important contribution to the generation of high levels of income and employment.

In our developing society, the concept of the role of government is constantly changing. Increasingly it is realized that the provision of traditional services and the creation of physical assets is not enough. Modern conditions require us to break new ground in such areas as vocational training, job-retraining, post-secondary education, and in trade and industrial promotion. We must also adopt broad new programs in the social services. It is in these areas that our people and industry now look to government for leadership and assistance in realizing their maximum potential in our specialized, complex and competitive world. We have developed our Budget plans with these considerations uppermost in our minds. We believe that our financial program will provide the ingredients necessary for another year of continued progress in our society and economy.

To ensure that this program is as effective as possible, we are continuing to stress measures designed to ensure maximum economy and efficiency in government operations. Our resources are always limited in relation to the scope of the services and programs that are required. We are making use of the latest business management, cost control and personnel administration techniques. With the co-operation of departmental administrators, these policies are resulting in substantial administrative savings and they are ensuring that our government administration is kept modern and efficient.

The need for increased Provincial expenditure must be balanced by the need to maintain taxation and debt management policies consistent with the sound and balanced economic growth which our expenditures are designed to promote. Undue demands upon the revenue-producing capacity of our economy could have as adverse an effect upon economic growth as the failure to provide the services required by that growth. Similarly, imprudent Provincial borrowing could impair our ability to fulfil our responsibilities in the future.

After careful consideration of our present financial position, the priorities in our expenditure program and the capacity of our revenue resources, we have developed a financial plan which provides for substantially increased expenditures in those areas where the needs are greatest. It hinges upon our assessment of economic conditions in the coming year. Thus, we must first examine the performance of the economy, both past and anticipated.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The past two years have made a tremendous contribution to Ontario's wealth and standard of living of the people. In 1963, the Gross Provincial Product rose by a billion dollars, and in 1964 a rise of \$1.4 billion brought the total to \$18.5 billion. The volume of real Gross Domestic Product is estimated to have risen by 6.1 per cent in 1964. Since the population increased by 2.2 per cent, there was a gain of 3.8 per cent in the production of goods and services per person in the Province.

The growth in the economy was reflected in the number of jobs created. The rise of 89,000 (or 3.7 per cent) in the number of jobs was enough to absorb the total expansion in the labour force (78,000) and also to reduce unemployment by 11,000. As a result, the unemployment ratio declined from 3.8 per cent in 1963 to 3.3 per cent in 1964 (compared with a ratio of 5.5 per cent in the rest of Canada). The decline in unemployment was a feature of almost all parts of the Province, including some centres which had experienced severe unemployment in recent years.

The surging growth in Ontario's economy was particularly emphatic in manufacturing. In the first ten months of 1964, manufacturing shipments were up by \$1,062 million in Ontario. This was \$230 million more than the increase in shipments for the rest of Canada.

Ontario's performance was equally impressive in new construction. In the first three quarters of 1964, the increase in the number of houses and apartment units started in Ontario was greater than in the rest of the country. In the first ten months of 1964, the increase in the value of municipal building permits issued in Ontario was almost one-third greater than in all the other provinces. The value of residential construction contracts in Ontario in 1964 rose by more than 35 per cent over 1963, while the increase in the rest of Canada was less than 10 per cent. The increase in construction contracts for offices and stores awarded in Ontario in 1964 equalled the value of the increase in the rest of the country. Total capital investment in the Province last year is estimated to have increased by \$400 million over 1963—the largest year to year increase for eight years.

In addition to manufacturing and investment, the third basic reason for Ontario's rapid expansion in 1964 was the rise in exports. Ontario benefited directly from a 40 per cent increase in exports of fully manufactured end products, most of which originated in this Province. Transportation equipment and various types of machinery showed the sharpest gains. In fact, more than one-third of the increase in Ontario manufacturing shipments in 1964 is estimated to have come from exports.

Indirectly, Ontario benefited from the increased exports originating in other provinces, particularly wheat and industrial raw materials. Sales of Ontario manufactured products such as motor vehicles, furniture and electrical appliances rose more rapidly in the Prairie provinces, for example, than they did in Ontario itself.

There were several major reasons for the rise in exports last year. The buoyancy in the American economy created strong demand for Canadian resources. Demand was high in almost all of our other traditional export markets. The special sales of wheat and flour accounted for close to \$400 million in export sales. The special incentive for exports of automotive parts was largely responsible for doubling parts exports. Defence sub-contracts provided a strong stimulus to exports of aircraft and parts. Lastly, there was a new awareness on the part of manufacturers of the competitive advantage provided by devaluation and by the faster rises in costs in European countries, combined with the co-operation between business and government expressed through the Ontario Trade Crusade.

The rapid pace of economic activity in Ontario resulted in a substantial rise in imports of manufactured goods. In the first seven months, imports were responsible for almost 40 per cent of the growth in Canada's domestic market for manufactured products other than food. Most of these imports consisted of machinery and equipment, motor vehicles and parts, other transportation equipment, and primary steel products for our rapidly expanding construction activity.

The importance of the Ontario Government's efforts to expand manufacturing exports and encourage domestic manufacturing to compete with imports more effectively is illustrated by this comparison of imports and exports. In the first seven months of 1964, imports of fully manufactured products other than food rose by 21.1 per cent, exports by 42.4 per cent, and the deficit of trade in

fully manufactured goods by 14.3 per cent to reach \$1.6 billion. The appropriate conclusion is surely that our secondary manufacturers must continue to press their advance in export markets by increasing their sales efforts and improving their productivity and cost advantages. The Ontario Government will expand its efforts to assist business to achieve these aims.

The people of Ontario can expect another substantial increase in economic production in 1965 and a continued rise in their standard of living. Another healthy expansion in private and public investment is scheduled. Consumer demand for non-durables and services will continue to increase, while the market for durable goods will be supported by residential construction, the affluence of the expanding number of young adults and a strong replacement demand. Exports of raw and processed materials as well as secondary manufactures should remain buoyant.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR 1964-65

Before presenting a summary of the financial operations for the current fiscal year, I should like to introduce for your consideration and approval supplementary estimates totaling \$15,390,200. They are as follows:

Economics and Development:

Grant to the Ontario Research Foundation to construct and equip new facilities at Sheridan Park	\$3,520,000
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Energy and Resources Management:

Provision for payment to the Ontario Northland Transportation Commission to compensate for losses on operations for the year ended December 31, 1963	858,200
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Health:

Ontario Heart Foundation	150,000
Special Grants to Public Hospitals under the authority of The Public Hospitals Act and the regulations thereunder	3,615,000
Illahee Lodge, Cobourg	4,800
Ontario Society for Crippled Children—for convalescent camps	48,200
Canadian Mothercraft Centre, Toronto	4,000
Special Grant to Wellesley Hospital, Toronto, in support of its medical, teaching and research functions	2,500,000
Special Grants for teaching hospitals	3,050,000

Public Welfare:

Provincial aid to municipalities, maintenance of children from unorganized territory and additional aid to certain municipalities (The Child Welfare Act)	1,640,000
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The members, I am sure, will be interested in further details of some of these supplementary estimates.

The grant to the Ontario Research Foundation is a continuation of this Government's support of basic and applied research through the Foundation, in order to provide new opportunities for our technical and professional people and to encourage the development of new products and techniques. The contribution

of \$3,520,000 will assist the Ontario Research Foundation in the relocation of its facilities at the newly created Sheridan Park research community where its library, computer centre, laboratories, and research and development services will form the nucleus of a unique scientific complex.

Supplementary estimates of the Department of Health total \$9,372,000. Further support for the vitally important role of our public hospitals is provided by the following: a payment of \$75 per bed to all public hospitals in the Province; special grants totalling \$3,050,000 to be paid to teaching hospitals; and a contribution of \$2,500,000 to be made to Wellesley Hospital, Toronto, in support of its medical, teaching and research functions. As well, we have provided funds to aid in the very necessary and worthwhile work carried on by certain private organizations concerned with public health.

An advance payment of \$1,640,000 will be made to municipalities in respect of costs incurred for child welfare. While this payment will not affect the level of grants payable in any one calendar year, the receipt of this money by the municipalities earlier in the calendar year than previously should prove to be of benefit to the municipalities in financing current expenditures.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES AND REVENUES FOR 1964-65

I now present a summary of the estimated net expenditures and revenues of the Province for the current fiscal year. The statement shows a very gratifying improvement in our financial position over that anticipated in the Budget Statement of February 12, 1964.

On the expenditure side, we have conformed quite well to our budgetary plan. Including the special grants and payments to which I have referred, the aggregate of net ordinary expenditure and net capital expenditure on physical assets is estimated before provision for debt retirement at \$1,295.3 million. Net ordinary expenditure before providing \$40.0 million for sinking fund and \$143.0 million for financing capital payments out of ordinary revenue amounts to \$1,031.7 million, and net capital expenditure on physical assets is estimated at \$263.6 million. Our aggregate expenditures are up \$15.8 million over the forecast after inclusion of the Supplementary Estimates. The principal reason for the increase is an upward adjustment of \$12.9 million in the general legislative grants to elementary and secondary school boards.

The net expenditures for 1964-65 represent an increase of \$156.0 million over the actual costs incurred in the preceding fiscal year. The increase is largely attributable to the higher expenditures that have been required for education, health, highways and welfare services. These four departments account for three-quarters of the overall growth in expenditures. The increases are \$47.0 million for Education, \$36.8 million for Health, \$21.4 million for Highways and \$11.4 million for Public Welfare. Other significant increases in expenditures, after giving effect to changes in departmental responsibilities, include \$8.8 million for Public Works, \$6.1 million for Energy and Resources Management, \$5.1 million for Economics and Development, and \$5.0 million for Lands and Forests.

By major spending departments, the net ordinary and capital expenditures for the current fiscal year are as follows: Education, \$428.0 million; Highways, \$301.9 million; Health, \$158.8 million; Public Welfare, \$72.1 million; Public Works, \$50.3 million; Municipal Affairs, \$43.6 million; Attorney General, \$34.0 million; and Lands and Forests, \$32.2 million.

On the other hand, we have experienced in the current fiscal year a marked improvement in revenues. The net ordinary revenue and net capital receipts are estimated at \$1,217.8 million, of which \$2.1 million represents net capital receipts from the sale of physical assets. This is an increase over the preceding fiscal year of \$136.4 million. The major sources of revenue are: corporations tax, \$234.0 million; gasoline tax, \$220.0 million; income tax collection agreement, \$194.6 million; retail sales tax, \$194.3 million; Liquor Control Board, \$110.0 million; motor vehicle licenses and permits, \$74.0 million; and the succession duty field, \$61.1 million.

It should be noted that the Province's revenue from the succession duty field consists of \$46.0 million in collections under its own Succession Duty Act and a payment of \$15.1 million from the Federal Government. The payment from the Federal Government represents the additional 25 per cent share of the estate tax that the Federal Government agreed to make available at the Federal-Provincial Conference of November, 1963. The arrangement that has been adopted applies to each of the three fiscal years 1964-65 to 1966-67, and the payment is subject to the condition that the Province does not increase its own rates beyond those in effect on March 31, 1964.

Overall, the Province will end the current fiscal year in a stronger financial position than was forecast. The buoyant economy has contributed to a substantial rise in revenues which will enable us to meet over 70 per cent of the capital program out of current income. Thus, even after providing \$15.4 million in supplementary estimates, the excess of expenditures over revenues will be reduced to \$77.5 million, and the increase in net capital debt will be \$27.4 million less than was anticipated a year ago.

NET CAPITAL DEBT

This Government recognizes that the creation of physical assets such as highways and roads, hospitals, schools and other facilities is vital to the economic and social fabric of our society. Consequently, in addition to generous provision for universities, schools and hospitals, we have for some years been undertaking an ambitious capital program to ensure that these facilities are available.

In the current fiscal year, the capital program totals an estimated \$263.6 million, of which \$215.0 million is for highways and municipal roads, \$36.4 million for public buildings and other structures, \$5.4 million for conservation projects, \$2.7 million for mining, logging and access roads, and \$4.1 million for parks, rural power lines and the water management program. These outlays represent a substantial addition to our physical assets and indicate the high confidence that we have in the future of our Province.

In order to preserve a strong credit position in the money market, we have followed the policy of meeting a substantial proportion of our capital expenditure out of ordinary revenue. Thus, in the current fiscal year, while we have undertaken a capital program of \$263.6 million, the estimated increase in our net capital debt has been held to \$78.4 million.

The net capital debt at March 31, 1965 is estimated at \$1,423.2 million. In relation to the wealth and resources of this Province, the level of the net debt is well within reason. It approximates the 1964 increase in the Gross Provincial Product and is equivalent to the Provincial net revenue for fourteen months.

FORECAST OF EXPENDITURE PROGRAM FOR 1965-66

I would like now to place before the Honourable Members a summary of the Government's overall expenditure program for the coming fiscal year. This program is more than a simple response to increased demands for public services. It represents a bold and positive plan designed to promote and stimulate a marked advance in the material, social and cultural life of our people.

Net ordinary expenditure before providing \$41.5 million for sinking fund and \$112.0 million for capital payments to be financed out of ordinary revenue is forecast at \$1,162.9 million. This is an increase of \$131.2 million over the current fiscal year. Of the increase, \$80.4 million or 61 per cent will be required by the Departments of Education and University Affairs. Other major increases include \$12.3 million for Public Welfare and \$5.3 million for Highways.

The Province's net capital expenditure on physical assets will also be increased, rising by \$33.1 million to a record high of \$296.7 million. Of the total, \$239.1 million or nearly 81 per cent will be for Provincial highways, municipal roads, and mining and forestry roads. The remainder of the capital program consists of \$44.0 million for public works, \$6.8 million for conservation projects, and \$6.8 million for parks, recreational areas and other purposes.

In total, the net expenditures on ordinary and capital accounts are forecast before providing for sinking fund at \$1,459.6 million. This is an increase over the current fiscal year of \$164.3 million. The net expenditures by major spending departments are as follows: Education, \$444.9 million; Highways, \$329.4 million; Health, \$161.7 million; Public Welfare, \$84.4 million; University Affairs, \$63.7 million; Public Works, \$57.6 million; and Municipal Affairs, \$48.5 million.

THE SOCIAL SERVICES AND HUMAN BETTERMENT

Indicative of the almost over-riding concern of this Government with programs aimed at human betterment and the preservation and rehabilitation of human resources is the magnitude of the overall expenditure which the Government proposes in 1965-66 on education, health and welfare. Our people must be healthy, competent and productive if the challenges of a growing and rapidly

changing economy are to be met successfully. Therefore, we are continually seeking and effecting major improvements in these services. In the past decade, the expenditures on human betterment have more than tripled, and they now account for approximately one-half of the Province's total Budget. In the coming fiscal year, we are forecasting the net combined expenditures of the Departments of Education, University Affairs, Health and Public Welfare at \$754.6 million. This is an increase over the current fiscal year of \$95.5 million, and it brings our total spending on these services to a level approaching that expended for all purposes just six years ago.

Education

Education occupies a position of pre-eminence in our expenditure program. In the coming fiscal year, the net expenditure of the Department of Education will rise by \$62.6 million to \$444.9 million. The anticipated increase in the Department's expenditures will thus represent 38 per cent of the total increase in the Budget for all purposes.

As the Honourable Members are well aware, the question of increasing education costs has been a matter of concern to our Government for many years, and we have steadily increased Provincial grants at every level of education. One of the main reasons for the introduction of our Ontario Foundation Tax Plan last year was to provide substantial relief to home owners and farmers from the burden of taxation on their property for school purposes.

As we plan for the financing of government services during the next decade, it becomes abundantly clear that expenditures on education must inevitably increase, and substantially so, until the early 1980's at least. And, it is of equal importance to realize that expenditures on education will increase not only in absolute terms of total amounts, but relatively at a much faster rate than in other sectors of our economy.

As you know, enrolment in all educational institutions has been increasing at a much faster rate than the general population, and at the secondary and post-secondary levels this growth has been accentuated by ever-increasing demands for much higher levels of education. Enrolment in our elementary and secondary schools has more than doubled during the past twenty years, and we are told that it will double again before another twenty years have elapsed. During the same period, enrolment in universities and colleges has tripled, and we may expect to see it triple again during the next decade.

Concurrently, there has arisen a growing need for education in the commercial and technical branches at both the secondary and the post-secondary levels. This need we have recognized in the support given to the building of vocational schools and by carrying out a construction program for Provincial Institutes of Technology and Trades. This demand will, of course, intensify and increase in the future, and the needs must be met if we are to equip our youth and adults with the knowledge and skills demanded by modern technology.

Equally significant, from the point of view of total expenditures, has been the steady rise in the unit costs of education. While these increases reflect, and indeed parallel in some respects, increases in salaries, wages, and costs of living generally, they have over part of the period increased at a somewhat faster rate.

We are thus faced with a future of rapidly increasing expenditures on education and at a rate well above that of the general level of our economy, due to enrolment increases, new and greater demands for higher levels of education, and increases in unit costs in keeping with the continuing increase in our general standard of living. For the next decade at least, therefore, education will perforce be Ontario's Number One problem.

Let me be more specific. The enrolment in the elementary and secondary schools of the Province increased by more than 76,000 last September to nearly 1,674,000 or about one-quarter of our total population. It had been expected that the construction of school buildings would show a decline in 1964, but the decrease was slight, owing to the accelerated movement towards establishing centralized elementary schools in rural areas and a steady demand for more vocational school facilities at the secondary school level.

