

**BUDGET STATEMENT**  
**OF**  
**THE HONOURABLE JAMES N. ALLAN**  
**TREASURER OF ONTARIO**

**1960**









# BUDGET STATEMENT

*of*

**THE HONOURABLE JAMES N. ALLAN**

*Treasurer of Ontario*

in the

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO**

Thursday, February 25, 1960

On Moving the House into Committee of Supply

*Also*

Financial and Economic Statements



ONTARIO

TORONTO

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1960





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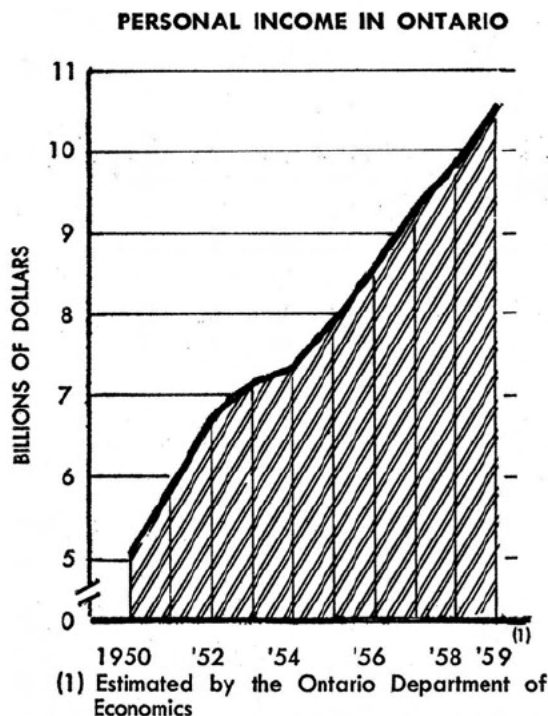
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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1960

MR. SPEAKER:

A year ago today I brought down my first Budget. In it were greater provisions for education, health, welfare, highways, the development of our resources and assistance to our municipalities than ever before in our history. I confess the task of finding the money to finance that huge program impressed me at that time as formidable and the most challenging I had ever undertaken. I am now able to report to the House that by sound, business-like administration, by economizing and saving at every opportunity and by reason of the buoyant revenues that have been associated with the business upturn, we have finished the year in a stronger position than was anticipated. This, I think, is reason for gratification. A year ago I said that we had weathered the economic blizzard better than most jurisdictions and were commencing a new year in which the signs of recovery and gathering strength were clearly evident. The confidence I expressed then has been proven to have been fully justified.

During the past year, new ground was broken in nearly all major fields of economic activity. New records of population, employment, production, personal income and retail sales were established. Births reached a new peak of nearly 161,000—more than double those of just 15 years ago. Population increased by 153,000. Early in October, Ontario's population crossed the six million mark and today stands at 6,065,000. The labour force increased by 35,000, but as the number at work rose by 50,000, the average rate of unemployment in 1959 was 20 per cent lower than in the previous year. Capital investment approached the high level of \$3 billion. A moderate decline in investment in housing, which in 1958 had attained a rate of activity that could not be sustained, was offset by increased outlays for new factories, machinery, equipment and public facilities. Despite the downward trend in housing, the completion of over 54,000 units in 1959 made it the second best year in our history.

Industrial output, particularly in the manufacture of iron and steel products, surged upward. Manufacturing shipments totalled \$11.6 billion, nine per cent above those in 1958 and five per cent above the previous peak established in



1957. A sharp expansion in sales of uranium, iron ore and nickel carried the value of mineral output to a new high of \$963 million—22 per cent above the previous year and five times our production just 15 years ago. The production of pulp and paper, one of Ontario's leading export commodities, rose by three per cent—another record. Farm cash income established a new peak. Personal income climbed to over \$10.5 billion—up seven per cent. Retail sales rose by the same percentage.

Looking ahead, our prospects for the next year are undiminished. The rapid growth of our domestic market as well as that of our trading partners offers unrivalled opportunities. Capital investment is expected

to remain at its present high level, with the emphasis on additions to machinery and equipment and overall productive capacity. Despite setbacks which will occur in particular sectors of our economy, the strong underlying forces of growth suggest another year of better than average progress.

We must of course be on guard against complacency. There will inevitably be dislocations in some sectors of the economy and a need for adjustment. We must endeavour to ensure that business costs, including wage costs, do not get out of line with the increase in our productivity and our ability to compete in both domestic and foreign markets. We have seen a heartening increase in manufacturing in our Province. We must aim to sustain this and expand it. We must also have regard for what we can finance from the savings of our own people. If we maintain fiscal integrity and sound methods of financing, business will prosper and expand. We have highly varied industries, comprehensive merchandising and financial services, a skilled labour force, a highly developed system of transportation, ample water and an abundance of other natural resources. Backed by stable government, we can offer an irresistible combination of sound business environment and attractive community life.

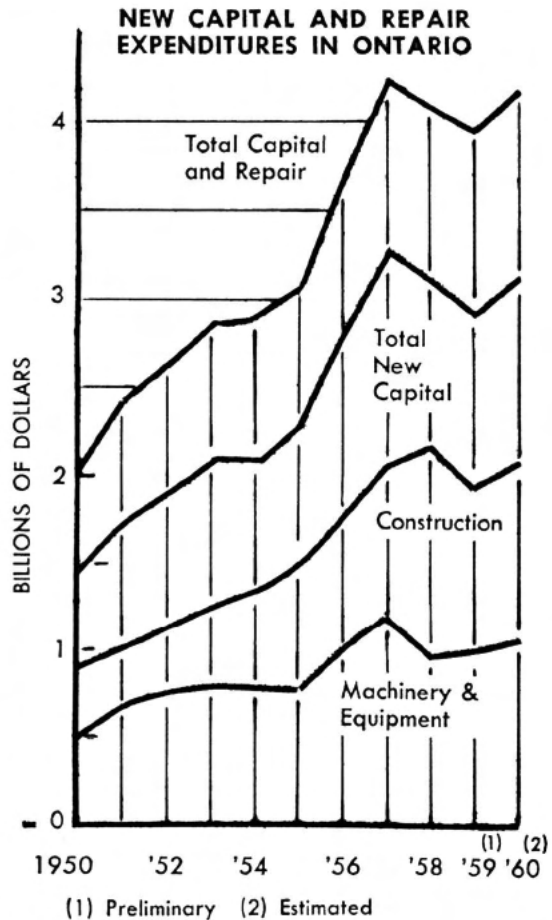
And we are doing just that. Ten years ago Ontario's population formed 32.6 per cent of the Canadian total; now we have 34.2 per cent of the nation's population. That is a very significant change. For the past decade we have been growing more rapidly than the rest of Canada. Despite the spectacular development of other parts of the country, Ontario still accounts for half the nation's manufacturing output, as well as 40 per cent of its mineral production, 30 per cent of its agricultural output and one-third of its pulp and paper. Thirty-seven per cent of Canada's capital investment takes place in this Province and 38 per cent of all retail and consumer sales. These are striking facts. They help to explain why the largest proportion of capital and industries from abroad locate in Ontario and why over half of all the immigrants to Canada settle in this Province. People want to live in Ontario where things are happening. Here is an educational system of the highest order. Here are diversified occupations and industries. Here is a secure environment for capital investment. We are the heart of Canada's domestic market and we border on eight

states with a population in excess of 65 million people. Given proper incentives and sound management we are assured of continuing growth and expansion.

It is against this background of progressive development and expansion that I wish to outline our Budget Policy and then to describe our financial position in the current fiscal year and our forecast of revenue and expenditure for the next fiscal year ending March 31, 1961.

### BUDGET POLICY

The preparation of a budget begins at least a year and a half before the end of a fiscal year, and net revenues and expenditures and increases in debt can





be only approximations. This, of course, creates great difficulties in achieving accuracy. Changes in the tempo of economic activity in the Province may justify moderation or adjustment in spending. An unexpected increase in unemployment may dictate an acceleration of capital spending. On the other hand, a rise in employment may call for a stretch-out in the program to a degree that would achieve tangible savings without creating serious disruptions and loss of confidence. Anyone who is familiar with budgeting knows that it is simply impracticable to slash expenditures willy-nilly or arbitrarily. Many expenditures are uncontrollable. For instance, interest on the capital debt must be paid and is a significant factor in our budget. Furthermore, about two-fifths of Ontario's budget represents Provincial assistance to the municipalities for education, health, welfare, roads and a variety of other local services. The drastic pruning of these expenditures would create a state of chaos in municipal finance. There are also responsibilities to the suppliers and employees involved in other services provided by the Province, for example the operation of hospitals and the construction and maintenance of highways.

The summary of our operations for the current fiscal year, which I shall now give, shows a more favourable outcome than could have been anticipated a year ago. This has been effected in part by the improvement in business which has produced larger tax revenues. But the strengthening in our position has also been achieved by the exercise of tighter budgetary control which has produced significant savings. It is my expectation that with the reorganization of the Secretariat to the Treasury Board and the establishment of an Organization and Methods Unit even greater efficiency and savings can be realized. I am, therefore, happy to report that from our surplus on ordinary account, which is the seventeenth consecutive surplus of this Government, we have been able to finance from ordinary revenue over half of the Province's new construction and capital expenditures. In these years of extraordinary growth and development, that is a notable achievement.

### **REVIEW OF OUR FINANCIAL POSITION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1959-60**

As the pace of the Ontario economy accelerated in 1959 and the tight money situation emerged in the capital markets—a combination of circumstances that raised interest rates to the highest level in more than a quarter of a century—we undertook a re-examination of our spending program for this fiscal year with a view to paring any outlays, no matter how desirable, which could for the time being, be deferred. In consequence of this policy we were able to reduce our expenditures below appropriations. Our net ordinary expenditure was cut by \$12.5 million and our net capital expenditure by \$19.5 million, thereby effecting a saving in our appropriations of \$32.0 million. Final figures will probably show that even greater savings have been achieved, but as against these we are proposing to pay out supplementary estimates of \$8.2 million.

Our net ordinary expenditure, including \$18.1 million for sinking fund and \$15 million for highway construction account, in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1960, is estimated at \$633.1 million. Of this amount \$204.1 million, or almost one-third, has been paid out for education; \$85.1 million for health; \$89.4 million for the maintenance of highways and roads, including \$15.0 million for highway construction account; \$45.4 million for public welfare; and various amounts for other departments and for debt interest. More than half of our net ordinary expenditure has been devoted to education, health and welfare.

Over and above our expenditure on ordinary account, we have spent \$228.7 million for capital purposes, of which an estimated \$178.9 million has been for highways. The construction of Ontario Hospitals and other public works required \$43.9 million, while mining, logging, forest access roads, the rural power bonus and other matters accounted for the balance of \$5.9 million.

The combined net ordinary and capital expenditure of the Province in 1959-60 will therefore total an estimated \$861.8 million, \$66.7 million over that of 1958-59; or, if appropriations for highway construction account are excluded in both years, the increase in 1959-60 over that in 1958-59 is \$96.7 million. As I have indicated, this increase is largely concentrated in additional assistance to municipalities, payments to school boards and universities and increased expenditure for health, highways and other services that have been associated with the growth in our population and the expansion of our industry.

Business expansion and the rise in personal income brought our revenues in 1959-60 to \$699.7 million, an estimated increase of \$57.3 million above those in 1958-59. Our principal sources of revenue were as follows: corporations tax, \$175.0 million, up \$16.2 million; gasoline and diesel fuel taxes, \$158.5 million, an increase of \$7.1 million; motor vehicle licenses, \$58.0 million, an increase of \$6.5 million; Liquor Control Board profits and fees, \$76.7 million, up \$0.2 million, and succession duty, \$34.5 million, up \$1.0 million. Including capital receipts, our revenue in 1959-60 totalled \$702.0 million, an increase of \$54.3 million over that in 1958-59.

The interim residual surplus of the Province is estimated at \$632,000, after making provision of \$18.1 million for sinking funds, transferring \$15.0 million to highway construction account and financing \$66.0 million of capital construction out of ordinary revenue.

## SPECIAL GRANTS AND PAYMENTS

As in the past, I propose at this Session to provide a number of special grants and payments for certain educational, health and superannuation purposes. These will include grants of \$100,000 to the Ontario Heart Foundation, \$100,000 to the Ontario College of Art, \$75,000 to the Royal Ontario Museum,

\$48,100 to the Ontario Society for Crippled Children and sundry grants to the Canadian Mothercraft Centre at Toronto, Illahee Lodge at Cobourg and the Convalescent Children's Camp at Burlington.

We are also proposing to appropriate \$5 million of this year's revenue to enable special grants to be made to public general hospitals for debt retirement and other capital purposes. A basic grant of \$75.00 per bed will be paid to all approved public general hospitals. In addition, special payments will be made to a limited number of hospitals in accordance with their need. When the Hospital Insurance Plan came into effect on January 1, 1959, limits were set on the amount of profit that public hospitals could make from semi-private and private accommodation and other special services. As a result, a small number of hospitals carrying relatively large debts have been unable to make adequate provision for repayment of their indebtedness. Thus, from this \$5 million appropriation which I shall ask the House to approve, payments will be made to help meet this situation and to provide general financial assistance of \$75.00 per bed to all hospitals.

A supplementary estimate of \$900,000 will be provided to reimburse the Hospital Services Commission for expenditures relating to the mental health care and treatment of patients in certain hospitals other than Provincial institutions. Under the arrangement that has been established, the Hospital Services Commission undertakes to pay these hospitals for the treatment of mental patients at a rate equivalent to the cost of treatment in an Ontario Hospital. In addition to these amounts, we are proposing again to make special payments of \$1 million each to the Public Service Superannuation Fund and the Teachers' Superannuation Fund. Supplementary estimates totalling \$8,238,000 will therefore be submitted to permit these grants and payments to be made. A summary follows:

*Education:*

Ontario College of Art—for capital purposes . . . . .	\$ 100,000
Royal Ontario Museum—for capital purposes . . . . .	75,000
Teachers' Superannuation Fund—special contribution . . . . .	1,000,000

*Health:*

Special Grants to Public Hospitals under the authority of The Public Hospitals Act and the regulations thereunder . . . . .	5,000,000
Reimbursement of the Hospital Services Commission of Ontario for expenditures relating to mental health care . . . . .	900,000
Ontario Heart Foundation . . . . .	100,000
Convalescent Children's Camp, Burlington . . . . .	6,100
Illahée Lodge, Cobourg . . . . .	4,800
Ontario Society for Crippled Children—for Convalescent Camps . . . . .	48,100
Canadian Mothercraft Centre, Toronto . . . . .	4,000

*Other:*

Special contribution to the Public Service Superannuation Fund . . . . .	1,000,000
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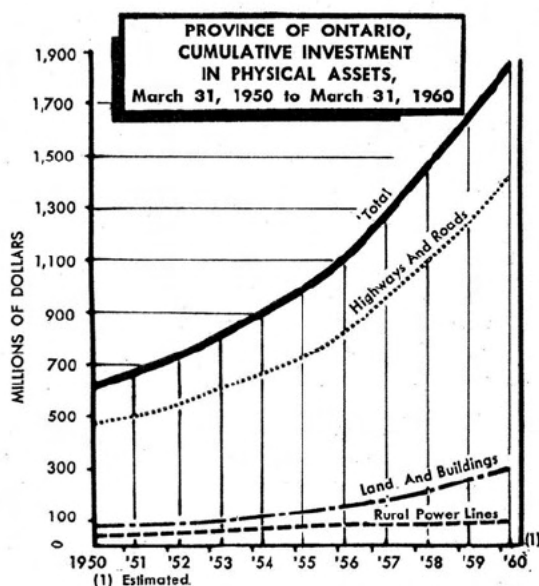
TOTAL . . . . .	<u>\$8,238,000</u>
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## INVESTMENT IN PHYSICAL ASSETS AND NET CAPITAL DEBT

Few people, I am sure, are aware of the huge accretion of physical capital in this Province over the last decade and a half. In this period the Government of Ontario has invested \$1.5 billion in physical assets which are recorded in the Budget Statement and Public Accounts under the heading of "Capital Disbursements". In addition to these capital disbursements, we pay out of our current revenue, under expenditure headings classified as "Ordinary", many millions of dollars annually to meet the Province's share of principal repayments on school debentures and to provide construction grants for public general hospitals and a variety of other physical assets which are adding steadily to the public capital stock of this Province. The cumulative total of these grants and payments over the past 15 years amounts to \$400 million, making a total investment of \$1.9 billion in the physical stock financed by the Province in this period.

This massive program has been designed to provide the foundation for our developing economy and for the even greater expansion that lies in the future. In the last decade and a half we have created more public physical assets than had previously been brought into existence in this Province in its entire history. This is no exaggeration. It is a statement of fact. In money terms, our expenditure on new construction for the past decade and a half has dwarfed all that has gone before, but I am making comparisons in terms of real facilities and real values, not merely in terms of money. Consider the progress that has been made in our highways system, the more than doubling of our school and university facilities, the astounding expansion and modernization of our hospitals, waterworks and sewage systems, and the four to five-fold increase in our electric power generating capacity, the cost of which is not included in the figures to which I have referred but which has been financed on the Province's credit. These illustrations provide a striking picture of the program of expansion that has been carried out in this Province in so short a period of time.



While, over the last decade and a half, we have been creating physical assets estimated at \$1.9 billion, our net capital debt has increased by only \$528 million. That means we have financed out of ordinary revenue over

\$1.4 billion or three-quarters of our capital facilities, funding only one-quarter. It is no mean accomplishment.

The burden of our net debt is substantially less than it was 10 to 20 years ago. In constant dollars per capita it is less than half what it was in 1939-40. In the late 1930's, Ontario's net capital debt was 29 per cent of the total personal income of the people of Ontario; today it is only 9.7 per cent. In 1939-40 it would have required six years' revenue to retire the then existing debt; now it would take only one and a half years' revenue. On the other hand, we recognize our debt has been rising and I assure you that steps will be taken to keep any increase to manageable dimensions. I shall return to this subject later in my address. At this point, however, I should add that the net capital debt as at March 31, 1960 is estimated at \$1.0 billion—an increase of \$113.5 million during the past year.

### FORECAST OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1960-61

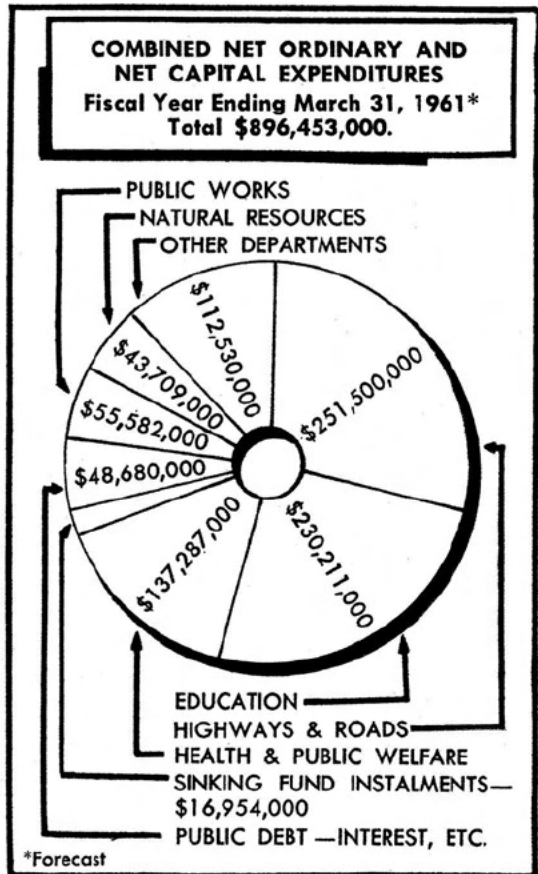
In coming now to the forecast of our revenue and expenditure for 1960-61, I should again make reference to the economic climate in which the Budget for next year has been formulated. This economic climate is one of high levels of income and employment and, of course, of interest rates which increase the cost of any money we borrow. The relative shortage of investment capital and the high cost of borrowing have had a serious impact on our position and aroused misgivings. Since our rate of population growth and industrial expansion has been nearly double that of the United States, comparisons of capital investment to gross national product in our respective countries may be misleading. Relatively speaking, we are a young province with but six million people in a huge land over a thousand miles from east to west and a thousand miles from north to south. It is not surprising that over the past 15 years the unprecedented capital requirements of the Ontario economy, including those of the Province and municipalities, have imposed strains upon the supply of savings of our people. As I pointed out earlier in my remarks, the Ontario Government since World War II has invested in the physical assets of this Province a total of \$1.9 billion. Ontario Hydro in the same period has spent a total of \$2 billion on its capital expansion, making a total investment by the Province and Ontario Hydro of nearly \$4 billion in the last 15 years. Of this amount only \$450 million or 11 per cent has been financed by borrowing in the United States. Eighty-nine per cent has come from the incomes and savings of our own people. Our policy of keeping our credit bright and clean serves us well in these years of "tight money".

Circumstances compel us to proceed with essential works which will help stimulate industrial expansion and meet human needs. Nevertheless we have made strenuous efforts to contain our expenditures for next year without, at the same time, jeopardizing any essential program or reducing our assistance to municipalities and their school boards. In fact, our assistance to municipalities and their agencies for the next fiscal year has been increased by \$27.8 million.

