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# **BUDGET STATEMENT**

OF THE

**HONOURABLE LESLIE M. FROST**

**Treasurer of the Province of Ontario**

**in the**

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO**

**THURSDAY, MARCH 12TH, 1953**

**ON MOVING THE HOUSE INTO COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY**

**Also Statements of  
ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL  
INFORMATION**



**ONTARIO**

**TORONTO**

**Printed and Published by Baptist Johnston, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty  
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**BUDGET STATEMENT**  
**OF THE**  
**HONOURABLE LESLIE M. FROST**

**TREASURER OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO**

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO**

**THURSDAY, MARCH 12TH, 1953**

**HONOURABLE LESLIE M. FROST** (Treasurer of Ontario) moved:

That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into the Committee of Supply.

He said: Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure for me to come before the House and present again an account of so many new records of growth, progress and accomplishment. Our policy throughout the year has continued to be one of maintaining an economic environment friendly to industrial expansion, to the creation of new employment opportunities and the steady advance of better living, not for the privileged or any special segment of our people, but for all. Ontario's provincial product—the end value of all goods and services—increased during the past year by over seven per cent in value and six per cent in physical volume, equalling the increase of last year, which was well above the long term average. This continues a series of advances which has seen our total provincial product nearly doubled in value in the decade that this Government has been in office. Our population growth—composed of a high natural increase combined with more than 50 per cent of the immigrants to Canada—is three to four times what it was a decade ago. By this time next year we shall have crossed the five million mark in population.

Of the ten years, 1943-1953, that this Government has been in power, none could really be called normal. In the early years that we were in office, the nation was engaged in an all-out war. It was unthinkable and, indeed, impossible in those years for us to undertake any capital expansion which would not make an immediate contribution to winning the War. In consequence of this deferment of government undertakings, the accumulation of need for those services, including housing, which arises from the normal growth in population, gradually snowballed into formidable dimensions. Actually, this accumulated backlog of need goes back to the 1930's. During most of that decade the rate of construction was below requirements. It is hoped that we have learned from that experience. The fact is that many of the problems of expanding public services which we now face are really of long standing. They had their origin twenty years ago when the construction of public undertakings was less than the requirements attendant on normal population growth.

Even after World War II, shortages of labour and materials, such as steel and cement, hampered public construction. There were just not enough men and materials to do all the things that people wanted to have done at once.



New factories were being built and equipped; houses were required in great numbers; the soaring demand for electric power outran the capacity of hydro plants to generate it. All these developments combined to produce a rapidly expanding economy with strong, competing demands for labour and materials. We gave priority to hydro, private industry and housing. It was the sound thing to do. We maintained close cooperation with all governments to avoid competing for scarce resources, which would have served only to aggravate inflationary pressures. That has been our policy throughout—to work in the provincial and national interest for price stability and for a prosperous, fully employed economy. In this way we have facilitated the expansion of our industrial capacity which has, in turn, contributed to rising living standards for our people. In our ten years of office, despite war, high costs and scarcity of labour and materials, we have managed, nevertheless, without in any way endangering national objectives or straining our finances, to carry out a comprehensive program of essential works and services.

#### ONTARIO HYDRO

One of the basic keys to the economic expansion in this Province is the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission. The remarkable increase in the supply of low cost electric power in the last eight years underlies the expansion of our modern industrial capacity, the electrification of our farms and the continued progress in providing labour saving appliances in the home. During the past eight years, Ontario Hydro has experienced its greatest expansion since its inception forty-seven years ago. It had taken thirty-seven years for Hydro to increase its generating capacity to a little over 1½-million h.p.; in the last ten years it added 2 million h.p., an increase of 128 per cent. Yet, in spite of the increase in generating capacity, there is no surplus of power today.

Exceptional progress has been made in providing rural power extension to farmers and other rural dwellers. Supported by the grants of the Province, the number of miles of primary line serving rural power customers has been doubled, while the number of these customers has increased 1½ times from 136,164 in December, 1943 to 343,537 in December, 1952. Nearly 25,000 new rural customers have been supplied with hydro-electric power in the past year. All this represents a tremendous achievement compressed into a few years.

#### HIGHWAYS

Since World War II, the Government of Ontario has been endeavouring to overtake the need for improvements and extensions to our highway system which accumulated particularly during the early 1940's. This has been made necessary by the spectacular rise in motor vehicle registrations from 691,615 in 1943 to 1,290,000 at the end of December, 1952. Thus, in the decade, motor vehicle registrations have nearly doubled. At last October's Session of the Legislature, we supplemented the appropriation for highways by creating a highway reserve account into which \$20 million was placed to provide for a number of special projects. We are proposing out of our revenues for the current year to provide an additional \$10 million to be paid into the highway reserve account, which will make available out of this year's revenue \$30 million for special highway improvements.



Looking back over the past ten years, it is easy to select a score of highway projects which have made notable contributions to the development of this Province. Examples are the 100 mile Red Lake Highway, which opened up a large mining area to motor vehicle traffic; the controlled-access highway from Highland Creek to Oshawa; the completion of the Chapleau-Thessalon highway, opening the Chapleau area to motor vehicles; and the beginning of construction on the Trans-Canada Highway resulting from the 1950 agreement. Then we have the controlled-access highway being constructed across the southern part of the Province from Windsor to the Quebec border, and the sixty mile long controlled-access highway from Toronto to Barrie which has been placed in service. Now, we have under way a seventy-five mile section of highway leading into the rich iron ore mining territory of Atikokan and Steep Rock Lake. Since 1946, the Department has carried out 1,440 miles of grading and 3,900 miles of surfacing with some type of pavement, varying from concrete to light bituminous, and constructed more than 400 bridges.

I have remarked on other occasions how, not so many years ago, provincial highways were financed in large part by the municipalities. When we came into office, Provincial contributions to municipalities for county and township road systems amounted to only \$3.6 million. This year, we will pay to all municipalities grants for roads totalling \$29.3 million. We have brought cities, towns and villages into a comprehensive road subsidy system.

In 1948, we also established the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund—a milestone in Ontario's highway history not to be forgotten.

#### LANDS AND BUILDINGS

In reviewing these years of progress, we must mention briefly the increasing investment in public buildings and works made necessary by the economic expansion of this Province. Extensive additions have been made to the Ontario agricultural and veterinary colleges and to experimental stations at Guelph, Kemptville and elsewhere. Many other projects have been built or are underway, including police stations and communication systems, the School for the Blind at Brantford, teachers' colleges, fish hatcheries, aircraft hangars and workshops, industrial farms and reform institutions.

The major part of this investment has, however, been devoted to the expansion of Ontario's mental hospitals. In planning these hospitals, consideration has been given to providing accommodation in different localities so that the residents in northern or eastern parts of the Province are not obliged to travel long distances to visit relatives who may be undergoing treatment at one of these hospitals. Thus, the northern part of the Province is served by new institutions at Port Arthur and North Bay, the eastern sections by the new institutions at Smith's Falls, Brockville and Kingston, and the more central areas by additions at Toronto, London, Orillia and Aurora. New units, such as those at Aurora, Orillia and Smith's Falls, have already been placed in service, and in the coming fiscal year 740 beds will be available at Port Arthur, an additional 900 at Smith's Falls and 600 at Brockville—a total of 2,240 becoming available in 1953-54. This is but part of the Government's current program which will add 6,750 beds as follows:



Smith's Falls.....	2,400	beds
Port Arthur.....	1,200	"
Brockville.....	600	"
North Bay.....	1,200	"
Kingston.....	500	"
Toronto.....	100	"
London.....	400	"
Orillia.....	350	"
TOTAL.....	6,750	"

In the case of sanatoria for tubercular cases, 500 beds have been built in the last three years. The more moderate rate of sanatoria construction is made possible by the low incidence of this disease in Ontario. It is really an outstanding development in medical science and public health administration.

#### CONSERVATION

In 1946, we entered the conservation field in a big way. Conservation authorities embracing 256 municipalities were established. Among the projects are the Fanshawe, Conestogo, Luther Marsh and Deloro Dams and Reservoirs; Brampton, Mitchell and St. Mary's Flood Control projects; Long Branch Channel Improvement and Repair of Piers; Ingersoll Channel Improvement; and Port Franks Flood Control. The cost of these flood control projects now totals more than \$13 million. The Province pays 75 per cent of the cost of all surveys. The Federal Government now comes into the project to the extent of 37½ per cent.

Seven of the authorities have made agreements with the Department of Lands and Forests for nursery stock. It has not been possible to do at once everything that is desired, but a great deal of work has been done and additional plans are projected for the future. At the present time, a shelf of plans has been prepared for flood and conservation control projects involving an expenditure of \$41 million.

#### INCREASE IN PROVINCE'S PHYSICAL ASSETS

In the last ten years, we have increased our physical assets, including highways, buildings, conservation projects and rural power extensions, by \$378.5 million, while we have financed \$240.7 million, or 64 per cent, of that investment out of current revenues. That means we have drawn less than \$138 million net out of the money market, and therefore have not encumbered it at a time when the need for borrowed funds for housing and industrial expansion was very large. The figures are as follows:

#### PROVINCE'S INVESTMENT IN PHYSICAL ASSETS

	1952-53	Ten Year Total 1943-44-1952-53
	\$	\$
Highways.....	68,685,000	268,305,629
Provincial Lands and Buildings.....	11,724,000	45,517,974
Rural Power Lines.....	9,800,000	55,386,112
Miscellaneous Projects.....	6,497,825	9,325,904
TOTAL.....	96,706,825	378,535,619



In other words, we have in a ten-year period invested over \$378 million in permanent capital works and we have paid in cash over \$241 million. The additions to our physical capital on a yearly basis have averaged \$37.8 million. We have paid \$24.1 million of that amount out of revenue and capitalized only \$13.7 million. That is a great record.

#### HOUSING

More than 215,000 dwelling units have been built in Ontario since the end of World War II, providing accommodation for nearly one million people and establishing a rate of construction exceeding that of any other period of corresponding length.

During the past year, the number of dwelling units completed in Canada was lower than that in the two previous years and, although it was also lower in this Province, the rise in housing starts in the late months of the year presented a brighter picture here than in any other province, except Newfoundland.

In 1952, 28,446 dwelling units were completed in Ontario as against 32,705 in the previous year. In the first few months, conditions were not too favourable for construction, but later with the greater availability of funds, construction picked up rapidly and 1953 should be a good year in housing construction.

Repayments under the Government's Second Mortgage plan showed further improvement and as at the end of February, 1953, 2,376 loans had been fully repaid.

In my Budget Address last year, I dealt fully with the various plans which have been developed in co-operation with the Federal Government for assistance to low cost housing. In June, 1951, we started a pilot plan to build 5,000 low-cost units, with provision for expanding it up to 25,000 units. The plan was designed as a very useful auxiliary to make housing accommodation available to that segment of our population unable to accumulate a large enough equity to meet down payments for houses under the normal N.H.A., or private mortgage loans. This is the first time a government of this Province has undertaken to provide housing at a cost lower than that required to recover the full amount of the loan. Substantial progress has been made, but unfortunately the plan would not operate in the Toronto area. With the new Metropolitan system, the road blocks will be removed and we should witness great progress in this area.

#### GRANTS TO MUNICIPALITIES AND OTHER AGENCIES FOR CAPITAL PURPOSES

In addition to the direct capital investment of the Province, we are making available for capital purposes each year a large part of our total grants to municipalities, school and hospital boards and other agencies. In the last ten years, our grants have increased from \$18 million to \$124.9 million, and more than one third of that \$124.9 million has been for new roads, buildings, and equipment. About 40 per cent of our Provincial revenues go to the municipalities. Next year, with the great reform of unconditional grants, this will increase. No provincial budget in Canada, nor indeed in America, is slanted towards municipal assistance to such a large extent as ours.



We believe that, in the past ten years, we have given the people of Ontario good government, the best government which could be devised in the face of the World War, the Korean War, the inflationary rise in prices, the scarcity of labour and materials and the rapid growth of our population. Besides the creation of these capital assets, we have maintained a high standard of services in all fields, and at the same time increased our grants to municipalities by more than \$100 million. That is an accomplishment unprecedented in the history of this Province. We have had ten consecutive surpluses, and by meeting out of ordinary revenue the greater part of our capital expenditures on highways and other capital assets, we have kept our credit strong. We can enter any money market in the world, if need be, for our financial administration has been sound and our reputation untarnished, and thus we are able to proceed with the great capital programs upon which we are now engaged with full confidence in the result.

Over a ten-year period we have recorded many outstanding achievements. Among them are the following:

Increases in mothers' allowances and Children's Aid;

Assumption of 50 per cent of the cost of capital construction and maintenance of homes for the aged;

Under Federal agreement, the payment of old age pensions—payable without a means test to persons seventy and over and for the needy from sixty-five to seventy;

Payment of pensions to disabled persons who are in need, between the ages of 21 and 65;

Improvement in Workmen's Compensation Benefits;

Addition of thousands of beds in hospitals through capital grants;

Grants to teaching hospitals for modernization; maintenance grants to hospitals; assistance to outpatient departments of hospitals; grants to isolation hospitals;

Thousands of additional beds in Mental Hospitals;

Seven-fold increase in school grants;

Establishment of a system of "free" school books for pupils up to and including Grade X;

"Free" milk to school children in need;

Greatly increased grants to universities;

Improvement in the welfare of teachers, through larger provincial contributions to their Superannuation Funds, and increased pensions to retired teachers;

Betterment of Reformatory conditions;

Mining municipalities' tax system modernized;

Tax payments to municipalities on Ontario Crown properties and Ontario Hydro business properties;

Six-fold increase in grants in aid to municipalities;



- Establishment of the Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation for the purpose of making loans available to municipalities for water and sewage works;
- Implementation of broad housing plans to encourage and assist construction of new houses, both in cities and rural areas;
- Provision of loans to assist young farmers to establish themselves on farms of their own;
- Extension of rural power to hundreds of thousands of rural citizens;
- Provision of rinks, community halls and recreational centres in many Ontario communities;
- Adoption of measures to improve the telephone service in rural Ontario;
- Implementation of *The Female Fair Remuneration Act* providing for equal pay for equal work irrespective of sex;
- Legislation providing that employment opportunities shall be available to any person irrespective of race, language or creed;
- Substantial steps taken to rationalize Federal-Provincial tax relations.

These are just some of the policies we have put into effect to assure a healthy environment for the continued progress of our free enterprise system.

#### FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS

A notable event of this year was the signing on October 29th of an agreement between this Government and the Government of Canada, providing for the rental of the Province's rights to individual income tax, corporation income tax and special corporation taxes for the period of five years from January 1st, 1952.

I should like to comment favourably on two significant changes affecting Federal-Provincial fiscal relations which were announced by the Hon. Douglas C. Abbott in his Budget Address of last February 19th. The first is that Mr. Abbott increased from 5 per cent to 7 per cent the tax credit allowed to corporations for payment of corporation tax to provincial governments. While this does not benefit Ontario at the moment, it will be of immeasurable help to our sister Province of Quebec, for it means that their corporations will be entitled to deduct the full 7 per cent income tax imposed by that Province instead of, as formerly, only 5 per cent. It is another step on the road to rational relationships and is eminently fair. We were also gratified to know that the Federal Government has repealed its security transfer tax. This is one of the minor fields of taxation which, Ontario has long maintained, should be left to the provinces. We have no intention of increasing our security transfer tax rate at the present time, but we will regard it as a reserve field, where, if the need should arise, the Province may step in.

We should like to see the Federal Government's action in repealing the security transfer tax broadened to include the entire fields of succession duties, liquor and cigarette taxes. Admittedly, the provinces and the municipalities require additional revenues and there is probably no other field in which more good would come than from having a single tax authority in the liquor tax field.



The Provincial Government has to deal with the immensely complex problems arising from the liquor business, such as law enforcement and control and the direction of sales, with all their myriad complications. We sincerely hope that the Federal Government will progressively withdraw from these three fields, leaving them exclusively to the provinces.

As in all fields of mutual interest and concern, we are cooperating closely with the Federal Government on fiscal matters. Nevertheless, we must recognize that, although the present tax rental agreement is a great improvement over the 1947 agreements, it is at best a stop-gap arrangement, pending the working out of a more satisfactory distribution of tax and revenue sources. It does not provide a solution to the municipal problem, which is dependent upon a significant shift in revenue and taxes from the Federal Government to the provinces. However, we are making progress. Everything cannot be corrected at a single stroke, and I rejoice that progress is being made.

#### SPECIAL GRANTS AND PAYMENTS TO HOSPITALS

Last year, the Government paid out special capital grants of \$5,750,000 to teaching hospitals. These grants were designed to enable the hospitals to enlarge their facilities and acquire modern equipment. This year we propose to provide all public general hospitals with additional grants which they may use to renovate any obsolete facilities and equipment. The grant will be distributed to hospitals on a proportionate basis calculated on the number of beds in each hospital: \$400 will be paid for each bed which is currently in use and for which a capital grant has not been paid since April 1, 1947; and \$100 will be paid for each bed for which a grant has been paid or approved since April 1, 1947. These grants are intentionally designed to help the older hospitals which have received little capital help. We cannot let them fall into neglect. They are in the greatest need of capital repairs and major renovations and they will obtain the greater part of the assistance, but we are also recognizing the requirements of newer hospital units and they will receive a grant of \$100 with respect to each bed. Perhaps I should give a few examples showing how the grant will work out:

The North Bay Civic Hospital has built a new hospital since 1947 and received capital grants from the Government on 104 beds. Under this formula, it will now receive a further \$10,400.

The Belleville Hospital, which has the same structure now as in 1947, will receive on its 136 beds, \$54,400.

In Peterborough, the Peterborough Civic Hospital abandoned its old building, erected a new hospital, and received capital grants from the Province on 226 beds. It will now receive \$22,600.

At Windsor, the Salvation Army Grace Hospital is still operating in the same unit it had in 1947. Assistance for improving its facilities will be paid, amounting to \$400 on each of its 181 beds, a total of \$72,400.

It is intended that these grants be used for the rehabilitation of buildings and the acquisition of more efficient machinery and equipment in order to reduce the cost of hospital maintenance and operation. We do not, however, propose to tie the hands of the hospital boards, and they will be allowed as wide a latitude as possible. The total amount being provided for this purpose is \$8,500,000. A detailed schedule showing how the grants will work out is in-



cluded in the Appendix. Again I say it has been designed to help the older hospitals and portions of hospitals which have not received help. These grants will be paid at once.

#### SPECIAL CAPITAL GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES

The universities of Ontario occupy an important place in the social and economic life of this Province. The young men and women going out from our universities into industry, the professions and the public service will help assure the continued progress and betterment of the Province and the nation. Not only have we increased our grants for university maintenance from less than \$2 million ten years ago to \$6,502,000 in the current year but we have also given, from time to time, special grants for capital purposes. The provincial university—the University of Toronto—has received special consideration of this kind, as have indeed all the other universities. Last year, we made a special allotment of capital grants to the universities of \$2,300,000.

The universities are centres of culture and inspiration, but, besides this role, their work in the fields of engineering, medicine and the social sciences calls for our continued interest. During the current year, we are providing maintenance grants totalling \$6,502,000. In addition, we propose again to pay to the universities special capital grants, much the same as we did last year. We will also pay a special grant of \$100,000 to the Royal Botanical Gardens, the work of which is related to that of the universities. These new capital grants, totalling \$2 million, are allotted as follows:

Queen's University.....	\$ 525,000
University of Western Ontario.....	525,000
McMaster University—	
for instruction in the sciences.....	250,000
University of Ottawa—	
for the Faculty of Medicine.....	250,000
Carleton College.....	150,000
University of Toronto.....	200,000
	<hr/>
Total Universities.....	1,900,000
Royal Botanical Gardens.....	100,000
	<hr/>
TOTAL.....	<u>\$2,000,000</u>

These grants will be paid at once out of this year's revenue.

#### SPECIAL GRANT FOR TEACHERS' SUPERANNUATION

We are also providing a special grant of \$1 million for Teachers' Superannuation.

Supplementary estimates will be introduced to give effect to these special grants.



## EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE

Including the foregoing special grants and payments of \$11.5 million and the payment of \$30.0 million into the Highway Reserve Account, the net ordinary expenditure, before provision for sinking funds, is estimated at \$323.5 million in the present year, 1952-53. Provision for sinking funds is \$17.9 million, made up of \$9.4 million required to retire old debt and \$8.5 million applied to capital indebtedness incurred during the year. Together with the expenditures on services and debt interest, these make a total net ordinary expenditure this year of \$341.4 million.

Reflecting the continued high level of economic activity in the Province, the net ordinary revenue for 1952-53 is estimated at \$341.4 million. The largest single item is, of course, the revenue received under the tax rental agreement. Our receipts from this source in the present fiscal year will amount to \$123.3 million. The estimated revenue from the gasoline tax is \$76.8 million; Liquor Control Board profits, \$42.0 million; and motor vehicle licences, \$22.2 million. After providing for sinking funds, we are anticipating a surplus on ordinary account this year of \$67,000.

Interim Statements of Ordinary Revenue and of Ordinary Expenditure for the Fiscal Year April 1, 1952 to March 31, 1953, consisting of 10 months' actual receipts and expenditures and 2 months' forecast, follow.