The year 1965 will be a memorable one in Ontario's educational history, since it marks the establishment of the township as the general unit for the administration of rural public schools. This January some 423 township school area boards in the counties took over the responsibilities carried formerly by 1,926 boards of school trustees. In the organized townships of the districts of Northern Ontario there has also been a reduction in the number of boards. Larger units open the way for broader planning, and it is expected that the consultative committees being established by county councils will give impetus to the consolidation, in due time, of a number of township school areas into still larger units of administration.

Effective in January of this year, all schools for retarded children operated by local parents' groups were placed under Retarded Children's Education Authorities, and thus, for the first time their current operation will be fully supported by public funds. The Province, through the Department of Education, will pay 80 per cent of the cost of maintaining these schools, and the remaining 20 per cent will come from the municipalities in which the children reside.

Grants to elementary and secondary school boards under the Ontario Foundation Tax Plan in the year just past were paid in five instalments—in February, April, August and November, with an additional cheque in July to boards entitled to receive a grant under the Corporation Tax Adjustment Grant provision. In the coming fiscal year, the total amount available for school grants will be increased by \$32.7 million to \$331.0 million. This will mean that over the first two years of operation of the new Plan the grants to school boards will have been stepped up by \$97.3 million or 41.6 per cent. The new Plan is contributing much to ensure a sound basic education for school children across Ontario and at the same time is providing marked benefits to the local ratepayers.

Forecasting, preparation and financing are three activities that are inseparable from educational endeavour in these changing days. As I mentioned, forecasts indicate continued expansion in enrolment, with particularly heavy demand at the secondary and post-secondary school levels. The preparation activity touches school construction, teacher supply and curriculum, and steps are being taken in regard to each of these. Increasing enrolments and higher standards of services lead inevitably to higher costs. With educational costs now representing such a substantial portion of all public expenditures, it is essential that the utmost care is exercised at both the local and Provincial levels to see that full value is received for every dollar spent and that every expenditure made is fully justified in terms of prudence and educational worth.

University Affairs

Through the new Department of University Affairs and the Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation, substantial assistance is being provided to help our universities meet the needs of the rapidly increasing number of young people seeking higher education.

September 1964 saw record enrolments once again in the universities of Ontario. It is encouraging to report, however, that the co-operative planning that has taken place in recent years resulted in more than a sufficient number of places to accommodate the record number who enrolled. Two new universities, Brock University at St. Catharines and Trent University at Peterborough, enrolled their first students. While initial classes were relatively small, it is expected that altogether 3,400 students will be attending these institutions within five years. In addition, the first students will be enrolled this September at the new campus of York University, at Scarborough College of the University of Toronto and at Wellington College of the University of Guelph. Planning is also going forward for Erindale College of the University of Toronto.

One of the most significant events of the year was the announcement of a special program of Government assistance for the expansion of medical and dental teaching facilities in the universities. It includes a new Medical School at McMaster University, a new Dental School at the University of Western Ontario, a new Medical-Sciences Building at Queen's University, and enlarged facilities at the University of Toronto.

In the coming fiscal year, the Provincial funds made available to the universities in the form of operating and special grants, and capital assistance will be increased by \$64.0 million to \$163.3 million. The operating and special grants will be stepped up by \$17.6 million to \$63.3 million, and the capital loans to be made available through the Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation will be increased by \$46.4 million to \$100.0 million.

The operating and special grants to be made available to each university in the coming fiscal year are as follows:

**OPERATING AND SPECIAL GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES,
FISCAL YEAR 1965-66**

	Operating Grants, etc. (Thousands of Dollars)
Brock University	595
Carleton University	2,675
University of Guelph	2,350
Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology	500
Laurentian University of Sudbury	950
McMaster University	4,490
Ontario College of Art	295
Osgoode Hall Law School	215
University of Ottawa	1,625
Queen's University	4,850
University of Toronto	23,938
For Erindale College	300
For Scarborough College	1,000
Trent University	625
The University of Waterloo	3,950
The University of Western Ontario	5,760
University of Windsor	2,175
York University	2,250
Ontario Graduate Fellowships	3,000
Special Fund available to Universities for Temporary Accommodation	750
Scholarship, Bursary and Loan Assistance Fund	1,000
	<u>63,293</u>

It should be noted, in connection with these grants to cover operating costs, that the amount proposed represents the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on University Affairs. Universities, of course, are free to establish the fees they will charge since they are independent institutions. However, I might point out that these recommendations from the Advisory Committee were based on the expectation that there would be no increase in fees for the academic year 1965-66. The one exception is Osgoode Hall Law School which did not increase its fees last year and where tuition was somewhat below the fees for the other law faculties in the Province.

The \$100.0 million to be made available for the capital programs of the Provincially assisted universities and colleges through the Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation represents an increase of 87 per cent over the amount made available for the current fiscal year. This aid will enable the universities to provide the facilities required to meet the demands of the increasing university population. Application for financial support for capital works will be made on a project-by-project basis. This procedure will permit each project to go forward with assurance of financial support at the time it is required rather than having to await the results of a submission once a year, as has been the case in the past.

Health

Of unquestioned importance to the well-being of the citizens of this Province are hospital care insurance, mental health services and public health programs.

I am pleased to report that hospital insurance has been provided for an increased number of our citizens and that at present an estimated 99.2 per cent of the eligible population is covered under the Plan, the broadest coverage yet attained. Included in the Budget for the coming year is an amount of \$50.0 million from the general revenue of the Province to subsidize those costs of the Plan not met by premium subscription and the contribution by the Federal Government. After having carefully reviewed the projected costs of the Hospital Care Insurance Plan, I am pleased to announce that, with the continuation of the present policy of subsidizing the Plan to the extent of \$50.0 million each year, there will be no increase in premium rates over the next three years.

The grants provided through the Ontario Hospital Services Commission for hospital construction, renovation and expansion will be \$15.6 million in the coming fiscal year, an increase of \$3.5 million over the interim estimate for 1964-65. Funds in the amount of \$9.5 million will also be made available to provide low-interest loans to encourage hospital construction. This plan has already been successful in stimulating expansion in areas of the Province where the need for additional hospital accommodation is particularly urgent.

In the field of mental health, our policy is to stress the early detection and treatment of mental illness in the patient's own community. To this end, we are encouraging, through the hospital construction program, the building of psychiatric facilities in general hospitals. Many new beds have already been provided and out-patient facilities have been increased. Facilities for an additional 750 beds for this purpose are now in the planning and construction stages.

It is proposed to spend an additional \$2.3 million in the coming fiscal year to carry out the provisions of The Homes for Special Care Act, passed by this House last year. This new program is designed to place mental patients who no longer require psychiatric treatment in suitable homes in various communities. In this way we can help ensure that the accommodation, facilities and skills of the Ontario hospitals are fully utilized for the active treatment of mentally ill patients.

It is hoped that programs such as these will render it unnecessary to build additional Ontario hospitals; meanwhile our policy continues to be to improve facilities in these hospitals by increasing the ratio of staff to patients and reducing overcrowding. To provide for these programs, the expenditure of the Mental Health Branch, including the cost of operating the Ontario hospitals, is forecast at \$74.9 million for 1965-66, an increase of \$4.8 million over the interim estimate for the current fiscal year.

Our services in the field of public health are also being expanded. The Central Laboratory will be in operation in the latter half of the coming fiscal year. In addition, increased assistance will be made available to local jurisdictions and health units to help them safeguard the health of their communities.

The net expenditure of the Department of Health, including our contributions to the Hospital Care Insurance Plan, is estimated at \$161.7 million for the coming fiscal year.

Welfare

While the Province as a whole has been enjoying a remarkably buoyant economic period, there are still some of our citizens who are not fortunate enough to participate in the general prosperity. Our welfare programs are directed towards relieving these people of the burden of hardship and helping them to become independent, productive members of our society. Although direct assistance must necessarily account for a large proportion of our expenditures in the welfare field, increasing emphasis is being placed on those programs which are designed to help people become entirely self-reliant.

I would like to mention specifically our rehabilitation program, an increasingly important aspect of the Department of Public Welfare's activity. The services to handicapped persons taking vocational training courses are being expanded, and we are pleased to report that there is a substantial increase in the number of people availing themselves of this opportunity. In support of this program we have increased our allowances to the trainees, just as the Federal Government has done in its training program for unemployed, able-bodied persons.

Economic prosperity has resulted in a decrease in the number of persons in receipt of our regular General Welfare Assistance. On the other hand, because of increases in our population, there are now more people in need of the special help we provide through Old Age Assistance and Allowances for Mothers, Dependent Fathers, and Blind and Disabled persons. The growing case load in these programs, as well as increases in payments to offset the general rise in the cost of living, has made it necessary for us to increase our overall expenditures.

In total we expect the cost of these welfare programs to amount to \$84.4 million in the fiscal year 1965-66, an increase of \$12.3 million over the current period.

HIGHWAYS AND ROADS

An urbanized and industrialized society such as ours cannot operate effectively without a vast network of highways and roads. Through a well-planned program, we have built a modern, efficient road system, including a network of multi-lane, controlled access highways, without the necessity of highway tolls. In the current fiscal year, the Department of Highways is spending \$301.9 million on building and maintaining these essential facilities and extending them for the purpose of developing the Province.

The marked upward trend in motor vehicle registrations emphasizes the continuing need for expanding and improving our highways and roads. Motor vehicle registrations rose 2.5 per cent in 1962, 4.2 per cent in 1963 and 5.0 per cent last year, bringing total registrations in 1964 to 2,375,000. To keep abreast of

this increasing volume of traffic throughout the Province, the net ordinary and capital expenditures of the Department of Highways will be raised in the coming fiscal year to \$329.4 million, an increase of \$27.5 million over the current year.

During 1964, highway construction continued at a high level with the completion, including reconstruction, of 461 miles of paved highway and the erection of 62 structures.

Construction on the Macdonald-Cartier Freeway was carried on at an accelerated pace, particularly in sections where it was necessary to make the highway a four-lane facility. The work completed during the year included a new four-lane section of 8 miles from east of Lancaster almost to the Quebec border and the widening to four lanes of two sections in Eastern Ontario comprising 44 miles and four sections in Western Ontario comprising 50 miles. On the Trans-Canada Highway, 63 miles of grading were completed along with 53 miles of paving and 8 miles of resurfacing, and at the present time a further 41 miles of grading and 33 miles of paving are in progress. Under the Federal-Provincial Roads-to-Resources Agreement, 47 miles of grading were finished last year, bringing the total mileage to date under this program to 319 miles.

Of the Provincial highway and road expenditures estimated at \$301.9 million for the current fiscal year, \$215.0 million is for capital construction and \$86.9 million is for maintenance. These expenditures include \$97.9 million for Provincial road subsidies to municipalities and assistance for roads in unincorporated townships in Northern Ontario.

In the coming fiscal year, construction on the Macdonald-Cartier Freeway will include work on the section through Metropolitan Toronto, the new section between Gananoque and Brockville and the widening of the remaining two-lane section east of Iroquois. We plan to push ahead with the approaches to the high-level bridge over the Bay of Quinte, the four-laning of Highway 11 from Orillia to Gravenhurst, the Atikokan Highway and the Sudbury-Timmins Highway. Reconstruction will be undertaken on Highway 17 east and west of Mattawa, on Highway 105 and on Secondary Highway 614 south of Manitowadge.

Major new projects will include the commencement of work on tunnels under the Welland Canal at St. Catharines and Thorold and a start on the Kitchener-Waterloo Ring Road. Work on the Trans-Canada Highway will include the remaining section of the Ottawa Queensway, the widening of Highway 7 west of Ottawa and reconstruction of Highway 17 north of Sault Ste. Marie. Under the Roads-to-Resources program, the road from Savant Lake to Ignace will be completed and a further 25 miles will be added to other roads.

Of the \$329.4 million to be appropriated for highways and roads for the coming fiscal year, \$237.3 million will be for construction and \$92.1 million for maintenance. The total includes \$104.2 million for municipal road subsidies and assistance for roads in unincorporated townships in Northern Ontario. We are thus providing for a combined Provincial and municipal road program in the coming year of \$438 million, which amount is \$34 million more than in the current year.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Ontario is blessed with vast natural resources which have great economic importance and, in addition, provide excellent opportunities for recreation for residents and visitors alike. To protect and develop our farmland, mineral, forest, parkland and water resources, a total of \$75.8 million is being appropriated for the coming fiscal year compared with estimated expenditures of \$72.2 million in 1964-65.

The Department of Agriculture is assisting, through its modern policies and expanding programs, the further development of agriculture in this Province. Gratifying progress is being made under the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development program in establishing community pastures, soil and water conservation, and in studying economic use of sub-marginal lands. A seven-department Directorate has been established to co-ordinate the various programs eligible for ARDA assistance.

Concurrently with the creation of the University of Guelph, and the inclusion of the Federated Colleges within that university, other measures are being taken to improve and strengthen our agricultural education and research facilities. Bursaries will be provided to encourage students to enter courses leading to careers in agriculture and food industries. Of particular significance for the coming year will be the establishment of a new Veterinary Services Branch to unify existing services, undertake regulatory work with respect to livestock diseases, and provide for a necessary expansion of veterinary services. The net expenditure of the Department of Agriculture is forecast at \$21.5 million.

The Department of Mines has expanded its field services and added to its cartographic unit, which now uses the most advanced known techniques of map making. In 1964, a further agreement with the Federal Government for a continuation of the airborne geophysical survey was signed. Under its terms, the 121,000 square miles remaining to be surveyed will be covered during the next three years and all maps will have been issued within four years. The appropriation for this and the other services to the public is \$3.6 million for the coming fiscal year.

The well-being of our forests is of prime importance to the economy of the Province. During the coming years, the Department of Lands and Forests will intensify its work in the management, protection and regeneration of our forest resources. The forestry programs, together with the Department's parks, fish and wildlife services, represent a thorough and well-rounded plan to conserve and replenish vital resources for our future economic and recreational benefit.

Particularly significant is the work the Department is doing in planting trees for the regeneration of the forests. Some 53 million trees will be provided from nurseries in the next year for planting on Crown and private lands. Another interesting program is the restoration of survey lines by brushing operations, to be carried out by Indian citizens trained and supervised by Ontario Land Surveyors. Our forest protection services will be strengthened in the coming year

with the implementation of plans for modernization of the Department's air service.

The acquisition and development of new areas for recreational, hunting, fishing and camping purposes is an important means of encouraging further development of Ontario's tourist industry. The Department now operates 90 parks comprising 3.7 million acres. In 1965-66, the Department plans to develop the newer parks and extend and renovate some of the older ones, as well as to continue the policy of planned acquisitions of additional parkland. Total combined expenditures of the Department of Lands and Forests will reach an estimated \$34.3 million in 1965-66.

The new relationship of the Ontario Water Resources Commission and the Conservation Authorities Branch through the Department of Energy and Resources Management has proved highly successful, resulting in closer co-ordination of water resources management. The Department has encouraged the construction and planning of small dams through the emergency assistance program. Funds will be requested to assist with the water control program of Ontario's thirty-three Conservation Authorities.

Since its inception, the Ontario Water Resources Commission has been involved in the development, construction and operation of 323 water and sewage works at a total estimated cost of \$118 million. During 1964, the Commission embarked upon a new program to combat water shortages and problems of water quality in several areas of Ontario through the construction of water pipelines to serve municipalities on a regional basis. To combat water pollution resulting from industrial wastes, the Commission is planning to intensify research into methods of treating such wastes and to provide greater surveillance and control of industrial pollution. Net ordinary and capital expenditures of the Department of Energy and Resources Management are forecast at \$16.4 million for the coming fiscal year.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE EXPANSION

In support of Ontario's major goals of a satisfactory rate of economic growth and full employment, the Department of Economics and Development is carrying out a strong and varied program of industrial development and trade expansion. Through the Ontario Trade Crusade, we are encouraging our businessmen to find new markets for their products and new uses for their plant facilities through industrial and export forums. At the same time the program is bringing our people a new awareness of the variety and quality of goods manufactured in this country.

In 1964, the Marketing Division sent out 16 sales missions to various parts of the world including the Far East, Europe, West Africa, South America and the United States. In the coming year, the number of Ontario sales missions will be increased and new market areas explored for sales opportunities.

Equally stressed is the drive to attract new industry to the Province and to arrange licensing agreements and joint ventures between Ontario and foreign principals. In 1965, special Trade and Industry teams will canvass major United States' cities for business opportunities. Our trade offices in the United States and overseas will step up their activities in seeking foreign investment for the Province and opportunities for Ontario investment in foreign countries.

The Ontario Development Agency, which has helped create 6,000 new jobs since its inception, will continue its guarantee of loans and advisory service to industry. The special counselling services provided by the Agency last year permitted many small businesses in the more remote areas to receive much needed management advice; in the coming year, these teams of consultants will be sent to various other locations across the Province.

HOUSING

The creation of the Ontario Housing Corporation by legislation passed at the last session of the Legislature represents an important forward step in the field of public housing in Ontario. This Corporation will be completely responsible for the new housing program made possible by recent Federal legislation. Its primary responsibility will be to develop housing for lower-income families and senior citizens.

During the past year, rental housing and land assembly projects were being developed in 18 municipalities. The number of rental units involved was 510. Servicing of the large Thistletown rental housing and land assembly project in the Township of Etobicoke commenced last August. This 500 acre area will be progressively developed over the next few years to create a balanced community of more than 13,000 persons. The ultimate development cost will be in the order of \$22.0 million.