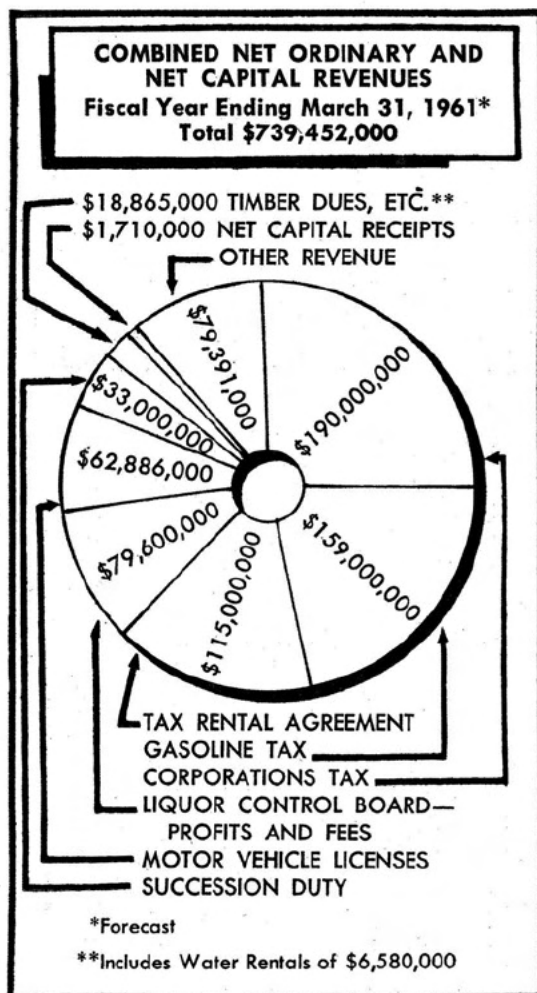
We estimate that the combined net ordinary and capital expenditures of the Province in the fiscal year 1960-61 will be \$896.5 million, an increase of \$49.7 million before taking into account the \$15 million transferred to highway construction account in 1959-60 and \$34.7 million after taking it into account. This is the smallest rise in the last six years. Net ordinary expenditure, including \$17 million for sinking fund, will total \$671.2 million, an increase of \$53.1 million over the estimated net ordinary expenditure in the current fiscal year after omitting the transfer to highway construction account and \$38.1 million before omitting it.

Capital disbursements projected for next year total \$225.3 million. This is a reduction of \$22.9 million from this year's appropriations and \$3.4 million below the amount that has been estimated will be spent in this current fiscal year. We are therefore carrying on approximately the same capital program as in our current fiscal year.

The inexorable forces of growth are clearly exhibited in the increase in our net ordinary expenditure in next year's Budget. Half the increase—\$26.1 million—will go for education. The Department of Municipal Affairs requires an additional \$9.1 million to provide \$2.7 million more for unconditional grants to municipalities, \$2.0 million more for grants to mining municipalities and increased amounts for other functions including the administration of the Community Planning Branch of the Department of Planning and Development and the Ontario Water Resources Commission, which have been transferred to it. The Department of Public Welfare requires an additional \$3.8 million in consequence of greater numbers of welfare recipients and the higher benefits being paid. The Department of Health is allotted an additional appropriation of \$11 million to operate the Ontario Hospitals and to carry out its other functions. The main items in our combined net ordinary and net capital budget for 1960-61 may be summarized as follows: Education,



\$230.2 million (up \$26.1 million); Health, \$88.1 million (up \$11.0 million over last year's appropriation); Highways, \$251.5 million (down \$1.7 million); Lands and Forests, \$24.4 million (down \$1.5 million); Municipal Affairs, \$42.4 million (up \$9.3 million); Public Welfare, \$49.2 million (up \$3.8 million); Public Works, \$55.6 million (down \$0.1 million); Attorney-General, \$21.3 million (down \$1.8 million).



On the net ordinary revenue side, we are anticipating a rise in 1960-61 of \$38.0 million to a record total of \$737.7 million. In addition, net capital receipts are expected to be \$1.7 million. We are projecting an increase in corporations tax from \$175 million to \$190 million. Gasoline and diesel fuel taxes are expected to rise by an additional \$7.5 million to \$166 million. Our income tax rental agreement will produce \$115.0 million as against \$109.6 million in the current fiscal year. The Liquor Control Board profits and fees are estimated to total \$79.6 million in 1960-61, a rise of \$2.9 million over this year. Motor vehicle and various other revenues will also be higher.

After providing \$17.0 million for sinking funds and applying \$66.0 million of current revenue to capital disbursements, I forecast a surplus of \$546,000 for 1960-61. This will be our eighteenth consecutive surplus.

## NO NEW TAXATION

There will be no new taxation or increases in tax rates in this Budget. There will be certain minor amendments to The Succession Duty Act designed to bring it into conformity with modern conditions. There will also be minor

amendments to The Corporations Tax Act but none of these will be significant or involve any increase in taxation. Very strong representations will be made at the forthcoming Conference of the Federal and Provincial Governments in Ottawa this summer for a more realistic division of the main fields of direct taxation. It is to these sources that we must first look for the revenue which we require to finance our expanding services and obligations.

## EDUCATION

With the ever-increasing complexities of our modern society, the challenge of future economic progress and spiritual well-being rests now, as never before, on the manner in which our children are prepared for their role in life. In partnership with the local school boards and related authorities, we have recognized this responsibility and the heavy financial demands which our educational system makes. It continues to be our aim to ensure that Ontario provides the best education possible for our young people and that adequate facilities and teaching are available to all, irrespective of financial circumstance or location.

To attain these objectives, expenditures of the Department of Education, which in 1959-60 are estimated at \$204.1 million, will be increased by \$26.1 million to a record level of \$230.2 million in 1960-61. Next year's appropriation for education will be more than twice as great as our outlays for this purpose just three years ago. Indeed it will be greater than our combined expenditures for all ordinary and capital purposes just a dozen years ago.

Reflecting the very high level of births since 1945, Ontario's school enrolment has been rising in recent years at a rate of about 70,000 a year. In the past decade, school accommodation for more than 600,000 additional pupils has been added. In 1959 alone, an additional 92,000 pupil places were provided at a cost of almost \$82 million.

The Province has undertaken a vigorous program to recruit and train qualified teachers in sufficient numbers to meet requirements. In September, 1959, a total of 5,951 students were enrolled in various courses at teachers' colleges. This represents a record increase of 1,263 over the number enrolled in the previous year. To help accommodate them, a new building was constructed at the London Teachers' College, while in September, 1959, the Lakeshore Teachers' College in New Toronto was opened. Next year an addition to the Hamilton Teachers' College is planned, and construction will soon commence on a new teachers' college at the Lakehead, which will probably be ready for occupancy in 1961. Meanwhile, courses will begin in temporary quarters next September. Summer courses will also be operated at Queen's University and the University of Western Ontario.



Expanded training facilities together with improved salaries and working conditions have done much to enhance the professional status of our teachers. The Province's contribution to the Teachers' Superannuation Fund, including the \$1.0 million to be voted as a supplementary estimate, amounts this year to \$13.5 million and next year it will be higher. Fifteen years ago it was only \$1.3 million. Since then we have contributed a total of \$76.7 million.

As Honourable Members are aware, a new and improved program of school grants was announced in 1957, to be effected over a period of three years. The first stage, introduced in 1957-58, brought about a number of reforms including an increase in per pupil grants. The second stage, initiated in 1958-59, saw the commencement of equalized assessment and the adoption of a growth-need factor designed to give additional assistance to school boards experiencing extraordinary capital and transportation costs arising from rapid expansion. The third stage, inaugurated in 1959-60, introduced five important improvements which broadened the base upon which grant payments are computed. These comprised the inclusion of the costs of industrial art shops, home economics classrooms, cafeterias, gymnasiums and all-purpose rooms or basements in the base for computing grants. The Province also raised the approved cost for classrooms in secondary schools from \$20,000 per classroom to \$25,000. Furthermore, under a formula worked out during the past year, the Province has undertaken to pay, effective January 1, 1959, 50 per cent of the lower of either the equalized assessment or the actual purchase cost of school sites. Several additional refinements and betterments are being introduced this year, one being a revision in the growth-need factor to permit finer graduations. In consequence of these revisions and the increase in enrolment, our legislative school grants will this year amount to \$147 million and next year, 1960-61, they will be increased by a further \$19.5 million to a total of \$166.5 million. That represents an increase of \$87.4 million or 111 per cent in just four years.

Besides school grants, the Province has provided substantial assistance to a growing family of universities and colleges. Fifteen years ago there were four assisted institutions of higher learning; now there are 11, with another, Laurentian University of Sudbury, in the making. In that period our university enrolment has more than doubled, rising from 13,000 to 28,000 and it is expected to double again within the next decade. In the face of this expansion, we have multiplied our grants time and again. This year, at \$24.5 million, they are more than nine times what they were just a decade and a half ago and next year we are proposing a further increase of \$4.2 million to \$28.7 million. Maintenance grants will be increased from \$12.7 million to \$15.5 million, or by \$2.8 million, while grants for capital purposes will be increased by \$1.4 million from \$11.8 million to \$13.2 million. The following table provides a summary of our maintenance and capital grants to the various universities and colleges. The grant to the University of Toronto includes an appropriation of \$250,000 for York University. This is in addition to the \$25,000 which has already been paid to meet organizational expenses of the new university.

## PROVINCIAL GRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES, FISCAL YEAR 1960-61

	Maintenance Grants (\$000's)	Grants for Capital Purposes (\$000's)	Total (\$000's)
University of Toronto.....	9,007	5,000	14,007
Ontario College of Education.....	885	....	885
Queen's University.....	1,300	1,250	2,550
University of Western Ontario.....	1,175	1,000	2,175
McMaster University.....	900	1,250	2,150
University of Ottawa— for instruction in Medicine and the Sciences....	550	800	1,350
Carleton University.....	485	800	1,285
Assumption University—for Essex College.....	400	1,500	1,900
University of Waterloo.....	375	1,500	1,875
Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology...	135	125	260
Ontario College of Art.....	185	....	185
Special Grants for Archaeological Research.....	10	....	10
McMaster University— for the Royal Botanical Gardens.....	75	....	75
	<u>15,482</u>	<u>13,225</u>	<u>28,707</u>

To encourage able students of limited financial means to continue their education at the university level, the Province has established a many-sided program of student aid. Since the introduction of the bursary system in 1943, funds have been made available to 25,000 students at a cost of \$5.8 million. This year marked a major advance in its development. The appropriation for this purpose was more than doubled to \$1.2 million, enabling awards to be made to almost 4,000 students, compared with 2,346 students in the previous year. In addition, a system of Ontario scholarships to Grade XIII students attaining a high academic standard was inaugurated. For next year, 1960-61, we have again placed \$1.2 million in the Estimates for Ontario scholarships and bursaries and \$3.0 million for student aid loans. In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee of University Heads, awards will also be made from the Queen Elizabeth II Scholarship Fund.

We have not overlooked the educational requirements of our physically handicapped citizens. Just as increasing enrolments have brought problems of accommodation to the local school boards, so have higher enrolments in the Provincially-owned and operated School for the Deaf and School for the Blind made additional buildings necessary. Five new buildings have been completed on the campus of the Ontario School for the Deaf at Belleville. These comprise a primary school, a primary residence, a laundry, a staff residence and a central heating plant.

The educational needs of retarded children are continuing to be met through additions to the special schools sponsored by parents, service clubs and the Province. This year we have made grants totalling \$680,000; for next year we have increased our appropriation for this purpose to \$900,000.

Many new Canadians benefit from the language and citizenship courses held throughout the Province. More than 900 classes of this nature, operating under the guidance of the Community Programmes Branch of the Department of Education, and with the full co-operation of local school boards, were attended by some 21,000 persons last year. Next year the number of classes and enrolment will at least equal and perhaps surpass those of 1959.

As I said earlier, the result of these varied functions is that the Department of Education's bill next year will total \$230.2 million, an increase over the present year of \$26.1 million. Thus, our expenditure will have more than doubled in four years. It means that the Province itself is spending on education, exclusive of our outlays for the Ontario Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges, \$40 for every man, woman and child in the Province. Never before has the Province provided so much for education.

## HEALTH

The provision of a high level of health services for the people of Ontario has always been a major objective of Government policy. Last year marked a milestone in the history of Ontario's health services with the introduction of the Ontario Hospital Insurance Plan, which has now been operating smoothly and efficiently for a little more than a year. So striking has been the success of this undertaking that 94 per cent of our population are now enrolled.

The Hospital Services Commission is carrying out extensive studies of hospital usage in the Province. These studies are making possible the most efficient planning for the construction of new facilities and the installation of equipment. While the actual construction of hospital facilities remains—with Provincial assistance—a community responsibility, the Commission will attempt to see that as community resources are expanded they fit into the pattern of a balanced and integrated hospital system. It is the aim of this Government to fashion an efficient and effective health instrument for the people of Ontario through a modern hospital system—a system that is already one of the best on the continent. In the past dozen years more than 21,000 additional beds have been made available in our public, T.B. and mental hospitals. This is a net increase and does not take into account the large number of beds which were retired from service because of obsolescence and other reasons. In 1959 alone, almost 2,000 new beds were added to the Provincial hospital system. In addition, over 5,000 are in various stages of planning and construction.

As has been provided under the Supplementary Estimates to be approved at this Session, the Province will make a payment of \$75.00 per bed to all public general hospitals in the Province for retiring debt or for some capital acquisition or improvement. In addition to this a number of hospitals which have pressing debt problems will receive a special grant-in-aid,

The Beck Memorial Sanatorium property in London has been purchased by the Government as a centre for examining retarded and emotionally disturbed children and recommending the correct care and treatment for them. Facilities will be provided for both out-patient and in-patient services. At Cedar Springs, the building schedule of the Hospital School has been accelerated and it is expected that 600 beds—half of the total planned accommodation—will be available by the autumn of 1960.

In order that the full benefit of our medical services may be made available to curable cases of mental illness, persons who are merely aged or in need of custodial care only, are gradually being removed from active treatment hospitals to cottage-type quarters or infirmaries where they will be comfortable and well cared for in home-like surroundings. Sites for three such buildings have been selected in Goderich, Palmerston and Owen Sound. Plans for these facilities are well under way and it is expected that construction will commence this summer.

Since the last Session of the Legislature, 500 beds have been added to alleviate crowded conditions in Ontario Hospitals. For the coming year your approval will be asked for a further acceleration in this building program to include a 600-bed unit at London and a 500-bed Hospital School in Northern Ontario.

Ontario's campaign against mental illness involves a general reorganization of medical and treatment services including out-patient, day care and rehabilitation programs. New emphasis is being placed upon treatment rather than custodial care so that the patient may return as soon as possible to his normal environment within the community. Therapeutic treatment has proved so successful that plans are being prepared for an extension of rehabilitation services in the coming year. A site has now been selected for the new Psychiatric Hospital and Psychiatric Institute in Toronto.

As a result of investigations carried on in Ontario, we have recently introduced a policy of tuberculin testing to supplement our mass X-ray surveys. Experience in special chest clinics will indicate whether or not this departure will ultimately control and perhaps eradicate tuberculosis in this Province.

The Province is co-operating with the Federal Government in providing treatment for less fortunate persons from other countries who suffer from tuberculosis. Ontario will continue to accept at least one-third of any refugee patients admitted to Canada.

Steps are being taken to assess and control radiation. While at present total radiation is far below any health hazard level, measures have been adopted to minimize exposure. A start has been made on the construction of a radiation hazard control laboratory.

The Province is pursuing a vigorous policy to increase nursing personnel. A pilot two-year course for Registered Nurses is being introduced. In addition, the certified nursing assistants' course will be further expanded. If enrolment

warrants it, four new centres will be opened this year. It is our intention to double the number of graduates of this course from 600 to 1,200 per year. When circumstances permit, training courses will be introduced in all Ontario Hospitals, and public hospitals will also be encouraged to conduct them.

This year the Government will introduce a new program to encourage physical fitness. We recognize that the future of our Province lies in the health and physical well-being of our people. No matter to what height of industrial or economic growth we may aspire, we shall never be genuinely prosperous if our people are not healthy and vigorous. Believing that such a program must be widely based, the co-operation of our schools, athletic organizations and all other interested groups is being sought.

To finance the cost of this varied health program, the appropriation for the Department of Health is being increased by \$11.0 million to \$88.1 million.

## WELFARE

Constant attention is being devoted to the improvement of our present welfare services. During the past year, several advances have again been made both in the development of new services and in the refinement of existing programs. A good illustration is the result that has been achieved in creating alternative types of care and maintenance for persons who occupy hospital beds but do not require active hospital treatment. Much emphasis has been placed on the construction of modern homes for the aged, particularly on the development of bed-care facilities for elderly persons in need of a measure of nursing care. During the past decade, more than 40 new homes have been constructed while improvements to the facilities of many others have been completed. In the past five years, more than \$30 million has been spent on the construction of public and private homes for the aged and new projects now under way will call for additional outlays of \$15 million.

Provincial payments to municipalities and private organizations for the building and maintenance of homes for elderly persons, which in 1959-60 amounted to \$6.9 million, will be increased to \$8.2 million in 1960-61. In total, the Province will make \$16.0 million available in 1960-61 in respect of homes for the aged, old age assistance and other welfare measures for our senior citizens.

Child welfare is of continuing concern to the Government. The new dental care plan for children under 16 whose mothers are receiving allowances under The Mothers' Allowances Act—instituted in January, 1959 on an experimental basis—has proved very successful and will be continued in the coming year. Approximately 20,000 children are eligible for dental treatment under the plan. In the field of adoption, every effort is made to find suitable homes for children placed under the care of children's aid societies in order to give them the security and affection that only a permanent home can supply.



In recent years Provincial services designed to assist the physically and mentally handicapped to become self-sustaining have been greatly expanded. It is gratifying to find that the majority of those who have completed training are now employed in useful occupations.

Under its general welfare assistance program, the Province reimburses the municipalities for 80 per cent of their outlays on direct relief to unemployed workers in need. Reflecting the improved economic conditions in Ontario, the number of persons on relief rolls has shown an encouraging downward trend, decreasing from 55,625 in October, 1958 to 52,731 in October, 1959. Under an agreement concluded with the Federal Government in 1952, welfare assistance to immigrants was limited to those who became indigent through accident or illness during their first year in Canada. A new agreement entered into in the current fiscal year greatly enlarges the scope of welfare assistance that can be provided for new arrivals. They are now eligible for welfare assistance on the same terms as other citizens.

The program to serve the Indian population under The General Welfare Assistance Act is now being inaugurated and should go far towards raising the standards of allowances and services to our Indian citizens.

As a result of population growth, more generous allowances and the expansion of services, our expenditures for welfare will reach the highest level in the Province's history. The cost of these services in 1960-61 will be raised by \$3.8 million to \$49.2 million.

### WINTER WORKS PROGRAM

Every attempt is being made by the Government of Ontario to alleviate the distress caused by unemployment. Although the problem is not as urgent now as it was two years ago or even last year, the program of winter work begun at that time is being continued. Following the pattern of last year, the Federal Government will contribute 50 per cent and the Provincial Government 25 per cent of the labour cost of work not normally undertaken between December 1 and April 30. This program is intended to provide jobs instead of direct relief during the winter months when unemployment reaches a peak. To the middle of February, 1960, more than 560 projects employing some 8,000 men had been approved by both Governments. They will be undertaken by 157 jurisdictions, including municipalities, conservation authorities and counties. An appropriation of \$3.0 million is being made for this purpose.

Another program of winter construction, covering the period November 1, 1959, to May 31, 1960, has been undertaken by the Departments of Highways and Lands and Forests and the Ontario-St. Lawrence Development Commission in conjunction with the Federal Government. Under this plan, camp grounds and picnic sites will be built at an estimated cost of \$1.4 million. In addition,

the roads-to-resources program—a joint undertaking by the Province and the Federal Government—generates winter employment since, whenever possible, work is carried out during the winter months.

## HOUSING

The rate of housing construction in Ontario has slackened somewhat but the totals of 54,158 housing units started and 54,281 units completed in 1959 were surpassed only in the record year, 1958. Moreover, the initial construction of an exceptionally large number of houses in November resulted in a large carry-over into 1960, which should help to maintain a better than average level of activity this year.

During 1959 the Provincial Government again participated with the Federal and Municipal Governments in providing serviced lots to prospective builders and in erecting low-rental housing projects. By the end of 1959, the Federal-Provincial-Municipal partnership had completed or had received approval to proceed with 59 rental housing schemes in 36 municipalities, and 51 land assembly projects. In addition, the partnership holds over 7,000 acres of land which will be used in the development of future projects.

The purchase of the 614-acre Borden Farm in Nepean Township in 1959 will aid future expansion in the Ottawa area. Last year also saw the start of construction in both the Kingston and London rental housing projects. Demolition is underway in the Windsor redevelopment area and construction of 298 rental housing units will begin shortly. The new Hamilton and Sarnia housing projects have special units specifically set aside for elderly persons. We are placing \$6.5 million in the 1960-61 Estimates to cover Provincial participation in land assembly and rental housing projects.

## HIGHWAYS AND ROADS

Our growing population and industry combined with rising living standards have provided the ingredients for an unprecedented rate of increase in both the number of passenger cars and commercial vehicles. The total number of motor vehicles in 1959 reached an estimated 1,974,000, an increase of 5.6 per cent in the past year and 103.6 per cent during the past 10 years. Inescapably, there has been a continuing expansion in the road space required to accommodate all these vehicles. And since further expansion of population, living standards and industrial production is foreordained, plans must be made for the future.