## INTERIM STATEMENT OF ORDINARY REVENUE

Fiscal Year April 1, 1952—March 31, 1953

10 Months' Actual Plus 2 Months' Forecast

DEPARTMENT	Gross Ordinary Revenue	Application of Revenue to Expenditure	Net Ordinary Revenue
AGRICULTURE.....	\$ 956,000.00	\$ .....	\$ 956,000.00
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.....	3,385,000.00	480,000.00	2,905,000.00
EDUCATION.....	1,939,000.00	234,000.00	1,705,000.00
HEALTH.....	3,446,000.00	18,000.00	3,428,000.00
HIGHWAYS:			
Main Office.....	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00
Gasoline Tax Branch.....	76,800,000.00	.....	76,800,000.00
Motor Vehicles Branch.....	22,250,000.00	.....	22,250,000.00
	<u>\$ 99,080,000.00</u>	<u>\$ .....</u>	<u>\$ 99,080,000.00</u>
INSURANCE.....	\$ 342,000.00	\$ .....	\$ 342,000.00
LABOUR.....	286,000.00	15,000.00	271,000.00
LANDS AND FORESTS.....	20,500,000.00	.....	20,500,000.00
MINES.....	5,280,000.00	9,000.00	5,271,000.00
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.....	452,000.00	.....	452,000.00
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00
PRIME MINISTER.....	95,000.00	.....	95,000.00
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.....	848,000.00	.....	848,000.00
PROVINCIAL TREASURER:			
Main Office—Subsidy.....	3,641,000.00	.....	3,641,000.00
Interest.....	71,000.00	.....	71,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
Liquor Control Board—Profits.....	42,000,000.00	.....	42,000,000.00
Transfer Fees....	750,000.00	.....	750,000.00
Province of Ontario Savings Office.....	580,000.00	580,000.00	.....
Provincial share of taxes collected from privately-owned corporations operat- ing public utilities.....	670,000.00	.....	670,000.00
Controller of Revenue:			
Tax Rental Agreement.....	123,327,000.00	.....	123,327,000.00
Hospitals Tax.....	6,500,000.00	.....	6,500,000.00
Succession Duty.....	18,500,000.00	.....	18,500,000.00
Race Tracks Tax.....	3,640,000.00	.....	3,640,000.00
Security Transfer Tax.....	1,762,000.00	.....	1,762,000.00
Land Transfer Tax.....	2,000,000.00	.....	2,000,000.00
Law Stamps.....	900,000.00	.....	900,000.00
Logging Tax.....	850,000.00	.....	850,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Motion Picture Censorship and Theatre Inspection Branch.....	268,000.00	.....	268,000.00
	<u>\$205,480,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 580,000.00</u>	<u>\$204,900,000.00</u>
PUBLIC WELFARE.....	\$ 10,000.00	\$ .....	\$ 10,000.00
PUBLIC WORKS.....	84,000.00	3,000.00	81,000.00
REFORM INSTITUTIONS.....	2,843,000.00	2,335,000.00	508,000.00
TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY.....	63,000.00	.....	63,000.00
PUBLIC DEBT—Interest, Exchange, etc.....	9,762,000.00	9,762,000.00	.....
	<u>\$354,854,000.00</u>	<u>\$13,436,000.00</u>	<u>\$341,418,000.00</u>



## INTERIM STATEMENT OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

Fiscal Year April 1, 1952 to March 31, 1953

10 Months' Actual Plus 2 Months' Forecast

DEPARTMENT	Gross Ordinary Expenditure	Application of Revenue to Expenditure	Net Ordinary Expenditure
AGRICULTURE.....	\$ 8,348,000.00	\$ .....	\$ 8,348,000.00
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.....	10,765,000.00	480,000.00	10,285,000.00
EDUCATION.....	76,250,000.00	234,000.00	76,016,000.00
HEALTH.....	52,370,000.00	18,000.00	52,352,000.00
HIGHWAYS.....	89,900,000.00*	.....	89,900,000.00*
INSURANCE.....	149,000.00	.....	149,000.00
LABOUR.....	1,478,000.00	15,000.00	1,463,000.00
LANDS AND FORESTS.....	11,610,000.00	.....	11,610,000.00
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.....	18,000.00	.....	18,000.00
MINES.....	1,026,000.00	9,000.00	1,017,000.00
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.....	7,298,000.00	.....	7,298,000.00
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT....	1,827,000.00	.....	1,827,000.00
PRIME MINISTER.....	250,000.00	.....	250,000.00
PROVINCIAL AUDITOR.....	246,000.00	.....	246,000.00
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.....	1,454,000.00	.....	1,454,000.00
PROVINCIAL TREASURER.....	5,096,000.00	580,000.00	4,516,000.00
PUBLIC WELFARE.....	22,681,000.00	.....	22,681,000.00
PUBLIC WORKS.....	4,586,000.00	3,000.00	4,583,000.00
REFORM INSTITUTIONS.....	8,206,000.00	2,335,000.00	5,871,000.00
TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY.....	1,268,000.00	.....	1,268,000.00
STATIONERY ACCOUNT.....	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00
	<u>\$304,856,000.00*</u>	<u>\$ 3,674,000.00</u>	<u>\$301,182,000.00*</u>
PUBLIC DEBT—Interest, Exchange, etc..	32,072,000.00	9,762,000.00	22,310,000.00
	<u>\$336,928,000.00*</u>	<u>\$13,436,000.00</u>	<u>\$323,492,000.00*</u>
Sinking Fund Instalments	17,859,000.00	.....	17,859,000.00
	<u>\$354,787,000.00*</u>	<u>\$13,436,000.00</u>	<u>\$341,351,000.00*</u>

\*Includes \$30,000,000 set aside for the Highway Reserve Account.

A Summary of Ordinary Revenue and Ordinary Expenditure for the Fiscal Year April 1, 1952 to March 31, 1953, showing an interim surplus, after provision for sinking funds, of \$67,000, follows.

## SUMMARY

## ORDINARY REVENUE AND ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

Fiscal Year April 1, 1952 to March 31, 1953

10 Months' Actual Plus 2 Months' Forecast

Net Ordinary Revenue.....	\$341,418,000.00
Less: Net Ordinary Expenditure (before providing for Sinking Funds)....	323,492,000.00*
Balance (before providing for Sinking Funds).....	<u>\$ 17,926,000.00</u>
Less: Provision for Sinking Funds.....	17,859,000.00
Interim Surplus.....	<u><u>\$ 67,000.00</u></u>

\*Includes \$30,000,000 set aside for the Highway Reserve Account.



## SURPLUS ACCOUNT

Since 1944, we have consistently followed our debt retirement plan. This year, in addition to paying all the costs of our operations on ordinary account, we have applied \$9,359,000 on old debt and \$8,500,000 against capital expenditures during the year. To this is added a surplus of \$67,000, making an application of \$17,926,000 on old debt and new capital investment for this year.

A statement of Surplus on Ordinary Account for the past three years and the estimate for the current year follows.

## SUMMARY OF SURPLUS ON ORDINARY ACCOUNT

Fiscal Year Ending March 31

	1950	1951	1952	Interim Estimated 1953
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Net Ordinary Revenue.....	228,550,022.27	265,272,106.50	302,320,998.85	341,418,000
Less: Net Ordinary Expenditure (before provision for Sinking Funds).....	199,271,373.67	228,090,424.26	266,983,559.94	323,492,000*
Balance (before provision for Sinking Funds).....	29,278,648.60	37,181,682.24	35,337,438.91	17,926,000
Less: Provision for Sinking Funds.....	20,622,000.00	21,698,000.00	34,276,000.00	17,859,000
Balance carried to Surplus Account.....	8,656,648.60	15,483,682.24	1,061,438.91	67,000

\*Includes \$30,000,000 set aside for the Highway Reserve Account.

I also present Interim Statements of Capital Receipts and Capital Payments for the Fiscal Year April 1, 1952 to March 31, 1953 and of the Gross Debt, Net Debt, Funded Debt and Indirect Debt.

## INTERIM STATEMENT OF CAPITAL RECEIPTS

Fiscal Year April 1, 1952 to March 31, 1953

10 Months' Actual Plus 2 Months' Forecast

DEPARTMENT	Gross Capital Receipts	Application of Receipts to Payments	Net Capital Receipts
HIGHWAYS.....	\$ 1,547,000.00	\$ .....	\$ 1,547,000.00
LABOUR.....	9,276,000.00	.....	9,276,000.00
LANDS AND FORESTS.....	2,470,000.00	.....	2,470,000.00
MINES.....	93,000.00	.....	93,000.00
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT....	82,000.00	.....	82,000.00
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.....	4,710,000.00	.....	4,710,000.00
PROVINCIAL TREASURER.....	82,024,000.00	.....	82,024,000.00
PUBLIC WELFARE.....	5,290,000.00	5,290,000.00	.....
PUBLIC WORKS.....	296,000.00	.....	296,000.00
	<u>\$105,788,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 5,290,000.00</u>	<u>\$100,498,000.00</u>



## INTERIM STATEMENT OF CAPITAL PAYMENTS

Fiscal Year April 1, 1952 to March 31, 1953

10 Months' Actual Plus 2 Months' Forecast

DEPARTMENT	Gross Capital Payments	Application of Receipts to Payments	Net Capital Payments
AGRICULTURE.....	\$ 9,990,000.00	\$ .....	\$ 9,990,000.00
HEALTH.....	2,000,000.00	.....	2,000,000.00
HIGHWAYS.....	69,230,000.00	.....	69,230,000.00
LABOUR.....	8,890,000.00	.....	8,890,000.00
LANDS AND FORESTS.....	1,680,000.00	.....	1,680,000.00
MINES.....	800,000.00	.....	800,000.00
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT....	3,500,000.00	.....	3,500,000.00
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.....	2,003,000.00	.....	2,003,000.00
PROVINCIAL TREASURER.....	50,843,000.00	.....	50,843,000.00
PUBLIC WELFARE.....	5,290,000.00	5,290,000.00	.....
PUBLIC WORKS.....	13,950,000.00	.....	13,950,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS.....	86,000.00	.....	86,000.00
	<u>\$168,262,000.00</u>	<u>\$5,290,000.00</u>	<u>\$162,972,000.00</u>



## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

## STATEMENT SHOWING ESTIMATED INCREASE IN THE GROSS DEBT

For the Fiscal Year to End on March 31, 1953

Estimated Gross Debt as at March 31, 1953.....	\$917,105,408.98
Gross Debt as at March 31, 1952.....	826,228,266.17
Estimated Increase for the fiscal year to end on March 31, 1953.....	<u>\$ 90,877,142.81</u>
GROSS DEBT INCREASED BY:	
Capital Disbursements—	
Disbursements on Highways, Public Buildings, Works, etc.....	\$99,690,000.00
Less: Capital Receipts.....	2,983,175.00
	<u>\$96,706,825.00</u>
Discount on Debentures issued during year.....	3,625,000.00
Increase in Loans Receivable—	
The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.....	\$50,000,000.00
Tile Drainage.....	300,000.00
Co-operative Marketing Loans.....	190,000.00
	<u>50,490,000.00</u>
Increase in the Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation— Investments.....	5,175,462.19
Increase in the Ontario Junior Farmer Establishment Loan Corporation—Investments.....	750,000.00
Increase in Income Liabilities.....	223,160.28
	<u>\$156,970,447.47</u>
GROSS DEBT DECREASED BY:	
Sinking Fund Provision charged to Ordinary Expenditure..	\$17,859,000.00
Estimated Surplus on Ordinary Account.....	67,000.00
	<u>\$17,926,000.00</u>
Discount on Debentures written off or assumed.....	2,873,000.00
Repayments of Loans Receivable—	
The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.....	\$11,990,000.00
Agricultural Development Finance Act Investments.....	1,401,000.00
Miscellaneous—Net.....	517,000.00
	<u>13,908,000.00</u>
Decrease in Cash on Hand and in Banks.....	28,589,738.10
Decrease in the Housing Corporation Limited Investments	1,500,595.02
Increase in Reserves—Net.....	1,295,971.54
	<u>66,093,304.66</u>
Estimated Increase for the fiscal year to end on March 31, 1953.....	<u>\$ 90,877,142.81</u>



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO  
ESTIMATED INCREASE IN THE NET DEBT

As at March 31, 1953

Estimated as at March 31, 1953:

Estimated Gross Debt.....	\$917,105,408.98
Less—Estimated Revenue Producing and Realizable Assets.....	283,913,091.66
Estimated Net Debt.....	<u>\$633,192,317.32</u>

As at March 31, 1952:

Gross Debt.....	\$826,228,266.17
Less—Revenue Producing and Realizable Assets.....	271,593,462.59
Net Debt.....	<u>\$554,634,803.58</u>

Estimated Increase in Net Debt (subject to Note below).....	<u>\$ 78,557,513.74</u>
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NOTE—As against Net Debt above as at March 31, 1953, the following items are held:

Highway Reserve Account.....	\$30,000,000.00
Corporation Tax Suspense Account.....	16,000,000.00
	<u>\$46,000,000.00</u>



## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

## DETAIL SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED CHANGES IN THE FUNDED DEBT

For the Fiscal Year to End on March 31, 1953

As at March 31, 1952 (after deducting Sinking Funds)..... \$670,273,500.00

## ADD—Sale of Debentures:

BX	3½%	due June 30, 1962.....	\$27,500,000.00	
BY	4%	due June 30, 1972.....	27,500,000.00	
TI	4½%	due November 1, 1992.....	9,000,000.00	
BZ	3¼%	due February 1, 1975.....	50,000,000.00	
				<u>114,000,000.00</u>
				<u>\$784,273,500.00</u>

## LESS—Redemptions:

AB	5%	due April 1, 1952.....	\$13,986,000.00
RN	3¼%	due May 1, 1952.....	14,621,000.00
AL	4%	due May 15, 1952.....	804,000.00
AP	4½%	due May 15, 1952.....	752,000.00
AS	4%	due June 1, 1952.....	667,000.00
BM	1⅞%	due July 15, 1952.....	500,000.00
RZ	2½%	due August 1, 1952.....	1,000,000.00
AK	4½%	due November 1, 1952.....	799,000.00
AH	4½%	due December 1, 1952.....	700,000.00
RA-D	2⅜%	due December 15, 1952.....	2,000,000.00
CF	2¾%	due January 15, 1953.....	100,000.00
AJ	4½%	January 15, 1953.....	800,000.00
AR	4½%	due January 15, 1953.....	653,000.00
RB	3%	due January 15, 1953.....	500,000.00
BN	1⅞%	due January 15, 1953.....	1,500,000.00
CF	2¾%	due January 15, 1955.....	50,000.00
BV	3¼%	due September 1, 1972.....	1,500,000.00

\$40,932,000.00

Increase in Sinking Fund Investments—Current Year 17,859,000.00

58,791,000.00Estimated as at March 31, 1953 (after deducting Sinking Funds)..... \$725,482,500.00

## SUMMARY

New Issues.....	\$114,000,000.00
Less—Redemptions and increase in Sinking Funds.....	58,791,000.00
Net Increase in Funded Debt.....	<u><u>\$ 55,209,000.00</u></u>



## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

## CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, BONDS, ETC., GUARANTEED BY THE PROVINCE

Estimated as at March 31, 1953

Total as per Public Accounts, March 31, 1952..... \$574,479,645.83

ADD—New Guarantees or Increases for the Fiscal Year to  
end on March 31, 1953—

Power Commission.....	\$150,000,000.00	
Railway.....	5,500,000.00	
Co-operative Associations.....	5,000.00	
Ontario Food Terminal Board.....	48,000.00	
		<u>155,553,000.00</u>

\$730,032,645.83

LESS—Principal Maturities redeemed or to be redeemed,  
including redemptions prior to maturity, during  
the Fiscal Year to end on March 31, 1953—

Power Commission.....	\$ 1,059,000.00	
Park Commissions.....	300,600.00	
Railway.....	1,500,000.00	
Schools.....	77,431.71	
University.....	25,010.41	
Co-operative Associations.....	112,750.00	
Ontario Stock Yards Board.....	100,000.00	
		<u>3,174,792.12</u>

\$726,857,853.71

LESS—Sinking Fund Deposits for the Fiscal Year to end on March 31, 1953.. 906.31

Estimated Contingent Liability of the Province as at March 31, 1953..... \$726,856,947.40

## SUMMARY

Estimated Contingent Liability of the Province as at March 31, 1953..... \$726,856,947.40

Contingent Liability of the Province as at March 31, 1952..... 574,479,645.83

Estimated Increase..... \$152,377,301.57



## WAYS AND MEANS

## THE PROBLEM AHEAD

There are many new problems and developments ahead. We are faced with continuing large scale operations for highways, hydro electric power and the conservation and development of our resources. As I said last March in my Budget Address, "The future productiveness of our industrial structure depends on how wisely we are able to add to our capital stock. A high rate of investment in production facilities gives better assurance that the problems and tasks of tomorrow will be lighter than those of today."

Many factors will influence our course. Federal-Provincial fiscal arrangements and provincial-municipal fiscal arrangements, for instance, are very important. But common to all economic and social activity in the Province is our growing population. It affects virtually all services and explains in part our increased expenditures and, therefore, our need for increased revenues.

Last year, Ontario's population increased by 168,000. It may be noted that whereas Canada's population a year ago increased by 3.0 per cent, Ontario's population rose by 3.7 per cent. In 1952, the number of births in Ontario was 6.2 per cent higher than in 1951, as against a rise of 4.1 per cent in Canada. Our population has grown most rapidly at the two ends of the scale, that is, the children of pre-school and school age, and our more senior citizens, sixty and over. While our total population has increased by 28 per cent since 1941, the number of children fifteen and under has increased by 41 per cent and the number of persons sixty years and over has risen by 35 per cent. These figures have implications which cannot be ignored. In education the most pressing problems are caused by the very rapid rise in school enrolments, the impact of which is already felt and is expected to continue for many additional years. Over the next decade, upwards of 50,000 additional pupils must be admitted to the schools each year. This will necessitate an even higher rate of school construction than we have yet experienced. 250 new school buildings or substantial additions to existing schools were erected during the past year at a cost of nearly \$46 million. New school accommodation was provided for 50,410 pupils, but the actual increase in enrolment was 54,000. It will therefore be seen that even this large-scale construction program did not quite meet the demand. In 1953 at least a 10 per cent increase in building accommodation will be required.

It will also be necessary to provide teaching facilities and to recruit the thousands of new teachers necessary to meet these requirements. At the present time the enrolment in secondary schools is not so serious because of the low birth rate in the early 1940's but there is nothing more certain than that this situation will change and that very substantial additional high school accommodation will have to be provided.

To provide additional teaching facilities two new teachers' colleges will be erected without delay, one in Toronto to replace the present Normal School, which in this year was forced to operate on double shifts, and the other to replace the Normal School in Hamilton, which was destroyed by fire.

The importance of higher education and continued study by adult citizens is reflected in the appropriations for grants for the maintenance of the universities in the coming fiscal year. As I have pointed out, maintenance grants to the universities in the present year totalled \$6,502,000. Next year they will amount



to \$6,955,000, an increase of \$453,000. Adding to the \$6.9 million, the grants payable to universities for capital purposes out of this year's revenue raises the amount of provincial aid to the universities to nearly \$9 million. All told, the Provincial Government's bill for education in the year 1953-54 will amount to \$78,004,000, including grants of \$58,380,000 to school boards and an additional \$1,035,000 to libraries and community centres.

#### PROVISION FOR HIGHWAYS

As it is with schools, so it is with highways, public buildings, conservation projects, hospitals and other provincial services. There is a more or less direct relationship between the growth in population and the need for additional public services. In some recent years, the increase in motor vehicle registrations has exceeded the increase in our population. Many new and improved highways must be provided if the great caravans of traffic are to move at a reasonable speed throughout this Province. No small scale nibbling at the highway problem will suffice. It must be attacked across a broad front. This budget is a great developmental budget for which there is no parallel in our history. It will be an investment, and a paying investment, in Ontario.

We estimate that \$153.0 million will be spent on highways in the fiscal year 1953-54. This amount, unprecedented in the Province, will be provided as follows:

##### Highway Reserve Account—

(voted as supplementary estimates in the fiscal year 1952-53).....	\$ 30,000,000
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##### To be voted for 1953-54:

##### On Ordinary Account—

Maintenance, Municipal Subsidies and Administration Expenses.....	\$58,000,000	
Highway Reserve Account.....	23,000,000	
		81,000,000

##### On Capital Account—

Department of Highways.....	\$41,000,000	
Department of Mines.....	1,000,000	
		42,000,000

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**\$153,000,000**

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The Province-wide distribution of the capital construction portion of this program, estimated to cost \$95,000,000, is shown in the following summary:

**CAPITAL—Under Construction and Proposed New Work:**

1. South Western Ontario Divisions— (Chatham, Windsor, London, Stratford, Owen Sound, etc.) and including such special items as divided highways in the Windsor-Chatham and London-Woodstock areas and the London By-pass.....	\$ 11,362,000
2. Central Southern Ontario Divisions— (Hamilton, Toronto, Port Hope, etc.) and including such special items as Toronto By-pass, Orillia By-pass, Barrie By-pass, divided highway east of Oshawa, New highway Pontypool-Peterboro, Highway 69 Washago-Brechin, Newcastle to Orono, Queen Elizabeth Highway near Oakville, Freeman to Wolfe Island and approaches to Burlington Bridge.....	19,630,000
3. South Eastern Ontario Divisions— (Kingston, Ottawa, Pembroke, Bancroft, etc.) and includ- ing such special items as Kingston By-pass, Alumette Island Bridge and Trans-Canada on Highways 7 and 17 east of Ottawa and New Ferry-Adolphustown.....	9,520,000
4. North Central and North Eastern Ontario Divisions— (Huntsville, North Bay, Sudbury, New Liskeard, Cochrane, Sault Ste. Marie, Blind River, etc.) including such special items as North Bay By-pass, Trans-Canada in Huntsville, Sudbury areas, grading in Hawk Junction (20 miles east and west, 10 miles east of White River, 10 miles west of Chapleau), work between Hawk River and Michipicoten Harbour and a continuation of the Montreal River road northward.....	19,891,000
5. North Western Ontario Divisions— (Fort William, Kenora, etc.) including such special items as Atikokan Highway and Trans-Canada in Fort William area, east and west.....	9,863,000
6. Property, Buildings, Bridges, Surveys, etc.....	5,209,000
7. For elimination of level crossings to be supplemented by matching federal and railway grants.....	2,000,000
8. Amount allotted to municipalities under the Municipal Roads Branch.....	16,525,000
9. Allotted for capital construction on Mining Roads.....	1,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$ 95,000,000

**ORDINARY:**

Maintenance of King's Highways and Development Roads and administration expenses of Department.....	38,218,000
Renovating and resurfacing present roads.....	3,000,000
Amount allotted to municipalities for maintenance under Municipal Roads Branch.....	16,782,000
	<hr/>
	\$153,000,000



## PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND WORKS

To meet the essential needs resulting from our growing population, a large scale program of public buildings and other capital improvements has been undertaken. Included in this program are the following projects, totalling more than \$65 million, which are now under way or planned. Part of the cost has been financed during the fiscal year 1952-53 and we are providing the sum of \$22 million in next year's Estimates for furthering this work.