In the coming year, the Ontario Housing Corporation will carry out an ambitious program of rental housing and land assembly. Another major undertaking is in the Town of Kapuskasing where the Corporation is making funds available to enable persons in the recently annexed Brunetville area to purchase the serviced lands which they occupy and to carry out essential improvements to their homes.

AID TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES

In its budgetary planning, the Government is acutely aware of the essential role of the municipalities, school boards and other local authorities in improving the state of the economy and in advancing the well-being of our people. In the past three years, our aid to local authorities for the support of local programs and services has amounted to more than \$1.5 billion. This is equivalent to the amount that was provided in the preceding five years.

Yet the needs of local authorities continue to grow. Like the Province, they are confronted with greatly increased demands for improvements in and extensions of services. In the coming fiscal year, our assistance to local authorities will be increased by \$48.6 million to \$620.4 million. This is a staggering sum. It represents 47 per cent of our estimated net ordinary revenue in the coming fiscal year.

By far the largest area of Provincial assistance is in the field of education. Under the Ontario Foundation Tax Plan introduced last year to provide additional relief to local ratepayers, we are providing sharply increased school grants. In the coming fiscal year, school grants will be increased by \$32.7 million to \$331.0 million. In conjunction with our municipalities, we are boldly facing the challenge of growing enrolments in our schools and at the same time providing for the improvements in educational services required by social and technological change. The substantial increase in our assistance for education next year is proof of our continuing determination not to permit rising education costs to impair the financial strength of Ontario's municipalities.

To complement the network of Provincial highways and roads, this Government places great importance on measures to assist municipalities with the maintenance and construction of streets and roads within their jurisdiction. In the coming fiscal year, municipal road subsidies and assistance for roads in unincorporated townships in Northern Ontario will exceed the \$100.0 million mark for the first time, rising by \$6.3 million to an estimated \$104.2 million.

In the fields of health and welfare, we will be providing substantial aid in the coming fiscal year. Hospital construction grants will be increased \$3.5 million to \$15.6 million, and additional capital funds will be made available for hospital purposes. We are planning to strengthen local welfare services through increased aid for general welfare assistance. Municipal aid under the three main welfare programs of general welfare assistance, child welfare and homes for the aged will be increased by \$7.2 million to an estimated \$39.4 million for the fiscal year 1965-66.

Appropriations for other important programs of assistance to local authorities are \$27.2 million for unconditional grants and \$8.3 million for conservation, drainage aid and flood control.

The large sums this Government provides annually to assist in the provision of local services is a primary means of achieving balanced economic and social progress at the municipal level throughout Ontario. Developed in co-operation with local authorities, Ontario's system of municipal assistance is designed to distribute Provincial aid fairly in support of those local services for which the need is greatest. It thereby ensures that local authorities have the resources to carry out essential programs. Over the years, Provincial aid has enabled municipalities to undertake an impressive development and extension of local services while assisting them in keeping local taxation and debt within prudent limits.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS

I come now to the important developments that are taking place in the field of Federal-Provincial relations. The matters that are under consideration involve such vital questions as the scope of federal and provincial responsibilities, the joint occupancy of the major fields of direct taxation, fiscal need, shared-cost programs, economic planning and related matters. The decisions that will be taken over the course of the next few years will have a profound influence on the future progress of our Province and of our Nation.

At the Federal-Provincial Conference held in Quebec City last April, a Tax Structure Committee was established to undertake a joint study of public finance in Canada. The need for a thorough examination of the revenue resources of each level of government in relation to its financial responsibilities is clearly evident. Elsewhere in my remarks, I have referred to the fundamental and increasing importance of provincial and municipal responsibilities in the attainment of economic and social goals. These levels of government are finding it increasingly difficult to secure the necessary revenues to carry out the developmental works and services required by an expanding economy. This Budget is evidence of the essentially developmental nature of our constitutional responsibilities and the growing cost of fulfilling them.

I might add at this point that we are appreciative of the upward adjustment that has been made in our share of the individual income tax field. As the Honourable Members are aware, we shall receive an additional two percentage points in the taxation year 1965 and an additional four percentage points in the taxation year 1966 over what had been formerly provided in the final two years of the current arrangements. We welcome this additional revenue as a recognition of the ever-increasing requirements that we have in the Province for schools, universities, health and, of course, our municipalities.

The Tax Structure Committee, which is composed of one Minister from each provincial government and three Ministers from the Federal Government, has been set up with broad terms of reference to examine the responsibilities, revenues, expenditures and future requirements of the three levels of government in Canada. It will have at its disposal the studies of the various government committees and commissions which have been working in this field and are now in the process of completing their reports. We are confident that the findings of the Tax Structure Committee will provide us with a firm basis on which to determine the fiscal arrangements to be adopted following the expiry of the present arrangements in March, 1967. Its work will also be helpful in assessing what changes, if any, should be made in our constitutional framework.

One of the many matters under study by the Tax Structure Committee concerns the general policy to be followed in respect of conditional grant and shared-cost programs. The recent decision to allow provinces to contract out of joint programs on a trial basis raises questions as to the future role of shared-cost programs in our federal system of government. These programs have had a unifying effect and have been highly successful in securing common standards of

services throughout Canada. There may be programs that could be replaced by equivalent tax abatements in the individual income tax field, but before adopting such a change as a permanent part of our arrangements we should be confident that it would be in the best interests of our Province and Nation. The studies now underway will assist us in determining the most advantageous course to follow in this important area of Federal-Provincial relations.

In our approach to these questions, we are convinced of the necessity of preserving a strong, united federal system of government which guarantees certain basic rights and privileges to all Canadians and which ensures to each level of government the necessary revenue to carry out its responsibilities. We are eager and anxious to work with the Federal Government and our sister provinces in the further strengthening of this partnership. We have co-operated with the Federal Government in the recent extension of allowances to children aged 16 and 17 who are attending full-time educational or training centres. We have co-operated in the provision of guaranteed bank loans to students attending higher institutions of learning. We have also indicated our intention to participate in the Canada Pension Plan. I think these illustrations clearly demonstrate the desire of this Government to co-operate in the promotion of national unity and the attainment of common goals.

While answers are still to be found to many questions which have been raised concerning inter-governmental relations in Canada, our recent negotiations have been marked by an increased spirit of co-operation and by greater understanding of, and respect for, regional differences in conditions and attitudes across Canada. We can be optimistic about our ability to find mutually acceptable solutions to our current problems. In doing so, we shall be making a vital contribution to building a brighter and more prosperous future for all citizens of Canada.

TAXATION

The high level of business activity in the Province and the expected continuation of this prosperity for at least some months to come has been taken into account in the preparation of this Budget. From our present tax sources, we anticipate a substantial growth in revenue which, along with a moderate use of our strong credit position, will enable us to meet our planned expenditures. I am pleased, therefore, to announce that there will be no increases in taxation. There will be a transfer of a further share of the personal income tax from the Federal Government to Ontario. Certain changes will be proposed in the taxation acts, which will be largely of a technical nature or to simplify administration.

The Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Act

We will introduce amendments to The Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Act to provide for a change in the method by which tax on diesel fuel is collected. The new method will be similar to that prevailing in the collection of gasoline tax. Fuel oils on which tax is not payable will be treated with a harmless chemical of a distinctive colour which will not interfere with their normal use but which will identify such fuel oils.

Where tax-paid diesel fuel is used for other than highway use or highway construction, a full refund of tax may be claimed.

The Gasoline Tax Act

The maximum period during which a refund of gasoline tax can be claimed will be extended by two months.

The Income Tax Act

For the taxation years 1962 through 1966, we have an agreement with the Federal Government whereby the Department of National Revenue will collect for Ontario income tax on individuals, levied under The Income Tax Act of Ontario. The Federal Act provides for a percentage of the tax assessed to be abated and the Province may then levy its own tax as a percentage of the total Federal tax. Although certain provinces have found it necessary to set their provincial tax at a higher rate than the Federal abatement rate, Ontario has maintained its tax at the same rate as the Federal abatement. No change is being made in this policy.

However, the abatement rate which was originally set at 19 per cent for 1965 and 20 per cent for 1966 has now been increased by the Federal Government to 21 and 24 per cent respectively. I now propose that Ontario amend its Act in order to pick up the additional tax abatement which the Federal Government has, in effect, made available to the provinces. An amendment to The Income Tax Act of Ontario will, therefore, be introduced to change the rate of tax for 1965 from 19 to 21 per cent of the tax payable under the Federal Act and from 20 to 24 per cent on the same basis for 1966. This amendment has no effect on the total tax payable by individuals. The Federal share will be reduced and the Province's share increased by the same amount.

The Corporations Tax Act

Legislation will be introduced to amend The Corporations Tax Act to provide the same measure of incentive to corporations in what are referred to as "designated areas" as is provided under the Federal Income Tax Act. Although the full extent of these tax benefits has, as yet, been claimed by only a small number of companies, there is some incentive in this legislation for companies to enter into these parts of the Province which have not had as rapid economic growth as the Province as a whole. The areas covered by this legislation will be identical with those provided in the Federal Act and Regulations, and, while we will reserve the right to decide whether any particular company qualifies, the conditions will generally be comparable with those provided in Federal legislation.

Further amendments to the Act to reflect changes in the Federal Income Tax Act as they apply to the taxable income of corporations will be included.

The Succession Duty Act

Effective April 1, 1964, the Federal Government decreased its share of Federal estate tax from 50 per cent to 25 per cent. Rather than change the rates of our succession duty, pending completion of the studies of the Ontario Committee on Taxation, arrangements were made with the Federal Government whereby it would continue to collect its estate tax on Ontario estates at 50 per cent of its rates and to pay to Ontario half the amount so collected. This is expected to produce \$15,116,000 for Ontario in 1964-65 and \$15,316,000 in 1965-66.

Amendments to The Succession Duty Act will be introduced:

- to ensure that the whole amount of group insurance proceeds will be taxed on a uniform basis;
- to extend the present exemption of employee plans to cover all retirement savings funds and similar trustee funds where the deceased was domiciled outside the Province; and
- to extend from one year to four years the period during which a refund of overpayment of duty may be claimed.

The Retail Sales Tax Act

Legislation will be proposed which, upon proclamation, will exempt tobacco products from retail sales tax and, in place thereof, provide for a tobacco tax designed to produce an equivalent amount of revenue.

FORECAST OF REVENUES AND FINANCIAL POSITION FOR 1965-66

In the coming fiscal year, the combined net ordinary revenue and net capital receipts from the sale of physical assets are forecast at \$1,318.5 million, an increase of \$100.7 million over the current fiscal year. Approximately 60 per cent or \$59.8 million of the increase will be derived from the individual income tax collection agreement. The higher receipts from this source reflect not only the increased yield expected from economic growth but the improvement in our share of the field from 18 per cent to 21 per cent of the gross Federal tax. Other significant increases in revenue include \$12.7 million from the retail sales tax, \$10.0 million from the corporations tax and \$7.0 million from the gasoline tax. It is anticipated that these four sources will account for 89 per cent of the overall increase in revenues.

The major sources of revenue are forecast as follows: the individual income tax collection agreement, \$254.4 million; corporations tax, \$244.0 million; gasoline tax, \$227.0 million; retail sales tax, \$207.0 million; Liquor Control Board, \$114.0 million; and motor vehicle licenses and permits, \$80.4 million.

It is anticipated that our revenues will fall short of meeting overall requirements by an estimated \$141.1 million. In view of the greatly expanded program that we have planned for the coming fiscal year, and in particular our record-breaking capital program of \$296.7 million, this is not a remarkably large amount to be financed through capital borrowing.

CONCLUSION

This Budget has been designed with the utmost care to meet the essential needs and requirements of our people and to strengthen the foundation upon which future economic growth and higher living standards will be based. It provides for a substantial increase in expenditures, particularly those for education, highways, health and welfare, and by way of assistance to municipalities. In its entirety, it represents a vigorous and dynamic plan which will utilize our resources to the fullest extent in meeting the challenging task of providing a richer and better life for our people.

While we are able to provide the increased appropriations that are required in the coming fiscal year, it is evident that the mounting cost of discharging our responsibilities is placing a heavy strain on our revenue sources. In coming years, we can expect a continuation of the upward trend in Provincial expenditures, as increasingly greater emphasis is placed upon investment in human capital. A large part of the increase in Gross National Product from year to year can be attributed directly to improvements in the efficiency of labour, due to investment in health, education and training and to the resultant scientific and technological advances.

It is abundantly clear that if we are to realize our full economic potential, a vast increase in expenditures on education will be required. Not only are we faced with expanding enrolments at all levels but we are being confronted at the secondary and post-secondary levels with ever-increasing demands for much higher standards of education. Education will remain our greatest challenge, and the financing of it will add materially to our overall need for revenue.

The additional share of the individual income tax and succession duty fields which the Federal Government has made available to us will provide much needed help, but it will not be sufficient to meet our future revenue requirements. At meetings of the Tax Structure Committee and subsequent negotiations with the Federal Government, we shall stress the need for giving top priority to investment in human capital and shall press for a more realistic share of the major fields of taxation.

At this crucial stage in our development, it is imperative that necessary changes in the allocation of revenue sources be made to ensure that all levels of government can fully and effectively carry out their respective responsibilities. Concerted action will enable us to make the most advantageous use of our resources in meeting the hopes and aspirations of our people.

SUMMARY

1. In 1964, the Gross Provincial Product rose an estimated \$1.4 billion to \$18.5 billion, the unemployment ratio declined from 3.8 per cent to 3.3 per cent, and total capital investment is estimated to have increased by \$400 million, the largest year to year increase for eight years. Another substantial increase in economic production can be expected in 1965. (pp. 6, 7, 8)
2. Supplementary estimates for 1964-65 total \$15.4 million. The special grants and payments include: (pp. 8, 9)
 - (a) \$3,520,000 to the Ontario Research Foundation to construct and equip new facilities at Sheridan Park;
 - (b) \$75 per bed to all public hospitals in the Province, aggregating \$3,615,000;
 - (c) \$3,050,000 in special grants to teaching hospitals;
 - (d) \$2,500,000 special grant to Wellesley Hospital in support of its medical, teaching and research functions;
 - (e) \$1,640,000 in advance payments to municipalities in respect of costs incurred for child welfare; and
 - (f) \$1,065,200 in other grants and payments.
3. Net ordinary expenditure for 1964-65 before providing \$40.0 million for sinking fund and \$143.0 million for financing capital payments out of ordinary revenue amounts to \$1,031.7 million, and net capital expenditure on physical assets is estimated at \$263.6 million. The aggregate of net ordinary and capital expenditures before provision for debt retirement is thus estimated at \$1,295.3 million, an increase of \$156.0 million over 1963-64. (p. 9)
4. For 1964-65, net ordinary revenue and net capital receipts are estimated at \$1,217.8 million, of which \$2.1 million represents net capital receipts from the sale of physical assets. This is an increase of \$136.4 million over the preceding fiscal year. (p. 10)
5. The buoyant economy has contributed to a substantial rise in 1964-65 revenues which will allow over 70 per cent of the capital program to be met out of current income. After providing \$15.4 million in supplementary estimates, the excess of expenditures over revenues will be \$77.5 million, and the increase in net capital debt will be \$27.4 million less than was anticipated a year ago. (p. 10)
6. For 1965-66, net ordinary expenditure before providing \$41.5 million for sinking fund and \$112.0 million for capital payments to be financed out of ordinary revenue is forecast at \$1,162.9 million. This is an increase of \$131.2 million over the current fiscal year. Net capital expenditure on physical assets will be increased by \$33.1 million to a record high of \$296.7 million. The net expenditures on ordinary and capital accounts are forecast before providing for sinking fund at \$1,459.6 million, an increase of \$164.3 million over the current fiscal year. (p. 11)

7. For 1965-66, the combined net ordinary revenue and net capital receipts from the sale of physical assets are forecast at \$1,318.5 million, an increase of \$100.7 million over the current fiscal year. Revenues will fall short of meeting overall requirements by an estimated \$141.1 million. (pp. 26, 27)
8. In the past decade, the expenditures on human betterment have more than tripled, and they now account for approximately one-half of the Province's total Budget. In the coming fiscal year, we are forecasting the net combined expenditures of the Departments of Education, University Affairs, Health and Public Welfare at \$754.6 million—an increase over the current fiscal year of \$95.5 million. (p. 12)
9. In 1965-66, the net expenditure of the Department of Education will rise by \$62.6 million to \$444.9 million. The anticipated increase in the Department's expenditures will represent 38 per cent of the total increase in the Budget for all purposes. (p. 12)
10. In the coming fiscal year, the total amount available for school grants will be increased by \$32.7 million to \$331.0 million. This will mean that over the first two years of operation of the Ontario Foundation Tax Plan the grants to school boards will have been stepped up by \$97.3 million or 41.6 per cent. (p. 13)
11. The Provincial funds made available to the universities in the form of operating and special grants and capital assistance will be increased by \$64.0 million to \$163.3 million. The operating and special grants will be stepped up by \$17.6 million to \$63.3 million, and the capital loans to be made available through the Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation will be increased by \$46.4 million to \$100.0 million. (p. 14)
12. The net expenditure of the Department of Health, including contributions to the Hospital Care Insurance Plan, is estimated at \$161.7 million for the coming fiscal year. With the continuation of the present policy of subsidizing the Plan to the extent of \$50.0 million each year, there will be no increase in premium rates over the next three years. (pp. 16, 17)
13. Net ordinary expenditure of the Department of Public Welfare will be increased by \$12.3 million to \$84.4 million in the coming fiscal year. (p. 17)
14. For 1965-66, the net expenditures of the Department of Highways will be increased by \$27.5 million to \$329.4 million, of which \$237.3 million will be for construction and \$92.1 million for maintenance. The total includes \$104.2 million for municipal road subsidies and assistance for roads in unincorporated townships in Northern Ontario. (pp. 17, 18)
15. To protect and develop our farmland, mineral, forest, parkland and water resources, a total of \$75.8 million will be appropriated for the coming fiscal year. (p. 19)