During 1959-60 the volume of highway and road construction in Ontario reached a new peak. In addition to the improvement in the King's Highways and Secondary Highways, 334 miles of new highway were brought into operation.

425 miles of roads were reconstructed to modern standards and 91 structures were completed. Three new sections of Highway 401 were opened to traffic and, in addition to the 273 miles in operation at the end of 1959, further mileage was completed to the point where it will go into service in 1960. Substantial progress was made on the Trans-Canada Highway. The last remaining gap between Agawa River, north of Sault Ste. Marie, and White River is scheduled for opening in the autumn of 1960. Continued improvement of the Queen Elizabeth Way and the extension of Highway 400 from Crown Hill, near Barrie, to connect with the Trans-Canada Highway at Coldwater have provided better access to Northern Ontario.

Ontario's total expenditures on highways and roads in the current fiscal year 1959-60, amounted to \$253.3 million of which \$74.4 million was for maintenance<sup>1</sup> and \$178.9 million was for capital. Provincial road subsidies to the municipalities and unincorporated townships in Northern Ontario, which are included in the foregoing, totalled \$64.8 million, of which \$39.6 million was for new construction. Taking into account the amounts that the municipalities themselves will spend, the total outlay for highways and roads in the Province this year, 1959-60, is \$318 million.

The 1960-61 Budget provides for the continuance of the Province's long-term plan for highway improvement and modernization. Following preliminary testing in the current fiscal year, the new program provides for the commencement of construction on the new Queen Elizabeth Way high-level bridge over the Welland Canal at Homer, near St. Catharines, and also for a start on the Chedoke Expressway. In addition, work on Highway 401 will be continued in order to complete this major traffic route by 1963. Work on the highway connecting Fort Frances and Atikokan will also be continued, while that on widening the Toronto By-pass (Highway 401) to six lanes from Yonge Street westerly will commence.

To finance the 1960-61 highway and road program we are providing appropriations totalling \$251.5 million. This is approximately the same level of expenditure as was made in this current fiscal year 1959-60. Of this amount, \$75.5 million will be for maintenance, including \$44.8 million for King's Highways and Secondary Highways, and \$25.4 million for transfer to the municipalities for the maintenance of their roads. A total of \$176.0 million will be spent for new construction or capital purposes, including \$126.2 million for King's Highways and Secondary Highways and \$40.8 million for the municipalities to help finance the construction of their roads. The combined maintenance and capital expenditure on Provincial highways will be \$185.3 million while that for municipalities will be \$66.2 million. Inasmuch as the municipalities will approximately match the Province's subsidies to them, the combined Provincial and municipal road expenditure in the Province in the coming fiscal year 1960-61 will total \$318 million, about the same as that in the current fiscal year.

1 Excluding \$15.0 million appropriated for highway construction account.



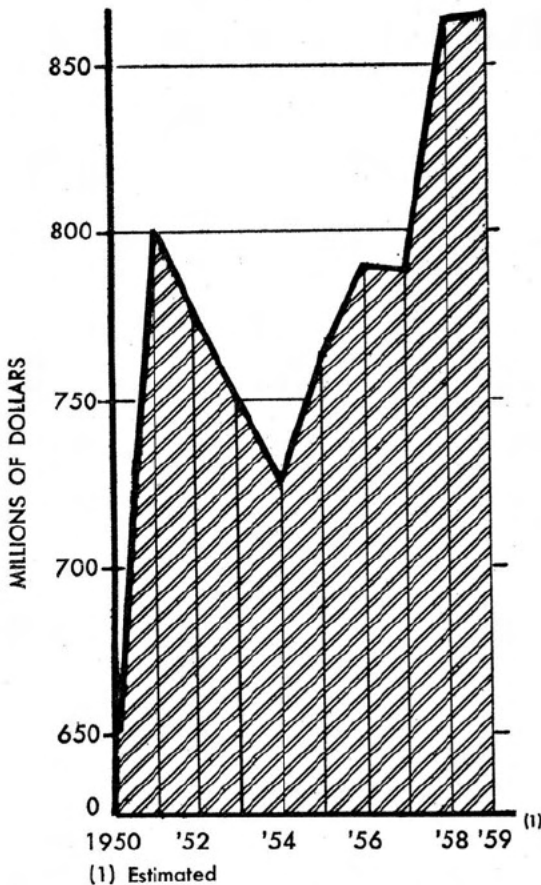
## NATURAL RESOURCES

For the coming fiscal year, the development of our natural resources and the furtherance of the industries based on them will require ordinary and capital expenditures totalling \$43.8 million.

### Agriculture

Ontario's farmers last year again achieved a new high in farm cash income. Gross value of production was close to that of the previous year and one of the

#### FARM CASH INCOME IN ONTARIO



highest on record. However, the need for expanding our markets both at home and abroad continues to be of paramount importance. This has been long recognized by our support of organized marketing plans and recently by the creation of the Agricultural Marketing Enquiry Committee and the formulation of a plan to establish a Research Foundation at the Ontario Agricultural College. This Foundation will co-ordinate all research in the Province dealing with production and marketing, including merchandising, transportation, packaging, storing, handling, quality control, pricing, family farming and vertical integration.

Approximately half of our farm cash income is channelled through the existing thirteen organized marketing plans which were established through co-operation between the Government and the producers.

Brucellosis eradication—essential to our multi-million-dollar export of cattle to the United States—has made substantial progress during the past year. If the present rate of testing is maintained, over 30 counties should become brucellosis-free areas by the end of the fiscal year 1960-61.

A co-ordinated program for the agricultural development of Northern Ontario is planned, involving various Government departments. Lands suitable for farming will be made available as demand arises, while unsuitable lands will be gradually diverted to other uses. The Government continues to aid northern farmers through assistance for farm water supply, land clearance, veterinary services and other purposes and by means of a number of special freight subsidies.

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario added approximately 1,000 miles of rural distribution line to its power facilities during the past year. Some 18,500 new customers brought the total number of users in the rural areas of the Province to 491,070 (including 140,892 farm customers), an increase of 67 per cent over that in 1950. With the assistance of the Ontario Telephone Authority, further progress was made in the modernization of rural telecommunications. At the end of 1959, 43 dial exchanges were in operation in rural Ontario, of which 10 were located in Northern Ontario.

To avoid duplication with the new Farm Credit Corporation of the Government of Canada, the Ontario Junior Farmer Loan program is being discontinued. Although a number of loans are still being processed, no applications for new loans have been accepted since January 12. Since the inception of the Ontario plan in 1952, some 3,900 loans, totalling \$29 million, have been granted to young Ontario farmers.

As part of the major construction program proceeding at the Ontario Agricultural College and the Ontario Veterinary College, three large new buildings were opened in 1959, bringing to 11 the number of projects completed in the expansion plan initiated in 1952. In the past eight years the Government has spent \$12.6 million in new construction and equipment for these institutions. Ordinary expenditure next year for the agricultural colleges and allied institutions will be increased by \$500,000 to \$8.5 million.

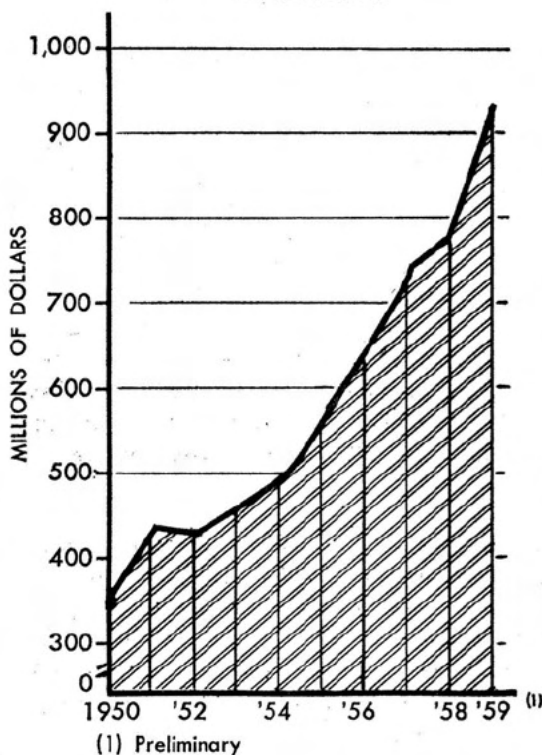
This brief summary of our agricultural program is by no means exhaustive. Many new developments are in prospect, including a study of the feasibility of public crop insurance. These and other plans and activities demonstrate the Government's determination to continue strengthening the position of agriculture, which plays such a vital part in Ontario's expanding economy. The appropriation for agriculture in 1960-61 will be \$16.2 million—an increase of \$800,000.

### **Mining**

The spectacular expansion of Ontario's mineral industry since the end of World War II was continued in 1959. Owing largely to an increase in output of nickel, uranium and copper, the new record value of production of \$962.8 million exceeded the previous year's by \$173.2 million—the largest increase ever recorded.

New exploration and development is encouraged and facilitated through the Government's geological program. While a number of field parties are engaged in various surveys, geologists stationed in the main mining areas of the

### VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO



Province distribute information regarding prospecting activities, geological conditions and surface and underground explorations. In addition, a large airborne geophysical survey, covering an area of 64,000 square miles in mineral-rich Northwestern Ontario, is being carried out. Aerial photography, supplemented by field work, has contributed much to the expansion of this industry, and even greater results lie ahead. Another important program is the building of access roads into areas where the presence of significant mineral deposits has been established. Well over 200 miles of such roads are now under construction.

During 1959, a special committee was instructed to make a complete review of the laws of Ontario and other jurisdictions governing the use of

public lands for mining and other purposes. Hearings have been held in various parts of the Province and briefs presented.

The total amount to be spent on various mining surveys and projects next year is \$3.2 million, including \$1.5 million for mining and community access roads. In addition, special payments to mining municipalities will total \$5.3 million as compared with \$3.2 million this year.

### Forestry

The output of Ontario's woods operations in 1959 is estimated to be 12 per cent above that of the previous year. Of our forest-based industries, sawmills recorded a gain of over 10 per cent in their output of sawn lumber in 1959, while the pulp and paper industry reached a new record value of production.

estimated at \$462 million, \$12 million higher than in 1958. The volume of 1.5 million tons turned out by the Province's newsprint mills represented an all-time high.

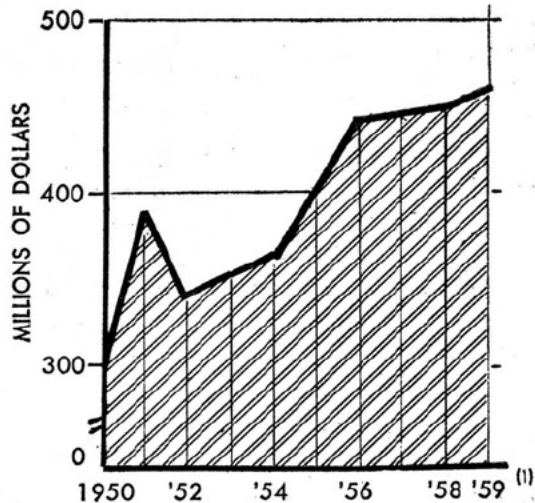
The re-survey of our forest resources in association with new inventory and regeneration techniques has been instrumental in promoting growth and improved forest management. Under the provisions of the second 10-year plan, nine million acres were surveyed in 1959. Regeneration has also been facilitated by the enormous expansion in our nursery operations. Seedling production for 1959-60 was approximately 53 million trees, and for the coming year an even higher output is envisaged.

Unceasing vigilance in our forest protection organization makes for minimum waste from fires, insect infestation and disease. Loss from forest fires was at an all-time low in 1959. Aerial water dropping has become standard procedure in extinguishing fires. Research for further improvements and refinements is continuing. Insect surveys and tree disease studies contribute to the maintenance of healthy forest stands.

The inter-governmental roads-to-resources program will be an important stimulant to the development of forest and mineral resources in Northern Ontario. The Federal-Provincial agreement which was signed in December, 1959 calls for an expenditure by March 31, 1967 of \$15 million. The Federal Government will pay 50 per cent, except in some cases where private companies will also share in the costs. The projects which have so far been agreed upon cover a total of about 335 miles, the major part of which is now under construction.

The appropriation for the Department of Lands and Forests next year is \$24.4 million, including \$8.2 million for forest protection, \$7.1 million for timber management and reforestation, \$4.4 million for fish and wildlife and \$3.3 million for parks development.

#### VALUE OF PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTION IN ONTARIO



(1) Estimated by the Ontario Department of Economics

#### Conservation

During the past year, 1959-60, three new Conservation Authorities were established in Ontario, bringing the present total to 27. In addition, the

municipalities of the Nottawasaga Valley have voted to set up an Authority which will come into operation as soon as its boundaries are determined.

The construction of several major flood control projects is awaiting a favourable decision from the Federal Government to match the Ontario Government's 37½ per cent contribution to financing. The largest proposed scheme, estimated to cost over \$34 million, is that of the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Authority, which has just been approved by the Ontario Government.

Work on smaller flood control and water conservation schemes, which has increased markedly since the Province five years ago raised its participation in such projects from 37½ per cent to 50 per cent, continued in 1959. Projects completed last year embraced channel improvements on the Speed River and the Etobicoke Creek, flood control measures on the Humber—including the construction of the Albion Hills Dam—and erosion control schemes and dam improvements on other rivers. The total investment represented by all construction projects completed, under way or planned now aggregates \$135.5 million.

Over 4,000 acres of land were purchased for Authority forests and over one million trees were planted with Authority assistance by private landowners last year as part of the reforestation program. Provincial subsidies and engineering assistance aided in the construction of more than 300 farm ponds.

The development of conservation areas has become an increasingly important aspect of the Authorities' work. These areas may be used for the demonstration of special conservation measures and where suitable, may be developed as parklands and provided with recreational facilities. In 1959, there was a sharp increase in both the acreage acquired for conservation areas, including parkland, and the number of special conservation projects undertaken on new and established areas.

In the 1960-61 appropriations of the various Departments concerned, the sum of \$34 million has been set aside for works and services in connection with conservation projects. This does not include \$30 million provided for the construction of sewage and water works by the Ontario Water Resources Commission—an increase of \$15.5 million over capital expenditures by this Commission in 1959-60. Therefore, in aggregate, outlays for conservation purposes will total \$64 million in the coming fiscal year compared with \$49.4 million in 1959-60.

## PROVINCIAL PARKS

The growing preference of Ontario's people for outdoor activities underlines the importance of adequate park and recreational facilities. To provide for these needs, the Ontario Government initiated the "Parks for the People" policy which has already brought about a striking increase and improvement in Provincial park areas and facilities.



This year areas will be designated to be used for the purposes outlined in the Wilderness Areas legislation passed at the last Session of the Legislature. Certain areas of Crown Land—all under 640 acres—will be reserved under this Act for their historic, scientific and aesthetic value. At present about 70 such areas are being examined for this purpose.

After making allowance for the release last year of a number of small parks to the Department of Highways for development as roadside parks, the total number of parks administered by the Department of Lands and Forests stood at 64 at the end of 1959. This year ten new parks will be opened, while another eight properties are being investigated for future development. The 3,350-acre Lake Nipigon Park near Geraldton, the 2,300-acre Killbear Park at Parry Sound and the 300-acre Darlington Park in Durham County are the three largest parks scheduled to be opened in 1960. In addition, Five Mile Lake Park near Chapleau, Turkey Point Park in Norfolk County and Nagagamisis Park near Kapuskasing also will be opened. Earl Rowe Park, which was officially opened a few months ago, will be available for public use this year, while facilities will be improved at the Lake Superior park areas as well as at Wasaga Beach Provincial Park.

About eight million visitors and a half million campers enjoyed the Province's park facilities last year. Wilderness camping continues to increase in popularity—a trend particularly evident at Algonquin and Quetico Provincial Parks. During the past three years alone, the number of motor vehicles entering Provincial Parks has more than doubled. Slight increases in entrance and camping fees have been proposed in the expectation that this upward revision together with revenue from concessions will bring the parks reasonably close to meeting their maintenance expenses.

The Ontario-St. Lawrence Development Commission's program of parks and historic sites along 170 miles of the St. Lawrence River and the Bay of Quinte made notable progress in 1959. Every attempt is being made to have the full system of 15 parks available for public use in 1961. Last year, six new parks were opened, bringing the total now in operation to nine. The Niagara Parks Commission is continuing its program of improved park accommodation. During the coming year, Oak Hall Park will be open for public use and additional facilities will be provided at Hogg Island Park. Conservation authorities have developed 76 conservation areas embracing over 23,930 acres; 45 of these areas include designated park grounds covering a total of 3,314 acres.

The appropriation for our parks program in 1960-61 will amount to \$5.1 million.

## PROVINCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR WATER AND SEWAGE WORKS

The problems of providing an ample supply of water for Ontario's growing industrial and domestic markets and the abatement of pollution continue to be

vigorously tackled by the Ontario Water Resources Commission. During 1959, 19 new joint O.W.R.C.-municipal projects were completed and opened. These comprised 12 water works systems and 7 sewage works. The estimated cost of these new plants, \$5.3 million, raised the total value of all such projects undertaken by the Commission in the short space of only two years to almost \$12 million. Moreover, since the end of 1959—that is in the past two months—seven new sewage projects and three water works systems, estimated at \$8.7 million, have been placed in operation, bringing the total estimated value of plants now being operated by the Ontario Water Resources Commission to almost \$21 million. This total includes no less than 28 water works systems and 19 sewage works located within 41 municipalities. Still being constructed under O.W.R.C.-municipal agreements are projects valued at more than \$20 million, and numerous others are approaching the agreement stage.

The practical results of the Commission's activities are becoming increasingly evident and gratifying. The opening of major sewage treatment plants at Port Arthur, Brantford, Kitchener, Brampton, Trenton and Huntsville has already done much to clean up the receiving streams concerned. For instance, Brantford and Kitchener are on the oft-maligned Grand River, where, through joint O.W.R.C.-municipal efforts, excellent progress is being made in abating pollution. Similarly, the opening of water and sewage projects throughout other sections of the Province has provided relief and improved sanitation on a smaller, but none the less significant, scale to the residents of the municipalities concerned.

The usefulness of water resources and stream pollution surveys, which the Commission continues to conduct on an area basis, has already been proven. Recent releases included reports on water supply and pollution conditions in Essex and Elgin, district surveys on the Lakehead water resources and water pollution in the Kingston area. A water resources survey of Welland County has also been completed and other studies of similar areas are in progress.

To support the many activities of the Commission, the Province provided \$1.2 million for operating expenses and \$14.5 million for capital purposes in 1959-60. The appropriations for 1960-61 will be \$1.6 million for operation and \$30.0 million for capital.

In accordance with the Government's desire to bring about co-ordination of municipal policies, the Ontario Water Resources Commission, now under the Department of Public Works, will be placed under the Department of Municipal Affairs.

## THE PROVINCIAL-MUNICIPAL PARTNERSHIP

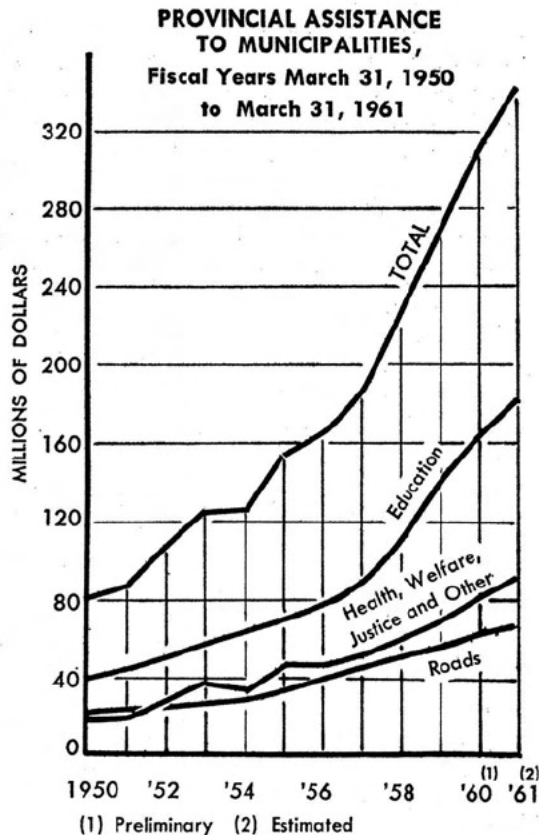
I wish now to say a few words about our Provincial-Municipal partnership. I think it can be said without contradiction that we have been fully cognizant of the financial impact of growth upon our municipalities and that in spite of our own burdens, which have multiplied many times, we have brought into operation

in the past decade and a half a Provincial-Municipal partnership that has been little short of a revelation.

Commencing in 1945, and in every year throughout the post-war period, the Province has steadily expanded its aid to municipalities and associated agencies to assist them in carrying out their important responsibilities. Prior to 1945, the Province's contribution to municipalities, school boards and other local agencies amounted to about \$21 million a year. In the current fiscal year, we are supporting local services to the extent of \$314.9 million and in the coming fiscal year we will provide a further increase of \$27.8 million, raising the level of our assistance to \$342.7 million. This is a 16-fold increase in the past 17 years—one that is made even more notable by the fact that the Province's own direct expenditures on services have increased in that period by only six times. In other words, we have stepped up our assistance to local services at more than double the rate of increase in the Province's disbursements on functions which come under its own direction.