## OFFICES IN TORONTO AREA

New Treasury Building.....	\$ 2,600,000
New Office Building and Annex to Osgoode Hall.....	2,500,000

## Yardley House—

Purchase Price.....	\$1,035,000	
Alterations and Renovations.....	250,000	
		1,285,000

New Compensation Board Building nearing completion.....	2,905,000
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NEW REFORMATORY PROJECT AT MILLBROOK.....	2,500,000
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## HEALTH PROGRAM TO INCREASE BED ACCOMMODATION

## Ontario Hospital—Smith's Falls:

To continue Medical-Surgical Group, Assembly Hall, Gymnasium Building, Administration Building, School Building, Nurses' Home, Sewers and other work.....	6,500,000
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## Ontario Hospital—Kingston:

Additional unit to provide 500 beds, including Assembly Hall.....	3,500,000
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## Ontario Hospital—Brockville:

To continue erection of extension of cottages to provide accommodation for 700 patients, including alterations to provide additional facilities in dining-room, central kitchen and food service centre.....	4,200,000
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## Ontario Hospital—Toronto:

New reception unit with administration centre and diagnostic clinics.....	2,470,000
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## Ontario Hospital—London:

400 bed increase in capacity.....	2,800,000
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## Ontario Hospital—North Bay:

Construction of a new Mental Hospital to provide 1200 beds	9,000,000
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## Ontario Hospital—Port Arthur:

Construction of a new Mental Hospital to provide 1200 beds. (Construction of first unit 460 beds completed; second unit underway for 424 beds; plans being prepared for additional units).....	7,630,000
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## Ontario Hospital—Orillia:

Construction of new unit for children, including an isolation section for 376 beds.....	2,680,000
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New Power Plant.....	450,000
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## AGRICULTURE

## O.A.C. Guelph:

To continue construction of an addition to MacDonald Institute.....	\$ 100,000
Construction of a field husbandry research building, including seed cleaning plant.....	285,000
New Water Reservoir.....	150,000
Major Electrical improvements, including new sub-station..	100,000
To start on new gymnasium building.....	75,000

## Agricultural School—Ridgetown:

New Assembly Hall (construction underway).....	160,000
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## Agricultural School—Kemptville:

New Agricultural Engineering Building (work underway)...	400,000
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## Food Terminal Building—Etobicoke:

Construction of new Food Terminal Building (work underway).....	3,605,000
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## HIGHWAY STORES AND BUILDINGS

## Wilson Avenue and Keele Streets, Toronto:

Central Stores, Office Building and Laboratory Building, to replace 1200 Sheppard Avenue required by Dominion....	3,000,000
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## ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Construction of additions to new Registry Office Buildings at Sudbury and Bracebridge and new Registry Office at Port Arthur.....	680,000
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## PROVINCIAL POLICE

New Headquarters Building at Port Arthur.....	210,000
New Detachment Buildings at Long Lac, Ignace, Chapleau, White River, Sioux Narrows, Missanabie.....	350,000
Fifty (50) residences in Northern Ontario.....	500,000
Minden-Haliburton County Buildings and accommodation for Ontario Provincial Police.....	135,000

## LANDS AND FORESTS

## Research Station—Maple:

New Pathological Building (underway).....	375,000
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## Sault Ste. Marie:

Construction of a Chief Ranger's Headquarters.....	240,000
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## North Bay (at Trout Lake):

Chief Ranger's Headquarters (work underway).....	210,000
--	---------

## EDUCATION

## New Teachers' Colleges:

Toronto—to replace the Normal School at Pape Avenue....	2,200,000
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Hamilton—New Teachers' College to replace Normal School destroyed by fire.....	1,000,000
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## School for the Blind—Brantford:

Construction of a Junior School and Hospital Building (Construction underway).....	550,000
--	---------

TOTAL.....\$65,345,000



## CONSERVATION

The conservation and development of the Province's natural resources of forest, mine, soil and water continue to receive the closest attention of the Government. During 1952-1953, the Government spent \$14.5 million on conservation projects carried out by the Departments of Lands and Forests, Agriculture, Public Works, Planning and Development, and Mines. During the coming year they will spend \$16.4 million. In addition, as I have previously mentioned, a shelf of plans has been prepared for flood control and soil conservation involving an expenditure of \$41 million.

## RURAL POWER EXTENSIONS

Rural power extensions are also being carried out by Hydro on much the same scale as in past years. \$9,700,000 is being placed in the estimates to provide the Province's share of the cost of these capital acquisitions. We shall add another 25,000 customers. The fruits of these undertakings and of the community halls and recreation centres which are also financed in part by the Province are being harvested in the greater efficiency of our farms and the improved amenities of rural life. Let us remember that our great rural background is the sheet anchor of our economy. The benefits in this budget for schools, rinks, playing fields, roads, rural hydro, hospitals, and a host of other things, are all calculated to strengthen and improve the rural way of life.

## HOUSING

Judged by the number of housing starts and carry-overs at the end of the year, 1953 should be an excellent year for the construction of housing in Ontario; and 1954 should be even better. A quarter of our population in the Toronto metropolitan area, where housing has been most needed, has been bound by an outmoded system of municipal government. In this metropolitan area, where we have experienced the greatest difficulty in providing low-cost dwellings, many restrictions on housing should be immediately eased by the creation of the Metropolitan Government which, when it gets down to business next year, will be responsible for public housing, as well as sewers, water and assistance payments for education in an area of 245 square miles.

We are placing in the 1953-54 Estimates \$10 million to carry out the Government's housing program, which is a partnership arrangement with the Federal Government on a 25-75 per cent basis. Many signs point to 1953 being a record year in housing construction.

During the present year, partnership arrangements have been made with the following municipalities:

Dunnville		Port Arthur
Fort Erie	Lindsay	Sarnia
Galt	Owen Sound	Sault Ste. Marie
Goderich		Stamford

Previously, rental or combination land assembly and rental projects had been arranged for:

Atikokan	Hamilton	Midland	Stratford
Brockville	Kingston	Ottawa	St. Thomas
Fort William	Kitchener	Peterborough	Trenton
Guelph	London	Prescott	Windsor



Negotiations are also being carried out for housing projects with 17 other municipalities:

Amherstburg	Cobourg	Kapuskasing	Prescott
Arnprior	Cornwall	London	Port Hope
Barrie	Hawkesbury	North Bay	Renfrew
Brantford	Kenora	Orillia	Smith's Falls
	Welland		

#### SUMMING UP

In emphasizing the importance of the development of our capital assets, we have been mindful of the need for human betterment. This is indicated by the extensive legislative program which we have adopted in the last several years and which is now in full swing. But we also see very clearly that it is only by economic development and industry that we are able to support a broad advance in the social welfare field. We have carried out a full program of public services and yet we have kept our taxes among the lowest in the Canadian provinces. Our aim is a sound and healthy economy which gives full play to initiative and enterprise. It is a province that is friendly to capital investment and industrial expansion. It is a place where men and women may exercise freedom in the choice of their own vocations, and where thrift, ability and hard work are encouraged and justly rewarded.

#### NO NEW TAXES

I have the pleasure of again making the statement regarding taxes that I have now made for several years:

There will be no new taxes.

There will be no increase in the rates of present taxes.

There will be tax reductions.

More complete details of these tax reductions are shown in the Appendix, but a brief summary would include the following:

1. As a result of our suspension of corporation taxes under the tax rental agreement, we have made available to corporations a reduction in their taxes of 2 per cent on their income and provided for the removal of the special capital and place of business taxes.
2. Provision is being made to allow corporations to deduct from income special payments made to pension funds in respect to past services of employees. This will bring our deductions in line with Federal allowances.
3. Provision is being made to relieve corporations from filing corporation tax returns. This is made possible by the Canada-Ontario tax rental agreement.
4. Provision is being made to relieve widows and the preferred class of beneficiaries from the payment of duty on the first \$50,000 of value on any estate.
5. The race tracks tax, which is now graded from 8 per cent to 12 per cent, will be reduced to a straight 8 per cent.



6. The mortgage tax now applicable in Toronto, York County and Hamilton, and which is to be abolished when the new unconditional subsidies come into effect after January 1st, 1954, will be repealed April 1st, 1953, and the municipalities concerned will be compensated for the balance of this year so that they will sustain no loss in the revenue for which they have budgeted. This will assist housing and the home owner.

#### TAX REDUCTIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

These reductions continue the tax relief which we have been able to extend to taxpayers over the past five years. During this period, we have introduced no new taxes, save the 9 per cent logging tax which was imposed in lieu of the normal 7 per cent provincial corporation tax. And, as this logging tax was deductible from income before Federal taxation, whereas the corporation income tax was not, the change-over provided a slight reduction to the companies concerned. For five years we have managed each year to give some tax reductions. We have increased only one tax in that time; that was the tax on race tracks in 1950, when the Racing Commission was established. We are now lowering that tax by the amount of 2 per cent below even the 1949 level.

#### FORECAST OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

We are estimating the net ordinary revenue of the Government for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1954, at \$334,733,000 and the net ordinary expenditure, before provision for sinking funds, at \$320,103,000. We are providing for sinking funds \$14,445,000, thus leaving us with an estimated surplus of \$185,000.

The largest single item on the expenditure side is highways, comprising \$81.0 million on ordinary account, which includes \$23.0 million for the Highway Reserve Account, and \$41.0 million on capital—a total of \$122.0 million. This, combined with \$30.0 million placed to Highway Reserve Account in 1952-53, makes a total of \$152.0 million which is no less than \$53.0 million more than the appropriation a year ago. An appropriation of \$1.0 million is also being provided for the Department of Mines to undertake the construction of new mining roads.



## BUDGET FORECAST OF ORDINARY REVENUE

Fiscal Year April 1, 1953—March 31, 1954

DEPARTMENT	Gross Ordinary Revenue	Application of Revenue to Expenditure	Net Ordinary Revenue
AGRICULTURE.....	\$ 914,000.00	\$ .....	\$ 914,000.00
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.....	3,261,000.00	529,000.00	2,732,000.00
EDUCATION.....	1,687,000.00	605,000.00	1,082,000.00
HEALTH.....	4,029,000.00	519,000.00	3,510,000.00
HIGHWAYS:			
Main Office.....	30,000.00	.....	30,000.00
Gasoline Tax Branch.....	79,000,000.00	.....	79,000,000.00
Motor Vehicles Branch.....	22,000,000.00	.....	22,000,000.00
	<u>\$101,030,000.00</u>	<u>\$ .....</u>	<u>\$101,030,000.00</u>
INSURANCE.....	\$ 320,000.00	\$ .....	\$ 320,000.00
LABOUR.....	498,000.00	12,000.00	486,000.00
LANDS AND FORESTS.....	15,975,000.00	.....	15,975,000.00
MINES.....	5,592,000.00	8,000.00	5,584,000.00
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.....	446,000.00	.....	446,000.00
PRIME MINISTER.....	99,000.00	.....	99,000.00
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.....	790,000.00	.....	790,000.00
PROVINCIAL TREASURER—			
Main Office—Subsidy.....	3,641,000.00	.....	3,641,000.00
Interest.....	71,000.00	.....	71,000.00
Liquor Control Board—Profits.....	36,000,000.00	.....	36,000,000.00
Transfer Fees.....	600,000.00	.....	600,000.00
Province of Ontario Savings Office.....	613,000.00	613,000.00	.....
Provincial Share of Taxes collected from privately owned Corporations operat- ing Public Utilities.....	670,000.00	.....	670,000.00
Controller of Revenue:			
Tax Rental Agreement.....	131,000,000.00	.....	131,000,000.00
Hospitals Tax.....	6,000,000.00	.....	6,000,000.00
Succession Duty.....	15,000,000.00	.....	15,000,000.00
Race Tracks Tax.....	3,500,000.00	.....	3,500,000.00
Security Transfer Tax.....	1,200,000.00	.....	1,200,000.00
Land Transfer Tax.....	1,800,000.00	.....	1,800,000.00
Law Stamps.....	800,000.00	.....	800,000.00
Logging Tax.....	500,000.00	.....	500,000.00
Motion Picture Censorship and Theatre Inspection Branch.....	262,000.00	.....	262,000.00
	<u>\$201,657,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 613,000.00</u>	<u>\$201,044,000.00</u>
PUBLIC WORKS.....	\$ 40,000.00	\$ .....	\$ 40,000.00
REFORM INSTITUTIONS.....	3,017,000.00	2,487,000.00	530,000.00
TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY.....	51,000.00	.....	51,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS.....	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
	<u>\$339,506,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 4,773,000.00</u>	<u>\$334,733,000.00</u>
PUBLIC DEBT—Interest, Exchange, etc....	11,488,000.00	11,488,000.00	.....
	<u>\$350,994,000.00</u>	<u>\$16,261,000.00</u>	<u>\$334,733,000.00</u>



## BUDGET FORECAST OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

Fiscal Year April 1, 1953—March 31, 1954

DEPARTMENT	Gross Ordinary Expenditure	Application of Revenue to Expenditure	Net Ordinary Expenditure
AGRICULTURE.....	\$ 8,914,000.00	\$ .....	\$ 8,914,000.00
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.....	11,500,000.00	529,000.00	10,971,000.00
EDUCATION.....	78,609,000.00	605,000.00	78,004,000.00
HEALTH.....	46,427,000.00	519,000.00	45,908,000.00
HIGHWAYS.....	81,000,000.00*	.....	81,000,000.00*
INSURANCE.....	153,000.00	.....	153,000.00
LABOUR.....	1,661,000.00	12,000.00	1,649,000.00
LANDS AND FORESTS.....	12,610,000.00	.....	12,610,000.00
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.....	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
MINES.....	1,092,000.00	8,000.00	1,084,000.00
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.....	9,300,000.00	.....	9,300,000.00
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT....	1,776,000.00	.....	1,776,000.00
PRIME MINISTER.....	295,000.00	.....	295,000.00
PROVINCIAL AUDITOR.....	269,000.00	.....	269,000.00
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.....	1,465,000.00	.....	1,465,000.00
PROVINCIAL TREASURER.....	4,445,000.00	613,000.00	3,832,000.00
PUBLIC WELFARE.....	26,201,000.00	.....	26,201,000.00
PUBLIC WORKS.....	5,064,000.00	.....	5,064,000.00
REFORM INSTITUTIONS.....	8,545,000.00	2,487,000.00	6,058,000.00
TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY.....	1,495,000.00	.....	1,495,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS.....	100,000.00	.....	100,000.00
	<u>\$300,941,000.00*</u>	<u>\$ 4,773,000.00</u>	<u>\$296,168,000.00*</u>
PUBLIC DEBT—Interest, Exchange, etc.	35,423,000.00	11,488,000.00	23,935,000.00
	<u>\$336,364,000.00*</u>	<u>\$16,261,000.00</u>	<u>\$320,103,000.00*</u>
PUBLIC DEBT—Sinking Fund Instalments	14,445,000.00	.....	14,445,000.00
	<u>\$350,809,000.00*</u>	<u>\$16,261,000.00</u>	<u>\$334,548,000.00*</u>

\*Includes \$23,000,000 set aside for the Highway Reserve Account.

## SUMMARY

## BUDGET FORECAST

Fiscal Year April 1, 1953—March 31, 1954

Net Ordinary Revenue.....	\$334,733,000.00
Less: Net Ordinary Expenditure (before providing for Sinking Funds)...	320,103,000.00*
Balance (before providing for Sinking Funds).....	<u>\$ 14,630,000.00</u>
Less: Provision for Sinking Funds.....	<u>14,445,000.00</u>
Surplus Forecast.....	<u><u>\$ 185,000.00</u></u>

\*Includes \$23,000,000 set aside for the Highway Reserve Account.



## BUDGET FORECAST OF CAPITAL RECEIPTS

Fiscal Year April 1, 1953—March 31, 1954

DEPARTMENT	Gross Capital Receipts	Application of Receipts to Payments	Net Capital Receipts
HIGHWAYS.....	\$ 2,105,000.00	\$ .....	\$ 2,105,000.00
LABOUR.....	9,500,000.00	.....	9,500,000.00
LANDS AND FORESTS.....	2,625,000.00	.....	2,625,000.00
MINES.....	70,000.00	.....	70,000.00
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.....	4,760,000.00	.....	4,760,000.00
PROVINCIAL TREASURER.....	49,021,000.00	.....	49,021,000.00
PUBLIC WELFARE.....	5,893,000.00	5,893,000.00	.....
	<u>\$73,974,000.00</u>	<u>\$5,893,000.00</u>	<u>\$68,081,000.00</u>

## BUDGET FORECAST OF CAPITAL PAYMENTS

Fiscal Year April 1, 1953—March 31, 1954

DEPARTMENT	Gross Capital Payments	Application of Receipts to Payments	Net Capital Payments
AGRICULTURE.....	\$ 9,950,000.00	\$ .....	\$ 9,950,000.00
HIGHWAYS.....	43,100,000.00	.....	43,100,000.00
LABOUR.....	9,500,000.00	.....	9,500,000.00
LANDS AND FORESTS.....	800,000.00	.....	800,000.00
MINES.....	1,000,000.00	.....	1,000,000.00
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT....	10,000,000.00	.....	10,000,000.00
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.....	2,195,000.00	.....	2,195,000.00
PROVINCIAL TREASURER.....	2,740,000.00	.....	2,740,000.00
PUBLIC WELFARE.....	5,893,000.00	5,893,000.00	.....
PUBLIC WORKS.....	24,675,000.00	.....	24,675,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS.....	150,000.00	.....	150,000.00
	<u>\$110,003,000.00</u>	<u>\$5,893,000.00</u>	<u>\$104,110,000.00</u>



## SUMMARY

## FISCAL YEAR 1952-53

Mr. Speaker: Before concluding my address, I should like briefly to summarize our accomplishments of this fiscal year and our program for the next year.

1. Surplus on Ordinary Account in the fiscal year 1952-53 amounts to \$67,000 after providing for sinking funds the sum of \$17,859,000 and for the Highway Reserve Account the sum of \$30,000,000.
2. This is the Government's tenth consecutive surplus since assuming office in 1943.
3. Special capital grants of \$8.5 million are being paid to public hospitals for rehabilitation of worn-out and obsolete equipment.
4. Assistance to public general hospitals amounts to: maintenance \$9,350,000, capital construction \$4,500,000, and the special rehabilitation grant of \$8,500,000, making total assistance to hospitals of \$22,350,000.
5. Special capital grants are being made to Ontario universities of \$1.9 million, distributed as follows:

University of Toronto (other capital requirements of this university have been otherwise provided).....	\$ 200,000
Queen's University.....	525,000
University of Western Ontario.....	525,000
McMaster University.....	250,000
University of Ottawa.....	250,000
Carleton College.....	150,000
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$1,900,000</b>

6. A special contribution is being made to the Teachers' Superannuation Fund of \$1 million.
7. A special grant is being made to the Royal Botanical Gardens of Hamilton of \$100,000.
8. The Highway Reserve Account is being brought up to \$30 million by an additional vote of \$10 million.
9. In addition to the provision for Highway Reserve Account, the total Highway expenditure, both ordinary and capital, will exceed \$127 million this fiscal year. This is an all-time record.
10. Through the Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation, we have purchased \$5,064,000 of debentures of municipal corporations, issued for purposes such as waterworks and sewers during the fiscal year 1952-53. Since the inception of this Corporation in 1950, we have purchased municipal debentures totalling \$15,419,000.



11. The tax rental agreement, signed with the Federal authorities on October 29, 1952, covering personal and corporation income taxes, will yield \$123.3 million this year, 1952-53.
12. As a result of this tax rental agreement, Ontario corporations receive tax reductions of 2 per cent on profits plus all capital and place of business taxes.
13. The Province raised \$50 million in New York for Ontario Hydro and guaranteed its issues of \$150 million in the Canadian market for the financing of its huge development program. Yet, Ontario's credit standing has never been higher.
14. We are paying \$9.8 million as the Province's share of the rural power expansion program.

## FISCAL YEAR 1953-54

15. Another "pay as you go budget" with an estimated surplus of \$185,000 is forecast, after providing \$14,445,000 for sinking funds and \$23,000,000 for the Highway Reserve Account.
16. This will be the Government's eleventh consecutive surplus on ordinary account since it assumed office in 1943.
17. The Government will inaugurate a program to abolish railway level crossings and is providing an initial payment of \$2 million.
18. To overtake the 20 year back-log of deferred highway construction and maintenance, the Government will undertake a program involving an expenditure of \$153 million in the coming year.
19. \$10 million is being provided in the Estimates as Ontario's share in carrying out various housing projects in a \$40 million partnership program with the Federal Government.
20. Grants to all municipalities and associated bodies will amount to \$121.2 million, \$4.7 million more than in the present year, excluding special capital grants.
21. The Department of Education appropriation is \$78.6 million, an increase of \$6.2 million over the appropriation made a year ago.
22. The appropriation for maintenance grants to Universities is being increased in 1953-54 by \$1.3 million over 1952-53 Estimates.