16. In the coming fiscal year, Provincial assistance to local authorities will be increased by \$48.6 million to \$620.4 million and will represent 47 per cent of the estimated net ordinary revenue. (p. 22)
17. There will be no increases in taxation. There will be a transfer of a further share of the personal income tax from the Federal Government to Ontario. Certain changes will be proposed in the taxation acts, which will be largely of a technical nature or to simplify administration. (pp. 24, 25, 26)

GOVERNMENT STATEMENTS

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**INTERIM STATEMENT OF ORDINARY REVENUE
FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1964 TO MARCH 31, 1965**

8 MONTHS' ACTUAL PLUS 4 MONTHS' FORECAST

DEPARTMENT	Gross Ordinary Revenue	Application of Revenue to Expenditure	Net Ordinary Revenue
AGRICULTURE.....	\$ 2,397,000	\$	\$ 2,397,000
ATTORNEY GENERAL.....	12,616,000	957,000	11,659,000
ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT.....	13,000	.....	13,000
EDUCATION.....	13,558,000	10,505,000	3,053,000
ENERGY AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	268,000	.....	268,000
HEALTH.....	8,061,000	4,600,000	3,461,000
HIGHWAYS.....	2,950,000	.....	2,950,000
INSURANCE.....	1,060,000	.....	1,060,000
LABOUR.....	1,431,000	.....	1,431,000
LANDS AND FORESTS.....	23,320,000	.....	23,320,000
MINES.....	13,792,000	24,000	13,768,000
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.....	7,698,000	7,129,000	569,000
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY AND CITIZEN- SHIP.....	2,840,000	.....	2,840,000
PUBLIC WELFARE.....	30,000	.....	30,000
PUBLIC WORKS.....	1,321,000	3,000	1,318,000
REFORM INSTITUTIONS.....	3,758,000	2,912,000	846,000
TOURISM AND INFORMATION.....	1,123,000	.....	1,123,000
TRANSPORT.....	81,999,000	539,000	81,460,000
TREASURY:			
Main Office—Subsidy.....	4,624,000	.....	4,624,000
Interest.....	72,000	.....	72,000
Miscellaneous.....	328,000	.....	328,000
Ontario Racing Commission.....	127,000	.....	127,000
Liquor Control Board.....	110,000,000	.....	110,000,000
Province of Ontario Savings Office.....	928,000	928,000	.....
Provincial share of Income Tax collected from privately-owned corporations operating public utilities.....	1,000,000	.....	1,000,000
Water Rentals.....	5,500,000	.....	5,500,000
Comptroller of Revenue:			
Income Tax Collection Agreement.....	194,611,000	.....	194,611,000
Corporations Tax.....	234,000,000	.....	234,000,000
Retail Sales Tax.....	194,300,000	.....	194,300,000
Gasoline Tax.....	220,000,000	.....	220,000,000
Succession Duty.....	46,000,000	.....	46,000,000
Share of Federal Estate Tax.....	15,116,000	.....	15,116,000
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax.....	12,000,000	.....	12,000,000
Race Tracks Tax.....	9,200,000	.....	9,200,000
Hospitals Tax.....	5,300,000	.....	5,300,000
Land Transfer Tax.....	5,200,000	.....	5,200,000
Logging Tax.....	2,800,000	.....	2,800,000
Security Transfer Tax.....	3,900,000	.....	3,900,000
Total for Treasury.....	<u>\$1,065,006,000</u>	<u>\$ 928,000</u>	<u>\$1,064,078,000</u>
	\$1,243,241,000	\$27,597,000	\$1,215,644,000
PUBLIC DEBT—Interest, etc.....	30,320,000	30,320,000	.....
	<u>\$1,273,561,000</u>	<u>\$57,917,000</u>	<u>\$1,215,644,000</u>

**INTERIM STATEMENT OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE
FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1964 TO MARCH 31, 1965**

8 MONTHS' ACTUAL PLUS 4 MONTHS' FORECAST

DEPARTMENT	Gross Ordinary Expenditure	Application of Revenue to Expenditure	Net Ordinary Expenditure
AGRICULTURE.....	\$ 21,224,000	\$.....	\$ 21,224,000
ATTORNEY GENERAL.....	34,943,000	957,000	33,986,000
CIVIL SERVICE.....	1,008,000	.....	1,008,000
ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT.....	10,572,000	.....	10,572,000
EDUCATION.....	438,536,000	10,505,000	428,031,000
ENERGY AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	6,490,000	.....	6,490,000
HEALTH.....	163,438,000	4,600,000	158,838,000
HIGHWAYS.....	86,891,000	.....	86,891,000
INSURANCE.....	565,000	.....	565,000
LABOUR.....	5,039,000	.....	5,039,000
LANDS AND FORESTS.....	29,739,000	.....	29,739,000
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.....	27,000	.....	27,000
MINES.....	2,601,000	24,000	2,577,000
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.....	50,760,000	7,129,000	43,631,000
PRIME MINISTER.....	219,000	.....	219,000
PROVINCIAL AUDITOR.....	545,000	.....	545,000
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY AND CITIZEN- SHIP.....	4,540,000	.....	4,540,000
PUBLIC WELFARE.....	72,095,000	.....	72,095,000
PUBLIC WORKS.....	13,932,000	3,000	13,929,000
REFORM INSTITUTIONS.....	19,921,000	2,912,000	17,009,000
TOURISM AND INFORMATION.....	4,839,000	.....	4,839,000
TRANSPORT.....	7,567,000	539,000	7,028,000
TREASURY.....	21,040,000	928,000	20,112,000
UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS.....	151,000	.....	151,000
	<u>\$ 996,682,000</u>	<u>\$27,597,000</u>	<u>\$ 969,085,000</u>
PUBLIC DEBT—Interest, etc.....	92,919,000	30,320,000	62,599,000
	<u>\$1,089,601,000</u>	<u>\$57,917,000</u>	<u>\$1,031,684,000</u>
PUBLIC DEBT—Provision for Sinking Fund.....	40,000,000	.....	40,000,000
	<u>\$1,129,601,000</u>	<u>\$57,917,000</u>	<u>\$1,071,684,000</u>
Capital Disbursements financed out of Ordinary Revenue.....	143,000,000	.....	143,000,000
	<u>\$1,272,601,000</u>	<u>\$57,917,000</u>	<u>\$1,214,684,000</u>

SUMMARY

Ordinary Revenue and Ordinary Expenditure, Fiscal Year April 1, 1964 to March 31, 1965.

8 MONTHS' ACTUAL PLUS 4 MONTHS' FORECAST

NET ORDINARY REVENUE.....	\$1,215,644,000
Less: Net Ordinary Expenditure.....	\$1,031,684,000
Provision for Sinking Fund.....	40,000,000
Capital Disbursements financed out of Ordinary Revenue....	143,000,000
	<u>1,214,684,000</u>
INTERIM SURPLUS.....	<u>\$ 960,000</u>

INTERIM STATEMENT OF CAPITAL RECEIPTS
FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1964 TO MARCH 31, 1965
 8 MONTHS' ACTUAL PLUS 4 MONTHS' FORECAST

DEPARTMENT	Gross Capital Receipts	Application of Receipts to Disbursements	Net Capital Receipts
ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT.....	\$ 464,000	\$.....	\$ 464,000
EDUCATION.....	1,000,000	.....	1,000,000
ENERGY AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT.....	7,000	.....	7,000
HIGHWAYS.....	1,040,000	.....	1,040,000
LABOUR.....	8,500,000	.....	8,500,000
LANDS AND FORESTS.....	1,000,000	.....	1,000,000
MINES.....	6,000	.....	6,000
PUBLIC WELFARE.....	19,837,000	19,837,000	.....
PUBLIC WORKS.....	100,000	.....	100,000
TRANSPORT.....	4,050,000	.....	4,050,000
TREASURY.....	95,980,000	.....	95,980,000
	<u>\$131,984,000</u>	<u>\$19,837,000</u>	<u>\$112,147,000</u>

SUMMARY

Sale of Land, Buildings, etc.....	\$ 2,131,000
Repayment of Loans and Advances.....	5,537,400
Special Funds.....	62,702,600
Deferred Assets, etc.....	41,776,000
	<u>\$112,147,000</u>

INTERIM STATEMENT OF CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS
FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1964 TO MARCH 31, 1965
 8 MONTHS' ACTUAL PLUS 4 MONTHS' FORECAST

DEPARTMENT	Gross Capital Disbursements	Application of Receipts to Disbursements	Net Capital Disbursements
AGRICULTURE.....	\$ 500,000	\$.....	\$ 500,000
ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT.....	4,662,000	.....	4,662,000
EDUCATION.....	150,000	.....	150,000
ENERGY AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT.....	17,950,000	.....	17,950,000
HEALTH.....	5,000,000	.....	5,000,000
HIGHWAYS.....	215,014,000	.....	215,014,000
LABOUR.....	9,000,000	.....	9,000,000
LANDS AND FORESTS.....	2,500,000	.....	2,500,000
MINES.....	1,700,000	.....	1,700,000
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.....	49,200,000	.....	49,200,000
PUBLIC WELFARE.....	19,837,000	19,837,000	.....
PUBLIC WORKS.....	36,425,000	.....	36,425,000
TRANSPORT.....	3,739,000	.....	3,739,000
TREASURY.....	78,508,000	.....	78,508,000
	<u>\$444,185,000</u>	<u>\$19,837,000</u>	<u>\$424,348,000</u>
Less: Financed out of Ordinary Revenue.....	143,000,000	.....	143,000,000
	<u>\$301,185,000</u>	<u>\$19,837,000</u>	<u>\$281,348,000</u>

SUMMARY

Highways, Buildings, etc.....	\$263,589,000
Less: Financed out of Ordinary Revenue.....	143,000,000
	<u>\$120,589,000</u>
Loans and Advances.....	133,562,000
Special Funds.....	26,973,000
Miscellaneous.....	224,000
	<u>\$281,348,000</u>

**ESTIMATED INCREASE IN THE GROSS CAPITAL DEBT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1965**

Estimated Gross Capital Debt as at March 31, 1965.....	\$2,201,144,472.57
Gross Capital Debt as at March 31, 1964.....	2,057,963,806.85
ESTIMATED INCREASE IN GROSS CAPITAL DEBT.....	<u>\$ 143,180,665.72</u>
GROSS CAPITAL DEBT INCREASED BY:	
Capital Disbursements on Highways, Buildings, Public Works, etc.....	\$263,589,000.00
Less: Capital Receipts.....	\$ 2,131,000.00
Capital Disbursements financed out of Ordinary Revenue....	<u>143,000,000.00</u>
	<u>145,131,000.00</u>
	\$118,458,000.00
Increase in Investments of The Ontario Junior Farmer Establishment Loan Corporation.....	7,364,000.00
Increase in Advances under The Ontario Housing Corporation Act (net).....	2,198,000.00
Advance to The Sheridan Park Corporation.....	2,000,000.00
Increase in Advances to Ontario Water Resources Commission.....	10,000,000.00
Advance to Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation	53,600,000.00
Advances re Municipal Works Assistance Program.....	28,300,000.00
Purchase of Debentures of The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, less repayment.....	19,713,000.00
Increase in Co-operative Loans (net).....	182,000.00
Increase in Tile Drainage Loans (net).....	625,000.00
Loans for Hospital Construction.....	5,000,000.00
Discount on Debentures issued during year.....	2,931,250.00
Repayment to Government of Canada under Tax Rental Agreement, 1952-56.....	224,000.00
Increase in Miscellaneous Loans.....	<u>310,000.00</u>
	\$ 250,905,250.00
GROSS CAPITAL DEBT DECREASED BY:	
Sinking Fund Provision charged to Ordinary Expenditure	\$ 40,000,000.00
Estimated Surplus on Ordinary Account.....	<u>960,000.00</u>
	\$ 40,960,000.00
Discount and Exchange on Debentures, written off....	1,735,000.00
Net Repayments of Loans Receivable— The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario —on unsecured advances. \$	1,593,000.00
Miscellaneous (net).....	<u>410,400.00</u>
	<u>2,003,400.00</u>
Decrease in Investments of The Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation.....	1,952,000.00
Decrease in Investments of Housing Corporation Limited	408,000.00
Decrease in Advance re Student-Aid Loans (net).....	850,000.00
Increase in Reserves (net).....	501,000.00
Decrease in Temporary Investments.....	50,089,945.00
Decrease in Cash on Hand and in Bank.....	<u>9,225,239.28</u>
	107,724,584.28
ESTIMATED INCREASE IN GROSS CAPITAL DEBT.....	<u>\$ 143,180,665.72</u>

**ESTIMATED INCREASE IN THE NET CAPITAL DEBT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1965**

Estimated as at March 31, 1965:

Estimated Gross Capital Debt	\$2,201,144,472.57	
Less: Estimated Revenue-Producing and Realizable Assets	777,986,374.73	
Estimated Net Capital Debt		\$1,423,158,097.84

As at March 31, 1964:

Gross Capital Debt	\$2,057,963,806.85	
Less: Revenue-Producing and Realizable Assets	713,219,659.01	
Net Capital Debt		1,344,744,147.84

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN NET CAPITAL DEBT..... \$ 78,413,950.00

NET CAPITAL DEBT INCREASED BY:

Capital Disbursements on Highways, Buildings, Public Works, etc.	\$ 263,589,000.00	
Less: Capital Receipts	\$ 2,131,000.00	
Capital Disbursements financed out of Ordinary Revenue	143,000,000.00	
	145,131,000.00	
Discount on Debentures issued during year		\$ 118,458,000.00
Repayment to Government of Canada under Tax Rental Agreement, 1952-56		2,931,250.00
		224,000.00
		\$ 121,613,250.00

NET CAPITAL DEBT DECREASED BY:

Sinking Fund Provision charged to Ordinary Expenditure \$	40,000,000.00	
Surplus on Ordinary Account	960,000.00	
	\$ 40,960,000.00	
Discount and Exchange on Debentures, written off . . .	1,735,000.00	
Increase in Reserves (net)	501,000.00	
Miscellaneous Decrease	3,300.00	
		43,199,300.00

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN NET CAPITAL DEBT..... \$ 78,413,950.00

**ESTIMATED INCREASE IN THE FUNDED DEBT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1965**

Estimated as at March 31, 1965 (after deducting Sinking Fund)..... \$1,837,485,706.86
As at March 31, 1964 (after deducting Sinking Fund)..... 1,722,378,641.14

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN FUNDED DEBT..... \$ 115,107,065.72

FUNDED DEBT INCREASED BY:

Debtentures Issued:

Series "TI"—5% due November 1, 1972(1).....	\$ 36,000,000.00	
Series "DN"—5% due April 15, 1973.....	8,500,000.00	
Series "DP"—5¼% due April 15, 1984.....	41,500,000.00	
Series "DQ"—5¼% due December 1, 1984.....	60,000,000.00	
Series "MER"—5% due December 31, 1973(2)....	10,700,000.00	
	\$ 156,700,000.00	

FUNDED DEBT DECREASED BY:

Redemption of Debtentures:

On Maturity..... \$ 48,713,000.00

Deduct: Debtentures retired from Sinking
Fund..... \$47,120,065.72

Less: Provision for Sinking Fund 40,000,000.00

7,120,065.72

41,592,934.28

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN FUNDED DEBT..... \$ 115,107,065.72

- (1) Issued under The Teachers' Superannuation Act.
- (2) Issued under The Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System Act.