That we have not been unmindful of the needs of our municipalities may be illustrated in another way. In 1943-44, 19 per cent of the Province's total expenditures were in support of local services. Today, over 38 per cent of our Budget is being allocated for this purpose. In terms of Provincial revenue, the magnitude of our contribution is even more impressive. In 1943-44, our municipal aid program absorbed less than 18 per cent of our revenue; now the proportion is 45 per cent.

Not only has our assistance enabled services to be expanded but it has also strengthened local institutions and made it possible for them to undertake major developments without having to impose an unreasonable burden of taxation on their residents. The benefit to ratepayers of the Province's contribution to local authorities is made evident in a number of ways. For every hundred





dollars that the municipalities raise in taxation, the Province is now contributing towards the support of local services sixty dollars as against only nineteen dollars in 1943. Consider this too: while our assistance for local services has increased 16-fold since 1943, the level of municipal taxation has advanced only 5-fold. In other words, the ratepayers today are paying a much lower proportion of the cost of local services than they were 17 years ago. At that time, 73 per cent of combined municipal and school board expenditures for general purposes and debt charges were met out of municipal taxation. Owing to Provincial assistance, the proportion of such local services financed by local taxation has been reduced to 58 per cent. These illustrations demonstrate that despite the rise in local tax levies and debt the Province has assumed a much larger share of the municipal burden than at any previous time.

The increased assistance provided by the Province has been especially large in those fields where the demands have been greatest, namely, education and roads. Yet we have made important revisions in various other ways. In 1950, the Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation was established to make capital funds available to municipalities. In 1952, legislation was enacted to provide payments to municipalities in lieu of taxes on certain government and public utility properties. In 1954 we pioneered a plan of unconditional grants to all municipalities. In 1956, the Ontario Water Resources Commission was set up to provide water and sewage works, and last year we introduced a new program to relieve the municipalities of the burden of hospital deficits and the cost of hospitalized indigents. Over the years a completely new system of grants to mining municipalities has also been developed.

All these new methods of assisting the municipalities have been brought into operation without any sacrifice of the established system of conditional grants for education, health, welfare and roads. On the contrary, grants for these purposes have been increased to levels that were undreamed of only a few years ago. To illustrate: in the field of elementary and secondary education, we have stepped up our legislative grants and other forms of assistance to school boards 20-fold in just over a decade and a half, from \$8.4 million in 1943-44 to \$170.4 million in the coming fiscal year. Our appropriation for next year alone will be \$20 million more than you authorized at last year's Session. We have accelerated our subsidies to municipalities for the construction and maintenance of roads. Next year our grants will total \$66.2 million, \$2.8 million over this year's appropriation and nearly double that provided just five years ago. In addition to increasing its grants, the Province has assisted the municipalities by assuming the responsibility for many miles of roads which were formerly under municipal jurisdiction and by constructing and maintaining major access roads and by-passes of direct benefit to urban municipalities.

Next year, our unconditional grants to municipalities will total \$26.7 million, an increase of \$2.7 million over the estimated payment of \$24.0 million in 1959-60. These grants include the unconditional payments introduced last year to compensate municipalities for their greatly reduced responsibilities for

hospitalized indigents. In effect, as the result of the introduction of the hospital insurance plan and the new arrangement respecting hospital indigents, the municipalities have been relieved of expenditures formerly amounting to nearly \$12 million per annum.

We are again making an important revision in our special payments to mining municipalities which will raise our grants in the coming fiscal year to nearly \$5.3 million, an increase of \$2 million over that provided in the current fiscal year.

Despite this unprecedented program of Provincial assistance, municipal taxes and debts have been rising. Contributing to this upward trend has been an increase in municipal spending for ordinary and capital purposes far in excess of anything that has occurred in the past. In the past year or two, the annual increase in the budgets of all Ontario municipalities and school boards, exclusive of capital outlays, has totalled \$100 million, well above the growth of revenue from increased real property assessment and Provincial assistance. The outcome has been higher local taxes. It is recognized that the municipalities and the Province alike are confronted with heavy demands for education and other services. But the very pressing nature of these requirements suggests caution. We believe that the municipalities should undertake a conscientious examination of all phases of their expenditures with a view to relating them to the growth in their real property assessment and the Provincial assistance program.

## FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS

Our tax-sharing arrangement with the Federal Government is another matter which continues to occupy a central position in our fiscal and economic planning. Honourable Members will recall that last year a series of studies was initiated on the subject of Federal-Provincial relations. The Committee of Treasurers and Ministers of Finance, which was established to direct this series of studies to be carried out by the Federal-Provincial Committee on Fiscal and Economic Matters, held two meetings, one in July and the other in October, 1959. The Technical Committee on Fiscal and Economic Matters was asked to examine and prepare reports on such subjects as the Canadian tax structure, the division of public expenditure responsibilities, tax-sharing arrangements, fiscal-need formulae, conditional grants and shared-cost programs, natural resource taxation, regional and national development needs, capital investment requirements and seasonal employment problems. A number of reports were submitted to the Ministers' Conference in October and others involving long-term studies will be presented at a later date.

There are several of these matters to which I should like to refer. The first relates to Federal-Provincial conditional grants and shared-cost programs. These arrangements, under which Federal funds are made available on stipulated conditions, are needlessly complex and create many time-consuming and costly

administrative difficulties for the provinces. Often there are undue delays in reimbursement, with the result that the provinces are obliged to finance the Federal share. At the October meeting of the Committee of Ministers, the report that had been prepared on this subject by Ontario received close attention, and efforts are now being made to work out more simplified arrangements and a formula for interim advances which will relieve the provinces of financing the Federal Government's share.

Another matter on which Ontario made strong representations was the taxation of companies engaged in logging operations. Constitutionally, the forests are the responsibility of the provinces. The provinces provide at heavy cost to themselves extensive services for forest conservation, protection and regeneration, yet by far the largest proportion of taxation paid by such companies goes to the Federal Government. This is an anomaly and an injustice which we have sought to have rectified. In collaboration with the Government of British Columbia, Ontario prepared and submitted to the Conference of Treasurers and Finance Ministers last October a brief urging the Federal Government to extend to all companies engaged in logging operations, as compensation for the depletion of resources, a special allowance similar to that granted to companies engaged in metal mining or extracting oil or natural gas. Such an allowance would give recognition to the fact that once timber stands have been cut a new crop cannot be harvested for a period of 70 years and therefore, in effect, forest operations do involve depletion in a very real and practical sense to a Government that requires funds to provide for the conservation and regeneration of these resources. We will continue to work towards a more equitable and satisfactory system of taxation for our forest-based industries.

We also brought to the attention of the Conference of Treasurers and Finance Ministers the inconsistencies and anomalies that exist in the application of Federal and provincial sales taxes to operations carried on by Crown agencies. The present situation under which the Federal Government claims immunity from provincial taxation for its Crown agencies, while Crown agencies of the provinces are subject to Federal taxation, is illogical and unfair. The provinces are as supreme within their jurisdiction as is the Federal Government within its own. Our position is simply this—if Crown agencies in the right of Canada are to be immune from provincial taxation, then Crown agencies in the right of the provinces should also be extended immunity from Federal taxation. On the other hand, if provincial agencies are to be subject to Federal taxation it follows that Crown agencies in the right of Canada should be subject to provincial taxation. There can be no other solution.

Concerning the position of the Ontario Government on tax-sharing arrangements, I can assure the members of the House that there has been no change. We do not believe that the present distribution of the two major direct fields of taxation is just and equitable to this Province and we have never failed to stress the need for a revision of the existing arrangements. No increase in these arrangements was obtained at the Conference in October but the Federal

Government undertook to guarantee that the increase from 10 per cent to 13 per cent in the provincial share of the individual income tax obtained in 1958 would be paid in the remaining two years of the current agreements ending in 1962 and that a plenary conference of the Prime Ministers of the provinces and the Government of Canada would be held this summer to discuss new arrangements.

Our position is that we are constitutionally entitled to an equal share of the major fields of direct taxation. Under the present fiscal arrangements, the tax abatements represent less than one-fifth of the combined Federal-Provincial corporation income tax and less than one-seventh of the individual income tax. We are not asking for half the revenue from these fields as is our right. However, we do maintain that the present allocation does not adequately reflect the special problems that exist in our rapidly expanding economy. The growth forces that impose such heavy demands upon the Province also bear upon our municipalities. Their financial well-being is involved. You may therefore be assured that at the forthcoming Conference we will assert our claim to a just recognition of our rights and our needs.

### CONCLUSION

In this budget presentation I have endeavoured to give an account of our stewardship of the Province's affairs and to outline our proposed program for the coming fiscal year. We have endeavoured to solve problems of growth and development in a sensible, constructive and progressive way. In the short space of a decade and a half we have overcome difficulties such as the doubling of our school and university population and the trebling of our motor vehicle registrations—problems with which no other government has had to deal. We have moved forward vigorously and imaginatively in accordance with the wishes and needs of our people. We have not been content to stand still. We have pioneered many new betterments such as hospital insurance and unconditional grants to municipalities. Ours has been a policy of reform and expansion predicated on economy and sound management.

Our population continues to grow rapidly. As I pointed out earlier, the number of births in Ontario is now double that at the end of World War II. When the large number of children born during the past 15 years start reaching marriageable age, we may anticipate another period of explosive population growth. If present trends continue there will be at the end of 1970, some 1,700,000 more people and half a million more motor vehicle registrations in Ontario. This spells more schools, universities, hospitals, waterworks, sewage treatment plants, electric power, highways and roads. No one can foresee precisely the dimensions of our public capital requirements, but we know they will be formidable. We are strengthening our Government departments and various commissions to provide economy and efficiency. As not the least of our problems will be finding the money to finance our essential undertakings, a sound fiscal system that will contribute to the development of our Province and the well-being of our people is of paramount importance.

### SUMMARY

1. An interim surplus on ordinary account of \$632,000 is estimated for the fiscal year 1959-60 after providing \$18.1 million for sinking funds, \$15.0 million for highway construction account and \$66.0 million for financing out of current revenue certain capital disbursements on highways and public works. Net ordinary and capital expenditures in 1959-60 are estimated at \$861.8 million, including \$33.1 million for sinking funds and highway construction account. (p. 9)
2. For the fiscal year 1959-60, we have been able to reduce our expenditures below appropriations by \$12.5 million on ordinary account, and by \$19.5 million on capital account, thereby effecting a saving in our estimates of \$32.0 million. This gross saving, however, has been partly offset by supplementary estimates amounting to \$8.2 million. (p. 8)
3. We are budgeting in 1960-61 for our eighteenth consecutive surplus on ordinary account—estimated at \$546,000 after providing \$17.0 million for sinking funds and \$66.0 million for capital disbursements to be financed out of current revenues. Net ordinary and capital expenditures for 1960-61 are forecast at \$896.5 million—an increase of \$34.7 million (or \$49.7 million if we exclude the transfer to highway construction account) over 1959-60. This will be the smallest rise in the last six years. (pp. 13, 14)
4. Net ordinary revenue is estimated at \$699.7 million in 1959-60, an increase of \$57.3 million over that in the fiscal year 1958-59. Net ordinary revenue is estimated at \$737.7 million for 1960-61, an increase of \$38.0 million over that in 1959-60. (pp. 9, 14)
5. There will be no new taxes and no increase in tax rates. There will be minor amendments to The Succession Duty Act to bring it more into conformity with modern conditions. There will also be minor amendments to The Corporations Tax Act. (p. 14)
6. Special grants and payments amounting to \$8.2 million are being provided this year. The major payments are: \$5.0 million for public hospitals; \$1 million for each of the Teachers' Superannuation Fund and the Public Service Superannuation Fund; \$900,000 as a special contribution to the Hospital Services Commission for expenditures relating to mental health care provided in certain hospitals other than Provincial institutions; \$100,000 to the Ontario Heart Foundation; \$100,000 for the Ontario College of Art; \$75,000 to the Royal Ontario Museum and \$48,100 to the Ontario Society for Crippled Children. (pp. 9, 10)
7. Provincial assistance to municipalities, school boards and related local agencies is being raised by \$27.8 million, from \$314.9 million in 1959-60 to \$342.7 million in 1960-61. This is a sixteen-fold increase in the last 17 years. The Provincial contribution now represents 45 per cent of our total revenues. (p. 31)



8. The Ontario Government's expenditure on education totals \$204.1 million in 1959-60. For the coming year, it will climb to a record level of \$230.2 million, an increase of \$26.1 million. This appropriation for education is more than twice as large as that provided three years ago, and larger than our combined expenditures for ordinary and capital purposes just a dozen years ago. (p. 15)
9. A revised growth-need factor and several other refinements and improvements are being introduced into our school grants formula this year. Legislative grants to school boards in 1960-61 will be raised by \$19.5 million to \$166.5 million. This represents an increase of \$87.4 million, or 111 per cent in the past four years. (p. 16)
10. Adequate appropriations for Ontario scholarships, bursaries and student aid loans are being provided. (p. 17)
11. Maintenance and capital grants to universities in 1960-61 will be increased by \$4.2 million to \$28.7 million, of which \$15.5 million will be for maintenance and \$13.2 million will be for capital purposes. (p. 16)
12. Enrolment in teachers' colleges reached an all-time record. Nearly 1,300 more students were enrolled in various courses in September, 1959, compared with that of a year earlier. Several new teachers' colleges have been completed, are under construction or are planned at London, New Toronto, Hamilton and the Head of the Lakes. (p. 15)
13. Although the problem of unemployment is not as urgent now as in the recent past, the Ontario Government, in co-operation with the Federal Government and the municipalities, will continue its winter works program. An appropriation of \$3 million is being made for this purpose. (p. 21)
14. The Province is continuing its long-term plan for highway improvement and modernization. The outlay for new construction and maintenance of the Provincial highways system, including assistance for municipal roads, is expected to amount to \$251.5 million in 1960-61. Including what the municipalities will spend themselves, the total expenditure will be \$318 million, about the same as in the current fiscal year. (p. 23)
15. The Province's aid to municipalities for roads in 1960-61 will amount to \$66.2 million, an increase of \$1.4 million over that in 1959-60. (p. 23)
16. In 1960-61, the Province's expenditure on the construction and maintenance of public works, including Ontario Hospitals and other buildings will total \$55.6 million. (p.14 )
17. Over the past 15 years we have created physical assets estimated at \$1.9 billion, of which \$1.4 billion or three-quarters of these facilities have been financed out of current revenue. (pp. 11, 12)

18. The Government will continue to expand the Province's parks program with an appropriation of \$5.1 million for the fiscal year 1960-61. With the opening of ten new parks this year, the total number of parks administered by the Department of Lands and Forests alone will stand at 74. In addition, park facilities under the direction of the Niagara Parks Commission are being expanded. (p. 29)
19. The Ontario Government plans to establish a Research Foundation at the Ontario Agricultural College in order to co-ordinate all production and marketing research, including merchandising, transportation, storage and quality control. (p. 24)
20. Last year, electric power was extended to some 23,000 additional rural customers, while 1,000 miles of rural distribution line was constructed. (p.25)
21. Under a Federal-Provincial roads-to-resources agreement signed in December, 1959, projects have been agreed upon involving the construction of 335 miles of roads. (p. 27)
22. The more than 54,000 housing units completed in Ontario last year were surpassed only in the record year of 1958. The large carry-over of residential housing units under construction should help to maintain a better than average level of activity in 1960. The sum of \$6.5 million has been placed in the 1960-61 Estimates to cover Provincial participation in land assembly and rental housing projects. (p. 22)
23. To support the many activities of the Ontario Water Resources Commission in 1960-61, the Province is appropriating \$1.6 million for operation and \$30.0 million for capital purposes. In the current fiscal year 1959-60 operating expenses were \$1.2 million and capital outlays \$14.5 million. (p. 30)
24. Ontario Hydro's dependable peak capacity, including purchased power, now stands at about 8.3 million horsepower. During the past year 1.1 million horsepower of new installed capacity came into operation. (p. 124)
25. Over the post-war period Ontario Hydro has spent nearly \$2 billion on capital construction. In 1959, its capital outlays amounted to about \$164 million. (p. 128)
26. Only 11 per cent of the Ontario Government's and Ontario Hydro's capital investment in the last decade and a half has been financed from U.S. borrowing. About 89 per cent has been obtained in Canada. (p. 12)
27. The Government's new campaign against mental illness, initiated last year, is being accelerated. The Beck Memorial Sanatorium property in London has been purchased as a centre for examining retarded and emotionally disturbed children, while the building schedule of the Hospital School at Cedar Springs has been stepped up. (p. 19)

28. Last year more than 500 beds were added to alleviate crowded conditions in Ontario Hospitals. This year the building program will be further accelerated to include a 600-bed unit at London and a 500-bed Hospital School in Northern Ontario. (p. 19)
29. Ontario's health bill in the fiscal year 1960-61 is estimated at \$88.1 million, a rise of \$11.0 million over that provided for in 1959-60. (p. 20)
30. The Province's expenditures for welfare in 1960-61 will reach \$49.2 million—the highest level in our history—and \$3.8 million above the cost of these services in 1959-60. (p. 21)
31. A major revision in Federal-Provincial fiscal relations is imperative. Last year the Committee of Ministers of Finance and Provincial Treasurers met twice to study and discuss outstanding problems. The Federal Government undertook to guarantee that the increase from 10 per cent to 13 per cent in the provincial share of the individual income tax would be paid in the remaining two years of the current agreements and that a plenary conference of the Prime Ministers would be held this summer to discuss new tax-sharing arrangements. At the forthcoming Conference the Ontario Government will assert its claim to a just recognition of its rights and needs. (pp. 33-35)
32. During 1959 new records of population, employment, production, personal incomes and retail sales were established. Births reached a new peak of 161,000, double those of a decade and a half ago. Economic prospects for 1960, despite a decline in housing and the stretch-out in uranium, indicate a better than average year. (pp. 5-7, 22-27)
33. A shortage of capital in relation to capital investment needs in industry, housing and government has boosted the cost of borrowing and created difficulties. At the same time it emphasizes the need for adequate incentives to promote greater savings in Canada and the accumulation of investment capital for essential works. Faced with this tight money situation, the Ontario Government has made strenuous efforts to contain its capital spending on essential works. But confronted as it is with very pressing problems of population and industrial growth, there are limits to how far it can go. (p. 12)





## APPENDIX I GOVERNMENT STATEMENTS

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**INTERIM STATEMENT OF ORDINARY REVENUE, ONTARIO,  
FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1959 TO MARCH 31, 1960**

9 MONTHS' ACTUAL PLUS 3 MONTHS' FORECAST

DEPARTMENT	Gross Ordinary Revenue	Application of Revenue to Expenditure	Net Ordinary Revenue
AGRICULTURE.....	\$ 1,535,000	\$ .....	\$ 1,535,000
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.....	6,738,000	849,000	5,889,000
EDUCATION.....	2,677,000	590,000	2,087,000
ENERGY RESOURCES.....	315,000	.....	315,000
HEALTH.....	6,675,000	5,167,000	1,508,000
HIGHWAYS.....	1,414,000	.....	1,414,000
INSURANCE.....	465,000	.....	465,000
LABOUR.....	933,000	17,000	916,000
LANDS AND FORESTS.....	17,634,000	.....	17,634,000
MINES.....	12,791,000	26,000	12,765,000
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.....	2,289,000	.....	2,289,000
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.....	2,275,000	.....	2,275,000
PUBLIC WELFARE.....	125,000	.....	125,000
PUBLIC WORKS.....	345,000	3,000	342,000
REFORM INSTITUTIONS.....	3,880,000	3,194,000	686,000
TRANSPORT.....	63,600,000	.....	63,600,000
TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY.....	313,000	.....	313,000
TREASURY:			
Main Office—Subsidy.....	3,641,000	.....	3,641,000
Interest.....	71,000	.....	71,000
Ontario Racing Commission.....	100,000	.....	100,000
Liquor Control Board—Profits.....	76,100,000	.....	76,100,000
Transfer Fees.....	600,000	.....	600,000
Province of Ontario Savings Office.....	844,000	844,000	.....
Provincial share of Income Tax collected from privately-owned corporations operating public utilities.....	1,600,000	.....	1,600,000
Water Rentals.....	6,000,000	.....	6,000,000
Comptroller of Revenue:			
Income Tax Rental Agreement.....	109,604,000	.....	109,604,000
Corporations Tax.....	175,000,000	.....	175,000,000
Gasoline Tax.....	152,000,000	.....	152,000,000
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax.....	6,500,000	.....	6,500,000
Hospitals Tax.....	4,400,000	.....	4,400,000
Succession Duty.....	34,500,000	.....	34,500,000
Race Tracks Tax.....	5,348,000	.....	5,348,000
Security Transfer Tax.....	2,500,000	.....	2,500,000
Land Transfer Tax.....	4,400,000	.....	4,400,000
Law Stamps.....	1,500,000	.....	1,500,000
Logging Tax.....	1,700,000	.....	1,700,000
Total for Treasury.....	\$586,408,000	\$ 844,000	\$585,564,000
	\$710,412,000	\$10,690,000	\$699,722,000
PUBLIC DEBT—Interest, etc.....	25,925,000	25,925,000	.....
	<u>\$736,337,000</u>	<u>\$36,615,000</u>	<u>\$699,722,000</u>

**INTERIM STATEMENT OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, ONTARIO,  
FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1959 TO MARCH 31, 1960**