	Estimates 1952-53	Estimates 1953-54
	\$	\$
University of Toronto . . . . .	3,772,000	4,700,000
Ontario College of Education . . . . .	420,000	470,000
Queen's University . . . . .	550,000	625,000
University of Western Ontario . . . . .	550,000	625,000
McMaster University (for instruction in the Sciences) . . . . .	150,000	200,000
University of Ottawa (Medical Faculty) . . . .	150,000	200,000
Carleton College . . . . .	100,000	135,000
	<u>\$5,692,000</u>	<u>\$6,955,000</u>



23. Legislative grants to elementary and secondary schools will amount to \$58.4 million, an increase of \$3.9 million over last year.
24. Some additional appropriations for the development of human resources are as follows: Health is increased by \$3 million to a total of \$46.4 million and Welfare to \$26.2 million.
25. The provision for the maintenance of Ontario Mental Hospitals is \$18.5 million, an increase of \$2.1 million over last year.
26. The Department of Public Works' appropriation for the construction of new buildings is \$22 million, an increase of \$5 million over last year.
27. For conservation, we are providing in the estimates of the various departments \$16.4 million and for the Federal-Provincial partnership, concerned with flood control projects, we have prepared plans involving an expenditure of \$41 million.
28. For the betterment of agriculture and rural Ontario, we are providing \$9.7 million for rural hydro extensions; while the ordinary expenditures of the Department of Agriculture have been increased to \$8.9 million.
29. As a help to municipalities, \$300,000 is being provided to complete the program of standardization of fire fighting equipment.
30. There are reductions in corporation tax for employees' pension funds, succession duties, and race tracks tax. The mortgage tax, for which municipalities will be reimbursed, is being abolished.
31. There will be no new taxes and no increase in rates of present taxes.

#### CONCLUSION

In reporting on the current year's activities—and this year, Mr. Speaker, rounds out ten years of my stewardship as Treasurer of the Province of Ontario—I think the members of this honourable body will agree with me when I assert with unaffected sincerity that Ontario's progress during the past ten years constitutes a record of achievement unsurpassed by any comparable public authority anywhere on this continent. This impressive record—for it is most impressive—has been possible of accomplishment, in large measure, because of our great heritage.

We are debtors for this heritage that has made possible all we are and have today: the sustaining faith of those pioneers who laid the foundations of our provincial institutions; the breadth of vision of the Fathers of Confederation who established our Canada as a nation; the freedoms that are ours, freedom to worship as we will, to speak the things that we believe, to attempt new methods of production, to venture into fields of endeavour that make for increased human enjoyment and for the betterment of all, spiritually as well as materially. This heritage commands our eternal gratitude and inspires within us a realization of our own obligations to the future. In this spirit, entering as we are upon another year of opportunity, we dedicate ourselves to the task of making 1953-54 a notable year of progress, a year outstripping the achievements of the best of our former years. That this is possible, we firmly believe, and this we shall strive to attain, relying as we shall upon the support of all of the honourable members of this assembly and indeed of all the people of this Grand Old Province of Ontario.



APPENDIX I  
ECONOMIC DATA

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# 1. ONTARIO'S POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS AND NATURAL INCREASE, 1939-1952<sup>1</sup>

Ontario's population grew by 28.5 per cent between June 1, 1939 and June 1, 1952, rising from 3,708,000 to 4,766,000 in that time. The number of live births rose from 64,100 in 1939 to an all time high of 123,300 in 1952, an increase of 59,200 or 92.4 per cent. The natural increase (births less deaths) stood at 26,600 in 1939, rose to 67,200 in 1947 and climbed to a record 79,600 in 1952.

Ontario's birth rate per 1,000 population rose from 17.3 in 1939 to a high of 26.1 in 1947 and, after a moderate decline, rose to a near record high of 25.9 in 1952. Ontario's natural increase rate has followed a pattern similar to that of the birth rate. In 1939, Ontario's rate of natural increase was 7.2 per thousand population. By 1943, it had reached 10.2 and by 1947, 16.1. In the next two years, the rate of natural increase declined, but from 1950 on it took an upswing and in 1952 established a new high of 16.7.

In 1952, Ontario's birth registrations were 6.2 per cent above those of a year ago; Quebec's registered an increase of 3.3 per cent and Canada's, 4.1 per cent. Ontario's natural increase totalled 79,600, or nearly 9,000 more than the previous year high in 1951. The rates of both births and natural increase approximated the highest level this province has experienced since 1900.

Year	Population	Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths	Natural Increase	Natural Increase Rate per 1,000 Population
1939	3,708,000	64,123	17.3	37,530	26,593	7.2
1940	3,747,000	68,524	18.3	38,503	30,021	8.0
1941	3,787,655	72,262	19.1	39,226	33,036	8.7
1942	3,884,000	78,192	20.1	39,119	39,073	10.1
1943	3,915,000	81,173	20.7	41,063	40,110	10.2
1944	3,963,000	78,090	19.7	39,781	38,309	9.7
1945	4,000,000	78,974	19.7	39,499	39,475	9.9
1946	4,093,000	97,446	23.8	39,758	57,688	14.1
1947	4,176,000	108,853	26.1	41,619	67,234	16.1
1948	4,275,000	104,195	24.4	42,364	61,831	14.5
1949	4,378,000	106,601	24.3	43,379	63,222	14.4
1950	4,471,000	108,708	24.3	43,948	64,760	14.5
1951	4,597,542	114,824	25.0	43,981	70,843	15.4
1952 <sup>2</sup>	4,766,000	123,344	25.9	43,787	79,557	16.7

<sup>1</sup>Population figures are taken from D.B.S. Memorandum, July, 1952 and Ontario Annual Report, December, 1949, and D.B.S. monthly reports, Births, Marriages, and Deaths in Canada, 1952.

<sup>2</sup>Figures of birth and death registrations in 1952 are provisional and will be revised on the basis of residence.



## 2. IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS, ONTARIO AND CANADA, SELECTED YEARS 1939 TO 1952<sup>1</sup>

The cessation of hostilities in 1945 signalled a revival in the flow of immigration to Canada. It increased rapidly, until, in 1948, over 125,400 persons entered the country, with 61,621 of this number settling in Ontario. For the next two years, the tide of immigration receded, and then in 1951 surged upward again to establish a post war peak for Canadian immigration of 194,000. Of this total, 105,000 gave Ontario as their destination. The level of immigration in 1951 can only be compared with that in the years immediately preceding the First World War, and in particular, with 1913-14, when 120,497 immigrants entered Ontario, although only a portion of them stayed.

In 1952, the number of immigrants to Canada dropped to 164,500, a decline of 15.4 per cent from the previous year, but excepting 1951 it is the highest year on record since 1929 when a total of 165,000 immigrants entered the country. Although overall immigration to Canada in 1952 was below that of the previous year, the number entering from the United Kingdom and the United States rose by 36.0 per cent and 20.4 per cent, respectively. Immigration from Northern European and other countries, which together accounted for 68.4 per cent of the total immigration to Canada in 1952 fell by 13.2 per cent and 39.9 per cent, respectively. A total of 86,059 or 52.3 per cent of all immigrants to Canada in 1952, gave Ontario as their destination. During the period from 1946 to 1952, Ontario received over 405,000 immigrants or 51.4 per cent of the total for Canada.

Calendar Year	Canada				Immigrants Giving Ontario as their Destination	Ontario as % of Canada
	U.K.	U.S.	Immigrants from Other Countries	Total		
1939	3,098	5,654	8,242	16,994	5,957	35.1
1945	10,853	6,394	5,475	22,722	9,342	41.1
1946	50,984	11,474	9,261	71,719	29,604	41.3
1947	35,957	9,444	18,726	64,127	35,543	55.4
1948	43,724	7,393	74,297	125,414	61,621	49.1
1949	22,201	7,744	65,272	95,217	48,607	51.0
1950	13,427	7,799	52,686	73,912	39,041	52.8
1951	31,370	7,732	155,289	194,391	104,842	53.9
1952	42,675	9,306	112,517	164,498	86,059	52.3

<sup>1</sup>Immigration 1939-1947, Canada Year Book, 1950, p. 186; 1948-1952, statements issued by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Ottawa.



### 3. HOUSING STARTS, COMPLETIONS AND CARRY-OVERS IN ONTARIO, 1945-1952<sup>1</sup>

Since 1945, over 216,000 new housing units and conversions have been completed in Ontario, while in the last five years the Province has completed 148,342 new housing units, representing 36.4 per cent of the volume of all new housing construction in Canada. The number of new housing units completed during 1952 was down from that of the previous year in both Ontario and Canada as a whole, but the number of starts made on new housing construction in the Province during 1952 was substantially higher than a year ago. Similarly, the carry over of 20,513 new housing units under construction at the year's end was significantly higher than was the case in December, 1951.

Year		Starts	Completions		Total	Carry-Over
			New Units	Conversions		
1945	Total.....	N.A.	13,100	2,000	15,100	N.A.
1946	Total.....	N.A.	19,600	1,700	21,300	12,706
1947	Total.....	N.A.	22,500	2,200	24,700	17,243
1948	Total.....	29,976	26,391	2,273	28,664	21,112
	Urban.....	21,547	18,207			16,382
	Rural.....	8,429	8,184			4,730
1949	Total.....	34,023	31,440	1,264	32,704	23,585
	Urban.....	23,107	23,144			16,270
	Rural.....	10,916	8,296			7,315
1950	Total.....	33,430	31,318	1,178	32,496	24,331
	Urban.....	28,428	24,267			19,740
	Rural.....	5,002	7,051			4,591
1951	Total.....	27,349	31,732	973	32,705	19,258
	Urban.....	21,680	26,530			13,159
	Rural.....	5,669	5,202			6,099
1952	Total.....	30,016	27,461	985	28,446	20,513
	Urban.....	24,723	22,601			15,713
	Rural.....	5,293	4,860			4,800
Total 1945 to 1952, inclusive.....					216,115	

<sup>1</sup> Data on the number of dwelling units completed in Canada during 1945, 1946 and 1947 are based on returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 623 municipalities out of a total of 3,845. These 623 municipalities had approximately 66 per cent of the total population of incorporated municipalities. The number of dwelling units completed, as reported in these returns, is increased by an estimate of the probable completions in municipalities from which returns were not received. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics only provides figures by provinces in these years of the actual completions reported. As this method leads to an obvious understatement of the completions in the provinces, the number of completions in Ontario for the years 1945 to 1947 has been increased above the actual number reported by the same ratio as the estimates for Canada have been increased above the actual number reported. Completion of dwelling units in Ontario during the years 1948 to 1952 have been estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from the results of a nation-wide survey carried out each month by the Bureau with the co-operation of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.



4. PERSONAL INCOME IN ONTARIO AND CANADA, 1939-1952<sup>1</sup>

Since 1939, personal income in Ontario has climbed from \$1.8 billion to \$3.8 billion in 1946 and to an estimated \$6.7 billion in 1952. This represents an overall increase for the Province of 279 per cent or more than \$4.9 billion. Over the same period, personal income in Canada rose from \$4.3 billion to \$17.1 billion.

Ontario's share of the Canadian personal income reached a high of 42.8 per cent in 1941 and then gradually dropped to a low of 38.6 per cent in post war 1948. Since then, it has risen to 39.2 per cent.

Year	Ontario (millions of dollars)	Canada (millions of dollars)	Ontario as % of Canada
1939.....	1,766	4,320	40.9
1940.....	2,059	4,947	41.6
1941.....	2,522	5,896	42.8
1942.....	3,002	7,475	40.2
1943.....	3,367	8,176	41.2
1944.....	3,566	9,002	39.6
1945.....	3,729	9,239	40.4
1946.....	3,821	9,761	39.1
1947.....	4,068	10,390	39.2
1948.....	4,608	11,943	38.6
1949.....	4,953	12,757	38.8
1950.....	5,313	13,483	39.4
1951.....	6,182	15,852	39.0
1952.....	6,700 <sup>2</sup>	17,146	39.2

<sup>1</sup> National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950, p. 62, and Preliminary 1952, p. 11.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated.

5. WAGES, SALARIES AND SUPPLEMENTARY LABOUR INCOME, IN ONTARIO AND CANADA, SELECTED YEARS 1939 TO 1952<sup>1</sup>

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income established a new high in 1952. In Ontario, wages and salaries rose to an estimated \$4.7 billion, an increase of 13.2 per cent over 1951 and more than four times the \$1.1 billion of 1939.

On a per capita basis, wages and salaries continue to remain on a substantially higher level in Ontario than in Canada as a whole. In 1952, estimated wages and salaries amounted to \$986 for every person in the province compared with \$752 for Canada.

Year	Ontario		Canada		Ontario as % of Canada
	Amount (millions \$)	Per Capita \$	Amount (millions \$)	Per Capita \$	
1939.....	1,092	295	2,575	229	42.4
1946.....	2,189	535	5,323	433	41.1
1947.....	2,584	619	6,221	496	41.5
1948.....	3,010	704	7,170	559	42.0
1949.....	3,246	741	7,761	577	41.8
1950.....	3,500	783	8,324	607	42.0
1951.....	4,153	903	9,732	695	42.7
1952.....	4,700 <sup>2</sup>	986	10,855	752	43.3

<sup>1</sup> Dominion Bureau of Statistics, National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950 and 1952 (preliminary).

<sup>2</sup> Estimated.



## 6. NET INCOME OF AGRICULTURE AND OTHER UNINCORPORATED BUSINESS, IN ONTARIO AND CANADA, SELECTED YEARS 1939 TO 1952<sup>1</sup>

Net income of agriculture and other unincorporated business in Ontario, as for all of Canada, registered a decline in 1952 as compared with the previous year. The decline for Canada amounted to \$290 million or 8 per cent below the record \$3,742 million established in 1951. The drop in Canadian farm net income is attributed in large part to a sharp decline in livestock prices of between 20 and 25 per cent, and a 10 per cent rise in farm operating costs. The outbreak of foot and mouth disease and the decline in livestock prices prior to, and after the United States embargo, resulted in a large drop in receipts from sales of livestock and also in a lower valuation of additions to livestock inventories. Canada's record wheat crop of 688 million bushels was of high quality and initial prices remained unchanged from those of previous years, but these factors were insufficient to offset the declines experienced in other income items.

Ontario's farm cash income in 1952 at \$725.3 million was below that of the previous year, but still \$47 million higher than in 1950. The value of Ontario's principal field crops totalled \$340 million, of which hay accounted for \$91 million, oats \$55 million and mixed grains \$46 million. The tobacco crop of 127 million pounds, worth \$53 million, from a planted area of 83,703 acres was the result of the highest average yield per acre on record in Ontario.

Net income of other unincorporated business in Ontario registered an improvement over the level of a year ago, and thereby aided in establishing Ontario's total net farm and other unincorporated business income at \$1,100 million. In 1952, Ontario's share of the total Canadian net income derived from agriculture and other unincorporated business approximated 31.9 per cent.

Year	Ontario (millions of dollars)	Canada	Ontario as % of Canada
1939.....	306	899	34.0
1946.....	732	2,161	33.9
1947.....	789	2,350	33.6
1948.....	932	2,953	31.6
1949.....	966	2,969	32.5
1950.....	1,008	2,899	34.8
1951.....	1,194	3,742	31.9
1952.....	1,100 <sup>2</sup>	3,452	31.9

<sup>1</sup> Dominion Bureau of Statistics, National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-1950 and 1952 (preliminary). Net income of agriculture excludes undistributed earnings of the Canadian Wheat Board and an inventory valuation adjustment for grain in Wheat Board channels, on a calendar year basis.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated.

## 7. COMBINED PRIVATE AND PUBLIC CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN ONTARIO AND CANADA, 1940-1952

Since 1940, Canada's combined private and public capital investment (excluding repair and maintenance expenditures) has totalled \$32.4 billion. The current level of new capital investment in construction, machinery and equipment at \$5 billion is nearly five times that of 1940 and four times that of 1945. In 1940, Canada's new capital investment amounted to 15.3 per cent



of the gross national product, but this proportion dropped gradually during the war years until a low of 10.8 per cent was registered in 1945. Thereafter, the proportion rose rapidly until in 1952 new capital investment represented 21.8 per cent of the nation's Gross Product.

Capital investment in Ontario has followed a pattern similar to that for Canada, rising from less than \$400 million in 1940 to \$2 billion in 1952. Since 1940, the sum of \$12.4 billion of capital has been invested in the Province's industrial plant, machinery and equipment, housing, highways and buildings. This represents more than 38 per cent of the Canadian total. Over the last five years, Ontario's annual capital investment has been from 49 to 73 per cent greater than that of any other province.

Year	CAPITAL INVESTMENT <sup>1</sup>			Canada's G.N.P. (millions \$)	Capital Investment in Canada as % of G.N.P.
	Canada (millions \$)	Ontario (millions \$)	Ontario as % of Canada		
1940.....	1,048	2,739 <sup>2</sup>	.....	6,872	15.3
1941.....	1,463		.....	8,517	17.2
1942.....	1,542		.....	10,539	14.6
1943.....	1,485		.....	11,183	13.3
1944.....	1,309		.....	11,954	11.0
1945.....	1,284	2,048 <sup>2</sup>	.....	11,850	10.8
1946.....	1,703		37.4	12,026	14.2
1947.....	2,489		.....	13,768	18.1
1948.....	3,175	1,183	37.3	15,613	20.3
1949.....	3,502	1,297	37.1	16,462	21.3
1950.....	3,815	1,419	37.2	18,217	20.9
1951.....	4,581	1,748	38.2	21,448	21.4
1952.....	5,003	1,965	39.3	22,984	21.8
Total.....	32,399	12,399			

<sup>1</sup> Capital investment data for Canada and Ontario have been taken from publications of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa; for the years 1948 and 1949, *Private and Public Investment in Canada, 1926-1951*, p. 201, and for the years 1950, 1951 and 1952, *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook 1952*, p. 17.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated.

## 8. CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN ONTARIO, BY INDUSTRY, 1950-1952<sup>1</sup>

Industry	1950	1951	1952
	(millions of dollars)		
Primary Industry and Construction Industry..	197.3	228.8	228.5
Manufacturing.....	217.9	385.2	507.5
Utilities.....	314.7	358.3	408.2
Trade, Finance and Commercial Services.....	166.6	180.2	134.5
Residential Housing.....	317.9	341.1	343.8
Institutional Services and Direct Government..	204.8	254.0	342.5
Grand Total.....	1,419.2	1,747.6	1,965.0

<sup>1</sup> *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook 1951*, p. 23 and *Outlook, 1952*, p. 22.



## 9. ESTIMATE OF PROVINCIAL-MUNICIPAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN ONTARIO, 1949-50 TO 1952-53

(Does not include expenditures or grants for repairs and maintenance)

Fiscal Years or Nearest Calendar Years<sup>1</sup>

1. Direct Capital Expenditures of the Ontario Government—	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
	(Thousands of Dollars)			
Highways.....	32,314	36,001	48,525	67,960
Public Works.....	6,921	8,971	9,890	13,950
Hydro-Rural Power Extensions...	10,622	7,297	10,224	9,800
Resources Development <sup>2</sup> .....	11,100	12,500	13,200	13,700
Education <sup>3</sup> .....	627	623	704	1,080
Grants to Hospitals and Sanatoria.	2,561	2,083	9,170	13,153
Grants for Community Centres...	475	425	428	209
Grants for New Homes for the Aged	196	652	1,566	1,200
Housing Development.....	961	407	94	3,816
Miscellaneous.....	1,220	1,140	2,300	2,170
Sub-Total.....	66,997	70,099	96,101	127,038
2. Provincial Commissions, etc.—				
Ontario Hydro.....	150,116	171,480	164,618	150,705
Ontario Northland Railway.....	894	3,444	4,020	4,499
University of Toronto.....	2,366	1,772	1,041	1,450
Niagara Parks Commission.....	249	440	148	80
Sub-Total.....	153,625	177,136	169,827	156,734
3. Municipalities <sup>4</sup> —				
Schools.....	22,000	36,000	38,200	45,600
Hospitals.....	11,300	5,300	8,200	17,700
Water.....	11,500	8,200	28,100	14,700
Hydro.....	2,900	1,200	12,000	6,100
Sewers.....	8,000	12,900	12,800	17,000
Drains.....	1,300	1,400	6,100	1,600
Pavements, Sidewalks, Bridges, and Road Machinery.....	7,300	9,700	12,400	17,700
Local Improvements.....	3,000	3,800	1,200	800
Civic Buildings.....	5,500	1,500	1,100	1,200
Housing.....	400	400	1,900	1,900
Capital Expenditures out of Revenue.....	4,300	3,900	4,000	4,700
Toronto Transportation Commission.....	9,548	13,520	17,656	21,930
Other.....	10,500	9,300	13,700	10,000
Sub-Total.....	97,548	107,120	157,356	160,930
Total of Items 1 to 3 (Less Rural Power Bonus).....	307,548	347,058	413,060	434,902

<sup>1</sup> Capital expenditures of the Ontario Government departments and the Niagara Parks Commission are for fiscal years and all others are for calendar years with the exception of Hydro for 1949-50 and 1950-51. In 1950, Hydro changed its fiscal year end from October 31 to December 31 with the result that the amounts shown for 1949-50 and 1950-51 are for the fiscal years ended October 31, 1949 and December 31, 1950, respectively, with the latter period being fourteen months in duration.

<sup>2</sup> Includes the Departments of Lands and Forests, Mines, and Planning and Development.

<sup>3</sup> Includes expenditures of the Department of Education on Normal Schools, Schools for the Blind and Deaf, etc., and provincial grants for capital purposes to Vocational Schools.

<sup>4</sup> Municipal expenditures, with the exception of those shown for schools, capital expenditures out of revenue and the Toronto Transportation Commission are 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951 debenture approvals of capital undertakings.



# 10. CURRENT EXPENDITURES BY THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO AND ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT IN CANADA AS A PERCENTAGE OF PERSONAL INCOME

FISCAL YEARS 1938-39 AND 1951-52<sup>1</sup>

	1938-39			1951-52		
	Current Expenditures	Personal Income (1938)	Current Expenditures as % Personal Income	Current Expenditures	Personal Income (1951)	Current Expenditures as % Personal Income
	(Millions of Dollars)		%	(Millions of Dollars)		%
Ontario Government.....	86.8	1,689	5.1	287.2	6,182	4.6
Federal Government.....	413.0	4,090	10.1	3,597.4	15,852	22.7
Provincial Governments.....	289.2	4,090	7.1	875.2	15,852	5.5
Ontario Municipal Governments...	106.6	1,689	6.3	323.2	6,182	5.2
Canadian Municipal Governments.	288.8	4,090	7.1	590.6	15,852	3.7

<sup>1</sup> Compiled from the Bank of Canada Statistical Summary, 1946 Supplement, pp. 39 and 43; the Bank of Canada Statistical Summary, October, 1952, p. 170, and December, 1952, p. 220; Public Accounts of Canada, 1952; Comparative Statistics of Public Finance, 1936-1940, Dominion-Provincial Conference, January, 1941, Table 50; Annual Report of Ontario Municipal Statistics, 1951, pp. XXII and 131; and National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, Preliminary 1952, p. 11.