**ESTIMATED INCREASE IN CONTINGENT LIABILITIES
(Before Deducting Guaranteed Bonds Held in Sinking Funds)
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1965**

Estimated as at March 31, 1965..... \$1,778,776,914.00
As at March 31, 1964..... 1,740,601,414.00

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN CONTINGENT LIABILITIES..... \$ 38,175,500.00

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES INCREASED BY:

New guarantees or increases in existing guarantees during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1965—

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario...	\$140,000,000.00
Ontario Northland Transportation Commission....	7,500,000.00
Economic Development Loans.....	516,000.00
The Junior Farmer Establishment Act.....	18,000.00
Loans to purchase hay and grain.....	150,000.00
	\$ 148,184,000.00

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES DECREASED BY:

Principal maturities redeemed, or to be redeemed, including redemptions prior to maturity and reduction of bank loans, during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1965—

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario...	\$ 95,515,000.00
Ontario Northland Transportation Commission....	7,363,000.00
Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing Board.....	6,000,000.00
Co-operative Associations.....	21,500.00
Ontario Stock Yards Board.....	95,000.00
Economic Development Loans.....	614,000.00
The Niagara Parks Commission.....	400,000.00
	\$ 110,008,500.00

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN CONTINGENT LIABILITIES..... \$ 38,175,500.00

BUDGET FORECAST OF ORDINARY REVENUE
FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1965 TO MARCH 31, 1966

DEPARTMENT	Gross Ordinary Revenue	Application of Revenue to Expenditure	Net Ordinary Revenue
AGRICULTURE.....	\$ 989,000	\$ \$	989,000
ATTORNEY GENERAL.....	14,559,000	1,156,000	13,403,000
ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT.....	2,000	.....	2,000
EDUCATION.....	12,622,000	8,760,000	3,862,000
ENERGY AND RESOURCES MANAGE- MENT.....	282,000	.....	282,000
HEALTH.....	8,200,000	5,200,000	3,000,000
HIGHWAYS.....	3,058,000	.....	3,058,000
LABOUR.....	1,632,000	.....	1,632,000
LANDS AND FORESTS.....	24,400,000	.....	24,400,000
MINES.....	12,797,000	25,000	12,772,000
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.....	8,707,000	8,000,000	707,000
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY AND CITIZEN- SHIP.....	2,916,000	.....	2,916,000
PUBLIC WELFARE.....	20,000	.....	20,000
PUBLIC WORKS.....	1,287,000	3,000	1,284,000
REFORM INSTITUTIONS.....	4,040,000	3,182,000	858,000
TOURISM AND INFORMATION.....	1,160,000	.....	1,160,000
TRANSPORT.....	88,603,000	603,000	88,000,000
TREASURY:			
Main Office—Subsidy.....	4,624,000	.....	4,624,000
Interest.....	72,000	.....	72,000
Ontario Racing Commission.....	140,000	.....	140,000
Liquor Control Board.....	114,000,000	.....	114,000,000
Province of Ontario Savings Office.....	957,000	957,000	.....
Provincial share of Income Tax collected from privately-owned corporations operating public utilities.....	1,000,000	.....	1,000,000
Water Rentals.....	5,500,000	.....	5,500,000
Comptroller of Revenue:			
Income Tax Collection Agreement.....	254,448,000	.....	254,448,000
Corporations Tax.....	244,000,000	.....	244,000,000
Retail Sales Tax.....	207,000,000	.....	207,000,000
Gasoline Tax.....	227,000,000	.....	227,000,000
Succession Duty.....	46,000,000	.....	46,000,000
Share of Federal Estate Tax.....	15,316,000	.....	15,316,000
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax.....	12,800,000	.....	12,800,000
Race Tracks Tax.....	10,000,000	.....	10,000,000
Hospitals Tax.....	5,500,000	.....	5,500,000
Land Transfer Tax.....	5,000,000	.....	5,000,000
Logging Tax.....	3,000,000	.....	3,000,000
Security Transfer Tax.....	3,200,000	.....	3,200,000
Total for Treasury.....	<u>\$1,159,557,000</u>	<u>\$ 957,000</u>	<u>\$1,158,600,000</u>
	<u>\$1,344,831,000</u>	<u>\$27,886,000</u>	<u>\$1,316,945,000</u>
PUBLIC DEBT—Interest, etc.....	33,695,000	33,695,000	.....
	<u>\$1,378,526,000</u>	<u>\$61,581,000</u>	<u>\$1,316,945,000</u>

**BUDGET FORECAST OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE
FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1965 TO MARCH 31, 1966**

DEPARTMENT	Gross Ordinary Expenditure	Application of Revenue to Expenditure	Net Ordinary Expenditure
AGRICULTURE.....	\$ 21,503,000	\$.....	\$ 21,503,000
ATTORNEY GENERAL.....	39,288,000	1,156,000	38,132,000
CIVIL SERVICE.....	1,209,000	.....	1,209,000
ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT.....	9,567,000	.....	9,567,000
EDUCATION.....	453,682,000	8,760,000	444,922,000
ENERGY AND RESOURCES MANAGE- MENT.....	7,077,000	.....	7,077,000
HEALTH.....	166,913,000	5,200,000	161,713,000
HIGHWAYS.....	92,141,000	.....	92,141,000
LABOUR.....	6,658,000	.....	6,658,000
LANDS AND FORESTS.....	29,400,000	.....	29,400,000
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.....	33,000	.....	33,000
MINES.....	2,657,000	25,000	2,632,000
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.....	56,145,000	8,000,000	48,145,000
PRIME MINISTER.....	253,000	.....	253,000
PROVINCIAL AUDITOR.....	568,000	.....	568,000
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY AND CITIZEN- SHIP.....	4,580,000	.....	4,580,000
PUBLIC WELFARE.....	84,353,000	.....	84,353,000
PUBLIC WORKS.....	13,622,000	3,000	13,619,000
REFORM INSTITUTIONS.....	21,576,000	3,182,000	18,394,000
TOURISM AND INFORMATION.....	5,950,000	.....	5,950,000
TRANSPORT.....	8,443,000	603,000	7,840,000
TREASURY.....	30,012,000	957,000	29,055,000
UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS.....	63,655,000	.....	63,655,000
	<u>\$1,119,285,000</u>	<u>\$27,886,000</u>	<u>\$1,091,399,000</u>
PUBLIC DEBT—Interest, etc.....	105,179,000	33,695,000	71,484,000
	<u>\$1,224,464,000</u>	<u>\$61,581,000</u>	<u>\$1,162,883,000</u>
PUBLIC DEBT—Provision for Sinking Fund.....	41,500,000	.....	41,500,000
	<u>\$1,265,964,000</u>	<u>\$61,581,000</u>	<u>\$1,204,383,000</u>
Capital Disbursements to be financed out of Ordinary Revenue.....	112,000,000	.....	112,000,000
	<u>\$1,377,964,000</u>	<u>\$61,581,000</u>	<u>\$1,316,383,000</u>

SUMMARY

Ordinary Revenue and Ordinary Expenditure, Fiscal Year April 1, 1965 to March 31, 1966

NET ORDINARY REVENUE.....	\$1,316,945,000
Less: Net Ordinary Expenditure.....	\$1,162,883,000
Provision for Sinking Fund....	41,500,000
Capital Disbursements to be financed out of Ordinary Revenue.....	112,000,000
	<u>1,316,383,000</u>
FORECAST SURPLUS.....	<u>\$ 562,000</u>

BUDGET FORECAST OF CAPITAL RECEIPTS
FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1965 TO MARCH 31, 1966

DEPARTMENT	Gross Capital Receipts	Application of Receipts to Disbursements	Net Capital Receipts
EDUCATION.....	\$ 1,200,000	\$	\$ 1,200,000
ENERGY AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	1,000	.....	1,000
HIGHWAYS.....	540,000	.....	540,000
LABOUR.....	9,500,000	.....	9,500,000
LANDS AND FORESTS.....	1,000,000	.....	1,000,000
MINES.....	3,000	.....	3,000
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.....	18,500,000	.....	18,500,000
PUBLIC WELFARE.....	21,199,000	21,199,000	.....
TRANSPORT.....	6,500,000	.....	6,500,000
TREASURY.....	111,667,000	.....	111,667,000
	<u>\$170,110,000</u>	<u>\$21,199,000</u>	<u>\$148,911,000</u>

SUMMARY

Sale of Land, Buildings, etc.....	\$ 1,543,000
Repayment of Loans and Advances.....	26,856,000
Special Funds.....	77,212,000
Deferred Assets, etc.....	43,300,000
	<u>\$148,911,000</u>

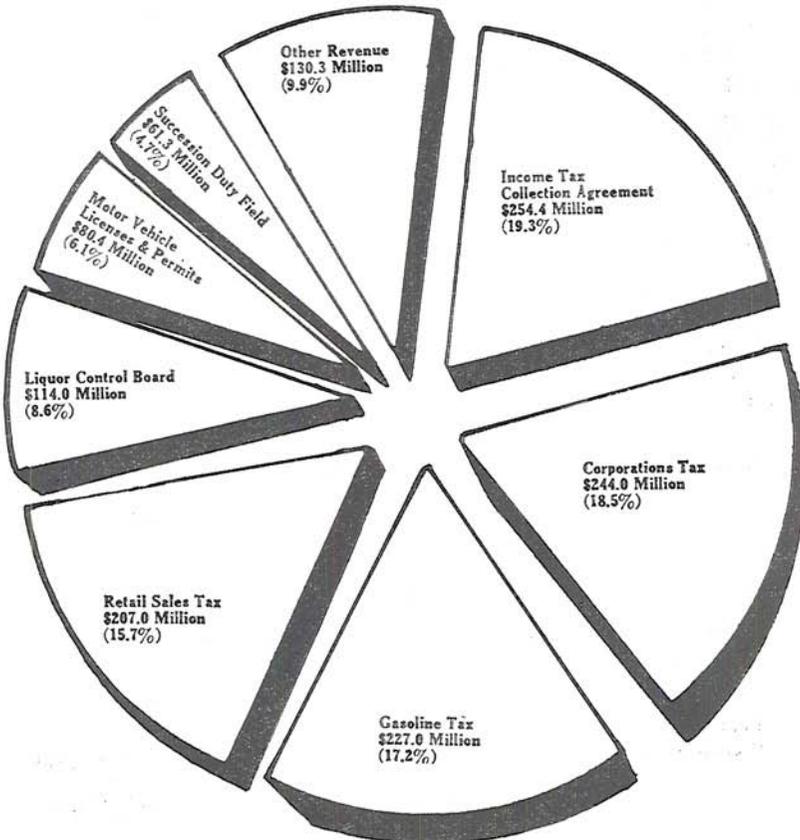
**BUDGET FORECAST OF CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS
FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1965 TO MARCH 31, 1966**

DEPARTMENT	Gross Capital Disbursements	Application of Receipts to Disbursements	Net Capital Disbursements
AGRICULTURE.....	\$ 600,000	\$.....	\$ 600,000
ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT.....	9,750,000	.....	9,750,000
EDUCATION.....	100,000	.....	100,000
ENERGY AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT.....	36,106,000	.....	36,106,000
HEALTH.....	9,500,000	.....	9,500,000
HIGHWAYS.....	237,252,000	.....	237,252,000
LABOUR.....	9,500,000	.....	9,500,000
LANDS AND FORESTS.....	4,893,000	.....	4,893,000
MINES.....	1,000,000	.....	1,000,000
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.....	97,557,000	.....	97,557,000
PUBLIC WELFARE.....	21,199,000	21,199,000	.....
PUBLIC WORKS.....	43,975,000	.....	43,975,000
TRANSPORT.....	4,103,000	.....	4,103,000
TREASURY.....	129,475,000	.....	129,475,000
	<u>\$605,010,000</u>	<u>\$21,199,000</u>	<u>\$583,811,000</u>
Less: To be financed out of Ordinary Revenue....	112,000,000	.....	112,000,000
	<u>\$493,010,000</u>	<u>\$21,199,000</u>	<u>\$471,811,000</u>

SUMMARY

Highways, Buildings, etc.....	\$296,738,000	
Less: To be financed out of Ordinary Revenue.....	<u>112,000,000</u>	\$184,738,000
Loans and Advances.....		258,095,000
Special Funds.....		28,978,000
		<u>\$471,811,000</u>

**NET ORDINARY AND NET CAPITAL REVENUES
FISCAL YEAR 1965-66***



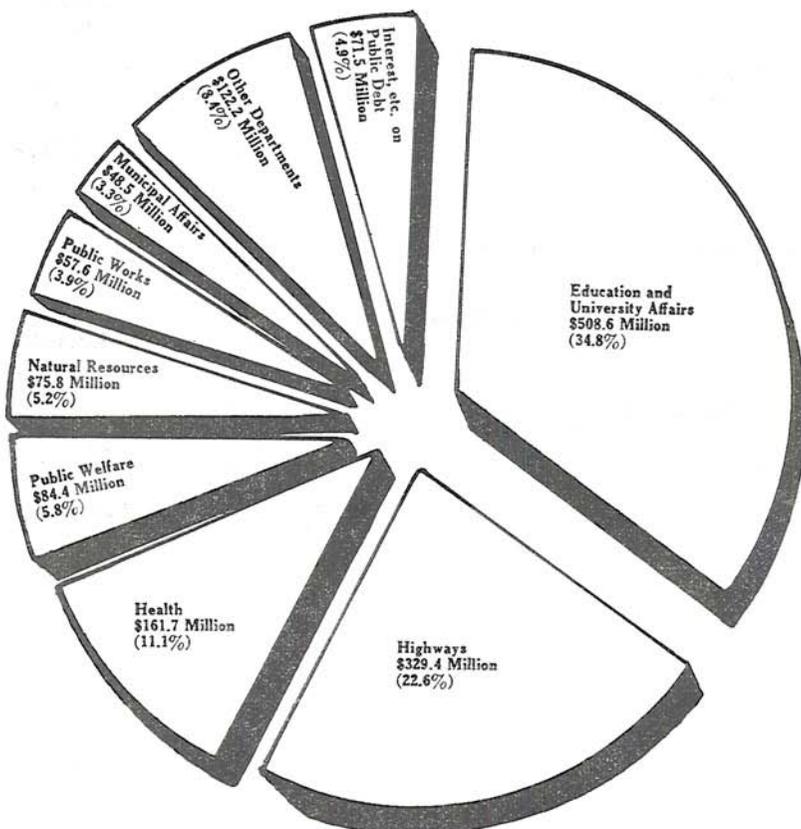
**SOURCES OF NET ORDINARY AND NET CAPITAL REVENUES
FISCAL YEAR 1965-66***

<u>Source</u>	<u>Amount</u> (Thousands of Dollars)	<u>Percentage of Total- Net Ordinary and Net Capital Revenues</u> %
INCOME TAX COLLECTION AGREEMENT	254,448	19.3
CORPORATIONS TAX	244,000	18.5
GASOLINE TAX	227,000	17.2
RETAIL SALES TAX	207,000	15.7
LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD	114,000	8.6
MOTOR VEHICLE LICENSES AND PERMITS	80,380	6.1
SUCCESSION DUTY AND 25 PER CENT SHARE OF FEDERAL ESTATE TAX	61,316	4.7
OTHER REVENUE**	130,344	9.9
TOTAL	1,318,488	100.0

* Forecast.

** Includes \$1,543,000 in capital receipts from sale of land, buildings, etc.

**NET ORDINARY AND NET CAPITAL EXPENDITURES
FISCAL YEAR 1965-66***



**NET ORDINARY AND NET CAPITAL EXPENDITURES
BY DEPARTMENTS, FISCAL YEAR 1965-66***

Department	Net Ordinary Expenditure	Net Capital Expenditure on Physical Assets	Combined Net Ordinary and Net Capital Expenditures	Percentage of Total Combined Net Ordinary and Net Capital Expenditures
(Thousands of Dollars)				
EDUCATION AND UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS	508,577	—	508,577	34.8
HIGHWAYS	92,141	237,252	329,393	22.6
HEALTH	161,713	—	161,713	11.1
PUBLIC WELFARE	84,353	—	84,353	5.8
NATURAL RESOURCES**	60,612	15,199	75,811	5.2
PUBLIC WORKS	13,619	43,975	57,594	3.9
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS	48,145	312	48,457	3.3
OTHER DEPARTMENTS	122,239	—	122,239	8.4
INTEREST, ETC. ON PUBLIC DEBT	71,484	—	71,484	4.9
TOTAL	1,162,883	296,738	1,459,621	100.0

* Forecast, exclusive of provision for Sinking Fund of \$41,500,000.