9 MONTHS' ACTUAL PLUS 3 MONTHS' FORECAST

DEPARTMENT	Gross Ordinary Expenditure	Application of Revenue to Expenditure	Net Ordinary Expenditure
AGRICULTURE.....	\$ 15,393,000	\$.....	\$ 15,393,000
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.....	23,955,000	849,000	23,106,000
ECONOMICS.....	341,000	.....	341,000
EDUCATION.....	204,643,000	590,000	204,053,000
ENERGY RESOURCES.....	460,000	.....	460,000
HEALTH.....	90,274,000	5,167,000	85,107,000
HIGHWAYS.....	89,399,000	.....	89,399,000
INSURANCE.....	392,000	.....	392,000
LABOUR.....	2,900,000	17,000	2,883,000
LANDS AND FORESTS.....	24,903,000	.....	24,903,000
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.....	41,000	.....	41,000
MINES.....	1,583,000	26,000	1,557,000
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.....	33,078,000	.....	33,078,000
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT.....	5,778,000	.....	5,778,000
PRIME MINISTER.....	161,000	.....	161,000
PROVINCIAL AUDITOR.....	430,000	.....	430,000
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.....	3,483,000	.....	3,483,000
PUBLIC WELFARE.....	45,408,000	.....	45,408,000
PUBLIC WORKS.....	11,845,000	3,000	11,842,000
REFORM INSTITUTIONS.....	15,108,000	3,194,000	11,914,000
TRANSPORT.....	4,087,000	.....	4,087,000
TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY.....	1,962,000	.....	1,962,000
TREASURY.....	12,331,000	844,000	11,487,000
	<u>\$587,955,000</u>	<u>\$10,690,000</u>	<u>\$577,265,000</u>
PUBLIC DEBT—Interest, etc. ....	63,696,000	25,925,000	37,771,000
	<u>\$651,651,000</u>	<u>\$36,615,000</u>	<u>\$615,036,000</u>
PUBLIC DEBT—Sinking Fund Instalments....	18,054,000	.....	18,054,000
	<u>\$669,705,000</u>	<u>\$36,615,000</u>	<u>\$633,090,000</u>
Capital Disbursements on Highways, Public Works, etc., financed out of Ordinary Revenue	66,000,000	.....	66,000,000
	<u>\$735,705,000</u>	<u>\$36,615,000</u>	<u>\$699,090,000</u>

**SUMMARY**

**Ordinary Revenue and Ordinary Expenditure, Fiscal Year April 1, 1959 to March 31, 1960**

9 MONTHS' ACTUAL PLUS 3 MONTHS' FORECAST

NET ORDINARY REVENUE.....	\$699,722,000
Less: Net Ordinary Expenditure.....	\$615,036,000
Provision for Sinking Funds.....	18,054,000
Capital Disbursements financed out of Ordinary Revenue.....	66,000,000
	<u>699,090,000</u>
INTERIM SURPLUS.....	<u>\$ 632,000</u>

**INTERIM STATEMENT OF CAPITAL RECEIPTS, ONTARIO**  
**FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1959 TO MARCH 31, 1960**

9 MONTHS' ACTUAL PLUS 3 MONTHS' FORECAST

DEPARTMENT	Gross Capital Receipts	Application of Receipts to Disbursements	Net Capital Receipts
EDUCATION.....	\$ 10,000	\$.....	\$ 10,000
HIGHWAYS.....	1,340,000	.....	1,340,000
LABOUR.....	10,400,000	.....	10,400,000
LANDS AND FORESTS.....	650,000	.....	650,000
MINES.....	40,000	.....	40,000
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT.....	1,285,000	.....	1,285,000
PUBLIC WELFARE.....	11,652,000	11,652,000	.....
PUBLIC WORKS.....	150,000	.....	150,000
TRANSPORT.....	4,200,000	.....	4,200,000
TREASURY.....	80,467,000	.....	80,467,000
	<u>\$110,194,000</u>	<u>\$11,652,000</u>	<u>\$98,542,000</u>

**SUMMARY**

Sale of Land, Buildings, etc.....	\$ 2,288,000
Repayment of Loans and Advances.....	23,862,000
Special Funds.....	37,580,000
Deferred Assets, etc.....	34,812,000
	<u>\$98,542,000</u>

**INTERIM STATEMENT OF CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS, ONTARIO,  
FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1959 TO MARCH 31, 1960**

9 MONTHS' ACTUAL PLUS 3 MONTHS' FORECAST

DEPARTMENT	Gross Capital Disbursements	Application of Receipts to Disbursements	Net Capital Disbursements
AGRICULTURE.....	\$ 800,000	\$.....	\$ 800,000
EDUCATION.....	1,300,000	.....	1,300,000
HIGHWAYS.....	138,862,000	.....	138,862,000
Highway Construction Account.....	40,000,000	.....	40,000,000
LABOUR.....	10,600,000	.....	10,600,000
LANDS AND FORESTS.....	1,000,000	.....	1,000,000
MINES.....	1,500,000	.....	1,500,000
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.....	1,988,000	.....	1,988,000
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT			
—realizable assets.....	4,500,000	.....	4,500,000
—conservation works, etc.....	2,000,000	.....	2,000,000
PUBLIC WELFARE.....	11,652,000	11,652,000	.....
PUBLIC WORKS.....	43,902,000	.....	43,902,000
Ontario Water Resources Commission.....	14,500,000	.....	14,500,000
TRANSPORT			
Unsatisfied Judgment Fund.....	2,300,000	.....	2,300,000
TREASURY.....	27,884,000	.....	27,884,000
	<u>\$302,788,000</u>	<u>\$11,652,000</u>	<u>\$291,136,000</u>
Less: Financed out of Ordinary Revenue.....	66,000,000	.....	66,000,000
	<u>\$236,788,000</u>	<u>\$11,652,000</u>	<u>\$225,136,000</u>

**SUMMARY**

Highways, Buildings, etc.....	\$228,699,000	
Less: Financed out of Ordinary Revenue.....	66,000,000	
		\$162,699,000
Loans and Advances.....		30,632,000
Special Funds.....		19,837,000
Miscellaneous.....		11,968,000
		<u>\$225,136,000</u>



**STATEMENT OF CURRENT OPERATIONS INCLUDING CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS  
FINANCED OUT OF ORDINARY REVENUE, ONTARIO,  
FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1959 TO MARCH 31, 1960**

9 MONTHS' ACTUAL PLUS 3 MONTHS' FORECAST

**FUNDS PROVIDED:**

Net Ordinary Revenue.....		\$699,722,000
Capital Receipts—		
Highway Construction Account:		
Balance from Prior Years.....	\$ 25,000,000	
1959-60 Budget Appropriation.....	15,000,000	
	<u>\$ 40,000,000</u>	
Sale of Land, Buildings, etc.....	2,288,000	
		<u>42,288,000</u>
Total Funds Provided.....		<u>\$742,010,000</u>

**FUNDS APPLIED:**

Net Ordinary Expenditure.....	\$615,036,000
Gross Capital Disbursements for Non-Realizable Assets—	

    Highways:

Construction Account.....	\$ 40,000,000
Construction, Subsidies, Land	
Acquisition, etc.....	138,862,000
	<u>\$178,862,000</u>
Logging and Forest Access Roads .	900,000
Mining and Access Roads.....	1,500,000
Rural Power Transmission Lines ..	1,435,000
Conservation Works, etc.....	3,002,000
Public Works.....	43,000,000
	<u>\$228,699,000</u>

Proportion of above Capital Disbursements to be paid from Funds Provided.....	108,288,000
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Total Funds Applied.....	<u>723,324,000</u>
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Balance (before providing for Sinking Funds).....	<u>\$ 18,686,000</u>
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Less: Provision for Sinking Funds.....	<u>18,054,000</u>
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INTERIM SURPLUS.....	<u>\$ 632,000</u>
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**ESTIMATED INCREASE IN THE GROSS CAPITAL DEBT, ONTARIO  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1960**

Estimated Gross Capital Debt as at March 31, 1960.....	\$1,666,003,325.37
Gross Capital Debt as at March 31, 1959.....	1,579,113,325.37
<b>ESTIMATED INCREASE IN GROSS CAPITAL DEBT.....</b>	<b>\$ 86,890,000.00</b>

**GROSS CAPITAL DEBT INCREASED BY:**

Capital Disbursements on Highways, Buildings, Public Works, etc.....	\$228,699,000.00
Less: Capital Receipts.....	\$ 2,288,000.00
Charged to Highway Construction Account.....	40,000,000.00
Capital Disbursements financed out of Ordinary Revenue.....	66,000,000.00
	<u>108,288,000.00</u>
	\$120,411,000.00
Increase in Investments of The Ontario Junior Farmer Establishment Loan Corporation.....	3,914,000.00
Increase in Investments of The Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation.....	3,061,000.00
Increase in Advances under The Housing Development Act (net).....	3,350,000.00
Increase in Advances to The Ontario Telephone Development Corporation.....	50,000.00
Increase in Advances to Ontario Water Resources Commission.....	14,500,000.00
Increase in Advance re Student Aid Loans (net).....	1,290,000.00
Increase in Co-operative Loans (net).....	350,000.00
Increase in Tile Drainage Loans (net).....	410,000.00
Increase in Advances to Improvement District of Elliot Lake.....	1,988,000.00
Discount on Debentures issued during year.....	1,742,500.00
Repayment to Government of Canada under Tax Rental Agreement, 1952-56.....	11,968,000.00
Increase in Cash on Hand and in Banks.....	8,203,187.50
	<u>\$ 171,237,687.50</u>

**GROSS CAPITAL DEBT DECREASED BY:**

Sinking Fund Provision charged to Ordinary Expenditure.....	\$ 18,054,000.00
Estimated Surplus on Ordinary Account.....	632,000.00
	<u>\$ 18,686,000.00</u>
Discount and Exchange on Debentures, written off.....	1,758,000.00
Net Repayments of Loans Receivable—	
The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario	
—on secured advances.....	\$ 4,048,000.00
—on unsecured advances....	15,016,000.00
Miscellaneous (net).....	104,000.00
	<u>19,168,000.00</u>
Decrease in Investments of Housing Corporation Limited	824,000.00
Increase in Reserves (net).....	139,000.00
Decrease in Temporary Investments.....	43,772,687.50
	<u>84,347,687.50</u>
<b>ESTIMATED INCREASE IN GROSS CAPITAL DEBT.....</b>	<b>\$ 86,890,000.00</b>

**ESTIMATED INCREASE IN THE NET CAPITAL DEBT, ONTARIO,  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1960**

Estimated as at March 31, 1960:

Estimated Gross Capital Debt.....	\$1,666,003,325.37	
Less: Estimated Revenue-Producing and Realizable Assets.....	651,939,726.73	
Estimated Net Capital Debt.....		\$1,014,063,598.64

As at March 31, 1959:

Gross Capital Debt.....	\$1,579,113,325.37	
Less: Revenue-Producing and Realizable Assets.....	678,581,226.73	
Net Capital Debt.....		900,532,098.64

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN NET CAPITAL DEBT ..... \$ 113,531,500.00

NET CAPITAL DEBT INCREASED BY:

Capital Disbursements on Highways, Public Buildings, Works, etc.....	\$ 228,699,000.00	
Less: Capital Receipts.....	\$ 2,288,000.00	
Charged to Highway Construction Account.....	40,000,000.00	
Capital Disbursements financed out of Ordinary Revenue.....	66,000,000.00	
	108,288,000.00	
		\$ 120,411,000.00
Discount paid on Debentures issued during year.....		1,742,500.00
Repayment to Government of Canada under Tax Rental Agreement, 1952-56		11,968,000.00
		\$ 134,121,500.00

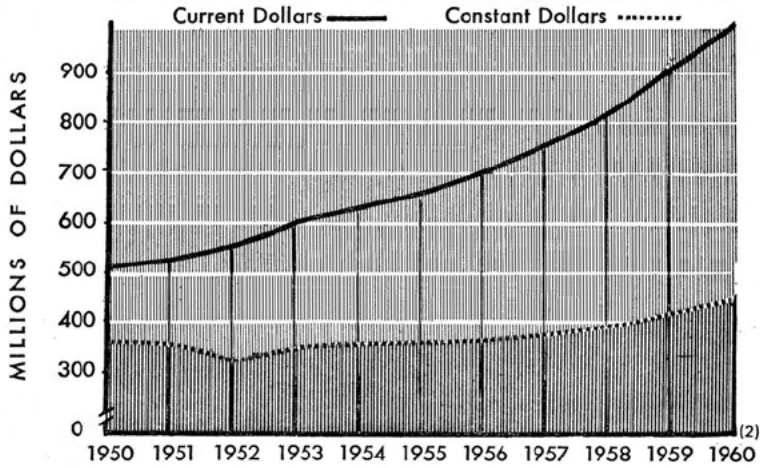
NET CAPITAL DEBT DECREASED BY:

Sinking Fund Provision charged to Ordinary Expenditure	\$ 18,054,000.00	
Surplus on Ordinary Account.....	632,000.00	
	\$ 18,686,000.00	
Discount and Exchange on Debentures, written off....	1,758,000.00	
Increase in Reserves (net).....	139,000.00	
Miscellaneous Decreases.....	7,000.00	
		20,590,000.00

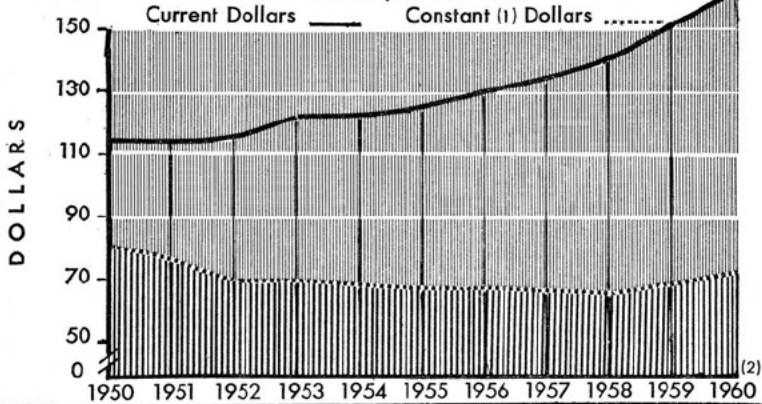
ESTIMATED INCREASE IN NET CAPITAL DEBT..... \$ 113,531,500.00

# NET CAPITAL DEBT, ONTARIO,

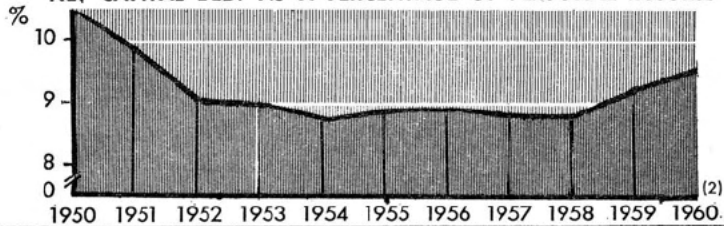
Current and Constant (1) Dollars as of March 31, 1950 to 1960



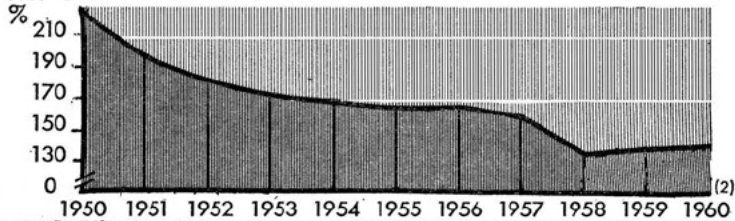
## PER CAPITA NET CAPITAL DEBT, ONTARIO, as of March 31, 1950 to 1960



## NET CAPITAL DEBT AS A PERCENTAGE OF PERSONAL INCOME



## NET CAPITAL DEBT AS A PERCENTAGE OF NET ORDINARY REVENUE



(1) Deflated by National Accounts Implicit Price Index of Government Expenditures (1943 = 100). (2) Estimated.

**ESTIMATED INCREASE IN THE FUNDED DEBT, ONTARIO,  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1960**

Estimated as at March 31, 1960 (after deducting Sinking Funds).....	\$1,421,334,500.00
As at March 31, 1959 (after deducting Sinking Funds).....	1,321,199,500.00

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN FUNDED DEBT.....	<u>\$ 100,135,000.00</u>
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**FUNDED DEBT INCREASED BY:**

Debentures Issued:

Series "TI" —4½% due November 1, 1962*....	\$ 22,500,000.00
Series "CU" —5½% due August 15, 1969.....	18,000,000.00
Series "CV" —5½% due August 15, 1979.....	32,000,000.00
Series "CW" —6% due November 15, 1969.....	15,000,000.00
Series "CX" —6% due November 15, 1979.....	35,000,000.00

\$122,500,000.00

Add: Debentures retired from Sinking

Funds..... \$56,106,000.00

Less: Provision for Sinking Funds 18,054,000.00

38,052,000.00

\$ 160,552,000.00

**FUNDED DEBT DECREASED BY:**

Redemption of Debentures:

On Maturity..... \$ 56,369,000.00

Prior to Maturity..... 4,048,000.00

60,417,000.00

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN FUNDED DEBT.....	<u>\$ 100,135,000.00</u>
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\*Issued under The Teachers' Superannuation Act.

**ESTIMATED INCREASE IN CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, ONTARIO,  
(Before Deducting Guaranteed Bonds Held in Sinking Funds)  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1960**

Estimated as at March 31, 1960.....	\$1,490,762,001.48
As at March 31, 1959.....	1,406,891,001.48

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN CONTINGENT LIABILITIES.....	<u>\$ 83,871,000.00</u>
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**CONTINGENT LIABILITIES INCREASED BY:**

New guarantees or increases in existing guarantees during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1960—

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. \$100,000,000.00

Ontario Northland Transportation Commission ... 600,000.00

\$ 100,600,000.00

**CONTINGENT LIABILITIES DECREASED BY:**

Principal maturities redeemed, or to be redeemed, including redemptions prior to maturity, during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1960—

The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario \$ 14,322,000.00

Ontario Northland Transportation Commission ... 1,244,000.00

Co-operative Associations..... 1,150,000.00

Schools..... 10,000.00

Municipality..... 3,000.00

16,729,000.00

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN CONTINGENT LIABILITIES.....	<u>\$ 83,871,000.00</u>
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**BUDGET FORECAST OF ORDINARY REVENUE, ONTARIO,  
FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1960 TO MARCH 31, 1961**

DEPARTMENT	Gross Ordinary Revenue	Application of Revenue to Expenditure	Net Ordinary Revenue
AGRICULTURE.....	\$ 1,716,000	\$.....	\$ 1,716,000
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.....	7,043,000	937,000	6,106,000
EDUCATION.....	3,080,000	625,000	2,455,000
ENERGY RESOURCES.....	345,000	.....	345,000
HEALTH.....	5,096,000	4,104,000	992,000
HIGHWAYS.....	1,303,000	.....	1,303,000
INSURANCE.....	473,000	.....	473,000
LABOUR.....	1,037,000	17,000	1,020,000
LANDS AND FORESTS.....	18,540,000	.....	18,540,000
MINES.....	13,128,000	27,000	13,101,000
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.....	2,302,000	.....	2,302,000
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.....	2,331,000	.....	2,331,000
PUBLIC WORKS.....	349,000	3,000	346,000
REFORM INSTITUTIONS.....	4,349,000	3,658,000	691,000
TRANSPORT.....	68,500,000	.....	68,500,000
TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY.....	312,000	.....	312,000
TREASURY:			
Main Office—Subsidy.....	3,641,000	.....	3,641,000
Interest.....	71,000	.....	71,000
Ontario Racing Commission.....	117,000	.....	117,000
Liquor Control Board—Profits.....	79,000,000	.....	79,000,000
Transfer Fees.....	600,000	.....	600,000
Province of Ontario Savings Office.....	874,000	874,000	.....
Provincial share of Income Tax collected from privately-owned corporations operating public utilities.....	1,600,000	.....	1,600,000
Water Rentals.....	6,580,000	.....	6,580,000
Comptroller of Revenue:			
Income Tax Rental Agreement.....	115,000,000	.....	115,000,000
Corporations Tax.....	190,000,000	.....	190,000,000
Gasoline Tax.....	159,000,000	.....	159,000,000
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax.....	7,000,000	.....	7,000,000
Hospitals Tax.....	4,400,000	.....	4,400,000
Succession Duty.....	33,000,000	.....	33,000,000
Race Tracks Tax.....	5,700,000	.....	5,700,000
Security Transfer Tax.....	3,000,000	.....	3,000,000
Land Transfer Tax.....	5,000,000	.....	5,000,000
Law Stamps.....	1,500,000	.....	1,500,000
Logging Tax.....	2,000,000	.....	2,000,000
Total for Treasury.....	\$618,083,000	\$ 874,000	\$617,209,000
	\$747,987,000	\$10,245,000	\$737,742,000
PUBLIC DEBT—Interest, etc.....	22,551,000	22,551,000	.....
	<u>\$770,538,000</u>	<u>\$32,796,000</u>	<u>\$737,742,000</u>



**BUDGET FORECAST OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, ONTARIO,  
FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1960 TO MARCH 31, 1961**