## 11. ESTIMATED TAX COLLECTIONS IN ONTARIO BY THE THREE LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT FISCAL YEARS 1938-39 AND 1951-52

	1938-39 \$ (millions)	% of Total Tax Collections	1951-52 \$ (millions)	% of Total Tax Collections
Federal Government Tax Collections in Ontario <sup>1</sup> ..	188.5	49.8	1,634.3	76.5
Ontario Government Tax Collections <sup>2</sup> .....	75.0	19.8	275.3	12.9
Ontario Municipal Government Tax Collections <sup>3</sup> ..	115.0	30.4	226.3	10.6
Total.....	378.5	100.0	2,135.9	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Any estimate of the Federal Government's tax collections in Ontario must inevitably be approximate. Compilations of the Federal Government's direct taxes, such as corporation and personal income tax and succession duties, are based on the figures published in the report of the Department of National Revenue, "Taxation Statistics". Federal collections of indirect taxes, such as sales and excise taxes, are estimated on the basis of the ratio of retail sales in Ontario to those in Canada.

<sup>2</sup> Includes taxes such as those on corporations and gasoline and motor vehicle licenses, mining royalties and liquor profits and licenses.

<sup>3</sup> Compiled from Annual Reports of Ontario Municipal Statistics.







## APPENDIX II

## GOVERNMENT STATEMENTS

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## 1. SPECIAL GRANTS TO HOSPITALS

The Government is this year providing hospitals with additional grants for renovation and rehabilitation of facilities and equipment. \$400 will be paid for each bed for which a capital grant has not been paid since April 1, 1947 and \$100 for each bed for which a grant has been paid or approved since April 1, 1947.

Interim calculations for the larger portion of the hospitals concerned are as follows:

HOSPITAL		Beds at \$400	Beds at \$100	Amount
Ajax	Ajax General Hospital.....	..	34	\$ 3,400
Alliston	Stevenson Memorial Hospital.....	29	..	11,600
Almonte	Rosemond Memorial Hospital.....	15	..	6,000
Apsley	Red Cross Outpost Hospital.....	5	..	2,000
Arnprior	Arnprior and District Memorial Hospital	39	..	15,600
Atikokan	Atikokan General Hospital.....	..	13	1,300
Bancroft	Red Cross Outpost Hospital.....	..	22	2,200
Barrie	Royal Victoria Hospital of Barrie.....	46	86	27,000
Beardmore	Red Cross Outpost Hospital.....	..	8	800
Belleville	Belleville General Hospital.....	136	..	54,400
Blind River	St. Joseph's General Hospital.....	34	..	13,600
Bowmanville	Bowmanville Hospital.....	..	50	5,000
Bracebridge	Bracebridge Memorial Hospital.....	19	12	8,800
Brampton	Peel Memorial Hospital.....	30	44	16,400
Brantford	The Brantford General Hospital.....	284	80	121,600
Brockville	Brockville General Hospital.....	116	61	52,500
Brockville	St. Vincent de Paul Hospital.....	72	18	30,600
Burk's Falls	Burk's Falls and District Red Cross Hospital.....	..	22	2,200
Burlington	Children's Convalescent Hospital.....	41	..	16,400
Campbellford	Campbellford Memorial Hospital.....	..	61	6,100
Carleton Place	Carleton Place and District Memorial Hospital.....	..	33	3,300
Chapleau	Lady Minto Hospital.....	28	..	11,200
Chatham	Public General Hospital.....	161	..	64,400
Chatham	St. Joseph's Hospital.....	118	..	47,200
Chesley	The Chesley and District Memorial Hospital.....	..	22	2,200
Clinton	Clinton Public Hospital.....	12	21	6,900
Cobourg	Cobourg General Hospital.....	34	4	14,000
Cobourg	Illahee Lodge.....	52	..	20,800
Cochrane	Lady Minto Hospital.....	45	..	18,000
Collingwood	Blue Mountain Camp.....	24	20	11,600
Collingwood	General and Marine Hospital.....	58	4	23,600
Cornwall	Cornwall General Hospital.....	67	84	35,200
Cornwall	Hotel Dieu Hospital.....	136	..	54,400
Dryden	Dryden District General Hospital....	23	..	9,200
Dunville	Haldimand War Memorial Hospital...	..	48	4,800
Durham	Durham Memorial Hospital.....	16	..	6,400



	HOSPITAL	Beds at \$400	Beds at \$100	Amount
Emo	Red Cross Outpost Hospital.....	17	..	\$ 6,800
Englehart	Red Cross Outpost Hospital.....	15	14	7,400
Espanola	Espanola General Hospital.....	13	4	5,600
Exeter	South Huron and District Memorial Hospital.....	..	35	3,500
Fergus	Groves Memorial Hospital.....	26	..	10,400
Fort Erie	Douglas Memorial Hospital.....	61	..	24,400
Fort Frances	LeVerendrye Hospital.....	29	70	18,600
Fort William	McKellar General Hospital.....	181	254	97,800
Galt	Galt General Hospital.....	72	..	28,800
Galt	South Waterloo Memorial Hospital...	..	177	17,700
Geraldton	Little Long Lac Hospital.....	23	..	9,200
Goderich	Alexandra Marine and General Hospital	30	24	14,400
Grimsby	West Lincoln Memorial Hospital.....	..	34	3,400
Guelph	Guelph General Hospital.....	101	146	55,000
Guelph	St. Joseph's Hospital.....	97	77	46,500
Haileybury	Misericordia Hospital.....	58	42	27,400
Haliburton	Red Cross Outpost Hospital.....	9	..	3,600
Hamilton	Hamilton General Hospital.....	825	511	381,100
Hamilton	St. Joseph's Hospital.....	175	304	100,400
Hamilton	St. Peter's Infirmary.....	112	98	54,600
Hanover	Hanover Memorial Hospital.....	20	..	8,000
Hawkesbury	Notre-Dame Hospital.....	15	..	6,000
Hawk Junct.	Red Cross Outpost Hospital.....	9	..	3,600
Hearst	St. Paul's Hospital.....	54	..	21,600
Hornepayne	Red Cross Outpost Hospital.....	6	..	2,400
Huntsville	Huntsville District Memorial Hospital	..	27	2,700
Ingersoll	Alexandra Hospital.....	..	60	6,000
Iroquois Falls	Anson General Hospital.....	32	..	12,800
Kenora	Kenora General Hospital.....	43	14	18,600
Kenora	St. Joseph's Hospital.....	47	..	18,800
Kilworth	Woodeden Convalescent Hospital.....	..	40	4,000
Kincardine	Kincardine General.....	32	..	12,800
Kingston	Hotel Dieu Hospital.....	229	61	97,700
Kingston	Kingston General Hospital.....	393	81	165,300
Kingston	St. Mary's-of-the-Lake Hospital.....	..	115	11,500
Kirkland Lake	Kirkland and District Hospital.....	105	..	42,000
Kitchener	St. Mary's Hospital.....	120	..	48,000
Kitchener	Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital.....	114	347	80,300
Leamington	Leamington and District Memorial Hospital.....	..	51	5,100
Lindsay	The Ross Memorial Hospital.....	54	..	21,600
Lion's Head	Red Cross Outpost Hospital.....	5	..	2,000
Listowel	Memorial Hospital.....	38	..	15,200
Little Current	St. Joseph's General Hospital.....	21	..	8,400
London	Parkwood Hospital for Incurables....	145	50	63,000
London	St. Joseph's Hospital.....	282	..	112,800
London	St. Mary's Hospital.....	..	220	22,000
London	Victoria Hospital.....	432	458	218,600



HOSPITAL		Beds at \$400	Beds at \$100	Amount
McKenzie Island	Margaret Cochenour Memorial Hospital.....	15	..	\$ 6,000
Markdale	Centre Grey General Hospital.....	..	24	2,400
Matheson	Rosedale War Memorial Hospital.....	9	..	3,600
Mattawa	Mattawa General Hospital.....	31	..	12,400
Meaford	Meaford General Hospital.....	..	29	2,900
Midland	St. Andrew's Hospital.....	42	..	16,800
Mindemoya	Red Cross Outpost Hospital.....	16	..	6,400
Mount Forest	Louise Marshall Hospital.....	14	7	6,300
Nakina	Red Cross Outpost Hospital.....	7	..	2,800
New Liskeard	New Liskeard and District Hospital..	..	42	4,200
Newmarket	The York County Hospital.....	56	..	22,400
Newtonbrook	St. John's Convalescent Hospital.....	18	170	24,200
Niagara Falls	The Greater Niagara General Hospital	170	..	68,000
Niagara	Niagara Cottage Hospital.....	..	28	2,800
Nipigon	Red Cross Outpost Hospital.....	..	22	2,200
North Bay	Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital....	..	104	10,400
North Bay	St. Joseph's Hospital.....	94	27	40,300
Oakville	Oakville-Trafalgar Memorial Hospital.	..	46	4,600
Orangeville	Lord Dufferin Hospital.....	22	75	16,300
Orillia	Orillia Soldiers' Memorial Hospital...	77	41	34,900
Oshawa	Oshawa General Hospital.....	151	46	65,000
Ottawa	Ottawa Civic Hospital.....	642	104	267,200
Ottawa	Ottawa General Hospital.....	186	446	119,000
Ottawa	The Perley Home for Incurables.....	117	..	46,800
Ottawa	Hospital St. Louis Marie de Montfort.	..	220	22,000
Ottawa	St. Vincent Hospital for Incurables...	212	420	126,800
Ottawa	The Salvation Army Grace Hospital..	30	55	17,500
Owen Sound	General and Marine Hospital.....	105	..	42,000
Palmerston	Palmerston General Hospital.....	15	6	6,600
Paris	The Willett Hospital.....	26	33	13,700
Parry Sound	The Parry Sound General Hospital...	28	50	16,200
Parry Sound	St. Joseph's Hospital.....	30	33	15,300
Pembroke	General Hospital.....	90	155	51,500
Pembroke	Pembroke Cottage.....	56	50	27,400
Penetanguishene	General Hospital.....	18	61	13,300
Perth	The Great War Memorial Hospital of Perth District.....	49	..	19,600
Perth	Merrywood-on-the-Rideau.....	..	43	4,300
Peterborough	St. Joseph's Hospital.....	91	75	43,900
Peterborough	The Peterborough Civic Hospital.....	..	226	22,600
Petrolia	Charlotte Eleanor Englehart Hospital.	34	..	13,600
Picton	Prince Edward County Hospital.....	26	..	10,400
Port Arthur	St. Joseph's General Hospital.....	162	36	68,400
Port Arthur	The General Hospital of Port Arthur..	99	126	52,200
Port Colborne	Port Colborne General Hospital.....	..	82	8,200
Port Hope	The Port Hope Hospital.....	45	..	18,000
Port Loring	Red Cross Outpost Hospital.....	..	5	500



HOSPITAL		Beds at \$400	Beds at \$100	Amount
Port Perry	Port Perry Community Hospital.....	..	29	\$ 2,900
Rainy River	Red Cross Outpost Hospital.....	..	14	1,400
Red Lake	Red Cross Outpost Hospital.....	..	16	1,600
Renfrew	Victoria Hospital.....	69	35	31,100
Richards Landing	Red Cross Outpost Hospital.....	10	..	4,000
St. Catharines	Hotel Dieu Hospital.....	27	127	23,500
St. Catharines	The St. Catharines General Hospital..	165	201	86,100
St. Mary's	St. Mary's Memorial Hospital.....	..	33	3,300
St. Thomas	St. Thomas-Elgin General Hospital...	102	309	71,700
Sarnia	Sarnia General Hospital.....	77	187	49,500
Sarnia	St. Joseph's Hospital.....	144	..	57,600
Sault Ste. Marie	Plummer Memorial Public Hospital...	47	126	31,400
Sault Ste. Marie	The General Hospital.....	96	88	47,200
Seaforth	Scott Memorial Hospital.....	9	27	6,300
Simcoe	Norfolk General Hospital.....	51	66	27,000
Sioux Lookout	Sioux Lookout General Hospital.....	..	42	4,200
Smith's Falls	St. Francis General Hospital.....	38	27	17,900
Smith's Falls	Smith's Falls Public Hospital.....	59	..	23,600
Smooth Rock Falls	Smooth Rock Falls Hospital.....	..	15	1,500
Southampton	Saugeen Memorial Hospital.....	..	25	2,500
South Porcupine	Porcupine General Hospital.....	23	..	9,200
Stratford	Stratford General Hospital.....	106	188	61,200
Strathroy	The General Hospital.....	47	3	19,100
Sturgeon Falls	St. Jean de Brebeuf Hospital.....	42	49	21,700
Sudbury	St. Joseph's Hospital.....	216	..	86,400
Sudbury	Sudbury General Hospital.....	..	253	25,300
Sudbury	Sudbury Memorial Hospital.....	..	187	18,700
Thessalon	Red Cross Outpost Hospital.....	14	..	5,600
Tillsonburg	Tillsonburg District Memorial Hospital	..	101	10,100
Timmins	St. Mary's Hospital.....	103	..	41,200
Toronto	Baycrest Hospital.....	..	86	8,600
Toronto	Canadian Mothercraft.....	27	..	10,800
Toronto	Hillcrest Convalescent Hospital.....	35	..	14,000
Toronto	Lockwood Clinic.....	48	..	19,200
Toronto	Mount Sinai Hospital.....	59	..	23,600
Toronto	Our Lady of Mercy Hospital.....	270	..	108,000
Toronto	St. Joseph's Hospital.....	250	289	128,900
Toronto	St. Michael's Hospital.....	586	176	252,000
Toronto	Salvation Army Grace Hospital.....	52	..	20,800
Toronto	The Home for Incurable Children....	34	..	13,600
Toronto	The Hospital for Sick Children.....	112	632	108,000
Toronto	The New Mount Sinai Hospital.....	..	351	35,100
Toronto	The Northwestern General Hospital...	..	105	10,500



	HOSPITAL	Beds at \$400	Beds at \$100	Amount
Toronto	The Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Incurables.....	319	197	\$147,300
Toronto	The Runnymede Hospital.....	129	..	51,600
Toronto	Toronto East General and Orthopaedic Hospital.....	210	181	102,100
Toronto	Toronto General Hospital.....	..	1,451	145,100
Toronto	Toronto Western Hospital.....	550	191	239,100
Toronto	Women's College Hospital.....	150	159	75,900
Trenton	Trenton Memorial Hospital.....	..	79	7,900
Walkerton	County of Bruce General Hospital....	35	..	14,000
Welland	Welland County General Hospital....	122	3	49,100
Weston	Humber Memorial Hospital.....	..	54	5,400
Whitney	Red Cross Outpost Hospital.....	4	..	1,600
Warton	Bruce Peninsula and District Memorial Hospital.....	..	22	2,200
Wilberforce	Red Cross Outpost Hospital.....	2	..	800
Winchester	Winchester and District Memorial Hospital.....	..	34	3,400
Windsor	East Windsor Hospital.....	238	132	108,400
Windsor	Hotel Dieu of St. Joseph's Hospital...	209	191	102,700
Windsor	Metropolitan General Hospital.....	110	176	61,600
Windsor	Salvation Army Grace Hospital.....	181	..	72,400
Wingham	Wingham General Hospital.....	13	24	7,600
Woodstock	Woodstock General Hospital.....	86	..	34,400
Redditt	Red Cross Car.....	3	..	1,200

## 2. SUMMARY OF TAX REDUCTIONS AND AMENDMENTS

### *The Corporations Tax Act*

Legislation will be introduced to amend provisions of the Corporations Tax Act affecting special payments with respect to past services of employees made by corporations to pension funds. During the war, the federal Income Tax Act was amended to allow deductions of these special payments from the income of corporations, provided that such payments did not exceed 10 per cent in any one year of the total amount necessary to be paid into the fund to make it actuarially sound. The Corporations Tax Act was not amended in this regard until 1950 and, at that time, the amendment provided for the deduction of such of these amounts as had not been allowed in 1949 and prior years to be spread over the years 1950 to 1954. At the end of 1954, had the Province remained in the corporations tax field, all companies subject to tax by Ontario would by that time be in exactly the same position as regards special pension payments as they would be under the federal Income Tax Act.

Under the Canada-Ontario Tax Rental Agreement, the imposition of tax on income of companies under The Corporations Tax Act is suspended for the years 1952 to 1956. Those companies affected by the 1950 amendment therefore



stand to lose three-fifths of the deductions that were intended to be granted by the 1950 amendment. The legislation introduced at this session provides for the deductions to be made from income of fiscal years of companies ending in 1947 to 1951, rather than in 1950 to 1954. This amendment will bring the total deductions into line with similar deductions under The Income Tax Act (Canada).

### *The Corporations and Income Taxes Suspension Act*

When this Act was enacted at the autumn session, it had the effect of relieving all corporations taxable under The Corporations Tax Act of capital and special taxes and also of the 7 per cent tax on income earned after January 1st, 1952. Most of such corporations became subject on the same date to an additional rate on income of 4.4 per cent under The Income Tax Act (Canada). Thus the result of the Canada-Ontario Tax Rental Agreement and the adjustment of rates under the Federal Income Tax Act was that corporations transacting business in Ontario secured a net tax reduction equal to 2.6 per cent on Ontario income and were no longer required to pay capital and special taxes.

The Corporations and Income Taxes Suspension Act will be amended at this session so that corporations will not be required to file returns under The Corporations Tax Act for the term of the Tax Rental Agreement unless in the meantime the Lieutenant-Governor in Council requires such filing to be recommenced. For budgetary purposes, it may be necessary during some part of the term of the Tax Rental Agreement to require corporations to file returns that will contain sufficient information for the Treasurer to know what taxes it may be necessary to levy at the close of the term thereof.

### *The Succession Duty Act*

Where an estate having an aggregate value of less than \$50,000 goes to preferred beneficiaries, the present Act exempts such beneficiaries from duty, but where the aggregate value exceeds \$50,000 but does not exceed \$52,450 and it goes to preferred beneficiaries, the amount of duty at present rates exceeds the excess of the aggregate value of the estate over \$50,000. An amendment to The Succession Duty Act will be introduced so that the amount of such excess otherwise payable by preferred beneficiaries will not be payable and this reduction in the tax will be made applicable in a proportionate manner when the estate is divided between preferred and other classes of beneficiaries.

Two further amendments to The Succession Duty Act will be introduced:

1. Property passing to a charitable organization that carries on its work solely in Ontario is now exempt from duty. The amendment will provide that, even though such an organization makes contributions to religious or educational bodies that carry on their work on a Canada-wide basis, it will be deemed still to be a charitable organization carrying on its work solely in Ontario and therefore exempt from duty on property passing to it.
2. Where the will of a deceased has provided for his dependents differently than is ordered under The Dependents Relief Act, certain confusion has arisen out of recent judgments. It will now be provided that duty under the Act will apply as if the deceased had provided for his dependents exactly as in an order under The Dependents Relief Act.



### *The Race Tracks Tax Act*

During the 1952 racing season, the rate of pari-mutuel tax in force added to the percentage of the amount staked permitted by the Criminal Code to be retained by race tracks totalled 17 per cent, as follows:

Total Amount Staked or Deposited on Each Race	Provincial Tax Percentage	Percentage Retained by Each Track	Total
On the first \$20,000 or part thereof.....	8%	9%	17%
On the next \$10,000 or part thereof.....	9%	8%	17%
On the next \$10,000 or part thereof.....	10%	7%	17%
On the next \$10,000 or part thereof.....	11%	6%	17%
In Excess of \$50,000.....	12%	5%	17%

During 1952, the Canadian Criminal Code was amended to permit race tracks to retain a straight 9 per cent of the amount wagered, regardless of the amount staked or deposited on each race. The rate of pari-mutuel tax for 1953 is therefore being reduced to a straight 8 per cent of the total amount staked or deposited on each race regardless of the size of such amount, thus retaining the total charge against the pool of 17 per cent.

### *The Mortgage Tax Act*

A bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on February 25 to repeal this act effective January 1, 1954. The effective date for repeal of this tax will now be April 1, 1953 and we will reimburse the three municipalities concerned for any loss in revenue during the remainder of 1953. The Mortgage Tax Act authorizes municipalities having a population of more than 200,000 to pass by-laws providing for the levy of a tax not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per cent upon the amount of money required by any mortgage or charge registered in a Registry or Land Titles Office. In other words, the mortgage tax equals \$1 per \$1,000 of mortgage.

Only three municipalities in the Province have taken advantage of this legislation, namely, the City of Toronto, the County of York and the City of Hamilton. The Act's original purpose was to reimburse the City of Toronto for the capital cost of constructing a new Registry Office. This purpose has now been served. The City of Toronto has more than recovered its capital outlay for the registry office and in view of the regressive nature of the tax and the substantial increase in payments which will be made to municipalities in 1954 under the new grants system that has been introduced, the Government believes that this tax on the mortgages of home owners should be repealed without delay. The Government will reimburse the three municipalities concerned for the revenue they would have collected from this tax between April 1 and December 31, 1953, and then in 1954 the new unconditional grants come into force which will provide greatly increased revenues.