** Includes the Departments of Agriculture, Energy and Resources Management, Lands and Forests, and Mines.

**ONTARIO'S INVESTMENT IN PHYSICAL ASSETS AND HUMAN BETTERMENT
FISCAL YEARS 1943-44 TO 1964-65**

PHYSICAL ASSETS

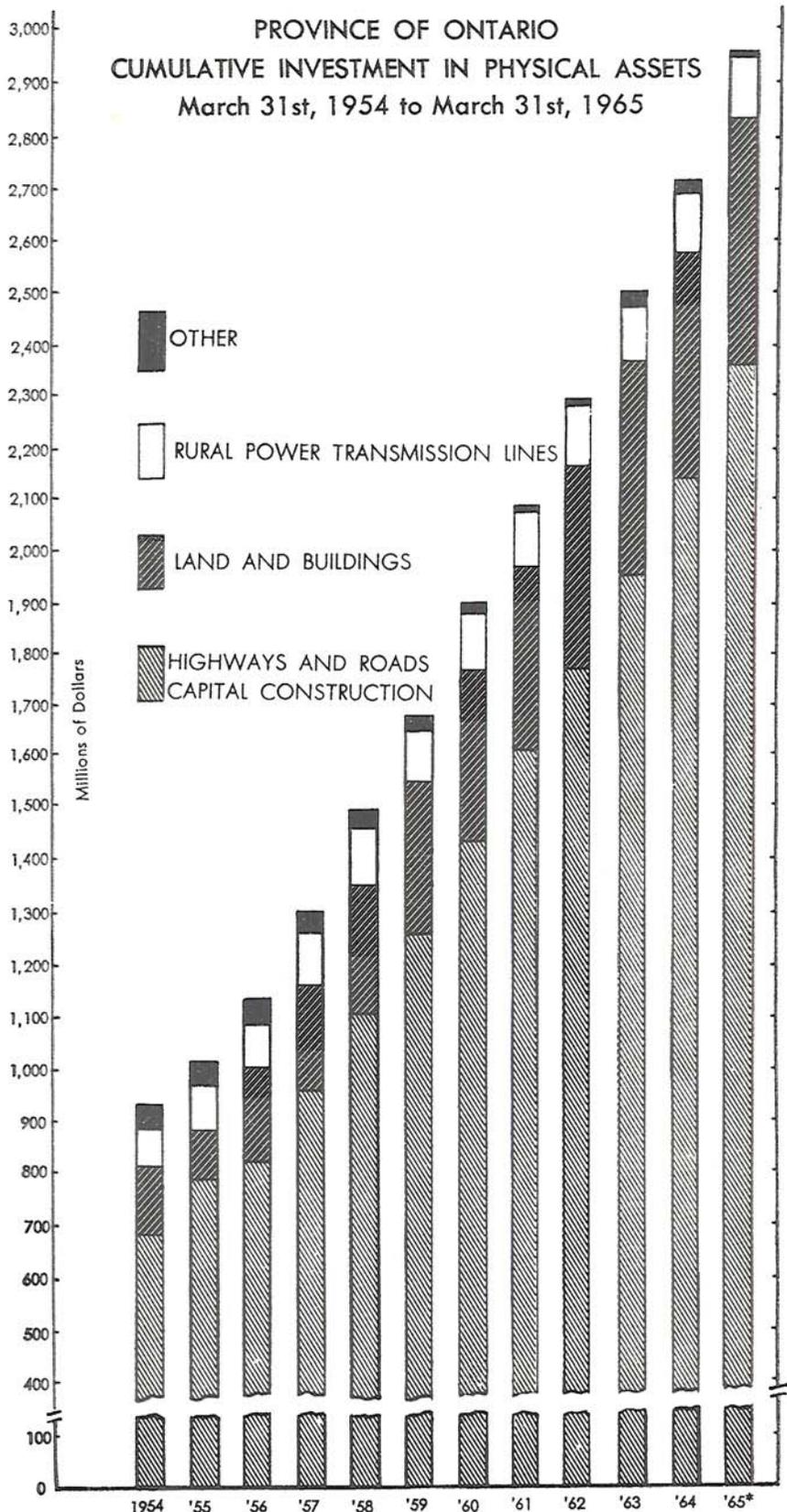
	Estimated 1964-65	Estimated Twenty-two-year Total 1943-44 to 1964-65
Highways and Roads	\$216,224,000	\$2,005,001,956*
Land and Buildings	36,340,000	405,938,479
Rural Power Transmission Lines	1,000,000	99,178,462
General Works and Improvements, etc.	7,894,000	33,729,194
	<u>\$261,458,000</u>	<u>\$2,543,848,091*</u>

*Including expenditure from Highway Construction Account.

HUMAN BETTERMENT

	Estimated 1964-65	Estimated Twenty-two-year Total 1943-44 to 1964-65
Education and University Affairs	\$428,182,000	\$2,990,599,012
Health	158,838,000	1,365,043,595
Public Welfare	72,095,000	697,977,955
	<u>\$659,115,000</u>	<u>\$5,053,620,562</u>

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO
CUMULATIVE INVESTMENT IN PHYSICAL ASSETS
 March 31st, 1954 to March 31st, 1965



*Estimated

ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES BY THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, FISCAL YEARS ENDING MARCH 31: 1956 TO 1966

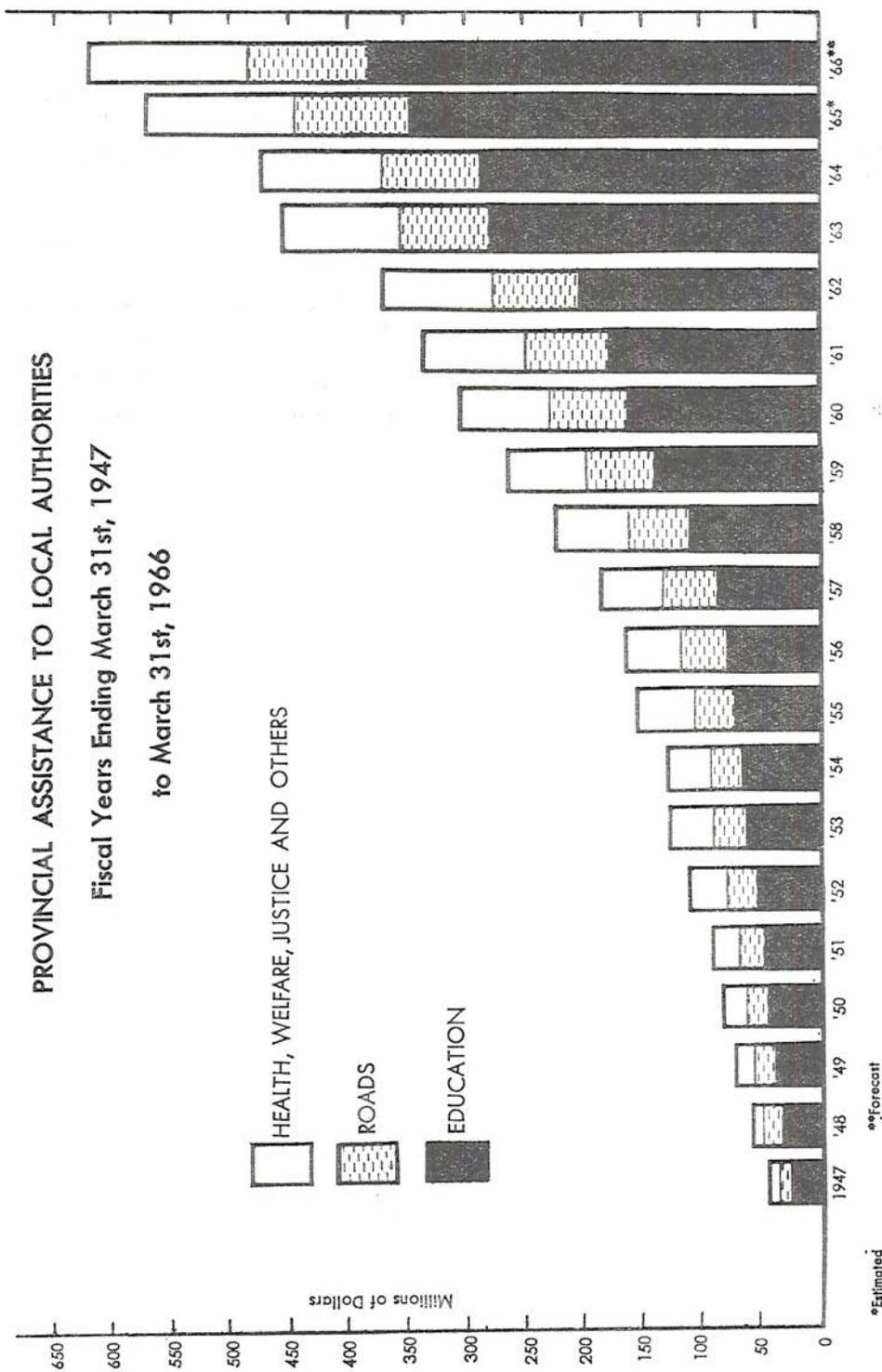
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 ¹	1966 ²	
	(Thousands of Dollars)											
Education:												
General Legislative Grants, etc.	70,757	81,201	99,932	131,066	150,255	164,060	184,087	224,105	243,678	306,665	339,200	
Provincial Share of Cost of New Vocational Units for School Boards . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,676	37,283	18,846	20,000	20,000
Provincial Contributions to the Teachers' Superannuation Fund	5,960	6,686	10,509	11,836	13,501	15,636	17,466	19,074	20,839	22,000	24,005	
Total—Education	76,717	87,887	110,441	142,902	163,756	179,696	205,229	280,462	283,363	348,665	383,205	
Hospitals:												
Maintenance, Construction and Contributions to Hospital Care Insurance Plan, etc.	15,696	16,100	15,127	21,072	27,332	29,808	32,444 ³	32,396 ³	32,327 ³	32,340 ³	36,073 ³	
Special Grants to Hospitals	5,754	6,865	5,837	4,547	5,000	2,449	3,008	3,400	3,561	9,165	..	
Total—Hospitals	21,450	22,965	20,964	25,619	32,332	32,257	35,452	35,796	35,888	41,514	36,073	
Health Units, School, Medical Inspection and School Dental Services:												
Roads	775	856	896	960	1,042	1,164	1,276	1,479	1,529	1,810	2,275	
Police Act	40,519	46,794	52,490	55,123	63,435	71,677	72,832	77,362	89,429	97,914	104,235	
Fire Departments Act	137	162	167	181	198	239	253	270	285	330	290	
Unconditional Grants	117	128	131	148	157	169	177	188	198	237	210	
Redevelopment Grants	12,396	12,702	20,670	20,962	23,996	24,979	25,509	25,761	26,240	27,000	27,200	
Grants for Municipal Winter Works Program	288	48	..	109	208	776	560	1,207	374	1,350	3,008	
Day Nurseries . . . . .	..	197	..	889	929	1,173	2,579	2,665	3,317	2,516	3,250
Child Welfare	1,730	2,127	3,321	4,563	4,928	4,621	4,973	5,431	5,601	7,430	8,161	
Homes for the Aged	2,978	4,373	5,346	2,828	4,662	5,508	5,442	4,552	4,912	4,417	6,379	
Erection of Housing Units for Elderly Persons	39	18	190	101	29	404	168	133	137	696	215	
General Welfare Assistance	3,667	3,900	4,556	6,380	5,516	8,451	10,907	12,383	15,638	20,403	24,863	
Community Centres	150	265	352	340	335	325	375	467	406	377	450	
Conservation, Drainage Aid and Flood Control	1,125	1,759	1,794	1,747	2,729	2,018	2,565	4,151	4,496	6,825	8,280	
Mining Municipalities	1,499	2,000	2,276	2,628	3,246	5,171	5,225	5,591	5,899	5,988	5,698	
Payments in Lieu of Certain Municipal Taxes	530	628	788	922	1,035	1,232	1,354	1,787	2,211	2,352	2,894	
Miscellaneous	350	377	1,170	688	787	830	815	681	1,221	1,684	3,381	
Total Assistance to Local Authorities	164,663	187,186	225,764	267,340	309,561	340,921	375,932	460,631	481,409	571,842	620,428	

¹Estimated.²Forecast.³Does not include additional appropriation of \$32.0 million in 1961-62, \$39.5 million in 1962-63, \$9.1 million in 1963-64, \$32.0 million in 1964-65 and \$32.0 million in 1965-66 for the Ontario Hospital Services Commission.

PROVINCIAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Fiscal Years Ending March 31st, 1947

to March 31st, 1966



*Estimated

**Forecast

SURPLUS ON ORDINARY ACCOUNT
FISCAL YEARS 1960-61 TO 1964-65

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Estimated 1964-65
	(Thousands of Dollars)				
Net Ordinary Revenue.....	739,391	825,352	993,612	1,079,135	1,215,644
Less: Net Ordinary Expenditure—before provision for Sinking Fund and Capital Disbursements financed out of Ordinary Revenue.....	636,178	739,048	864,033	905,681	1,031,684
Surplus—before provision for Sinking Fund and Capital Disbursements.....	103,213	86,304	129,579	173,454	183,960
Less: Provision for Sinking Fund.....	33,822	35,802	39,000	41,500	40,000
Capital Disbursements financed out of Ordinary Revenue.....	69,000	50,000	90,000	131,000	143,000
Balance carried to Surplus Account.....	<u>391</u>	<u>502</u>	<u>579</u>	<u>954</u>	<u>960</u>

**SUMMARY OF INCREASES IN NET CAPITAL DEBT
FISCAL YEARS 1960-61 TO 1964-65**

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Estimated 1964-65
	(Thousands of Dollars)				
Capital Disbursements on Highways, Buildings, Public Works, etc.	201,578	202,629	203,509	233,564	263,589
Less: Capital Disbursements financed out of Ordinary Revenue.	69,000	50,000	90,000	131,000	143,000
	<u>132,578</u>	<u>152,629</u>	<u>113,509</u>	<u>102,564</u>	<u>120,589</u>
Less: Capital Receipts relating thereto.	2,284	2,072	2,913	2,245	2,131
	<u>130,294</u>	<u>150,557</u>	<u>110,596</u>	<u>100,319</u>	<u>118,458</u>
Miscellaneous Increase.	2,981	2,194	4,023	2,775	916
	<u>133,275</u>	<u>152,751</u>	<u>114,619</u>	<u>103,094</u>	<u>119,374</u>
Less: Surplus (before providing for Sinking Fund).	34,213	36,304	39,579	42,454	40,960
Increase in Net Capital Debt.	<u>99,062</u>	<u>116,447</u>	<u>75,040</u>	<u>60,640</u>	<u>78,414</u>

NET ORDINARY REVENUE BY MAJOR SOURCES
(Adjusted to Give Effect to Changes in Departmental Functions)
FISCAL YEARS 1960-61 TO 1964-65

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Estimated 1964-65
	(Thousands of Dollars)				
Government of Canada:					
Statutory Subsidies.....	3,641	4,624	4,624	4,624	4,624
Interest—Common School Fund.....	71	71	74	75	72
Income Tax Rental Agreement.....	113,792	120,652	.....	.....	.....
Share of Federal Estate Tax.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,116
	<u>117,504</u>	<u>125,347</u>	<u>4,698</u>	<u>4,697</u>	<u>19,812</u>
Taxation:					
Income Tax Collection Agreement.....	.....	.....	151,844	164,370	194,611
Corporations Tax.....	185,667	165,854	185,718	209,672	234,000
Gasoline Tax.....	157,656	165,193	173,136	183,649	220,000
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax.....	6,848	7,603	8,204	9,390	12,000
Retail Sales Tax.....	.....	78,747	175,715	186,535	194,300
Succession Duty.....	37,603	40,397	44,149	44,121	46,000
Hospitals Tax.....	4,218	4,380	4,225	4,875	5,300
Race Tracks Tax.....	5,733	6,157	6,937	7,998	9,200
Mines Profits Tax.....	17,097	15,445	15,222	10,363	12,200
Security Transfer Tax.....	2,194	3,535	2,926	3,086	3,900
Logging Tax.....	1,822	2,095	2,393	3,175	2,800
Land Transfer Tax.....	3,571	3,710	3,844	4,474	5,200
Other Taxes.....	3,316	3,389	4,290	4,333	4,837
	<u>425,725</u>	<u>496,505</u>	<u>778,603</u>	<u>836,041</u>	<u>944,348</u>
Other Revenue:					
Agriculture.....	1,862	1,615	1,804	2,162	2,397
Attorney General.....	6,125	8,006	9,425	10,277	10,949
Education.....	3,106	2,725	4,647	4,223	3,053
Health.....	1,437	1,498	2,023	4,685	3,461
Highways.....	789	834	789	898	1,465
Transport—					
Motor Vehicles—Permits and Licenses.....	61,839	63,878	62,559	75,744	73,990
Fees and Fines.....	5,803	6,338	6,984	6,768	7,355
Miscellaneous.....	90	89	91	162	115
Insurance.....	670	740	703	725	1,048
Labour.....	1,093	1,128	1,200	1,398	1,420
Lands and Forests—					
Timber Dues, Bonus, etc.....	13,092	13,403	12,616	13,336	14,000
Rentals, Fish and Game Licenses, Sales, etc.....	6,558	6,786	7,564	7,844	7,895
Mines.....	1,027	1,025	1,071	1,042	1,374
Municipal Affairs.....	331	311	334	617	569
Provincial Secretary and Citizenship—					
Registrar-General.....	333	338	349	364	370
Other.....	2,159	2,081	2,114	2,184	2,470
Reform Institutions.....	707	750	729	832	846
Treasury—					
Liquor Control Board.....	80,600	82,500	87,500	97,100	110,000
Water Power Rentals.....	5,647	5,697	5,268	5,273	5,500
Other.....	2,035	1,387	193	173	455
Various Other Departments.....	859	2,371	2,348	2,591	2,752
	<u>196,162</u>	<u>203,500</u>	<u>210,311</u>	<u>238,398</u>	<u>251,484</u>
Total Net Ordinary Revenue.....	<u>739,391</u>	<u>825,352</u>	<u>993,612</u>	<u>1,079,136</u>	<u>1,215,644</u>

NET ORDINARY EXPENDITURE BY MAJOR CLASSIFICATIONS

(Adjusted to Give Effect to Changes in Departmental Functions)

FISCAL YEARS 1960-61 TO 1964-65

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Estimated 1964-65
	(Thousands of Dollars)				
Education, University Affairs, Health and Welfare:					
Legislative Grants for Education ¹	160,213	180,182	217,020	233,689	298,300
Education for Non-resident Pupils.....	1,560	1,367	4,316	6,900	4,855
Universities—					
Operating Grants, etc.....	16,162	19,295	23,495	36,332	47,696
Capital Grants.....	13,775	17,745	22,150	34,250	.....²
Provincial Share of Cost of New Vocational Units.....	.....	3,676	37,283	18,846	20,000
Public Libraries—Legislative Grants.....	1,749	1,968	2,168	2,449	2,800
Teachers' Superannuation Fund.....	15,636	17,466	19,074	20,839	22,000
Grants to Health Units.....	1,100	1,200	1,423	1,475	1,750
Grants to Sanatoria.....	5,545	4,865	4,900	4,386	4,400
Grants to Public Hospitals ³	29,615	64,319	71,799	41,336	64,263
Special Grants to Hospitals.....	2,449	3,008	3,400	3,555	9,165
Grants to Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation and Ontario Cancer Institute.....	1,321	1,154	1,151	1,600	1,200
Ontario Hospitals—Administrative and Operating Expenses.....	42,051	48,225	53,255	60,241	65,429
Grants, Services, etc., under The Child Welfare Act.....	4,631	4,989	5,452	5,623	7,372
Grants for Upkeep of Day Nurseries.....	231	241	265	265	334
Mothers' Allowances.....	12,878	13,650	12,870	11,130	11,969
Old Age Assistance and Blind Persons' Allowances.....	6,895	7,191	8,793	9,489	10,964
Disabled Persons' Allowances.....	4,140	4,475	5,503	6,148	7,371
Medical, Dental and Rehabilitation Services Homes for the Aged—					
Grants for Maintenance.....	1,218	1,911	1,822	1,887	2,076
Grants for New Homes.....	4,694	3,699	2,863	3,161	3,037
Charitable Institutions—					
Grants for Maintenance.....	547	576	554	516	779
Grants for New Buildings.....	1,623	1,082	580	774	1,126
General Welfare Assistance.....	8,451	10,907	12,383	15,638	20,403
Other Expenditure.....	27,502	30,847	34,465	40,997	49,471
Total Education, University Affairs, Health and Welfare.....	366,436	446,428	549,287	563,691	659,115
Agriculture, Forestry and Mining:					
Federated Colleges, Guelph.....	7,208	7,454	7,785	8,365	9,330
Other Schools and Farms.....	1,349	1,446	1,542	1,632	1,838
Extension Branch.....	2,368	2,445	2,524	2,704	3,074
Agricultural and Horticultural Societies Branch.....	799	937	984	937	931
Basic Organization—Field Services (Forestry).....	16,928	17,661	18,062	17,886	20,541
Mines.....	1,583	1,778	1,982	2,231	2,577
Other Expenditure.....	10,046	12,037	10,869	13,738	15,249
Total Agriculture, Forestry and Mining.....	40,281	43,758	43,748	47,493	53,540

¹Includes Residential and Farm School Tax Assistance incorporated into the General Legislative Grant structure in 1964-65.²\$53,600,000 in capital construction funds provided through the Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation.³Includes contributions to the Hospital Services Commission.