DEPARTMENT	Gross Ordinary Expenditure	Application of Revenue to Expenditure	Net Ordinary Expenditure
AGRICULTURE.....	\$ 16,150,000	\$.....	\$ 16,150,000
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.....	22,200,000	937,000	21,263,000
ECONOMICS.....	400,000	.....	400,000
EDUCATION.....	230,836,000	625,000	230,211,000
ENERGY RESOURCES.....	622,000	.....	622,000
HEALTH.....	92,215,000	4,104,000	88,111,000
HIGHWAYS.....	75,500,000	.....	75,500,000
INSURANCE.....	415,000	.....	415,000
LABOUR.....	3,100,000	17,000	3,083,000
LANDS AND FORESTS.....	24,175,000	.....	24,175,000
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.....	21,000	.....	21,000
MINES.....	1,711,000	27,000	1,684,000
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.....	42,137,000	.....	42,137,000
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT.....	5,195,000	.....	5,195,000
PRIME MINISTER.....	176,000	.....	176,000
PROVINCIAL AUDITOR.....	455,000	.....	455,000
PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.....	3,589,000	.....	3,589,000
PUBLIC WELFARE.....	49,176,000	.....	49,176,000
PUBLIC WORKS.....	11,685,000	3,000	11,682,000
REFORM INSTITUTIONS.....	16,891,000	3,658,000	13,233,000
TRANSPORT.....	4,700,000	.....	4,700,000
TRAVEL AND PUBLICITY.....	1,950,000	.....	1,950,000
TREASURY.....	12,508,000	874,000	11,634,000
	<u>\$615,807,000</u>	<u>\$10,245,000</u>	<u>\$605,562,000</u>
PUBLIC DEBT—Interest, etc.....	71,231,000	22,551,000	48,680,000
	<u>\$687,038,000</u>	<u>\$32,796,000</u>	<u>\$654,242,000</u>
PUBLIC DEBT—Sinking Fund Instalments...	16,954,000	.....	16,954,000
	<u>\$703,992,000</u>	<u>\$32,796,000</u>	<u>\$671,196,000</u>
Capital Disbursements to be financed out of Ordinary Revenue.....	66,000,000	.....	66,000,000
	<u>\$769,992,000</u>	<u>\$32,796,000</u>	<u>\$737,196,000</u>

**SUMMARY**

**Ordinary Revenue and Ordinary Expenditure, Fiscal Year April 1, 1960 to March 31, 1961**

NET ORDINARY REVENUE.....	\$737,742,000
Less: Net Ordinary Expenditure....	\$654,242,000
Provision for Sinking Funds...	16,954,000
Capital Disbursements to be financed out of Ordinary Revenue.....	66,000,000
	<u>737,196,000</u>
FORECAST SURPLUS.....	<u>\$ 546,000</u>

**BUDGET FORECAST OF CAPITAL RECEIPTS, ONTARIO,  
FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1960 TO MARCH 31, 1961**

DEPARTMENT	Gross Capital Receipts	Application of Receipts to Disbursements	Net Capital Receipts
AGRICULTURE.....	\$ 600,000	\$.....	\$ 600,000
EDUCATION.....	150,000	.....	150,000
HIGHWAYS.....	1,050,000	.....	1,050,000
LABOUR.....	11,000,000	.....	11,000,000
LANDS AND FORESTS.....	600,000	.....	600,000
MINES.....	60,000	.....	60,000
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT.....	1,230,000	.....	1,230,000
PUBLIC WELFARE.....	11,774,000	11,774,000	.....
TRANSPORT.....	4,500,000	.....	4,500,000
TREASURY.....	59,583,000	.....	59,583,000
	<u>\$90,547,000</u>	<u>\$11,774,000</u>	<u>\$78,773,000</u>

**SUMMARY**

Sale of Land, Buildings, etc.....	\$ 1,710,000
Repayment of Loans and Advances.....	19,188,000
Special Funds.....	39,203,000
Deferred Assets, etc.....	18,672,000
	<u>\$78,773,000</u>

**BUDGET FORECAST OF CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS, ONTARIO,  
FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1960 TO MARCH 31, 1961**

DEPARTMENT	Gross Capital Disbursements	Application of Receipts to Disbursements	Net Capital Disbursements
AGRICULTURE.....	\$ 500,000	\$.....	\$ 500,000
EDUCATION.....	3,000,000	.....	3,000,000
ENERGY RESOURCES.....	1,407,000	.....	1,407,000
HIGHWAYS.....	176,000,000	.....	176,000,000
LABOUR.....	11,000,000	.....	11,000,000
LANDS AND FORESTS.....	200,000	.....	200,000
MINES.....	1,500,000	.....	1,500,000
MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.....	31,000,000	.....	31,000,000
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT.....	8,500,000	.....	8,500,000
PUBLIC WELFARE.....	11,774,000	11,774,000	.....
PUBLIC WORKS.....	43,900,000	.....	43,900,000
TRANSPORT.....	3,000,000	.....	3,000,000
TREASURY.....	10,786,000	.....	10,786,000
	<u>\$302,567,000</u>	<u>\$11,774,000</u>	<u>\$290,793,000</u>
Less: To be financed out of Ordinary Revenue..	66,000,000	.....	66,000,000
	<u>\$236,567,000</u>	<u>\$11,774,000</u>	<u>\$224,793,000</u>

**SUMMARY**

Highways, Buildings, etc.....	\$225,257,000	
Less: To be financed out of Ordinary Revenue.....	66,000,000	\$159,257,000
Loans and Advances.....		43,650,000
Special Funds.....		21,886,000
		<u>\$224,793,000</u>

**STATEMENT OF CURRENT OPERATIONS INCLUDING CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS  
TO BE FINANCED OUT OF ORDINARY REVENUE, ONTARIO,  
FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1960 TO MARCH 31, 1961**

**FUNDS PROVIDED:**

Net Ordinary Revenue.....	\$737,742,000
Capital Receipts—	
Sale of Land, Buildings, etc.....	1,710,000
Total Funds Provided.....	<u>\$739,452,000</u>

**FUNDS APPLIED:**

Net Ordinary Expenditure.....	\$654,242,000
Gross Capital Disbursements for Non-Realizable Assets—	
Highways.....	\$176,000,000
Logging Roads.....	200,000
Mining and Access Roads.....	1,500,000
Rural Power Transmission Lines.....	1,407,000
Conservation Works, etc.....	2,250,000
Public Works.....	43,900,000
	<u>\$225,257,000</u>

Proportion of above Capital Disbursements to be paid from Funds Provided.....	<u>67,710,000</u>
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Total Funds Applied.....	<u>721,952,000</u>
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Balance (before providing for Sinking Funds).....	\$ 17,500,000
Less: Provision for Sinking Funds.....	<u>16,954,000</u>
FORECAST SURPLUS.....	<u>\$ 546,000</u>

# ONTARIO'S INVESTMENT IN PHYSICAL ASSETS AND HUMAN BETTERMENT, FISCAL YEARS 1943-44 TO 1959-60

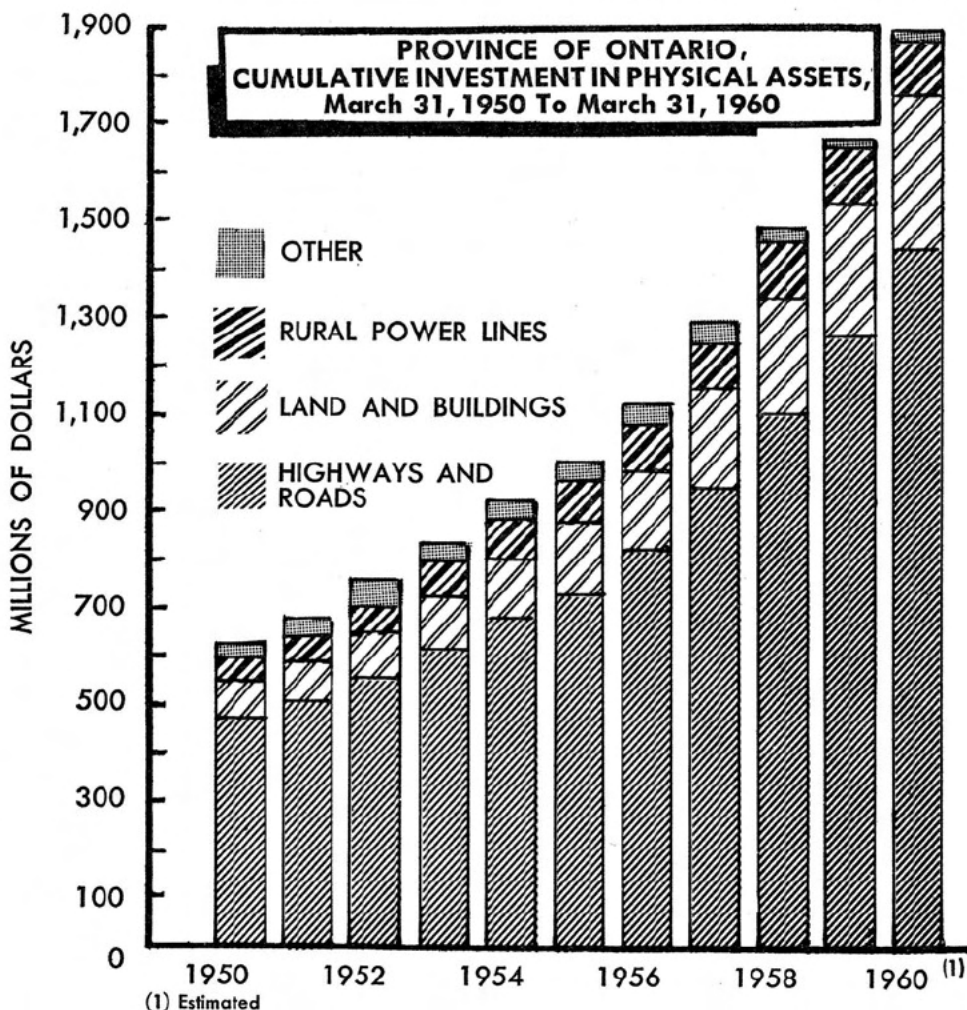
## PHYSICAL ASSETS

	Estimated 1959-60	Estimated Seventeen-year Total 1943-44 to 1959-60
Highways and Roads.....	\$179,949,000*	\$1,084,750,277*
Land and Buildings.....	42,850,000	259,597,970
Rural Power Transmission Lines.....	1,435,000	95,488,386
General Works and Improvements, etc.....	2,177,000	14,653,832
	<u>\$226,411,000*</u>	<u>\$1,454,490,465*</u>

\*Including expenditure from Highway Construction Account.

## HUMAN BETTERMENT

	Estimated 1959-60	Estimated Seventeen-year Total 1943-44 to 1959-60
Education.....	\$204,053,000	\$1,344,967,187
Health.....	85,107,000	722,080,993
Public Welfare.....	45,408,000	403,835,421
	<u>\$334,568,000</u>	<u>\$2,470,883,601</u>



# ONTARIO'S HIGHWAY EXPENDITURE, FISCAL YEARS 1959-60 AND 1960-61

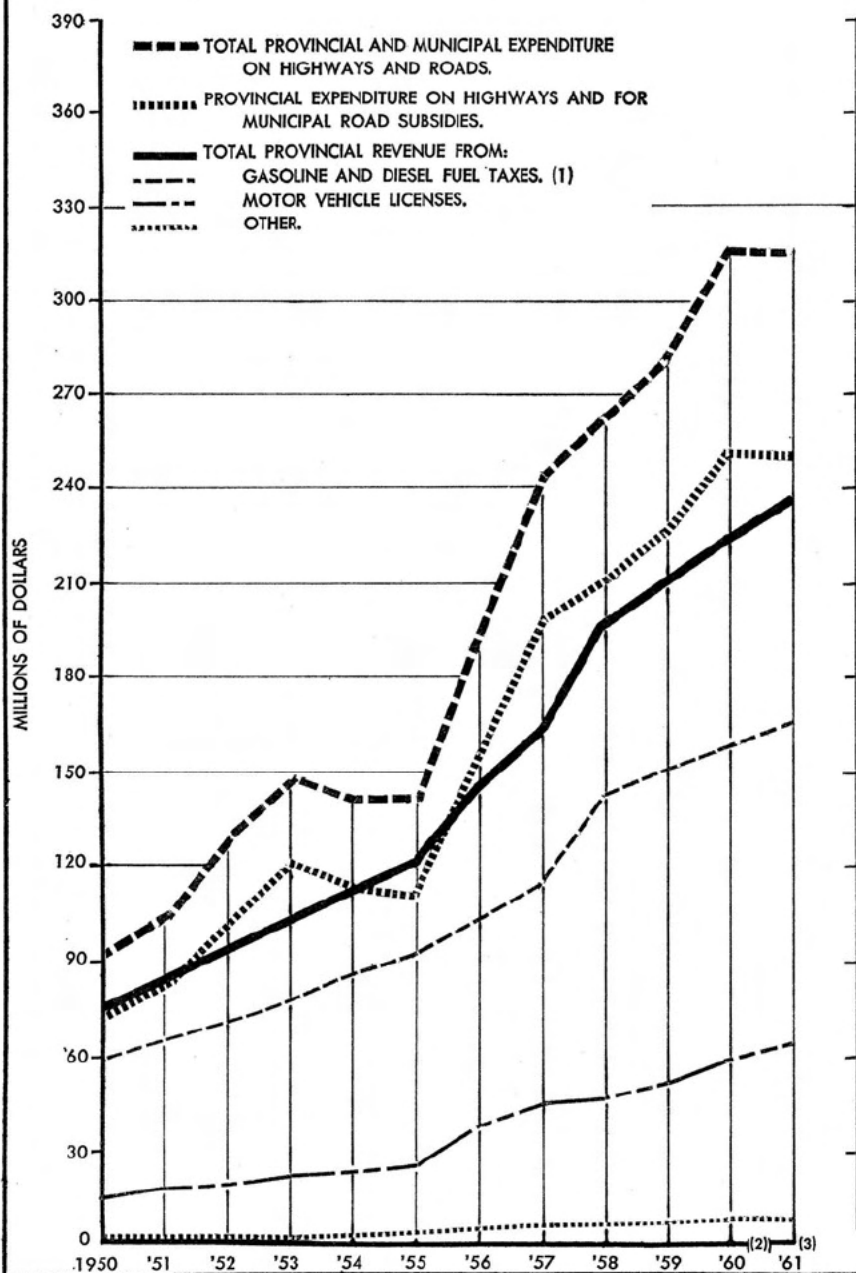
CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS		Estimated Expenditure (9 months' actual plus 3 months' forecast) 1959-60	Allocation of Appropriation 1960-61
1. South Western Ontario Districts . . . . .	Chatham, London, Stratford and Owen Sound—including a start on closing the gap between London and Windsor on Highway 401; grading, drainage, granular base and structures on various roads in all Districts.	\$ 18,295,000	\$ 16,812,000
2. Central Southern Ontario Districts . . . . .	Hamilton, Toronto and Port Hope—including granular base, hot mix paving and structures on the Queen Elizabeth Way; grading, drainage, paving and structures on Highway 401 to complete the highway from Toronto to Galt; commencement of the Skyway at Homer and the Chedoke Expressway; grading, drainage, granular base, paving and structures on various roads in all Districts.	38,356,000	35,248,000
3. South Eastern Ontario Districts . . . . .	Kingston, Ottawa and Bancroft—including granular base, paving and structures on Highway 401; grading, drainage, hot mix paving and structures on various roads in all Districts.	22,266,000	24,780,000
4. North Central and North Eastern Districts . . . . .	Huntsville, North Bay, Sudbury, New Liskeard, Cochrane, Sault Ste. Marie and White River—including grading, drainage, granular base, paving and structures on T.C.H. in Huntsville and Sault Ste. Marie Districts; completion of the gap on Highway 17 between Marathon and Sault Ste. Marie; grading, drainage, granular base, paving and structures on various roads in these Districts.	38,663,000	28,275,000
5. North Western Ontario . . . . .	Fort William and Kenora—including grading, drainage, granular base, paving and structures on T.C.H., and similar work on various roads in these Districts.	16,064,000	15,050,000
6. Property Purchases . . . . .		9,250,000	10,000,000
7. Surveys, Soils and Testing Laboratory, etc. . . . .		7,106,000	8,000,000
8. Municipal Roads . . . . .		47,862,000	49,835,000
		<u>\$197,862,000</u>	<u>\$188,000,000</u>
Less: Estimated amount recoverable under the Trans-Canada Highway Agreement, the Ottawa Queensway Agreement, and from the Board of Transport Commissioners . . . . .		19,000,000	12,000,000
		<u>\$178,862,000</u>	<u>\$176,000,000</u>
9. Mining, Logging and Access Roads . . . . .		2,500,000	1,700,000
Total Capital . . . . .		<u>\$181,362,000</u>	<u>\$177,700,000</u>

# **ONTARIO'S HIGHWAY EXPENDITURE—continued**

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	Estimated Expenditure (9 months' actual plus 3 months' forecast) 1959-60	Allocation of Appropriation 1960-61
Maintenance of King's Highways and Secondary Highways, and Administration of the Department.....	\$ 47,364,000	\$ 48,650,000
Repaving Present Roads.....	1,580,000	1,200,000
Amount Allotted to Municipalities under Municipal Roads Branch.....	25,455,000	25,650,000
Total Ordinary.....	<u>\$ 74,399,000</u>	<u>\$ 75,500,000</u>
COMBINED CAPITAL AND ORDINARY.....	<u>\$255,761,000</u>	<u>\$253,200,000</u>



**COMPARISON OF MOTOR VEHICLE REVENUES  
AND EXPENDITURES ON HIGHWAYS AND ROADS,  
Fiscal Years Ending March 31, 1950 to 1961**



## ONTARIO MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS, SELECTED YEARS 1915 TO 1959

Year	Passenger	All Commercial <sup>1</sup>	Heavy Commercial <sup>2</sup>	Other <sup>3</sup>	Total
1915	42,346	.....	.....	4,174	46,520
1920	155,861	16,204	.....	5,496	177,561
1925	303,736	34,690	.....	3,748	342,174
1930	490,906	61,690	.....	9,910	562,506
1935	489,610	67,590	.....	6,876	564,076
1940	610,576	86,038	.....	7,258	703,872
1945	555,461	100,234	1,848	7,024	662,719
1946	585,604	117,217	2,840	8,285	711,106
1947	645,252	140,930	4,389	10,765	796,947
1948	698,384	162,589	5,887	12,285	873,258
1949	771,709	183,598	7,551	14,062	969,369
1950	881,143	202,800	10,187	20,137	1,104,080
1951	958,082	225,271	12,899	21,745	1,205,098
1952	1,024,816	243,591	15,437	23,346	1,291,753
1953	1,117,175	261,923	18,197	27,021	1,406,119
1954	1,187,725	272,241	20,485	30,014	1,489,980
1955	1,292,133	287,942	24,951	37,778	1,617,853
1956	1,365,874	297,329	28,911	47,037	1,710,240
1957	1,431,438	304,568	31,166	57,493	1,793,499
1958	1,492,039	308,317	32,647	68,566	1,868,920
1959 (estimated)	1,573,600	316,300	34,000	84,100	1,974,000

<sup>1</sup>Includes trucks and buses.

<sup>2</sup>Includes trucks and buses over 10 tons gross weight but does not include trailers. Between 1946 and 1958, the number of heavy trailers (over 10 tons gross weight) rose from 299 to 12,004.

<sup>3</sup>Includes motorcycles, dual purpose vehicles, and, beginning in 1950, station wagons and similar vehicles.

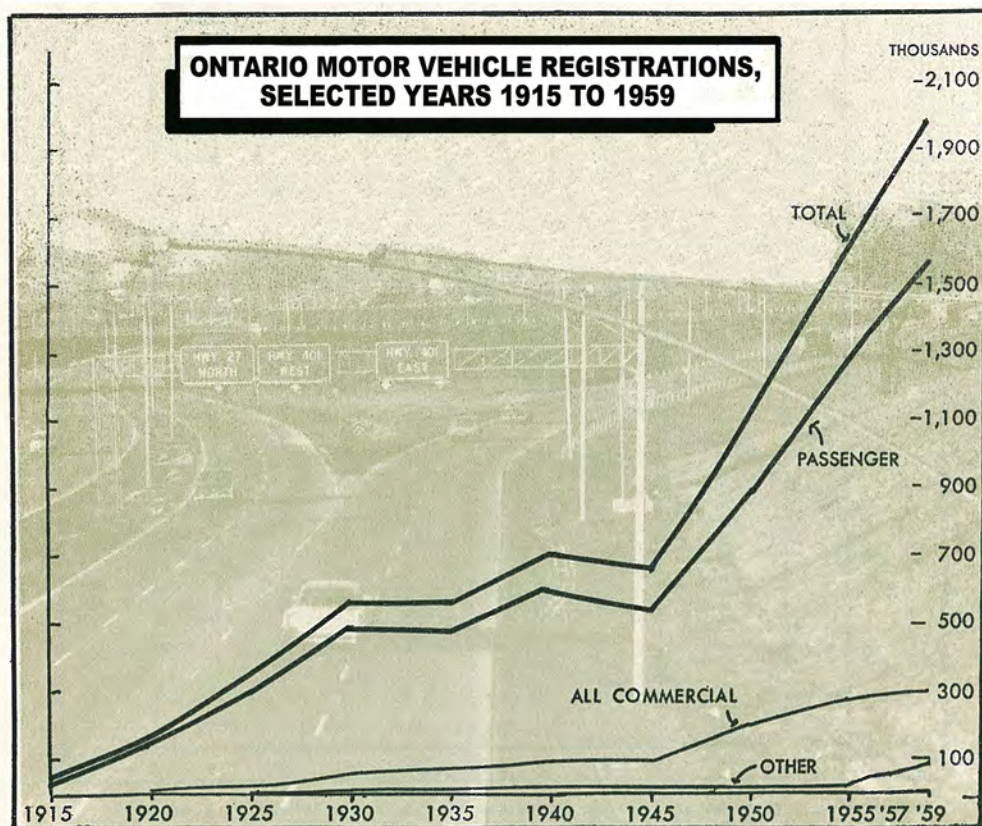


Photo Courtesy Department of Highways: Interchange and Overpass at Junction of Highways No. 27 and 401, West of Toronto.