### 3. ASSISTANCE TO MUNICIPALITIES BY THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, FISCAL YEARS 1951 to 1954

	1951	1952	1953 <sup>1</sup>	1954 <sup>1</sup>
	(Thousands of Dollars)			
Grants for Education.....	43,695	48,863	55,453	59,415
Grants for Hospitals.....	10,146	11,741	13,903	13,073
Grants for Health Units, School Medical In- spections and School Dental Services.....	527	580	659	697
Grants for Roads.....	21,346	25,231	30,200	29,500
Grants under the Police Act.....	1,669	1,894	2,314	2,480
Grants under the Fire Department Act.....	1,589	1,721	2,061	2,200
Grants for Day Nurseries.....	198	218	290	300
Grants for Children's Aid.....	1,017	1,152	1,348	1,430
Grants for Homes for the Aged.....	1,038	2,238	2,065	3,000
Grants to assist in the Erection of Housing Units for Elderly Persons.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Grants for Unemployment Relief.....	2,687	3,038	3,000	2,850
Grants for Community Centres.....	425	428	209	225
Grants for Conservation, Drainage Aid and Flood Control.....	600	1,367	1,769	2,375
Grants for Mining Municipalities.....	302	373	1,500	1,500
Payments in Lieu of Certain Municipal Taxes.....	.....	.....	500	750
Railway Tax Distribution.....	220	219	250	250
Miscellaneous Grants.....	937	668	945	1,014
Total.....	86,396	99,731	116,466	121,159
Special Grants to Hospitals for Capital Purposes.....	.....	5,750	8,500	.....
Grand Total.....	86,396	105,481	124,966	121,159

<sup>1</sup> Interim Figures



## 4. PROVINCE OF ONTARIO SAVINGS OFFICE

## BALANCE SHEET

March 31, 1952

## ASSETS

Funds on deposit with Provincial Treasurer.....	\$ 57,901,011.57
Savings Offices—	
Cash on Hand and in Banks.....	\$893,795.26
Accounts Receivable.....	161.80
Furniture and Fixtures (after provision for depreciation).....	1.00
	<hr/> 893,958.06
	<hr/> <hr/> \$ 58,794,969.63

## LIABILITIES

Savings Balances due to the Public with accrued interest to March 31, 1952....	\$ 58,501,686.53
Reserve.....	293,283.10
	<hr/> \$ 58,794,969.63
	<hr/> <hr/>

5. SURPLUS OR *DEFICIT*\* ON ORDINARY ACCOUNT  
BEFORE AND AFTER PROVISION FOR SINKING FUNDS

FISCAL YEARS 1939 - 1953

Fiscal Year ending March 31	Net Ordinary Revenue	Net Ordinary Expenditure before pro- vision for Sinking Funds	Surplus or <i>Deficit</i> * before pro- vision for Sinking Funds	Provision for Sinking Funds	Surplus or <i>Deficit</i> * on Ordinary Account
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1939.....	86,843,270.67	85,528,119.98	1,315,150.69	992,655.27	322,495.42
1940.....	88,172,951.62	90,368,392.54	2,195,440.92*	1,038,655.27	3,234,096.19*
1941.....	103,802,020.46	88,780,934.05	15,021,086.41	1,086,655.27	13,934,431.14
1942.....	111,496,169.77	95,208,015.77	16,288,154.00	1,129,000.00	15,159,154.00
1943.....	108,214,063.15	91,083,245.06	17,130,818.09	1,181,000.00	15,949,818.09
1944.....	118,096,683.51	101,210,714.54	16,885,968.97	5,570,000.00	11,315,968.97
1945.....	117,124,346.77	110,956,976.56	6,167,370.21	5,292,000.00	875,370.21
1946.....	128,368,864.36	121,450,964.37	6,917,899.99	5,352,000.00	1,565,899.99
1947.....	142,875,758.56	135,506,854.06	7,368,904.50	5,422,655.27	1,946,249.23
1948.....	191,698,952.37	160,589,199.53	31,109,752.84	5,481,000.00	25,628,752.84
1949.....	215,469,613.61	190,706,361.37	24,763,252.24	15,550,000.00	9,213,252.24
1950.....	228,550,022.27	199,271,373.67	29,278,648.60	20,622,000.00	8,656,648.60
1951.....	265,272,106.50	228,090,424.26	37,181,682.24	21,698,000.00	15,483,682.24
1952.....	302,320,998.85	266,983,559.94	35,337,438.91	34,276,000.00	1,061,438.91
1953 <sup>1</sup> .....	341,418,000.00	323,492,000.00 <sup>2</sup>	17,926,000.00	17,859,000.00	67,000.00

<sup>1</sup> Interim Figures.<sup>2</sup> Includes \$30,000,000.00 set aside for the Highway Reserve Account.



# 6. SURPLUS OR DEFICIT, Fiscal Years 1867-1953

	<i>Ordinary Revenue *</i>	<i>Ordinary Expenditure *</i>	<i>Surplus</i>	<i>Deficit</i>
July 1st, 1867 to December 31st, 1867.....	\$ 182,899.63	\$ 56,669.97	\$ 126,229.66	
Fiscal Year ending December 31st, 1868.....	2,250,207.74	1,179,269.17	1,070,938.57	
" " " " " 1869.....	2,625,179.29	1,445,751.73	1,179,427.56	
" " " " " 1870.....	2,500,695.70	1,578,976.65	921,719.05	
" " " " " 1871.....	2,333,179.62	1,816,784.11	516,395.51	
" " " " " 1872.....	3,060,747.97	2,217,555.07	843,192.90	
" " " " " 1873.....	2,961,515.31	2,940,803.45	20,711.86	
" " " " " 1874.....	3,446,347.93	3,870,704.14		\$ 424,356.21
" " " " " 1875.....	3,156,605.81	3,604,524.42		447,918.61
" " " " " 1876.....	2,589,222.83	3,139,505.66		550,282.83
" " " " " 1877.....	2,502,566.04	3,119,117.73		616,551.69
" " " " " 1878.....	2,285,178.07	2,902,388.37		617,210.30
" " " " " 1879.....	2,287,951.39	2,941,714.27		653,762.88
" " " " " 1880.....	2,584,169.76	2,518,186.80	65,982.96	
" " " " " 1881.....	2,788,746.78	2,579,802.28	208,944.50	
" " " " " 1882.....	2,880,450.40	2,918,826.95		38,376.55
" " " " " 1883.....	2,439,941.42	2,887,037.73		447,096.31
" " " " " 1884.....	2,820,555.45	3,207,889.67		387,334.22
" " " " " 1885.....	3,005,920.71	3,040,139.07		34,218.36
" " " " " 1886.....	3,148,660.01	3,181,449.69		32,789.68
" " " " " 1887.....	3,527,577.95	3,454,372.43	73,205.52	
" " " " " 1888.....	3,603,262.14	3,545,234.85	58,027.29	
" " " " " 1889.....	3,538,405.08	3,653,356.37		114,951.29
" " " " " 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 31st, 1909.....	7,477,920.94	7,545,040.47		67,119.53
Fiscal Year ending October 31st, 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	1,064,325.26	
" " " " " 1923.....	26,166,213.39	41,361,439.92		15,195,226.53
" " " " " 1924.....	30,569,015.92	39,037,780.43		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 31st, 1935.....	21,048,944.06	31,489,616.34		10,440,672.28
Fiscal Year ending March 31st, 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**.....	341,418,000.00	341,351,000.00	67,000.00	

\*Revenue and Expenditure figures for the years 1867 to 1907 inclusive comprise both ordinary and capital revenue and expenditure. Revenue and Expenditure from 1923 to 1952 inclusive shown as net surplus after applying certain revenues as a reduction of expenditure.

\*\*Interim figures only.



## 7. GROSS AND

Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	GROSS DEBT		REALIZABLE AND INCOME PRODUCING			
	Total \$	Yearly Increase or Decrease* \$	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***.....	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	89,513,000	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

\*\*Population is computed at the fiscal year end on the assumption that a uniformly equal change occurred in each of the twelve months between the annual June estimates of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

\*\*\*Five months ended March 31st.

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



## NET DEBT

1914—1952

ASSETS		NET DEBT		Year	Population **	Per Capita Net Debt \$	Fiscal Year
Yearly Increase or Decrease*	Total \$	Yearly Increase or Decrease*	\$				
.....	6,294,000	.....		1914	2,713,000	2.32	1914
5,384,000	9,469,000	3,175,000		1915	2,719,000	3.48	1915
10,001,000	8,529,000	940,000*		1916	2,718,000	3.14	1916
4,081,000	6,937,000	1,592,000*		1917	2,732,000	2.54	1917
12,656,000	7,765,000	828,000		1918	2,763,000	2.81	1918
16,373,000	13,115,000	5,350,000		1919	2,820,000	4.65	1919
20,490,000	22,855,000	9,740,000		1920	2,893,000	7.90	1920
53,430,000	44,609,000	21,754,000		1921	2,953,000	15.11	1921
15,307,000	60,045,000	15,436,000		1922	2,994,000	20.06	1922
16,903,000	100,978,000	40,933,000		1923	3,032,000	33.30	1923
20,468,000	118,993,000	18,015,000		1924	3,081,000	38.62	1924
10,705,000*	132,581,000	13,588,000		1925	3,133,000	42.32	1925
4,770,000	144,536,000	11,955,000		1926	3,187,000	45.35	1926
6,561,000	157,779,000	13,243,000		1927	3,244,000	48.64	1927
9,179,000	173,794,000	16,015,000		1928	3,301,000	52.65	1928
18,417,000	188,177,000	14,383,000		1929	3,356,000	56.07	1929
21,857,000	212,778,000	24,601,000		1930	3,405,000	62.49	1930
16,046,000	244,027,000	31,249,000		1931	3,449,000	70.75	1931
20,105,000	277,674,000	33,647,000		1932	3,489,000	79.59	1932
2,058,000*	299,441,000	21,767,000		1933	3,525,000	84.95	1933
2,597,000	358,477,000	59,036,000		1934	3,557,000	100.78	1934
1,313,000*	378,415,000	19,938,000		1935	3,570,000	106.00	1935
12,451,000*	406,039,000	27,624,000		1936	3,601,000	112.76	1936
32,496,000*	405,436,000	603,000*		1937	3,632,000	111.63	1937
11,243,000*	438,294,000	32,858,000		1938	3,666,000	119.56	1938
5,282,000*	478,268,000	39,974,000		1939	3,702,000	129.19	1939
4,624,000*	507,203,000	28,935,000		1940	3,741,000	135.58	1940
6,427,000*	506,200,000	1,003,000*		1941	3,781,000	133.88	1941
5,805,000*	507,128,000	928,000		1942	3,868,000	131.11	1942
8,220,000*	495,441,000	11,687,000*		1943	3,910,000	126.71	1943
25,389,000*	482,494,000	12,947,000*		1944	3,955,000	122.00	1944
17,859,000*	480,309,000	2,185,000*		1945	3,994,000	120.26	1945
5,279,000*	478,419,000	1,890,000*		1946	4,078,000	117.32	1946
8,762,000*	493,087,000	14,668,000		1947	4,162,000	118.47	1947
9,501,000	466,753,000	26,334,000*		1948	4,259,000	109.59	1948
16,647,000*	483,675,000	16,922,000		1949	4,361,000	110.91	1949
40,202,000	508,819,000	25,144,000		1950	4,456,000	114.19	1950
8,777,000*	521,550,000	12,731,000		1951	4,577,000	113.95	1951
95,180,000	554,635,000	33,085,000		1952	4,738,000	117.06	1952



## 8. PROVINCIAL DEBT

Showing Investment Thereof as at March 31, 1952

## FUNDED DEBT—

Stock and Debentures Outstanding.....	\$794,499,500.00
Less—Sinking Funds.....	125,126,000.00

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\$669,373,500.00

6% Bonds of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway Company due July 1, 1961—Principal Liability assumed by the Province.....	900,000.00
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Total Funded Debt.....\$670,273,500.00

## UNFUNDED DEBT—

Savings Office Deposits.....	\$ 58,501,686.53
Special Funds, etc.....	24,435,242.39
Temporary Loans—Treasury Bills.....	38,000,000.00
Housing Corporation Limited—Liabilities.....	12,906,974.11
The Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation—Liabilities.....	10,037,597.38
Miscellaneous.....	5,000.00

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143,886,500.41

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ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED INTEREST.....12,068,265.76

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Gross Debt.....\$826,228,266.17

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## INVESTMENT THEREOF—

## Revenue Producing and Realizable Assets—

Hydro-Electric Power Commission—Advances.....	\$165,691,522.25
Ontario Northland Transportation Commission—Advances.....	30,207,934.92
Housing Corporation Limited—Investments.....	13,485,824.58
Loans—Farm, Municipal, etc.....	13,317,430.63
Accounts Receivable.....	10,201,669.78
Cash on Hand and in Banks.....	28,589,738.10
The Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation—Investments.....	10,099,342.33

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\$271,593,462.59

## Revenue Producing but not Realizable Assets—

Roads and Highways.....	\$509,669,720.45
Niagara Parks Commission (Surplus of Assets).....	2,446,023.50
Government of Canada—Debt Account.....	2,848,289.52
Government of Canada—Common School Fund.....	1,422,725.76

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516,386,759.23

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Total Revenue Producing Assets.....\$787,980,221.82

## Non-Revenue Producing Assets—

Public Buildings, Public Works, etc.....	\$196,928,992.20
Equipment, Stores and Materials.....	5,499,023.50
Other Loans and Advances.....	768,241.29

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203,196,256.99

## Other Assets—

Discount on Debentures, etc. (Less amount amortized).....	5,740,148.96
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Total Assets.....\$996,916,627.77

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SURPLUS AND RESERVES—represented in above Assets.....\$170,688,361.60

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## 9. GROSS PROVINCIAL DEBT

Showing Increase For Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1952

	1951	1952	Increase 1952 over 1951
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Funded Debt.....	582,717,500.00	670,273,500.00	87,556,000.00
Unfunded Debt.....	104,734,611.34	143,886,500.41	39,151,889.07
Income Liabilities.....	10,511,312.88	12,068,265.76	1,556,952.88
<b>GROSS DEBT.....</b>	<b>697,963,424.22</b>	<b>826,228,266.17</b>	<b>128,264,841.95</b>
ACCOUNTING FOR INCREASE IN GROSS DEBT—			
Capital Disbursements—			
Disbursements on Highways, Public Buildings, Works, etc.....		\$ 71,054,456.47	
Less Capital Receipts.....		3,376,526.90	
		<u>\$ 67,677,929.57</u>	
Advance to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario—Secured by Bonds.....		100,000,000.00	
Increase in Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation Investments.....		9,171,076.96	
Discount on Debentures, issued during year.....		4,143,500.00	
Increase in Drainage Loans (net).....		206,926.33	
Increase in Co-operative Marketing Loans (net).....		181,766.00	
Increase in Income Liabilities.....		1,556,952.88	
Increase in Cash.....		912,293.50	
		<u>\$183,850,445.24</u>	
Deduct—			
Provision Charged to Ordinary Expenditure—			
Sinking Fund Instalments.....		\$ 34,276,000.00	
Surplus on Ordinary Account.....		1,061,438.91	
		<u>\$ 35,337,438.91</u>	
Sale—Consolidated Revenue Fund Surplus Investment.....		10,000,000.00	
Discount on Debentures, written off or assumed.....		3,898,394.46	
Net Repayments on Loans Receivable—			
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.....	\$ 1,732,499.88		
Agricultural Development Board..	1,625,000.00		
Miscellaneous (net).....	298,848.38		
		<u>3,656,348.26</u>	
Decrease in Sundry Assets of Savings Office.....		93.20	
Increase in Reserves (net).....		1,249,264.35	
Decrease in Housing Corporation Investments.....		1,444,064.11	
		<u>55,585,603.29</u>	
<b>NET INCREASE.....</b>		<b>\$128,264,841.95</b>	



## 10. NET PROVINCIAL DEBT

Showing Increase For Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1952

	1951	1952	Increase 1952 over 1951
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Gross Debt.....	697,963,424.22	826,228,266.17	128,264,841.95
Revenue Producing and Realizable Assets...	176,413,259.84	271,593,462.59	95,180,202.75
NET DEBT.....	521,550,164.38	554,634,803.58	33,084,639.20

## ACCOUNTING FOR INCREASE IN NET DEBT—

## Capital Disbursements—

Disbursements on Highways, Public Buildings, Works,  
etc.....\$ 71,054,456.47  
Less Capital Receipts.....3,376,526.90

\$ 67,677,929.57

Discount on Debentures, issued during year (net).....4,143,500.00

Decrease in Accrued Interest on Agricultural Development

Board Debentures.....110,216.39

Increase in Income Liabilities.....1,556,952.88

Decrease in Income Accounts Receivable.....98,598.18

\$ 73,587,197.02

## Deduct—

## Provision Charged to Ordinary Expenditure—

Sinking Fund Instalments.....\$ 34,276,000.00

Surplus on Ordinary Account.....1,061,438.91

\$ 35,337,438.91

Discount on Debentures, written off or assumed.....3,898,394.46

Increase in Reserves (net).....1,249,264.35

Net Repayments in respect to Other Loans and Advances.....16,568.52

Miscellaneous Decreases.....891.58

40,502,557.82

NET INCREASE.....\$ 33,084,639.20



## 11. THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT CORPORATION

The Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation came into being on March 24, 1950, under legislation passed in that year. Its purpose is to purchase from Ontario municipalities, debentures issued by them for undertakings such as waterworks, sewage and drainage works and plants for the incineration of garbage. The affairs of the Corporation are conducted by three directors who, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, are empowered to borrow money up to an aggregate of \$50 million on debentures of the Corporation, treasury bills or temporary loans.

Up to March 31, 1953, the Corporation had purchased municipal debentures to a total of \$15,419,213.73 to provide municipal water and sewage works and plants for the incineration of garbage.

## Debentures Purchased by the Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation:

## Atikokan, Improvement District

of . . . . .	Water and Sewers . . . . .	\$ 332,500.00
Board of Management of the		
Inter-Urban Area of		
Burlington-Nelson . . . . .	Water . . . . .	327,000.00
Bertie, Township of . . . . .	Water . . . . .	137,000.00
Bracebridge, Town of . . . . .	Water . . . . .	90,000.00
Chapleau, Township of . . . . .	Sewers . . . . .	310,000.00
Cochrane, Town of . . . . .	Sewers . . . . .	109,000.00
Crystal Beach, Village of . . . . .	Water and Sewers . . . . .	144,429.35
Delhi, Village of . . . . .	Water and Sewers . . . . .	50,000.00
Dryden, Town of . . . . .	Water . . . . .	20,000.00
Elmvale, Village of . . . . .	Water . . . . .	4,100.00
Etobicoke, Township of . . . . .	Water and Sewers . . . . .	692,038.00
Fort Frances, Town of . . . . .	Water and Sewers . . . . .	34,463.66
Grantham, Township of . . . . .	Water . . . . .	107,700.00
Hawkesbury, Town of . . . . .	Water and Sewers . . . . .	99,000.00
Hearst, Town of . . . . .	Water and Sewers . . . . .	52,000.00
Long Branch, Village of . . . . .	Water . . . . .	106,700.00
Mattawa, Town of . . . . .	Water and Sewers . . . . .	193,500.00
Matheson, Town of . . . . .	Water . . . . .	5,000.00
Morrisburg, Village of . . . . .	Sewers . . . . .	8,500.00
McKim, Township of . . . . .	Water and Sewers . . . . .	505,905.00
North York, Township of . . . . .	Incinerator, Water and Sewers . . . . .	1,747,367.59
Niagara Falls, City of . . . . .	Water . . . . .	598,000.00
Neelon and Garson, United		
Township of . . . . .	Water . . . . .	114,538.55
New Liskeard, Town of . . . . .	Water and Sewers . . . . .	116,000.00
Niagara, Township of . . . . .	Sewers and Drainage . . . . .	52,311.98
Oakville, Town of . . . . .	Water . . . . .	490,000.00
Port McNicoll, Village of . . . . .	Water . . . . .	16,500.00
Port Credit, Village of . . . . .	Water . . . . .	270,476.00
Parry Sound, Town of . . . . .	Water and Sewers . . . . .	17,500.00
Riverside, Town of . . . . .	Sewers . . . . .	108,620.32
Sioux Lookout, Town of . . . . .	Water and Sewers . . . . .	69,050.00
Scarborough, Township of . . . . .	Water and Sewers . . . . .	3,960,200.00



South River, Village of.....	Water.....	\$ 120,000.00
Sandwich East, Township of....	Water and Sewers.....	200,370.11
Schrieber, Township of.....	Water.....	35,000.00
Stamford, Township of.....	Water.....	602,000.00
Sudbury, City of.....	Water and Sewers.....	276,404.17
St. Clair Beach, Village of.....	Water.....	11,130.00
Sturgeon Falls, Town of.....	Sewers.....	50,074.00
Tay, Township of.....	Water.....	93,000.00
Teck, Township of.....	Water.....	100,000.00
Tecumseh, Township of.....	Sewers.....	22,385.00
Timmins, Town of.....	Sewers.....	83,400.00
Toronto, Township of.....	Water.....	800,000.00
Windsor, City of.....	Water.....	2,000,000.00
Widdifield, Township of.....	Water.....	39,050.00
Westminster, Township of.....	Sewers.....	28,000.00
West Ferris, Township of.....	Water.....	60,000.00
Whitney, Township of.....	Sewers.....	9,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$15,419,213.73
		<hr/>