NET ORDINARY EXPENDITURE
(Continued)

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Estimated 1964-65
	(Thousands of Dollars)				
Highways:					
Highways and Secondary Roads.....	40,176	43,016	43,724	42,848	46,446
Repaving Present Roads.....	1,081	379	1,418	979	1,250
Development Roads.....	140	163	110	101	100
Roads in Unincorporated Townships in Northern Ontario.....	733	711	674	668	700
Municipal Subsidies.....	26,011	25,793	29,100	32,969	34,000
Other Expenditure.....	3,423	3,603	3,758	4,015	4,395
Total Highways.....	71,564	73,665	78,784	81,580	86,891
Transport:					
Motor Vehicles Administration.....	3,496	4,145	4,506	5,401	5,468
Other Expenditure.....	1,009	1,044	1,083	1,166	1,560
Total Transport.....	4,505	5,189	5,589	6,567	7,028
Public Works:					
Government Buildings—Maintenance, Repairs, etc.....	8,229	8,848	9,601	10,718	12,564
Maintenance—Locks, Bridges, etc.....	109	112	94	91	110
Other Expenditure.....	1,834	1,579	1,379	1,216	1,255
Total Public Works.....	10,172	10,539	11,074	12,025	13,929
Municipal Affairs:					
Subsidies—for Police Departments.....	239	253	270	285	330
Subsidies—for Fire Departments.....	169	177	188	198	237
Payments to Mining Municipalities.....	5,171	5,225	5,591	5,899	5,987
Payments in Lieu of Certain Municipal Taxes.....	1,232	1,354	1,787	2,211	2,352
Unconditional Grants.....	24,979	25,509	25,761	26,240	27,000
Winter Works Projects.....	1,173	2,579	2,665	3,317	2,516
Other Expenditure.....	3,019	3,066	4,013	4,227	5,209
Total Municipal Affairs.....	35,982	38,163	40,275	42,377	43,631
Economics and Development:					
Ontario Research Foundation.....	697	723	1,054	1,193	4,702
Other Expenditure.....	1,446	1,658	2,546	4,231	5,870
Total Economics and Development.....	2,143	2,381	3,600	5,424	10,572
Labour.....	3,043	3,252	3,796	4,422	5,039
Attorney General:					
Ontario Provincial Police.....	12,702	13,228	15,252	17,300	21,340
Election Expenses.....	32	166	77	3,683	23
Other Expenditure.....	8,497	9,089	9,725	10,609	12,623
Total Attorney General.....	21,231	22,483	25,054	31,592	33,986
Reform Institutions:					
Institutions.....	11,077	11,984	12,479	13,807	14,098
Grants—Training Schools.....	748	1,090	1,000	855	970
Other Expenditure.....	799	1,046	1,090	1,624	1,941
Total Reform Institutions.....	12,624	14,120	14,569	16,286	17,009

NET ORDINARY EXPENDITURE
(Continued)

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Estimated 1964-65
	(Thousands of Dollars)				
Provincial Secretary and Citizenship:					
Registrar-General.....	671	711	714	770	802
Other Expenditure.....	2,747	3,052	3,243	3,371	3,738
Total Provincial Secretary and Citizenship..	3,418	3,763	3,957	4,141	4,540
Lieutenant Governor.....	27	20	37	25	27
Prime Minister.....	179	164	210	198	219
Treasury:					
Contributions to Public Service Super- annuation Fund.....	8,865	9,612	10,653	11,373	11,705
Other Expenditure.....	3,345	5,833	6,278	7,029	8,407
Total Treasury.....	12,210	15,445	16,931	18,402	20,112
Provincial Auditor.....	436	462	464	530	545
Tourism and Information:					
St. Lawrence Parks Commission.....	1,851	1,776	1,948	1,943	1,880
Other Expenditure.....	1,882	2,107	2,129	2,384	2,959
Total Tourism and Information.....	3,733	3,883	4,077	4,327	4,839
Insurance.....	423	434	452	463	565
Energy and Resources Management:					
Ontario Water Resources Commission....	1,505	2,049	2,270	2,686	3,194
Other Expenditure.....	1,349	1,572	1,601	1,715	3,296
Total Energy and Resources Management...	2,854	3,621	3,871	4,401	6,490
Civil Service.....	507	964	845	855	1,008
Queen's Printer.....			6	143	
Total of above Departmental Expenditure..	591,768	688,734	806,626	844,942	969,085
Public Debt—Interest, etc.....	44,410	50,314	57,407	60,739	62,599
Total Ordinary Expenditure before Special Provisions.....	636,178	739,048	864,033	905,681	1,031,684
Provision for Sinking Fund.....	33,822	35,802	39,000	41,500	40,000
Capital Disbursements financed out of Ordinary Revenue.....	69,000	50,000	90,000	131,000	143,000
Total Net Ordinary Expenditure.....	739,000	824,850	993,033	1,078,181	1,214,684

CAPITAL RECEIPTS
FISCAL YEARS 1960-61 TO 1964-65

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Estimated 1964-65
	(Thousands of Dollars)				
Disposal of Assets—Sales, etc.:					
Highways and Roads.....	235	614	1,494	1,500	1,490
Land and Buildings.....	1,833	771	726	65	85
General Works and Improvements.....	161	685	693	680	556
Other.....	55	2	.....	.....	.....
	2,284	2,072	2,913	2,245	2,131
Loans and Advances—Repayments:					
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.....	19,844	3,321	4,870	4,033	1,593
Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation.....	3,789	.....	275	.....	.....
Ontario Junior Farmer Establishment Loan Corporation.....	2,875	2,025	1,850	200	.....
Federal-Provincial Housing.....	1,593	1,506	1,735	2,496	464
Other.....	3,531	2,640	3,024	3,157	3,480
Special Funds—Deposits:					
Vacation-with-Pay Stamps—Sales.....	10,248	9,051	8,978	9,072	8,500
Public Service Superannuation Fund.....	23,817	26,513	29,919	32,650	35,410
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act.....	4,427	4,347	4,695	7,247	4,050
Other.....	2,892	14,277	21,059	3,809	14,743
Deferred Assets, etc.:					
Provision for Sinking Fund.....	33,822	35,802	39,000	41,500	40,000
Other.....	1,771	1,766	1,929	1,807	1,776
Total Capital Receipts.....	110,893	103,320	120,247	108,216	112,147

CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS
FISCAL YEARS 1960-61 TO 1964-65

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	Estimated 1964-65
	(Thousands of Dollars)				
Highways, Buildings, etc.:					
Highways:					
Highways and Secondary Roads.....	113,503	115,621	117,174	132,098	136,800
Development Roads.....	7,995	7,624	7,607	11,008	15,000
Roads in Unincorporated Townships in Northern Ontario.....	491	567	454	709	700
Municipal Subsidies.....	44,433	45,749	47,130	55,072	62,500
Contingencies.....	7	12	3	10	14
Mines:					
Mining Roads—Construction.....	1,600	1,762	897	842	1,700
Lands and Forests:					
Construction of Logging Roads, etc....	48	.....	94	63	1,000
Provincial Parks, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	398	1,500
Energy and Resources Management:					
Conservation.....	922	1,414	2,841	3,096	5,350
Rural Power Transmission Lines.....	511	544	921	824	1,000
Water Management Program.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600
Municipal Affairs:					
Designing, etc. of Townsites.....	.....	6	11	22	.....
Public Works:					
Construction of Public Buildings.....	31,216	28,400	25,533	28,518	35,500
Grants and Miscellaneous.....	852	930	844	904	925
	<u>201,578</u>	<u>202,629</u>	<u>203,509</u>	<u>233,564</u>	<u>263,589</u>
Loans and Advances:					
The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto.....	.....	.....	10,000	10,000	20,000
Federal-Provincial Housing.....	2,189	1,814	1,843	2,031	1,912
Ontario Water Resources Commission....	14,008	11,418	12,410	7,283	10,000
Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation.....	3,950	400	1,024	2,446	1,450
Ontario Junior Farmer Establishment Loan Corporation.....	4,050	.....	.....	1,500	7,500
Ontario Universities Capital Aid Corporation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,600
Municipal Works Assistance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,300
Other.....	14,585	4,644	4,859	6,092	10,800
Special Funds—Repayments:					
Vacation-with-Pay Stamps—Redeemed...	11,032	9,924	8,760	9,341	9,000
Public Service Superannuation Fund....	6,013	6,751	8,106	9,620	12,197
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act.....	2,514	3,138	4,434	4,009	3,739
Other.....	3,147	2,178	3,082	32,907	2,037
Reserves.....	35	29	9	5	.....
Surplus Account:					
Repayment to Government of Canada under Tax Rental Agreement, 1952-56..	3,063	1,737	5,499	1,009	224
	<u>266,164</u>	<u>244,662</u>	<u>263,535</u>	<u>319,807</u>	<u>424,348</u>
Less: Financed out of Ordinary Revenue..	69,000	50,000	90,000	131,000	143,000
Total Capital Disbursements.....	<u>197,164</u>	<u>194,662</u>	<u>173,535</u>	<u>188,807</u>	<u>281,348</u>

**SURPLUS OR DEFICIT* ON ORDINARY ACCOUNT
BEFORE AND AFTER PROVISION FOR SINKING FUND
FISCAL YEARS 1936 TO 1965**

Fiscal Year ending March 31	Net Ordinary Revenue	Net Ordinary Expenditure before pro- vision for Sinking Fund	Surplus or Deficit* before pro- vision for Sinking Fund	Provision for Sinking Fund	Surplus or Deficit* on Ordinary Account
1936.....	\$ 65,726,984	\$ 78,178,770	\$12,451,786*	\$ 890,920	\$13,342,706*
1937.....	80,488,440	70,256,376	10,232,064	918,125	9,313,939
1938.....	86,052,793	80,495,109	5,557,684	947,965	4,609,719
1939.....	86,843,271	85,528,120	1,315,151	992,655	322,496
1940.....	88,172,952	90,368,393	2,195,441*	1,038,655	3,234,096*
1941.....	103,802,020	88,780,934	15,021,086	1,086,655	13,934,431
1942.....	111,496,170	95,208,016	16,288,154	1,129,000	15,159,154
1943.....	108,214,063	91,083,245	17,130,818	1,181,000	15,949,818
1944.....	118,096,684	101,210,715	16,885,969	5,570,000	11,315,969
1945.....	117,124,347	110,956,977	6,167,370	5,292,000	875,370
1946.....	128,368,864	121,450,964	6,917,900	5,352,000	1,565,900
1947.....	142,875,758	135,506,854	7,368,904	5,422,655	1,946,249
1948.....	191,698,952	160,589,199	31,109,753	5,481,000	25,628,753
1949.....	215,469,613	190,706,361	24,763,252	15,550,000	9,213,252
1950.....	228,550,022	199,271,374	29,278,648	20,622,000	8,656,648
1951.....	265,272,106	228,090,424	37,181,682	21,698,000	15,483,682
1952.....	302,320,999	266,983,560	35,337,439	34,276,000	1,061,439
1953.....	349,500,385	317,540,514 ¹	31,959,871	30,859,000	1,100,871
1954.....	372,973,316	342,095,302 ¹	30,878,014	29,945,000	933,014
1955.....	399,393,284	377,713,638 ¹	21,679,646	21,536,000	143,646
1956.....	427,969,363	392,834,481 ¹	35,134,882	32,630,000	2,504,882
1957.....	479,783,191	437,249,640 ¹	42,533,551	40,729,000	1,804,551
1958.....	591,849,092	573,150,062 ¹	18,699,030	17,833,000	866,030
1959.....	642,374,233	624,129,163 ¹	18,245,070	17,941,000	304,070
1960.....	702,469,593	670,551,902 ¹	31,917,691	31,054,000	863,691
1961.....	739,391,411	705,178,383 ¹	34,213,028	33,822,000	391,028
1962.....	825,352,009	789,047,622 ¹	36,304,387	35,802,000	502,387
1963.....	993,611,901	954,033,254 ¹	39,578,647	39,000,000	578,647
1964.....	1,079,135,679	1,036,681,209 ¹	42,454,470	41,500,000	954,470
1965 ²	1,215,644,000	1,174,684,000 ¹	40,960,000	40,000,000	960,000

¹Including amounts set aside as follows:

	Highway Construction Account	Capital Disbursements Financed out of Ordinary Revenue
1953.....	\$30,000,000	\$.....
1954.....	40,500,000	.....
1955.....	38,500,000	.....
1956.....	28,500,000	.....
1957.....	57,500,000	.....
1958.....	57,500,000	63,000,000
1959.....	45,000,000	54,000,000
1960.....	15,000,000	66,000,000
1961.....	.....	69,000,000
1962.....	.....	50,000,000
1963.....	.....	90,000,000
1964.....	.....	131,000,000
1965 ².....	.....	143,000,000