## MINING, FOREST AND COMMUNITY ACCESS ROADS

The Government's program for the construction of access roads was accelerated considerably in 1959. The Province's policy in this field dates back to 1951 when the Department of Mines initiated the building of roads to potentially rich mineral areas. The favourable results prompted the Government to broaden the program and place it under an inter-departmental committee. While roads continued to be built for the benefit of the mining industry, allowance was also made for factors such as forestry development, forest-fire control and the opening of new agricultural and tourist areas. Almost all work undertaken in connection with this inter-departmental program has been completed. By the end of 1959, approximately \$6 million had been spent on the construction of more than 500 miles of new road. Of the 57 projects undertaken, 30 were financed entirely by the Province, while the costs of the others were shared by those companies which stood to benefit from this construction.

Northern road construction received further impetus when, in 1958, the Province and the Federal Government agreed to build a number of "roads to resources" as a joint undertaking. An agreement was signed in December 1959, which involved a proposed expenditure of \$15 million in Northern Ontario by March 31, 1967. The Province and the Dominion will share costs equally except where private companies using the roads will participate.

In order to obtain maximum benefit from the funds invested in this construction and to build the roads at the most suitable locations, an aerial geophysical survey is being carried out covering an area of 64,000 square miles situated north of the C.N.R. from Nakina to the Manitoba boundary. This project is the largest of its kind in Canada and possibly in the world. Aerial photography of the area has already been completed and the results are being prepared for publication. The major portion of the cost is being borne by the Province with the Federal Government financing the remainder.

Six resource roads aggregating 335 miles in length are now covered by the above agreement. In anticipation of this joint venture, an expenditure of some \$2.5 million was made on sections of these roads last year. Additional projects may be included following completion of the aerial surveys. An added benefit of the program is that it provides local winter employment since work is undertaken in winter as far as possible. In addition to making valuable natural resources accessible, these roads will make new recreation areas available to the public. The individual projects are as follows:

1. Foleyet to Chapleau—60 miles. Construction is under way on this road which will serve lumbering operations, assist mineral exploration and open new territory to hunters and sportsmen.
2. Nakina via Cavell to Terrier Lake—about 50 miles. This road, expected to be completed in 1960, will give access to extensive iron ore deposits.
3. Spruce River Road—about 70 miles. Grading on the first 30 miles is nearly complete and another 26 miles will be graded in 1960. Timber from previously inaccessible limits will move to Lakehead mills over this road.



4. Savant Lake south to Highway No. 17—90 miles. Contracts for 13 miles of road construction were awarded last year, while tenders for an additional 12-mile section will be invited this year. This road will aid timber, mining and commercial fishing operations.
5. Minaki south to Highway 596 at Pellatt—15 miles. Scheduled for completion in 1960, this road should stimulate development of mineral deposits, may promote use of local timber and will open a new area to tourists.
6. Goldpines to Uchi Lake—90 miles. Work will commence on up-grading this sub-standard road.

Under the Province's winter unemployment relief program, initiated in 1958 and sponsored jointly with the Federal Government, work was carried out on some 330 miles of forest access roads during the year ending June 30, 1959. Expenditure on these roads totalled about \$2.4 million during the year. In the two years this program was in operation some \$3.8 million was spent, involving work on about 525 miles of road. New projects of this nature are now included under the Federal-Provincial roads-to-resources agreement. In addition to the access-roads program, about 45 miles of park roads will be constructed or improved this year.

## CONSERVATION

Most of the river valleys of Southern Ontario as well as three in the north, are now served and protected by Conservation Authorities. Three new Authorities—the Otonabee Valley, the Whitson Valley and the Niagara Peninsula—were established during 1959. In addition, the municipalities of the Nottawasaga Valley agreed to set up an Authority which is scheduled to come into operation as soon as its boundaries are determined. At present there are 27 Conservation Authorities in the Province covering 16,039 square miles and embracing 375 participating municipalities.

During the past year surveys covering all or specified phases of conservation work have been carried out on the Sauble, Central Lake Ontario, Crowe, Otonabee and Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authorities. Complete conservation reports, setting out the historical background and assessing in detail the natural resources of the areas concerned, have been presented to the Big Creek Region, North Grey Region and Sixteen-Mile Creek Authorities. Reports covering certain phases of conservation work have also been prepared for the Junction Creek and Twelve-Mile Creek Authorities.

The Ontario Government has approved grants amounting to 37½ per cent of the total cost for major flood control schemes on the Upper Thames, the Ausable and the Moira. Construction of these projects—estimated to cost \$13.1 million—is awaiting a Federal Government decision to provide matching grants. The remaining 25 per cent in each case is to be raised by the Authority concerned. In addition, a \$34 million plan of flood control and water conservation in the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Authority, providing for 13 multi-purpose dams and reservoirs, a number of channel improvements and the acquisition of 7,200 acres of flood plain lands for conservation and parkland,

has just been approved by the Ontario Government. All that remains is Federal Government agreement to participate in this venture.

Flood control and water conservation projects completed during 1959 included channel improvements on the Speed River and a streambank erosion control project at Whiteman and Horner Creeks in the Grand Authority; improvements to the Sydenham Mill Dam in Owen Sound in the North Grey Region Authority; streambank erosion control experiments in the Sauble and Saugeen Authorities; the establishment of Dorchester Pond in the Upper Thames Authority; and, within the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Authority, channel improvements on Etobicoke Creek as well as the construction of the Albion Hills Dam and other flood control measures on the Humber.

Among the large number of small and medium-sized projects now under way are channel improvements on the Upper Thames, dams at Tillsonburg and Marmora in the Otter Creek and Crowe Authorities, land purchases for the Orangeville Dam on the Credit River and the Lingham Lake Dam in the Moira Authority and the purchase of flood plain lands along the Don and Humber Rivers and Highland Creek in the Metropolitan Toronto Region. The number of such smaller projects undertaken has increased sharply in the last five years since the Ontario Government raised its grants from 37½ per cent to 50 per cent of total cost.

Plans for flood control and water conservation projects which have been completed to the point of construction, involve an estimated construction cost of \$29.1 million; completed preliminary plans and investigations indicate an expenditure of \$71.4 million, while other projects still under consideration would require \$15.7 million. These projects, together with those already completed or under way and valued at \$19.2 million, represent an anticipated investment of \$135.5 million.

Fourteen Conservation Authorities have agreements with the Department of Lands and Forests for the establishment and management of Authority forests. Under these agreements, which run for fifty years, the Ontario Government advances to the Authority one-half the cost of land and assumes the entire cost of establishing and managing the forest. In 1959, through the acquisition of more than 4,000 acres, the total area of these forests rose to 44,344 acres. Private landowners were given Authority assistance in planting over one million trees last year as part of the reforestation program. Provincial subsidies as well as engineering assistance from the Authorities enabled more than 300 farm ponds to be constructed in 1959.

The Authorities were very active in acquiring and developing conservation areas over the past year. These areas comprise all land owned by an Authority which is not already devoted to Authority forests, and include surplus land bordering a large reservoir, land surrounding a community pond or mill dam built by an Authority, flood plain land, swamp land, wooded valleys and land purchased for the demonstration of conservation practices. Exceptionally suitable parts of these areas have been developed as parks and provided with

recreation facilities. Eleven new conservation areas were acquired in 1959, bringing the number to 76 with an acreage of 23,930. Forty-five areas have park facilities covering 3,314 acres. The parklands attracted approximately 1,375,000 visitors during 1959, an increase of more than one-third over the previous year's level.

This year, six Conservation Authorities are participating in the Winter Works Program and are carrying out projects costing an estimated \$178,000 involving the clearance of reservoir sites and the building of roads and dams. Under the terms of the Program, 50 per cent of the labour cost of these projects is contributed by the Federal Government and 25 per cent by the Province of Ontario.

For the fiscal year 1960-61, the sum of \$34 million has been set aside in the estimates of the various Departments concerned for works and services in connection with conservation projects. This amount excludes \$30 million provided for the building of sewage plants and water works by the Ontario Water Resources Commission.

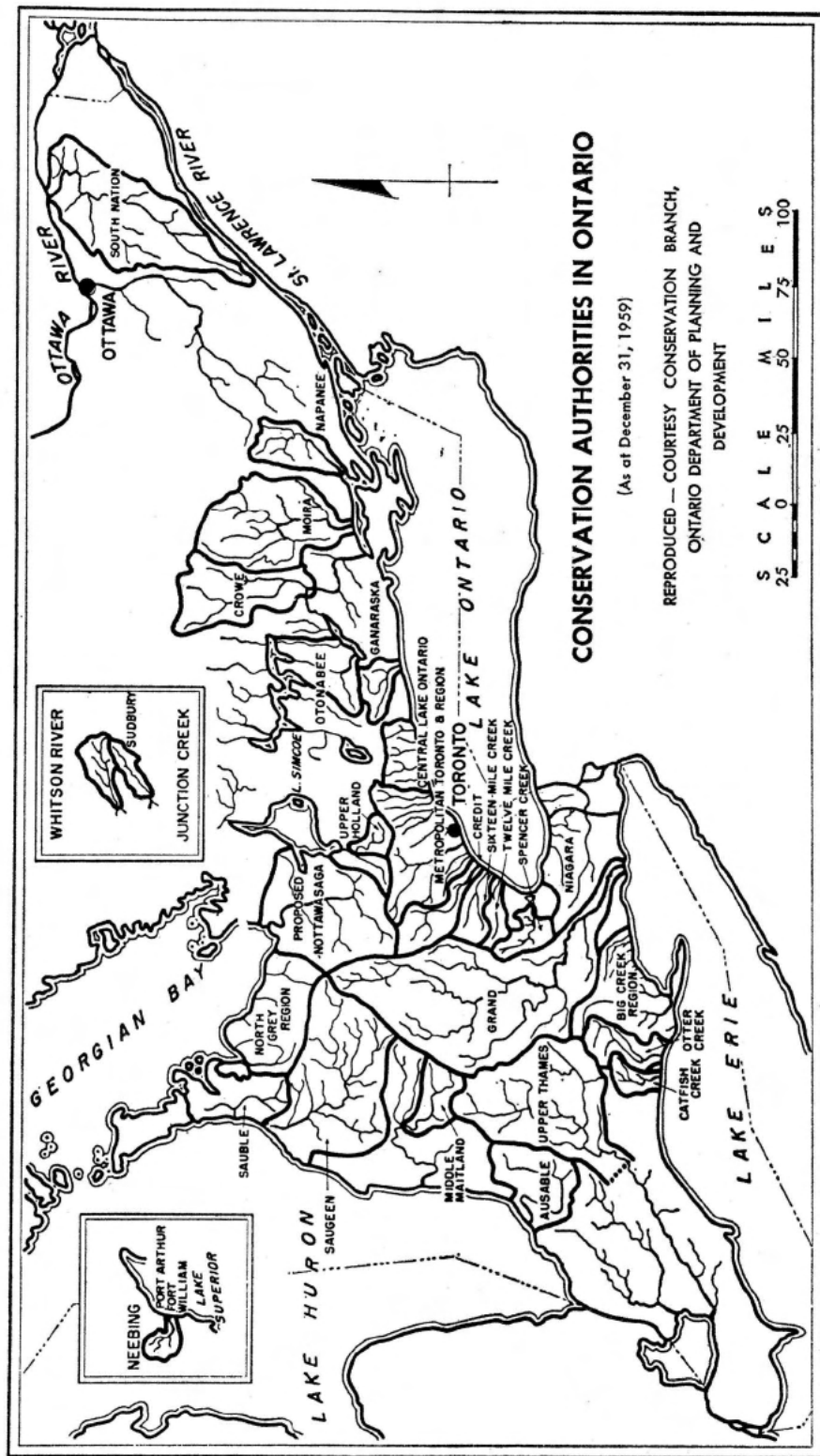
#### MAJOR FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION PROJECTS COMPLETED BY CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES

Authority	Project	Year of Completion	Ontario Grant %	Total Cost \$
Ausable.....	Port Franks Diversion.....	1950	75	158,802
	Morrison Dam, Exeter.....	1958	50	199,198
	Grand Bend Channel Improvement..	1958	50	25,260
Grand Authority.....	Guelph: Speed Flood Control—			
	Phase One.....	1958	50	739,934
	Phase Two.....	1959	50	39,000*
	Wellesley Dam.....	1958	50	41,808
Grand Commission....	Shand Dam.....	1942	37½	2,056,487
	Luther Marsh Dam.....	1953	37½	233,985
	Conestogo Dam.....	1957	37½	5,400,000*
Upper Holland.....	Fairey Lake Dam.....	1955	37½	36,914
Metropolitan Toronto and Region.....	Etobicoke—			
	Brampton Diversion.....	1952	75	976,600
	Long Branch:			
	River Diversion .....	1949	75	92,280
	Piers at Mouth.....	1949	75	64,405
	Channel Improvement.....	1958	50	70,000*
	Don—			
	Dredging, Lower Don.....	1956	50	69,436
	Erosion Control, Queen St.....	1956	37½	69,804
	Humber—			
	Albion Hills Dam.....	1959	50	76,000*
	Black Creek.....	1958	50	580,430
	R.D.H.P.**—			
	Duffin Creek: Goodwood.....	1958	50	30,938
Moira.....	Deloro Dam.....	1953	37½	51,621
Napanee.....	Second Depot Lake Dam.....	1958	50	193,418
North Grey.....	Sydenham Mill Dam, Owen Sound:			
	Structural Repairs.....	1959	50	32,000*
South Nation.....	Casselman Dam.....	1958	50	36,000
Upper Thames.....	Ingersoll Channel.....	1950	75	1,002,992
	Fanshawe Dam.....	1953	37½	4,799,890

\*Estimated—accounts not settled.

\*\*Rouge River, Duffin Creek, Highland Creek, Petticoat Creek.





# CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES IN ONTARIO

(As at December 31, 1959)

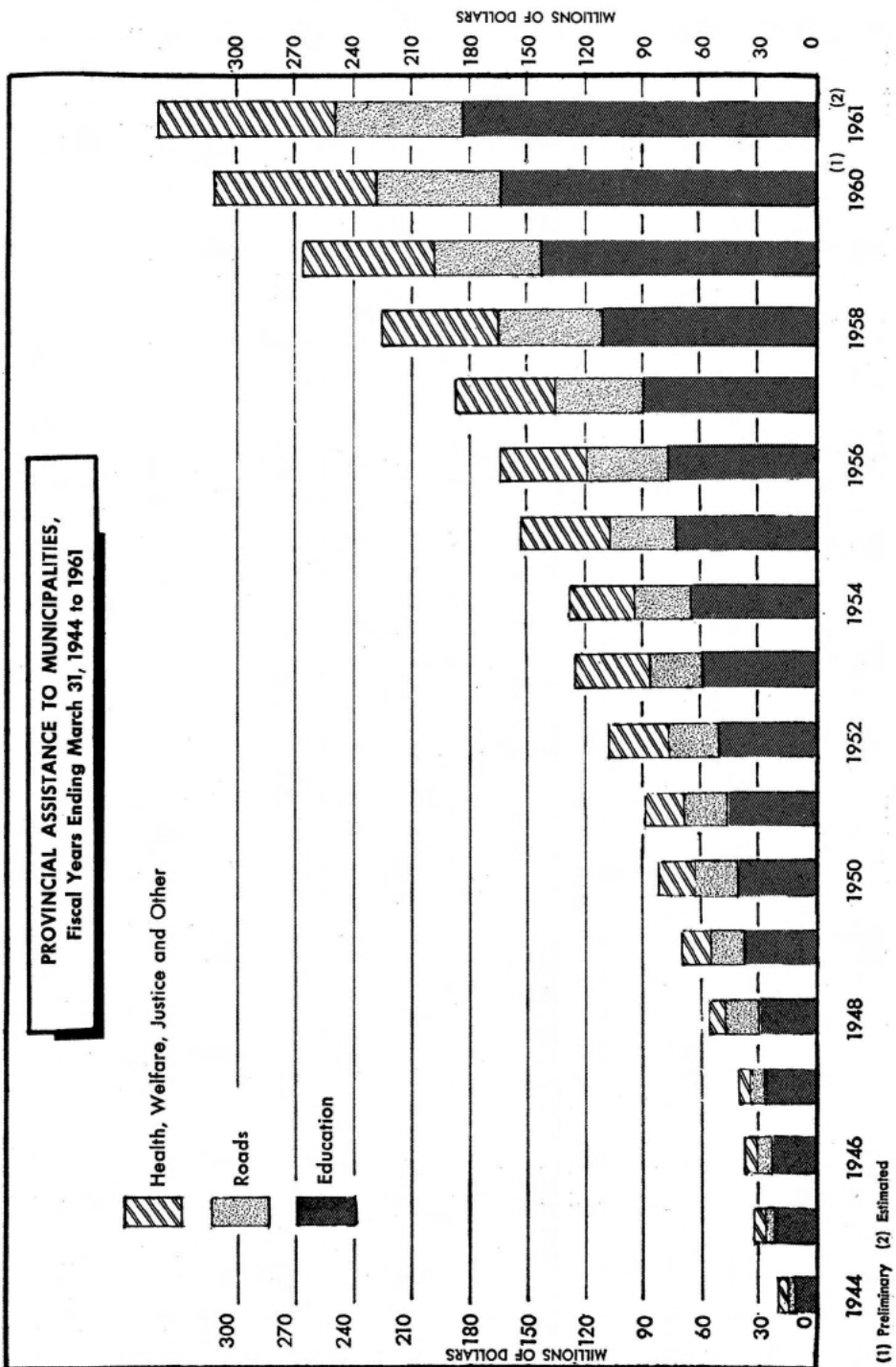
REPRODUCED — COURTESY CONSERVATION BRANCH,  
ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND  
DEVELOPMENT

S C A L E M I L E S  
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**ASSISTANCE TO MUNICIPALITIES BY THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, FISCAL YEARS ENDING MARCH 31, 1950 TO 1961**

	1950	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 <sup>1</sup>	1961 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Education:</b>						(Thousands of Dollars)					
General Legislative Grants, etc.	38,708	48,863	55,438	59,044	68,104 <sup>3</sup>	70,757	81,201 <sup>3</sup>	99,932 <sup>3</sup>	131,066	150,279	170,370
Provincial Contributions to the Teachers' Superannuation Fund.....	2,334	3,974	4,551	4,973	2,739	5,960	6,686	10,509	11,836	13,500	13,465
<b>Total—Education.....</b>	<b>41,042</b>	<b>52,837</b>	<b>59,989</b>	<b>64,017</b>	<b>70,843</b>	<b>76,717</b>	<b>87,887</b>	<b>110,441</b>	<b>142,902</b>	<b>163,779</b>	<b>183,835</b>
<b>Hospitals:</b>											
Maintenance and Construction..	9,394	11,716	14,761	12,580	15,754	15,696	16,100	15,127	21,072	28,355	29,980
Special Grants for Rehabilitation and Other Capital Purposes....	.....	5,750	7,111	7,070	6,243	5,754	6,865	5,837	4,547	5,000	.....
<b>Total—Hospitals.....</b>	<b>9,394</b>	<b>17,466</b>	<b>21,872</b>	<b>19,650</b>	<b>21,997</b>	<b>21,450</b>	<b>22,965</b>	<b>20,964</b>	<b>25,619</b>	<b>33,355</b>	<b>29,980</b>
<b>Health Units, School Medical Inspection and School Dental Services</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>1,165</b>
Roads.....	20,752	25,232	28,025	28,084	33,526	40,519	46,794	52,490	55,123	64,812	66,235
Police Act.....	1,363	1,894	2,311	2,727	131	137	162	167	181	200	250
Fire Departments Act.....	1,375	1,721	2,076	2,273	106	117	128	131	148	160	200
Unconditional Grants.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,235	12,396	12,702	20,670	20,962	24,000	26,700
Grants for Urban Redevel. Projects	56	64	324	.....	303	288	48	.....	109	500	1,750
Grant for Special Work Projects.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	889	2,924	3,000
Day Nurseries.....	144	217	217	213	204	196	197	212	250	255	255
Child Welfare.....	824	1,152	1,340	1,487	1,615	1,730	2,127	3,321	4,563	4,772	5,008
Homes for the Aged.....	463	2,238	1,971	1,829	2,357	2,978	4,373	5,346	2,828	4,940	5,906
Erection of Housing Units for Elderly Persons.....	.....	.....	.....	69	76	39	18	190	101	249	204
General Welfare Assistance.....	2,396	3,038	2,831	2,811	3,338	3,667	3,900	4,556	6,380	5,366	6,487
Community Centres.....	482	423	204	187	300	150	265	352	340	300	275
Conservation, Drainage Aid and Flood Control.....	1,012	1,367	1,251	1,256	1,142	1,125	1,759	1,794	1,747	3,124	3,008
Mining Municipalities.....	300	372	1,427	1,493	1,498	1,499	2,000	2,276	2,628	3,246	5,250
Payments in Lieu of Certain Municipal Taxes.....	.....	.....	376	375	448	530	628	788	922	1,250	1,500
Miscellaneous.....	1,825	820	752	506	212	350	377	1,170	688	589	1,705
<b>Total Assistance to Municipalities</b>	<b>81,917</b>	<b>109,421</b>	<b>125,612</b>	<b>127,649</b>	<b>154,031</b>	<b>164,663</b>	<b>187,186</b>	<b>225,764</b>	<b>267,340</b>	<b>314,913</b>	<b>342,713</b>

<sup>1</sup>Preliminary.<sup>2</sup>Estimated.<sup>3</sup>Includes grants per pupil of average daily attendance.