## APPENDIX III

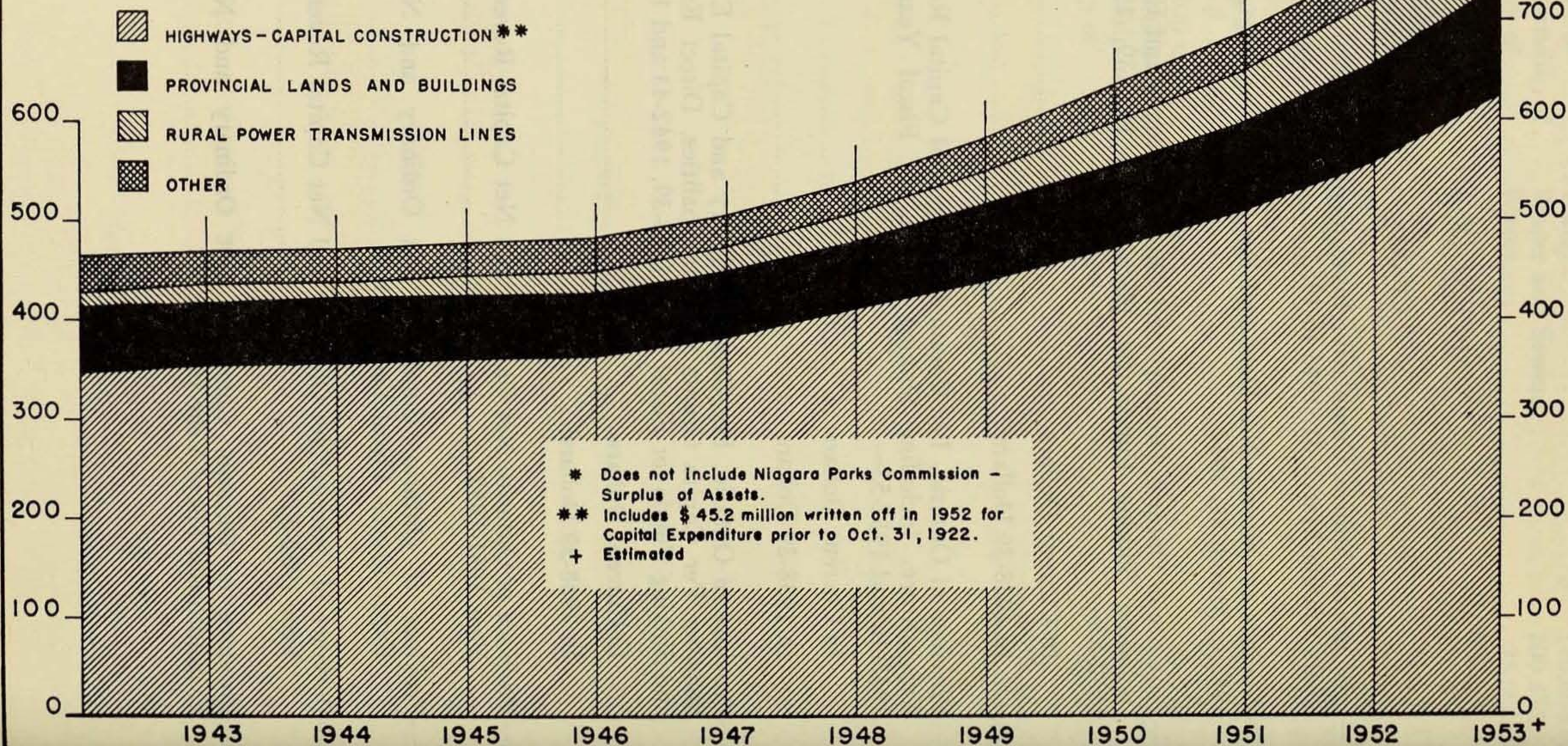
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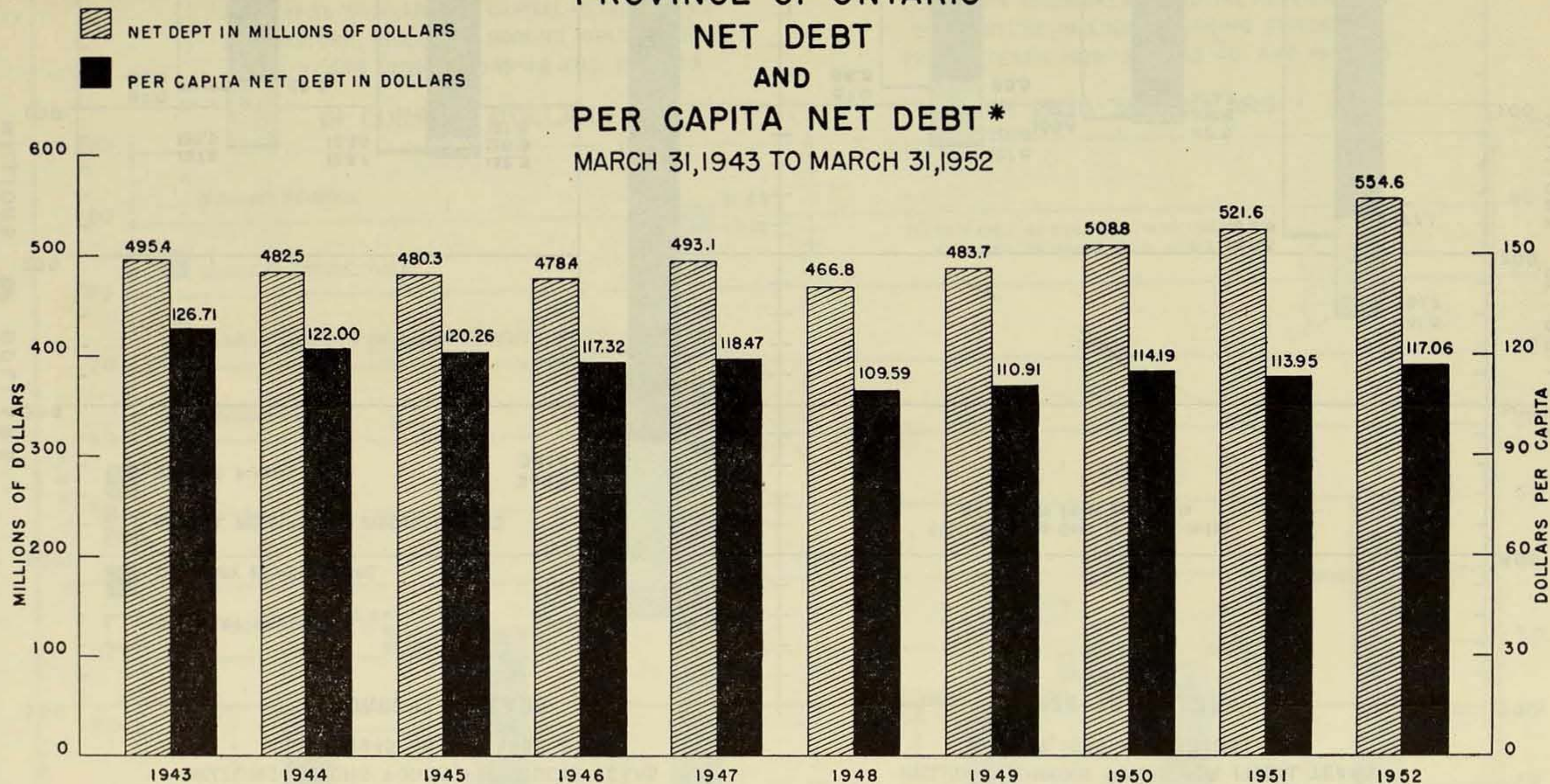
# PROVINCE OF ONTARIO CUMULATIVE INVESTMENT IN PHYSICAL ASSETS \*

FISCAL YEARS ENDING MARCH 31, 1943-1953.  
(IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)





# PROVINCE OF ONTARIO NET DEBT AND PER CAPITA NET DEBT \* MARCH 31, 1943 TO MARCH 31, 1952



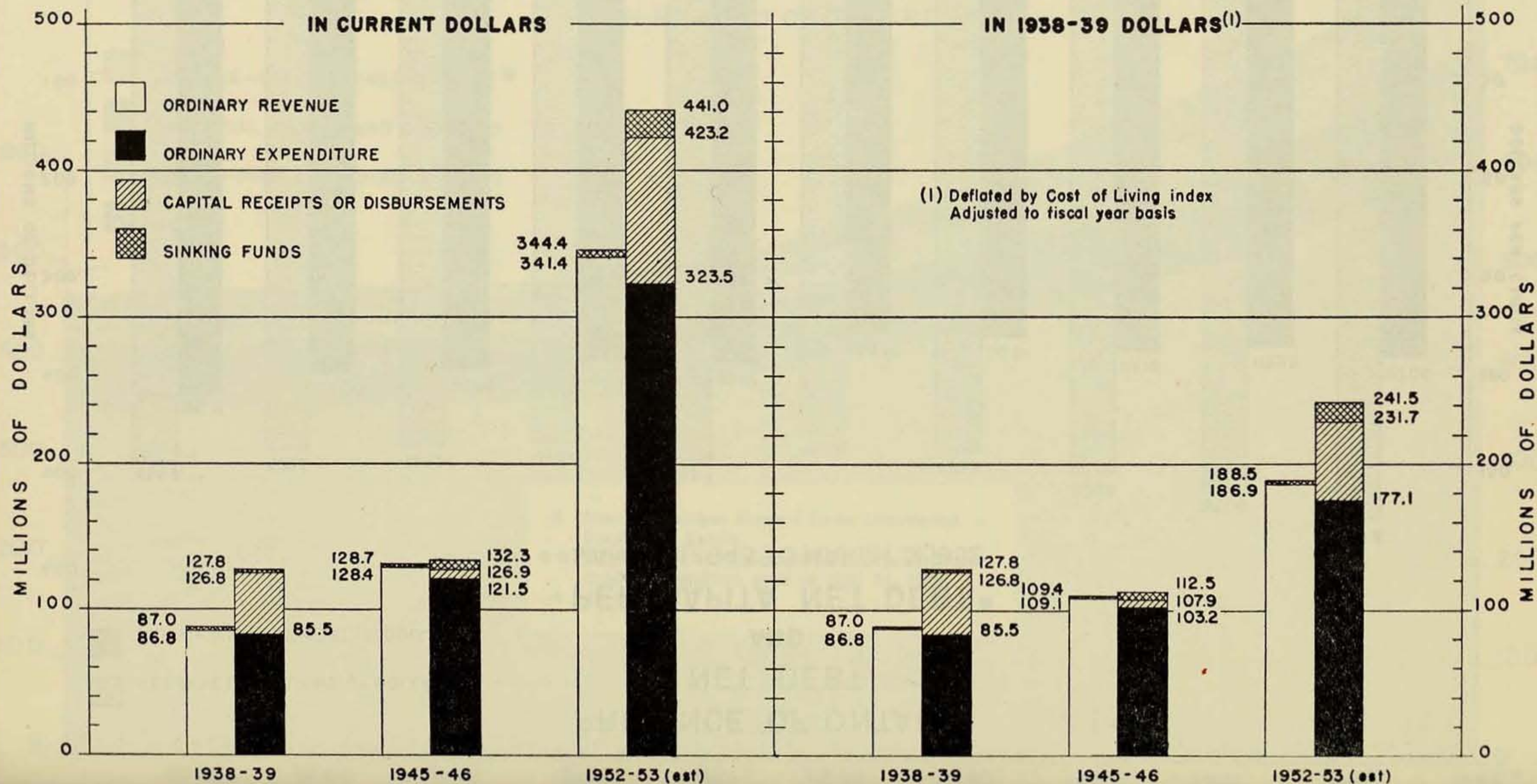
\* The per capita amounts shown in this chart have been calculated by using Ontario's population estimates as at March 31, to coincide with net debt at the Province's fiscal year end.



# PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

ORDINARY AND CAPITAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,  
INCLUDING SINKING FUNDS, FOR FISCAL YEARS  
1938-39, 1945-46 AND 1952-53

ORDINARY AND CAPITAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,  
INCLUDING SINKING FUNDS, FOR FISCAL YEARS  
1938-39, 1945-46 AND 1952-53





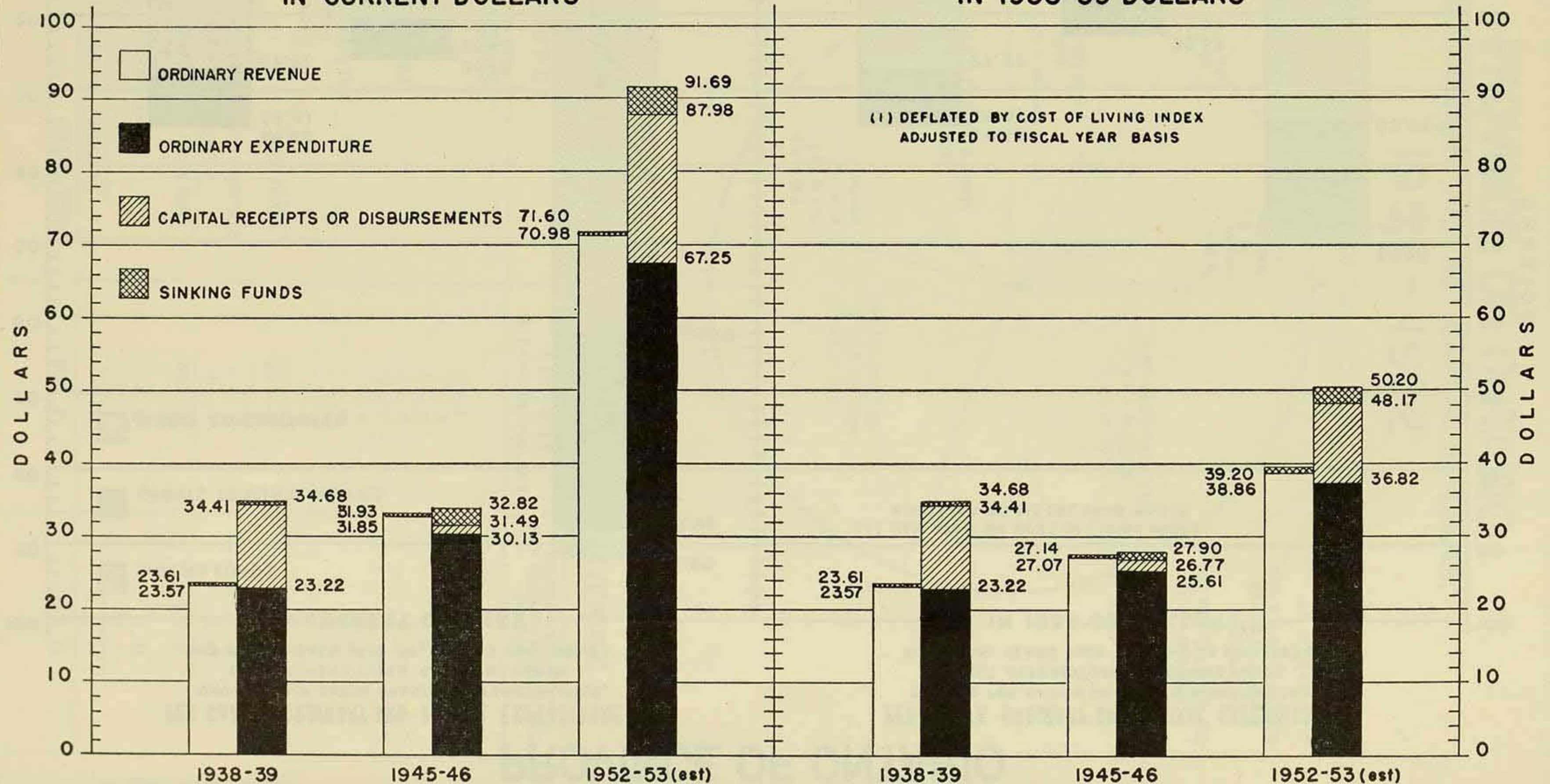
# PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

PER CAPITA ORDINARY AND CAPITAL REVENUE AND  
EXPENDITURE, INCLUDING SINKING FUNDS, FOR  
FISCAL YEARS 1938-39, 1945-46 AND 1952-53

PER CAPITA ORDINARY AND CAPITAL REVENUE AND  
EXPENDITURE, INCLUDING SINKING FUNDS, FOR  
FISCAL YEARS 1938-39, 1945-46 AND 1952-53

IN CURRENT DOLLARS

IN 1938-39 DOLLARS<sup>(1)</sup>

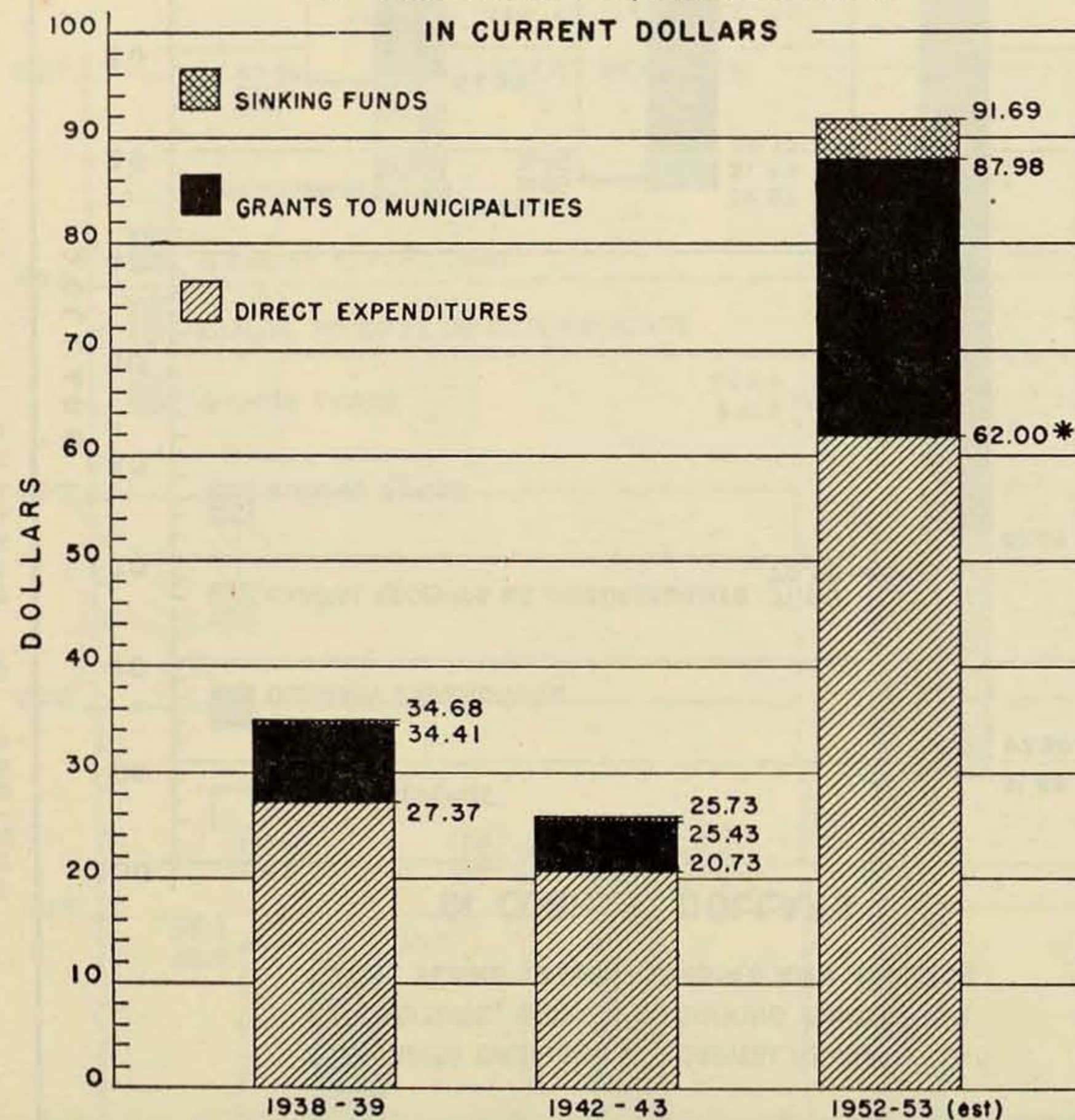




# PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

**PER CAPITA ORDINARY AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**  
SHOWING PER CAPITA GRANTS TO MUNICIPALITIES,  
DIRECT EXPENDITURES & SINKING FUNDS  
FOR FISCAL YEARS 1938-39, 1942-43 AND 1952-53

IN CURRENT DOLLARS

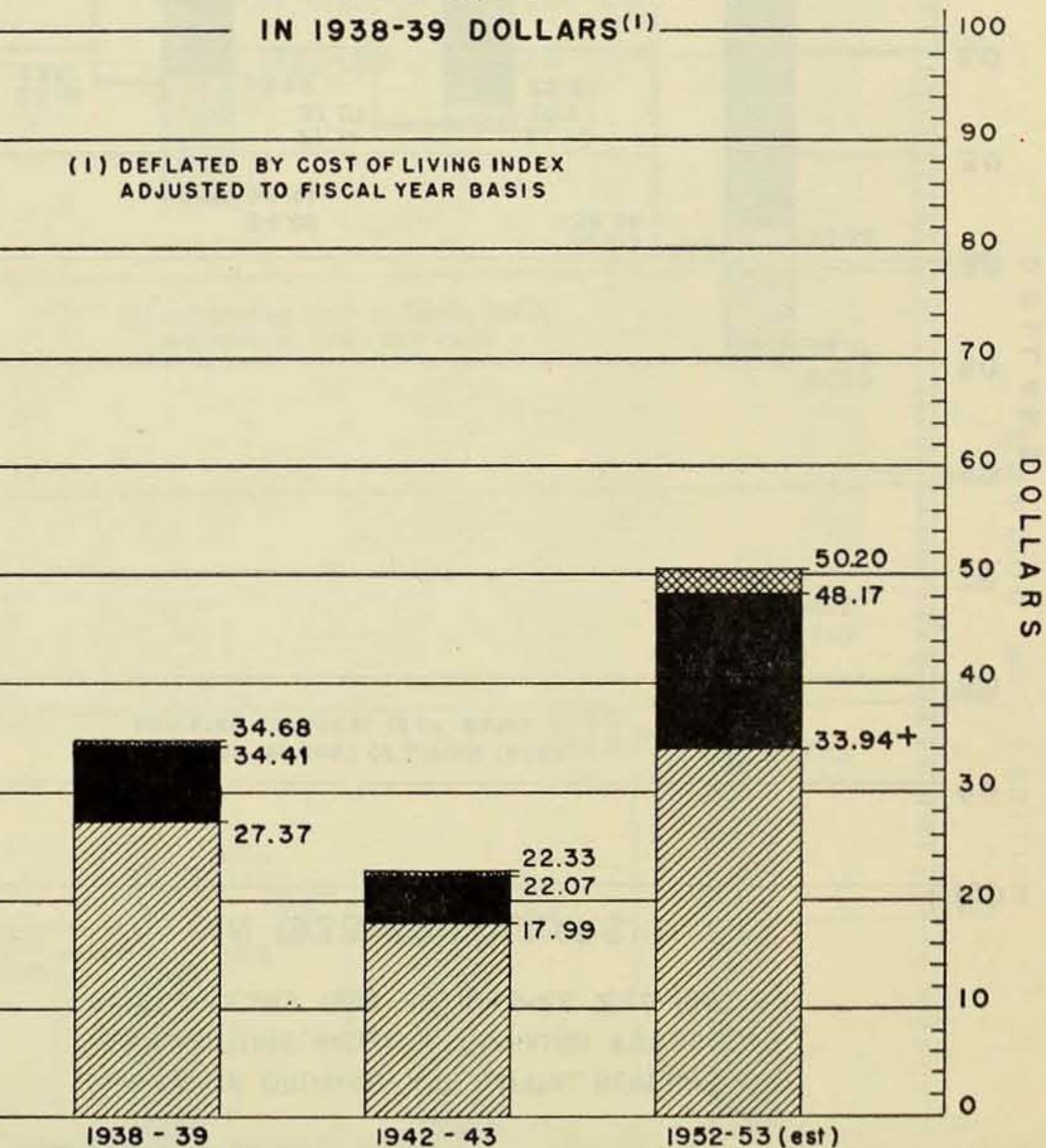


\* INCLUDES 6.24 PER CAPITA FOR THE HIGHWAY RESERVE ACCOUNT

**PER CAPITA ORDINARY AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**  
SHOWING PER CAPITA GRANTS TO MUNICIPALITIES,  
DIRECT EXPENDITURES & SINKING FUNDS  
FOR FISCAL YEARS 1938-39, 1942-43 AND 1952-53