SURPLUS OR DEFICIT, FISCAL YEARS 1890 TO 1965

Fiscal Year ending		December 31	1890	Ordinary Revenue ¹	Ordinary Expenditure ¹	Surplus	Deficit
Fiscal Year ending		December 31	1890	\$ 3,423,154.99	\$ 3,896,324.38		\$ 473,169.39
" " " "		" " " "	1891	4,138,589.09	4,158,459.55		19,870.46
" " " "		" " " "	1892	4,662,921.57	4,068,257.39	\$ 594,664.18	
" " " "		" " " "	1893	4,091,914.01	3,907,145.32	184,768.69	
" " " "		" " " "	1894	3,453,162.69	3,839,338.75		386,176.06
" " " "		" " " "	1895	3,585,300.10	3,758,595.44		173,295.34
" " " "		" " " "	1896	3,490,671.45	3,703,379.73		212,708.28
" " " "		" " " "	1897	4,139,847.68	3,767,675.70	372,171.98	
" " " "		" " " "	1898	3,647,353.09	3,803,081.38		155,728.29
" " " "		" " " "	1899	4,096,494.96	3,710,420.82	386,074.14	
" " " "		" " " "	1900	4,192,940.18	4,003,729.37	189,210.81	
" " " "		" " " "	1901	4,466,043.92	4,038,834.49	427,209.43	
" " " "		" " " "	1902	4,291,082.91	4,345,003.58		53,920.67
" " " "		" " " "	1903	5,466,653.13	4,888,982.57	577,670.56	
" " " "		" " " "	1904	6,128,358.57	5,267,453.02	860,905.55	
" " " "		" " " "	1905	6,016,176.42	5,396,016.74	620,159.68	
" " " "		" " " "	1906	7,149,478.39	6,720,179.07	429,299.32	
" " " "		" " " "	1907	8,320,419.19	7,714,245.61	606,173.58	
" " " "		" " " "	1908	8,602,902.96	8,557,064.60	45,838.36	
Ten Months ending		October 31	1909	7,477,920.94	7,545,040.47		67,119.53
Fiscal Year ending		October 31	1910	8,891,004.68	8,887,520.09	3,484.59	
" " " "		" " " "	1911	9,370,833.90	9,619,934.03		249,100.13
" " " "		" " " "	1912	10,042,000.68	10,287,991.59		245,990.91
" " " "		" " " "	1913	11,188,302.09	10,868,026.28	320,275.81	
" " " "		" " " "	1914	11,121,382.07	11,819,310.65		697,928.58
" " " "		" " " "	1915	12,975,732.19	12,704,362.16	271,370.03	
" " " "		" " " "	1916	13,841,339.64	12,706,332.90	1,135,006.74	
" " " "		" " " "	1917	18,269,597.23	16,518,222.64	1,751,374.59	
" " " "		" " " "	1918	19,270,123.71	17,460,404.05	1,809,719.66	
" " " "		" " " "	1919	19,904,772.04	21,464,574.88		1,559,802.84
" " " "		" " " "	1920	25,078,094.62	25,880,842.45		802,747.83
" " " "		" " " "	1921	29,261,477.39	28,579,687.98	681,789.41	
" " " "		" " " "	1922	38,507,311.09	37,442,985.53	1,064,325.56	
" " " "		" " " "	1923	26,166,213.92	41,361,439.92		15,195,226.53
" " " "		" " " "	1924	30,569,015.92	41,037,780.43		8,468,764.51
" " " "		" " " "	1925	35,852,404.28	40,959,769.27		5,107,364.99
" " " "		" " " "	1926	40,984,958.63	41,797,098.94		812,140.31
" " " "		" " " "	1927	46,607,638.88	46,248,415.49	359,223.39	
" " " "		" " " "	1928	48,570,217.10	48,341,980.66	228,236.44	
" " " "		" " " "	1929	54,012,679.53	51,369,785.85	2,642,893.68	
" " " "		" " " "	1930	57,343,291.21	57,989,352.69		646,061.48
" " " "		" " " "	1931	54,390,092.37	54,846,994.28		456,901.91
" " " "		" " " "	1932	54,175,233.01	56,236,031.32		2,060,798.31
" " " "		" " " "	1933	51,373,051.98	50,896,626.37	476,425.61	
" " " "		" " " "	1934	50,067,841.37	80,667,091.15		30,599,249.78
Five Months ending		March 31	1935	21,048,944.06	31,489,616.34		10,440,672.28
Fiscal Year ending		March 31	1936	65,726,984.57	79,069,690.31		13,342,705.74
" " " "		" " " "	1937	80,488,439.95	71,174,501.41	9,313,938.54	
" " " "		" " " "	1938	86,052,792.88	81,443,074.35	4,609,718.53	
" " " "		" " " "	1939	86,843,270.67	86,520,775.25	322,495.42	
" " " "		" " " "	1940	88,172,951.62	91,407,047.81		3,234,096.19
" " " "		" " " "	1941	103,802,020.46	89,867,589.32	13,934,431.14	
" " " "		" " " "	1942	111,496,169.77	96,337,015.77	15,159,154.00	
" " " "		" " " "	1943	108,214,063.15	92,264,245.06	15,949,818.09	
" " " "		" " " "	1944	118,096,683.51	106,780,714.54	11,315,968.97	
" " " "		" " " "	1945	117,124,346.77	116,248,976.56	875,370.21	
" " " "		" " " "	1946	128,368,864.36	126,802,964.37	1,565,899.99	
" " " "		" " " "	1947	142,875,758.56	140,929,509.33	1,946,249.23	
" " " "		" " " "	1948	191,698,952.37	166,070,199.53	25,628,752.84	
" " " "		" " " "	1949	215,469,613.61	206,256,361.37	9,213,252.24	
" " " "		" " " "	1950	228,550,022.27	219,893,373.67	8,656,648.60	
" " " "		" " " "	1951	265,272,106.50	249,788,424.26	15,483,682.24	
" " " "		" " " "	1952	302,320,998.85	301,259,559.94	1,061,438.91	
" " " "		" " " "	1953	349,500,385.36	348,399,514.15 ²	1,100,871.21	
" " " "		" " " "	1954	372,973,315.71	372,040,301.99 ²	933,013.72	
" " " "		" " " "	1955	399,393,284.17	399,249,638.33 ²	143,645.84	
" " " "		" " " "	1956	427,969,362.89	425,464,480.99 ²	2,504,881.90	
" " " "		" " " "	1957	479,783,191.11	477,978,640.19 ²	1,804,550.92	
" " " "		" " " "	1958	591,849,091.77	590,983,061.80 ²	866,029.97	
" " " "		" " " "	1959	642,374,233.00	642,070,163.00 ²	304,070.00	
" " " "		" " " "	1960	702,469,592.84	701,605,901.92 ²	863,690.92	
" " " "		" " " "	1961	739,391,410.52	739,000,383.36 ²	391,027.16	
" " " "		" " " "	1962	825,352,009.26	824,849,621.93 ²	502,387.33	
" " " "		" " " "	1963	993,611,900.97	993,033,254.01 ²	578,646.96	
" " " "		" " " "	1964	1,079,135,679.05	1,078,181,209.43 ²	954,469.62	
" " " "		" " " "	1965 ²	1,215,644,000.00	1,214,684,000.00 ²	960,000.00	

¹Revenue and Expenditure figures for the years 1890 to 1907 inclusive comprise both ordinary and capital revenue and expenditure. Revenue and Expenditure from 1923 to 1965 inclusive, shown as net after applying certain revenues as a reduction of expenditure.

²Interim figures.

³Includes amounts set aside for Highway Construction Account in the years 1953 to 1960 inclusive and provision for capital disbursements financed out of ordinary revenue in 1958 and subsequent years.

GROSS AND NET
FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year	GROSS DEBT		REVENUE-PRODUCING AND REALIZABLE			
	Total	Yearly Increase or Decrease*	Ontario Hydro	O.N.T.C.	Loans, Cash and Accts. Receivable	Total
1914.....	\$ 41,716,000	\$.....	\$ 10,110,000	\$20,246,000	\$ 5,066,000	\$ 35,422,000
1915.....	50,275,000	8,559,000	12,316,000	20,483,000	8,007,000	40,806,000
1916.....	59,336,000	9,061,000	21,939,000	21,184,000	7,684,000	50,807,000
1917.....	61,825,000	2,489,000	27,489,000	21,594,000	5,805,000	54,888,000
1918.....	75,309,000	13,484,000	36,244,000	21,823,000	9,477,000	67,544,000
1919.....	97,032,000	21,723,000	47,700,000	22,335,000	13,882,000	83,917,000
1920.....	127,262,000	30,230,000	65,717,000	22,681,000	16,009,000	104,407,000
1921.....	202,446,000	75,184,000	102,946,000	23,599,000	31,292,000	157,837,000
1922.....	233,189,000	30,743,000	116,786,000	25,654,000	30,704,000	173,144,000
1923.....	291,025,000	57,836,000	124,360,000	28,075,000	37,612,000	190,047,000
1924.....	329,508,000	38,483,000	135,045,000	30,208,000	45,262,000	210,515,000
1925.....	332,391,000	2,883,000	141,717,000	30,208,000	27,885,000	199,810,000
1926.....	349,116,000	16,725,000	142,473,000	30,208,000	31,899,000	204,580,000
1927.....	368,920,000	19,804,000	147,120,000	30,208,000	33,813,000	211,141,000
1928.....	394,114,000	25,194,000	152,936,000	30,208,000	37,176,000	220,320,000
1929.....	426,914,000	32,800,000	164,522,000	30,208,000	44,007,000	238,737,000
1930.....	473,372,000	46,458,000	176,799,000	30,208,000	53,587,000	260,594,000
1931.....	520,667,000	47,295,000	188,377,000	30,208,000	58,055,000	276,640,000
1932.....	574,419,000	53,752,000	189,635,000	30,208,000	76,902,000	296,745,000
1933.....	594,128,000	19,709,000	187,965,000	30,208,000	76,514,000	294,687,000
1934.....	655,761,000	61,633,000	187,829,000	37,208,000	72,247,000	297,284,000
1935 ²	674,386,000	18,625,000	187,878,000	37,208,000	70,885,000	295,971,000
1936.....	689,559,000	15,173,000	172,735,000	36,408,000	74,377,000	283,520,000
1937.....	656,460,000	33,099,000*	151,573,000	30,208,000	69,243,000	251,024,000
1938.....	678,075,000	21,615,000	149,621,000	30,208,000	59,952,000	239,781,000
1939.....	712,767,000	34,692,000	147,841,000	30,208,000	56,450,000	234,499,000
1940.....	737,078,000	24,311,000	145,319,000	30,208,000	54,348,000	229,875,000
1941.....	729,648,000	7,430,000*	137,600,000	30,208,000	55,640,000	223,448,000
1942.....	724,771,000	4,877,000*	135,904,000	30,208,000	51,531,000	217,643,000
1943.....	704,864,000	19,907,000*	121,684,000	30,208,000	57,531,000	209,423,000
1944.....	666,528,000	38,336,000*	105,150,000	30,208,000	48,676,000	184,034,000
1945.....	646,484,000	20,044,000*	95,475,000	30,208,000	40,492,000	166,175,000
1946.....	639,315,000	7,169,000*	93,946,000	30,208,000	36,742,000	160,896,000
1947.....	645,221,000	5,906,000	89,512,000	30,208,000	32,414,000	152,134,000
1948.....	628,388,000	16,833,000*	87,850,000	30,208,000	43,577,000	161,635,000
1949.....	628,663,000	275,000	71,868,000	30,208,000	42,912,000	144,988,000
1950.....	694,009,000	65,346,000	70,209,000	30,208,000	84,773,000	185,190,000
1951.....	697,963,000	3,954,000	67,424,000	30,208,000	78,781,000	176,413,000
1952.....	826,228,000	128,265,000	165,692,000	30,208,000	75,693,000	271,593,000
1953.....	896,143,000	69,915,000	203,702,000	30,208,000	58,158,000	292,068,000

GROSS AND NET
FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year	GROSS CAPITAL DEBT		REVENUE-PRODUCING AND REALIZABLE			
	Total	Yearly Increase or Decrease*	Ontario Hydro	O.N.T.C.	Loans and Cash	Total
1943.....	\$ 695,189,000	\$.....	\$121,684,000	\$30,208,000	\$ 43,771,000	\$195,663,000
1944.....	656,806,000	38,383,000*	105,150,000	30,208,000	35,735,000	171,093,000
1945.....	636,770,000	20,036,000*	95,475,000	30,208,000	28,411,000	154,094,000
1946.....	629,914,000	6,856,000*	93,946,000	30,208,000	25,571,000	149,725,000
1947.....	635,842,000	5,928,000	89,513,000	30,208,000	21,909,000	141,630,000
1948.....	618,754,000	17,088,000*	87,850,000	30,208,000	32,429,000	150,487,000
1949.....	619,414,000	660,000	71,868,000	30,208,000	31,622,000	133,698,000
1950.....	683,978,000	64,564,000	70,209,000	30,208,000	73,541,000	173,958,000
1951.....	687,452,000	3,474,000	67,424,000	30,208,000	67,210,000	164,842,000
1952.....	814,160,000	126,708,000	165,692,000	30,208,000	64,331,000	260,231,000
1953.....	884,231,000	70,071,000	203,702,000	30,208,000	45,489,000	279,399,000
1954.....	1,035,484,000	151,253,000	301,889,000	30,208,000	73,391,000	405,488,000
1955.....	1,066,161,000	30,677,000	300,033,000	30,208,000	75,195,000	405,436,000
1956.....	1,072,409,000	6,248,000	292,633,000	30,208,000	44,262,000	367,103,000
1957.....	1,196,708,000	124,299,000	340,878,000	30,208,000	67,344,000	438,430,000
1958.....	1,285,810,000	89,102,000	337,205,000	30,208,000	99,791,000	467,204,000
1959.....	1,579,113,000	293,303,000	398,398,000	30,208,000	249,975,000	678,581,000
1960.....	1,642,672,000	63,559,000	379,334,000	30,208,000	239,575,000	649,117,000
1961.....	1,695,504,000	52,832,000	359,490,000	30,208,000	213,189,000	602,887,000
1962.....	1,884,973,000	189,469,000	356,168,000	30,208,000	289,533,000	675,909,000
1963.....	1,979,375,000	94,402,000	351,298,000	30,208,000	313,764,000	695,270,000
1964.....	2,057,964,000	78,589,000	347,265,000	30,208,000	335,747,000	713,220,000

*Estimated population as at March 31.

*Five months ended March 31.

NOTE—Actual figures to nearest \$1,000.

DEBT
1914 TO 1953

ASSETS		NET DEBT			Per Capita Net Debt	Fiscal Year
Yearly Increase or Decrease*	Total	Yearly Increase or Decrease*	Population ¹			
\$	\$ 6,294,000	\$	2,713,000	\$ 2.32	1914	
5,384,000	9,469,000	3,175,000	2,719,000	3.48	1915	
10,001,000	8,529,000	940,000*	2,718,000	3.14	1916	
4,081,000	6,937,000	1,592,000*	2,732,000	2.54	1917	
12,656,000	7,765,000	828,000	2,763,000	2.81	1918	
16,373,000	13,115,000	5,350,000	2,820,000	4.65	1919	
20,490,000	22,855,000	9,740,000	2,893,000	7.90	1920	
53,430,000	44,609,000	21,754,000	2,953,000	15.11	1921	
15,307,000	60,045,000	15,436,000	2,994,000	20.06	1922	
16,903,000	100,978,000	40,933,000	3,032,000	33.30	1923	
20,468,000	118,993,000	18,015,000	3,081,000	38.62	1924	
10,705.00	132,581,000	13,588,000	3,133,000	42.32	1925	
4,770,000	144,536,000	11,955,000	3,187,000	45.35	1926	
6,561,000	157,779,000	13,243,000	3,244,000	48.64	1927	
9,179,000	173,794,000	16,015,000	3,301,000	52.65	1928	
18,417,000	188,177,000	14,383,000	3,356,000	56.07	1929	
21,857,000	212,778,000	24,601,000	3,405,000	62.49	1930	
16,046,000	244,027,000	31,249,000	3,449,000	70.75	1931	
20,105,000	277,674,000	33,647,000	3,489,000	79.59	1932	
2,058,000*	299,441,000	21,767,000	3,525,000	84.95	1933	
2,597,000	358,477,000	59,036,000	3,557,000	100.78	1934	
1,313,000*	378,415,000	19,938,000	3,570,000	106.00	1935 ²	
12,451,000*	406,039,000	27,624,000	3,601,000	112.76	1936	
32,496,000*	405,436,000	603,000*	3,632,000	111.63	1937	
11,243,000*	438,294,000	32,858,000	3,666,000	119.56	1938	
5,282,000*	478,268,000	39,974,000	3,702,000	129.19	1939	
4,624,000*	507,203,000	28,935,000	3,741,000	135.58	1940	
6,427,000*	506,200,000	1,003,000*	3,781,000	133.88	1941	
5,805,000*	507,128,000	928,000	3,868,000	131.11	1942	
8,220,000*	495,441,000	11,687,000*	3,910,000	126.71	1943	
25,389,000*	482,494,000	12,947,000*	3,955,000	122.00	1944	
17,859,000*	480,309,000	2,185,000*	3,994,000	120.26	1945	
5,279,000*	478,419,000	1,890,000*	4,078,000	117.32	1946	
8,762,000*	493,087,000	14,668,000	4,162,000	118.47	1947	
9,501,000	466,753,000	26,334,000*	4,259,000	109.59	1948	
16,647,000*	483,675,000	16,922,000	4,361,000	110.91	1949	
40,202,000	508,819,000	25,144,000	4,456,000	114.19	1950	
8,777,000*	521,550,000	12,731,000	4,577,000	113.95	1951	
95,180,000	554,635,000	33,085,000	4,757,000	116.59	1952	
20,475,000	604,075,000	49,440,000	4,916,000	122.88	1953	

CAPITAL DEBT
1943 TO 1964

ASSETS		NET CAPITAL DEBT			Per Capita Net Capital Debt	Fiscal Year
Yearly Increase or Decrease*	Total	Yearly Increase or Decrease*	Population			
\$	\$ 499,526,000	\$	3,910,000	\$127.76	1943	
24,570,000*	485,713,000	13,813,000*	3,955,000	122.81	1944	
16,999,000*	482,676,000	3,037,000*	3,994,000	120.85	1945	
4,369,000*	480,189,000	2,487,000*	4,078,000	117.75	1946	
8,095,000*	494,212,000	14,023,000	4,162,000	118.74	1947	
8,857,000	468,267,000	25,945,000*	4,259,000	109.95	1948	
16,789,000*	485,716,000	17,449,000	4,361,000	111.38	1949	
40,260,000	510,020,000	24,304,000	4,456,000	114.46	1950	
9,116,000*	522,610,000	12,590,000	4,577,000	114.18	1951	
95,389,000	553,929,000	31,319,000	4,757,000	116.45	1952	
19,168,000	604,832,000	50,903,000	4,916,000	123.03	1953	
126,089,000	629,996,000	25,164,000	5,086,000	123.87	1954	
52,000*	660,725,000	30,729,000	5,241,000	126.07	1955	
38,333,000*	705,306,000	44,581,000	5,382,000	131.05	1956	
71,327,000	758,278,000	52,972,000	5,598,000	135.46	1957	
28,774,000	818,606,000	60,328,000	5,790,000	141.38	1958	
211,377,000	900,532,000	81,926,000	5,944,000	151.50	1959	
29,464,000*	993,555,000	93,023,000	6,087,000	163.23	1960	
46,230,000*	1,092,617,000	99,062,000	6,214,000	175.83	1961	
73,022,000	1,209,064,000	116,447,000	6,321,000	191.28	1962	
19,361,000	1,284,104,000	75,040,000	6,431,000	199.67	1963	
17,950,000	1,344,744,000	60,640,000	6,562,000	204.93	1964	