IN 1938-39 DOLLARS<sup>(1)</sup>

(1) DEFLATED BY COST OF LIVING INDEX  
ADJUSTED TO FISCAL YEAR BASIS

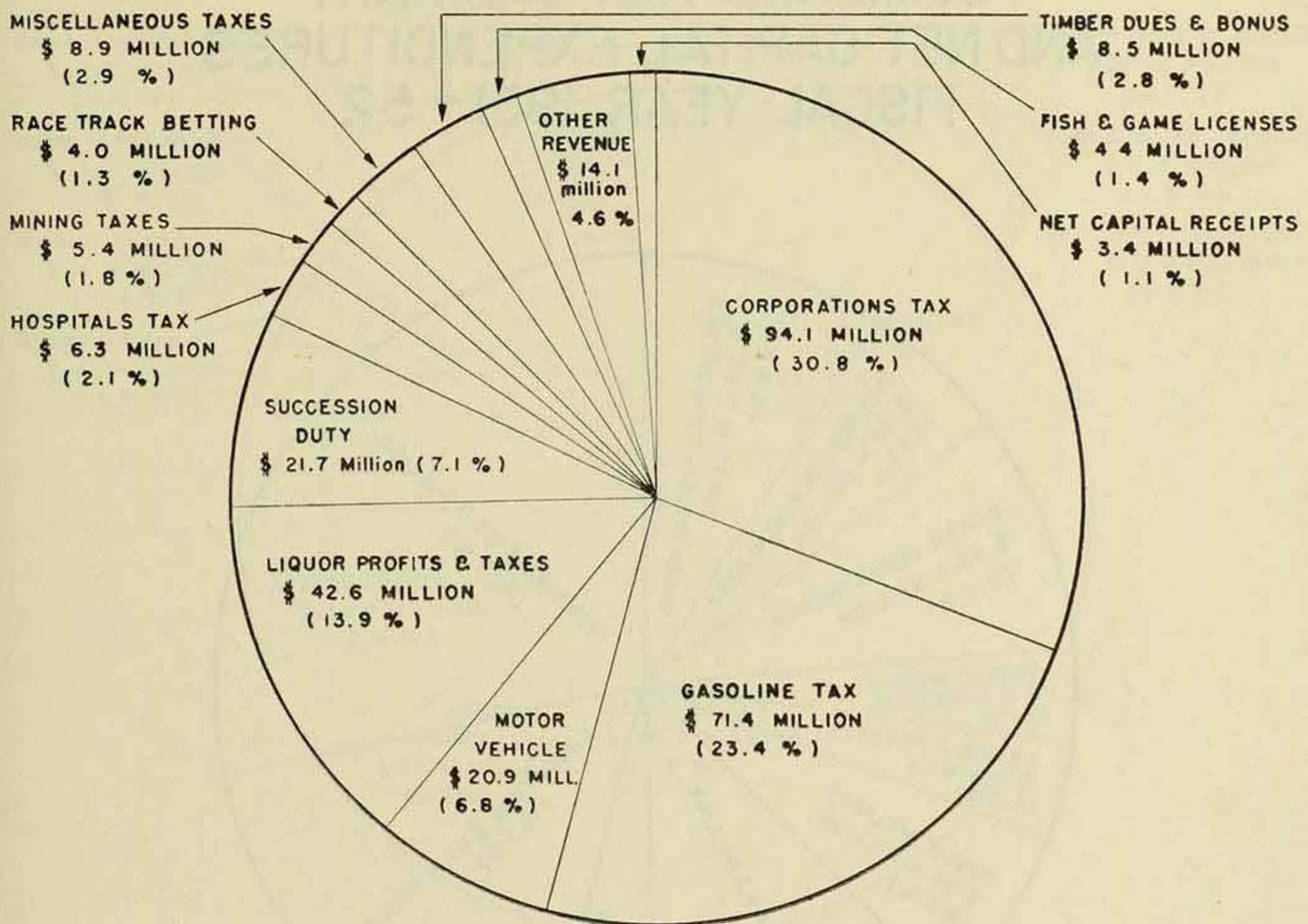


† INCLUDES 3.41 PER CAPITA FOR THE HIGHWAY RESERVE ACCOUNT



# PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

## NET ORDINARY AND NET CAPITAL REVENUES, 1951 - 1952

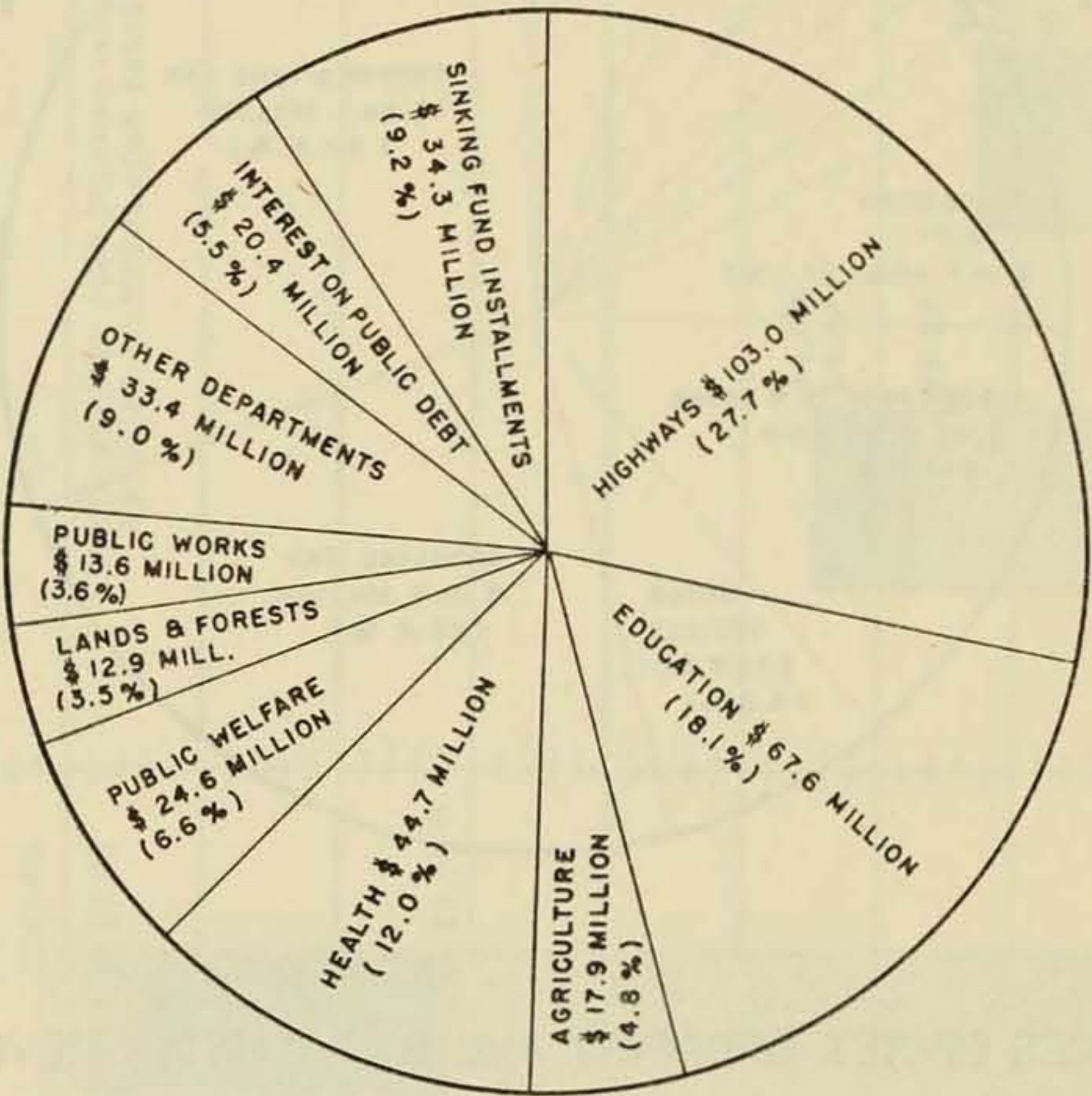


### SOURCES OF NET ORDINARY AND NET CAPITAL REVENUES

SOURCE	AMOUNT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NET ORDINARY & NET CAPITAL REVENUES
<b>NET ORDINARY REVENUE</b>		
CORPORATIONS TAX	94.1	30.8
GASOLINE TAX	71.4	23.4
MOTOR VEHICLE TAXES	20.9	6.8
LIQUOR PROFITS AND TAXES	42.6	13.9
SUCCESSION DUTY	21.7	7.1
MINING TAXES	5.4	1.8
HOSPITALS (Amusement) TAX	6.3	2.1
RACE TRACK BETTING	4.0	1.3
MISCELLANEOUS TAXES	8.9	2.9
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>275.3</b>	<b>90.1</b>
TIMBER DUES, BONUS, etc.	8.5	2.8
FISH & GAME LICENSES, AND WATER RENTALS	4.4	1.4
OTHER REVENUE (Fees, Rentals, etc.)	14.1	4.6
<b>TOTAL NET ORDINARY REVENUE</b>	<b>302.3</b>	<b>98.9</b>
<b>NET CAPITAL RECEIPTS</b>		
MISSISSAGI SALVAGE OPERATIONS	3.0	1.0
SALE OF LANDS, BUILDINGS, etc.	0.4	0.1
<b>TOTAL NET CAPITAL RECEIPTS</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>305.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO  
COMBINED NET ORDINARY  
AND NET CAPITAL EXPENDITURES  
FISCAL YEAR 1951- 52



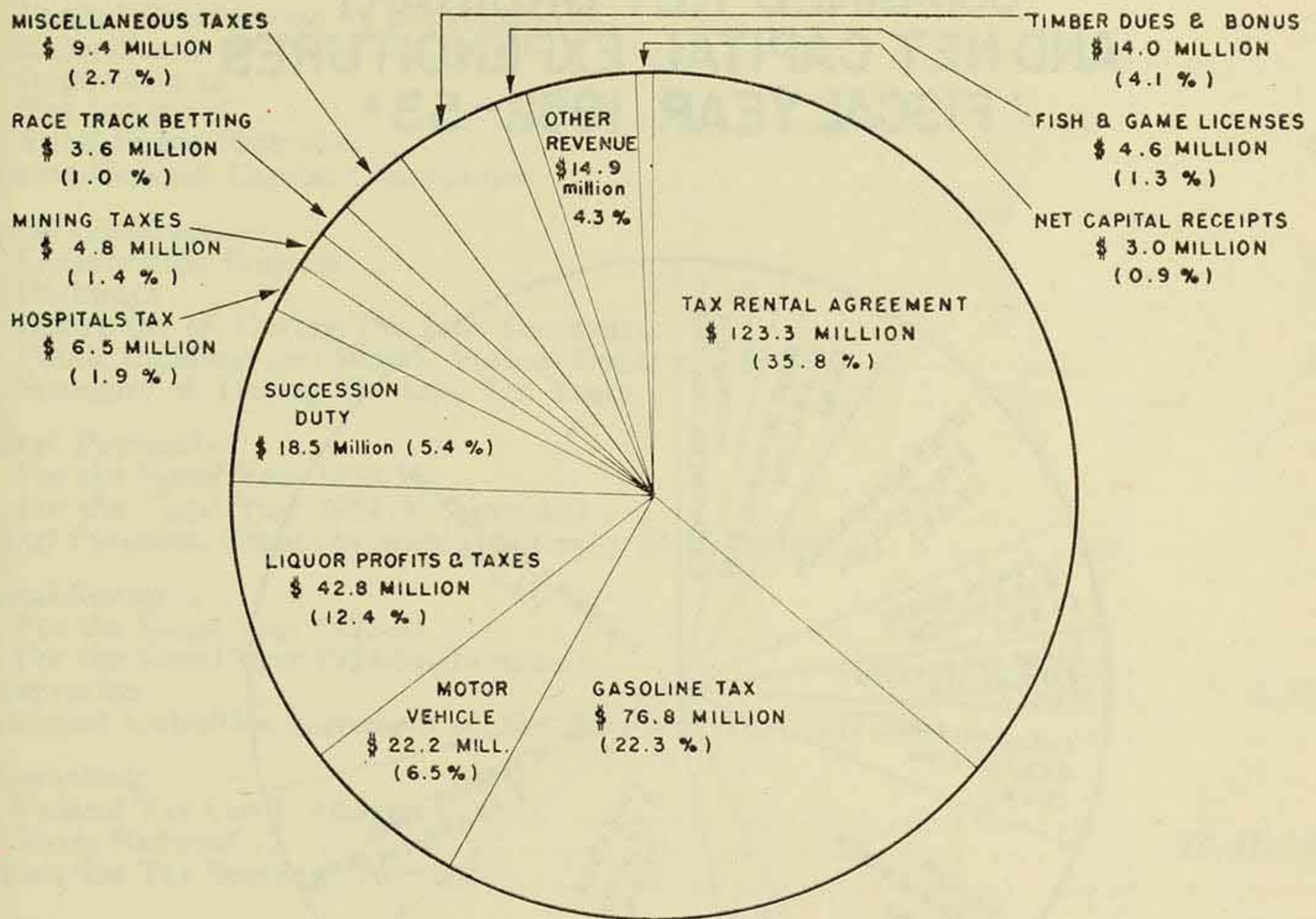
NET ORDINARY AND NET CAPITAL EXPENDITURES  
BY DEPARTMENTS  
( MILLIONS OF DOLLARS )

DEPARTMENT	NET ORDINARY EXPENDITURES	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	COMBINED NET ORDINARY AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL Combined Net Ordinary And Capital Expenditures
HIGHWAYS	54.5	48.5	103.0	27.7
AGRICULTURE (incl. O.A.C. & O.V.C)	7.7	10.2	17.9	4.8
EDUCATION	67.6	—	67.6	18.1
HEALTH	44.6	0.1	44.7	12.0
PUBLIC WELFARE	24.6	—	24.6	6.6
LANDS AND FORESTS	10.7	2.2	12.9	3.5
PUBLIC WORKS	3.7	9.9	13.6	3.6
OTHER DEPARTMENTS	33.2	0.2	33.4	9.0
INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT	20.4	—	20.4	5.5
SINKING FUND INSTALLMENTS	34.3	—	34.3	9.2
TOTAL	301.3	71.1	372.4	100.0



# PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

## NET ORDINARY AND NET CAPITAL REVENUES, 1952 - 1953\*



### SOURCES OF NET ORDINARY AND NET CAPITAL REVENUES

SOURCE	AMOUNT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NET ORDINARY & NET CAPITAL REVENUES
<b>NET ORDINARY REVENUE</b>		
GASOLINE TAX	76.8	22.3
MOTOR VEHICLE TAXES	22.2	6.5
LIQUOR PROFITS AND TAXES	42.8	12.4
SUCCESSION DUTY	18.5	5.4
HOSPITALS (Amusement) TAX	6.5	1.9
MINING TAXES	4.8	1.4
RACE TRACK BETTING	3.6	1.0
MISCELLANEOUS TAXES	9.4	2.7
SUB TOTAL	184.6	53.6
TAX RENTAL AGREEMENT	123.3	35.8
TIMBER DUES, BONUS, etc.	14.0	4.1
FISH & GAME LICENSES, AND WATER RENTALS	4.6	1.3
OTHER REVENUE (Fees, Rentals, etc.)	14.9	4.3
TOTAL NET ORDINARY REVENUE	341.4	99.1
<b>NET CAPITAL RECEIPTS</b>		
MISSISSAGI SALVAGE OPERATIONS	2.3	0.7
SALE OF LANDS, BUILDINGS, etc.	0.7	0.2
TOTAL NET CAPITAL RECEIPTS	3.0	0.9
GRAND TOTAL	344.4	100.0

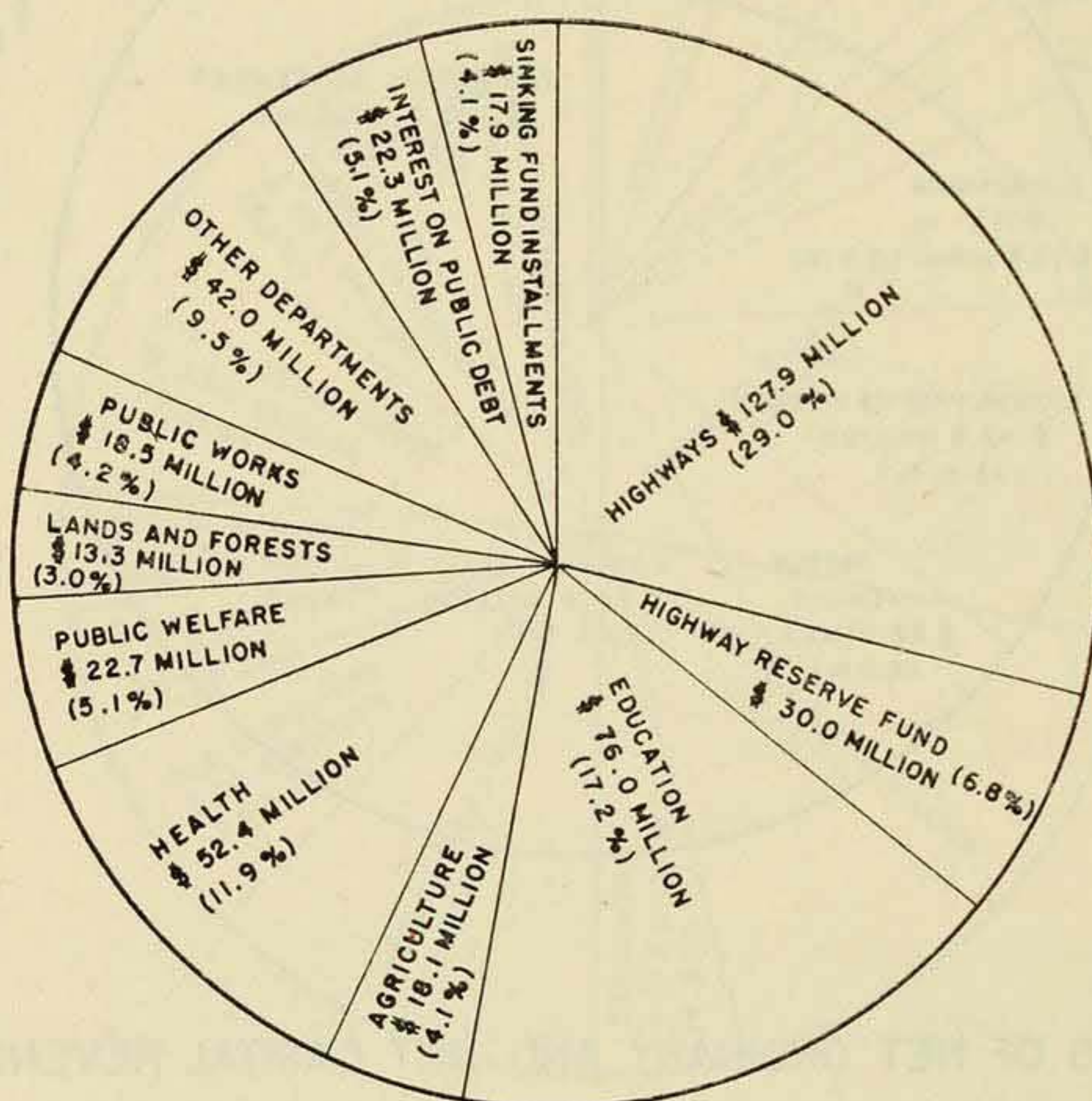
\* INTERIM: BASED ON 10 MONTHS' ACTUAL AND 2 MONTHS' ESTIMATED REVENUES



# PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

## COMBINED NET ORDINARY AND NET CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

### FISCAL YEAR 1952-53\*



## NET ORDINARY AND NET CAPITAL EXPENDITURES BY DEPARTMENTS

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

DEPARTMENT	NET ORDINARY EXPENDITURES	CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	COMBINED NET ORDINARY AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL Combined Net Ordinary And Capital Expenditures
HIGHWAYS	59.9	68.0	127.9	29.0
HIGHWAY RESERVE FUND	30.0	—	30.0	6.8
EDUCATION	76.0	—	76.0	17.2
AGRICULTURE (incl. O.A.C. & O.V.C.)	8.3	9.8	18.1	4.1
HEALTH	52.4	—	52.4	11.9
PUBLIC WELFARE	22.7	—	22.7	5.1
LANDS AND FORESTS	11.6	1.7	13.3	3.0
PUBLIC WORKS	4.6	13.9	18.5	4.2
OTHER DEPARTMENTS	35.7	6.3	42.0	9.5
INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT	22.3	—	22.3	5.1
SINKING FUND INSTALLMENTS	17.9	—	17.9	4.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>341.4</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>441.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* INTERIM: Based on 10 months actual and 2 months estimated expenditures



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