**ONTARIO GROSS MUNICIPAL TAX LEVY IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT<sup>1</sup> DOLLARS, WITH LEVY IN PER CAPITA TERMS  
AND AS A PROPORTION OF ASSESSMENT, DEBENTURE DEBT AND PERSONAL INCOME IN ONTARIO,  
SELECTED YEARS 1939 TO 1959**

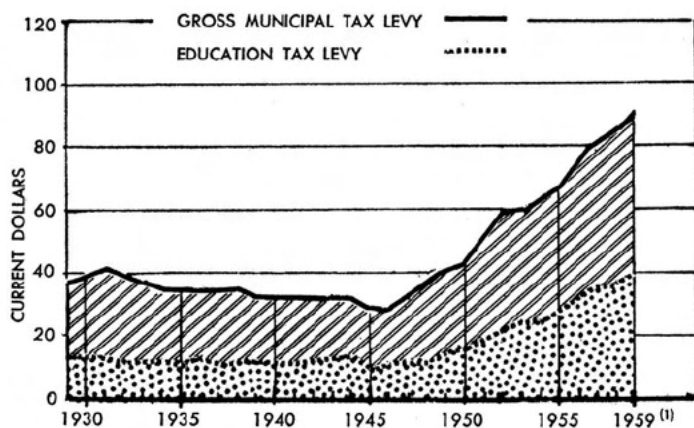
Year	Gross Tax Levy <sup>2</sup>				Education Tax Levy				Gross Tax Levy as Per Cent of			
	Current		Constant		Current		Constant		Total Municipal Assessment		Municipal Debt	
	Assessed Population (000's)	Total (\$)	Per Capita (\$)	Total (\$000's)	Total Amount (\$000's)	Per Capita (\$)	Total Amount (\$000's)	Per Capita (\$)	(%)	(%)	(%)	Personal Income in Ontario (%)
1929	3,065	115,787	37.78	107,498	37,847	12.35	35,137	11.46	3.8	3.8	25.6	6.1
1935	3,322	117,466	35.36	121,760	34,557	10.40	35,820	10.78	3.9	3.9	25.4	8.3
1939	3,443	114,255	33.18	111,819	39,297	11.41	38,459	11.17	3.9	3.9	29.4	6.5
1940	3,479	114,921	33.03	106,865	40,287	11.58	37,463	10.77	3.9	3.9	31.4	5.6
1941	3,509	112,256	31.99	100,509	40,852	11.64	36,577	10.42	3.8	3.8	33.5	4.5
1942	3,545	110,277	31.11	90,091	41,420	11.68	33,838	9.55	3.7	3.7	36.1	3.7
1943	3,580	111,546	31.16	88,260	43,023	12.02	34,042	9.51	3.6	3.6	39.6	3.3
1944	3,580	111,381	31.11	84,103	43,502	12.15	32,848	9.18	3.6	3.6	44.1	3.1
1945	3,612	108,163	29.95	77,716	34,485	9.55	24,778	6.86	3.5	3.5	46.8	2.9
1946	3,695	117,629	31.83	86,892	37,125	10.05	27,424	7.42	3.7	3.7	54.8	3.1
1947	3,854	135,348	35.12	93,980	44,608	11.57	30,974	8.04	4.0	4.0	61.5	3.3
1948	3,942	151,361	38.40	92,643	51,180	12.98	31,325	7.95	4.4	4.4	62.5	3.3
1949	4,083	171,450	41.99	99,167	59,864	14.66	34,625	8.48	4.3	4.3	61.6	3.5
1950	4,203	190,312	45.28	105,336	67,244	16.00	37,219	8.86	4.5	4.5	55.1	3.6
1951	4,326	228,271	52.77	113,235	85,313	19.72	42,320	9.78	5.2	5.2	52.2	3.8
1952	4,490	262,491	58.46	124,753	100,079	22.29	47,564	10.59	5.5	5.5	52.9	3.9
1953	4,648	282,116	60.70	129,505	112,217	24.14	51,513	11.08	5.6	5.6	47.2	3.9
1954	4,842	308,216	63.65	136,502	121,836	25.16	53,959	11.14	5.1	5.1	44.7	4.2
1955	5,013	338,350	67.49	145,395	139,841	27.90	60,092	11.99	5.2	5.2	44.1	4.3
1956	5,131	384,624	74.96	156,888	163,947	31.95	66,874	13.03	5.3	5.3	43.6	4.5
1957	5,320	433,789	81.54	168,392	185,882	34.94	72,157	13.56	5.5	5.5	42.6	4.6
1958	5,504	468,086	85.04	175,124	197,781	35.93	73,995	13.44	5.7	5.7	40.0	4.8
1959 <sup>3</sup>	5,684	515,000	90.61	190,214	223,000	39.23	82,364	14.49	5.8	5.8	38.6	4.9

<sup>1</sup>Computed in 1935-39 dollars by National Accounts Implicit Price Deflator for Government Expenditures after arithmetically converting the Deflator from a 1949 to a 1935-39 base.

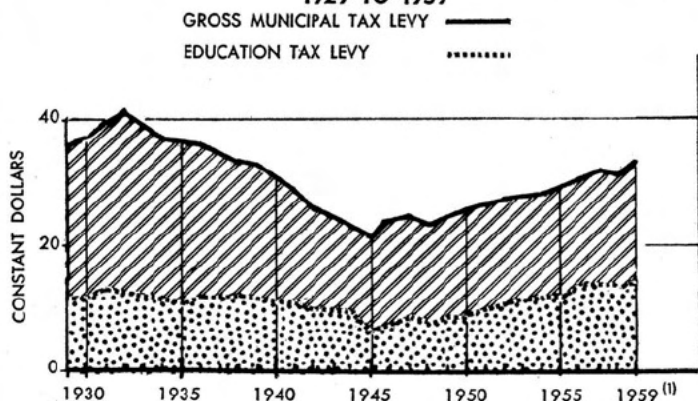
<sup>2</sup>Including miscellaneous charges on the roll.

<sup>3</sup>Estimated by the Ontario Department of Economics.

**PER CAPITA MUNICIPAL TAX LEVY IN CURRENT DOLLARS,  
1929 TO 1959**

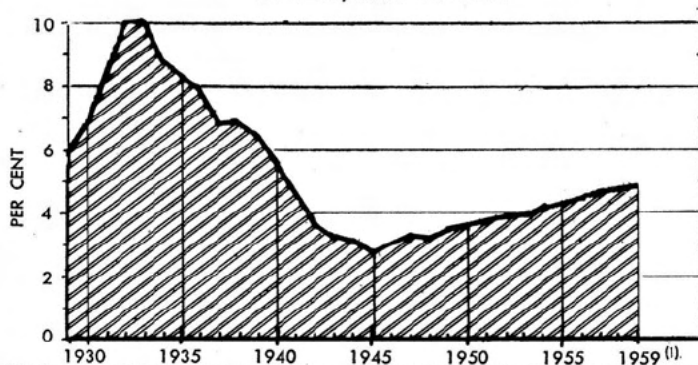


**PER CAPITA MUNICIPAL TAX LEVY IN CONSTANT <sup>(2)</sup> DOLLARS,  
1929 TO 1959**



(2) 1935-1939 Dollars

**TOTAL MUNICIPAL TAX LEVY AS A PER CENT OF PERSONAL  
INCOME, 1929 TO 1959**



(1) Estimated

**DISTRIBUTION OF ONTARIO MUNICIPAL GROSS DEBENTURE  
DEBT OUTSTANDING, 1929 TO 1959**

Year				Total Debenture Debt			
	Municipal \$000's	Education \$000's	Utilities and Municipal Enterprises \$000's	Current Dollars		Constant Dollars <sup>1</sup>	
				Amount \$000's	Per Capita \$	Amount \$000's	Per Capita \$
1929	218,715	86,354	146,868	451,937	147.44	419,583	136.88
1930	247,971	86,552	150,757	485,280	154.47	458,637	145.99
1931	257,689	88,782	152,531	499,002	156.22	486,716	152.37
1932	260,343	88,144	156,269	504,756	155.82	520,412	160.65
1933	255,734	84,723	153,977	494,434	151.78	520,912	159.90
1934	243,349	83,068	157,535	483,952	147.76	509,869	155.67
1935	225,570	79,571	156,512	461,653	138.98	478,531	144.07
1936	209,229	76,624	145,693	431,546	128.81	441,000	131.64
1937	230,435	67,520	127,840	425,795	126.06	420,273	124.42
1938	219,334	64,695	120,310	404,339	119.13	395,719	116.59
1939	215,364	59,499	113,386	388,249	112.76	379,972	110.36
1940	207,138	56,961	101,525	365,624	105.09	339,995	97.72
1941	188,887	53,114	93,419	335,420	95.58	300,320	85.58
1942	171,552	49,418	84,492	305,462	86.17	249,547	70.40
1943	159,404	45,070	76,989	281,463	78.61	222,706	62.20
1944	136,181	46,483	70,023	252,687	70.59	190,802	53.30
1945	123,954	43,042	63,911	230,907	63.93	165,909	45.93
1946	115,337	42,182	57,151	214,670	58.10	158,576	42.92
1947	120,447	46,412	53,089	219,948	57.06	152,723	39.62
1948	137,399	57,333	47,611	242,343	61.48	148,329	37.63
1949	150,777	71,745	55,644	278,166	68.13	160,891	39.41
1950	170,322	89,100	86,222	345,644	82.25	191,311	45.52
1951	197,141	120,916	119,520	437,577	101.16	217,062	50.18
1952	221,902	145,552	128,351	495,805	110.42	235,640	52.48
1953	243,236	178,546	175,531	597,313	128.51	274,195	58.99
1954	281,593	204,977	202,250	688,820	142.26	305,064	63.01
1955	291,513	238,284	237,548	767,345	153.07	329,742	65.77
1956	335,266	289,927	256,671	881,864	171.87	359,712	70.11
1957	394,131	343,371	280,526	1,018,028	191.37	395,186	74.29
1958	467,886	392,455	309,180	1,169,521	212.48	437,549	79.50
1959 <sup>2</sup>	548,000	447,000	340,000	1,335,000	234.87	493,080	86.75

<sup>1</sup>Computed in 1935-39 dollars by National Accounts Implicit Price Deflator for Government Expenditures after arithmetically converting the Deflator from a 1949 to a 1935-39 base.

<sup>2</sup>Estimated by the Ontario Department of Economics.



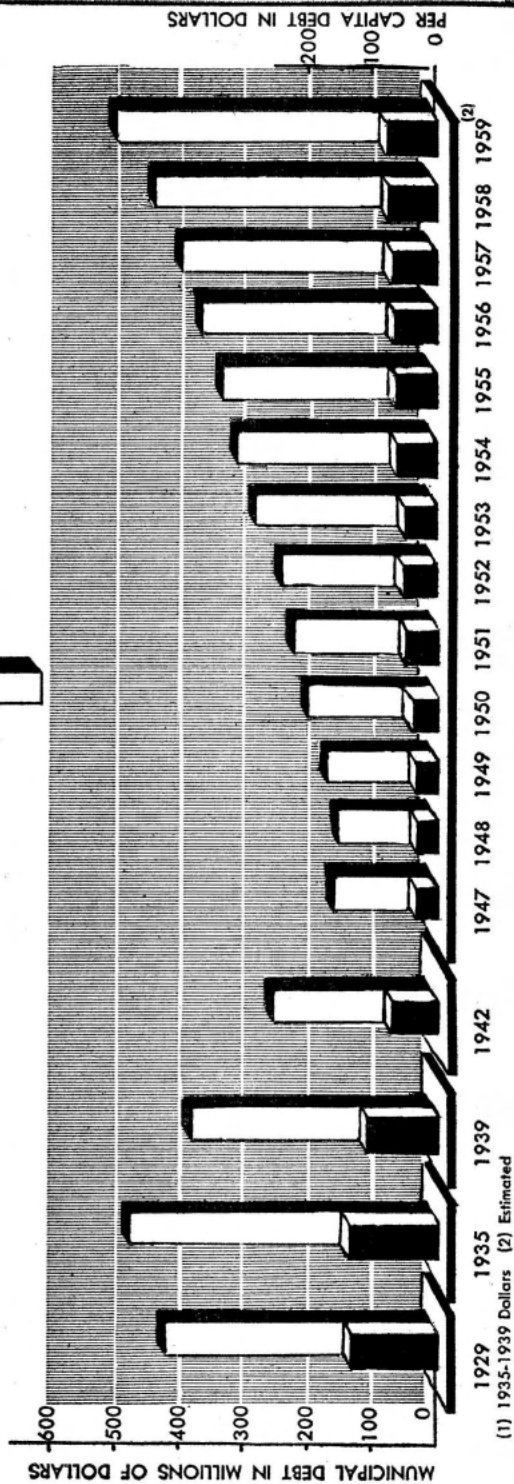
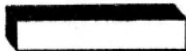
ONTARIO MUNICIPAL DEBENTURE DEBT,  
1929 to 1959  
In Constant Dollars (1)

LEGEND

Per Capita  
Debt in  
Dollars



Debenture Debt  
in Millions of  
Dollars



# THE ONTARIO MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT CORPORATION

## Summary by Municipalities Showing Debentures Purchased and Unmatured Balance from Inception to December 31, 1959

Municipality	Type of Work	Purchased	Unmatured Balance
Acton, Town of .....	Watermains, Sewers and Schools .....	\$455,850.00	\$430,900.00
Ajax, Town of .....	Schools .....	140,000.00	132,100.00
Ajax, Town of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate Schools.	Schools .....	70,000.00	66,100.00
Albion, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School, Section No. 8 .....	Schools .....	40,000.00	37,800.00
Ancaster, Township of .....	Schools .....	107,000.00	90,000.00
Anderdon and Sandwich West, Town- ships of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Union Separate School, United Sections Nos. 2 and 8 .....	Schools .....	54,000.00	46,900.00
Atikokan, Township of .....	Water, Sewers and Schools	791,886.96	630,870.10
Atwood, Township of .....	Schools .....	58,400.00	25,000.00
Aurora, Town of .....	Watermains, Sewers and Schools .....	664,419.50	631,700.00
Aurora, Town of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate Schools.	Schools .....	40,000.00	40,000.00
Balfour, Township of .....	Schools .....	120,000.00	113,300.00
Bancroft, Village of .....	Schools .....	107,000.00	98,000.00
Bancroft, Village of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Sep. Schools .....	Schools .....	100,000.00	100,000.00
Bath, Village of .....	Waterworks .....	35,000.00	34,000.00
Beardmore, Improvement District of— Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School .....	Schools .....	60,000.00	58,400.00
Bertie, Township of .....	Water .....	137,000.00	94,000.00
Bicroft, Improvement District of .....	Schools .....	60,000.00	58,400.00
Black River, Township of .....	Water .....	87,378.00	69,100.00
Blenheim, Township of—Bd. of Trus- tees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 21 .....	Schools .....	47,000.00	42,700.00
Bleazard, Township of .....	Schools .....	80,000.00	75,500.00
Blind River, Town of .....	Watermains, Sewers and Schools .....	433,400.00	408,800.00
Blind River, Town of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School.	Schools .....	160,000.00	145,300.00
Bolton, Village of .....	Schools .....	52,162.00	49,200.00
Bonfield, Township of .....	Schools .....	40,200.00	37,900.00
Bracebridge, Town of .....	Water and Schools .....	440,000.00	391,400.00
Brampton, Town of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School.	Schools .....	120,000.00	113,300.00
Broder, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Public School Section No. 2 .....	Schools .....	28,800.00	27,400.00
Broder and Dill, Townships of—Bd. of Trustees of Public School Union Section No. 1 .....	Schools .....	40,000.00	38,900.00
Bronte, Village of .....	Schools, Sewers and Water	624,957.00	551,800.00
Bruce Mines, Town of .....	Schools .....	120,000.00	113,300.00
Brudenell and Lyndock and Radcliffe Union, Townships of—Bd. of Trus- tees of Roman Catholic Separate School Sections Nos. 3 and 3 .....	Schools .....	20,000.00	18,900.00
Brunel, Township of .....	Schools .....	33,600.00	31,700.00
Burlington, Town of .....	Schools .....	96,000.00	81,000.00
Burlington, Town of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School.	Schools .....	378,135.38	372,700.00
Burlington and Nelson—Bd. of Man- agement of the Interurban Area of ..	Water .....	327,000.00	206,000.00

Municipality	Type of Work	Purchased	Unmatured Balance
Caledonia, Village of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School.	Schools.....	\$ 38,900.00	\$ 37,800.00
Calvert, Township of.....	Sewers and Watermains...	77,000.00	72,600.00
Calvert, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Union Separate School, United Sections Nos. 1 and 4.	Schools.....	202,300.00	202,300.00
Calvert, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 4.....	Schools.....	160,000.00	145,100.00
Capreol, Town of.....	Sewers and Watermains...	54,240.00	45,000.00
Cardiff, Improvement District of....	Waterworks and Schools ..	617,000.00	582,300.00
Cartier, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Public School Section No. 1....	Schools.....	4,150.00	2,700.00
Casgrain and Cochrane, Townships of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 2.....	Schools.....	38,900.00	36,600.00
Cayuga, Village of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School..	Schools.....	40,000.00	36,500.00
Chapleau, Township of.....	Sewers.....	310,000.00	214,000.00
Chatham, Township of.....	Watermains.....	64,700.00	54,500.00
Chelmsford, Town of.....	Watermains and Schools...	24,250.00	23,150.00
Chippawa, Village of.....	Sewage and Disposal Plant, Watermains and Schools	561,533.00	548,400.00
Chippawa, Village of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School.	Schools.....	120,000.00	115,500.00
Christie, Township of.....	Schools.....	37,880.00	36,880.00
Cobalt, Town of.....	Schools.....	224,000.00	211,500.00
Cobden, Village of.....	Water and Sewers.....	77,900.00	51,700.00
Cochrane, Town of.....	Sewers.....	109,000.00	76,000.00
Colchester North, Township of.....	Schools.....	100,000.00	94,400.00
Conmee, Township of.....	Schools.....	45,000.00	43,800.00
Cornwall, City of.....	Schools and Watermains...	227,000.00	143,000.00
Crowland, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 9.....	Schools.....	120,000.00	113,300.00
Crystal Beach, Village of.....	Water and Sewers.....	183,594.31	126,400.00
Crystal Beach, Village of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate Schools.....	Schools.....	40,000.00	40,000.00
Delhi, Village of.....	Water and Sewers.....	50,000.00	.....
Dorion, Township of.....	Schools.....	38,900.00	38,900.00
Dover, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Union Separate School Sections Nos. 3, 7, 9, 13, 14..	Schools.....	140,000.00	132,200.00
Dowling, Township of.....	Schools.....	42,800.00	42,800.00
Dowling, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 3.....	Schools.....	42,000.00	39,700.00
Draper, Township of.....	Schools.....	45,000.00	41,100.00
Drury, Denison and Graham, United Townships of.....	Schools.....	40,000.00	38,900.00
Dryden, Town of.....	Waterworks.....	55,100.00	33,200.00
Dungannon, Township of.....	Schools.....	39,200.00	38,100.00
Dymond, Township of.....	Schools.....	55,000.00	55,000.00
Dysart, Guilford, Harburn, Dudley, Harcourt, Bruton, Havelock, Eyre and Clyde, Townships of.....	Schools.....	30,000.00	26,000.00
Ellice, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 6.....	Schools.....	6,000.00	3,200.00
Elliot Lake, Improvement District of.	Schools, Water and Sewers.	8,974,500.00	8,576,900.00
Elliot Lake, Improvement District of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School.....	Schools.....	640,000.00	622,600.00
Elmvale, Village of.....	Water.....	4,100.00	1,900.00

Municipality	Type of Work	Purchased	Unmatured Balance
Etobicoke, Township of.....	Water and Sewers.....	\$1,416,113.75	\$ 740,000.00
Etobicoke, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Union Separate School Sections Nos. 11 and 15.....	Schools.....	160,000.00	151,000.00
Faraday, Township of.....	Schools.....	94,024.00	91,400.00
Fisher, Unorganized Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 1.....	Schools.....	15,600.00	14,600.00
Fisher and Herrick, Townships of—Bd. of Trustees of Public Union Section No. 1.....	Schools.....	19,000.00	18,500.00
Fonthill, Village of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School.....	Schools.....	80,000.00	77,800.00
Fort Frances, Town of.....	Water and Sewers.....	34,463.66	19,000.00
Freeman, Township of.....	Schools.....	9,000.00	7,600.00
Frontenac, County of.....	Schools.....	775,000.00	732,000.00
Garson, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Sections Nos. 2 and 3.....	Schools.....	120,000.00	113,300.00
Georgetown, Town of.....	Watermains, Sewers and Schools.....	1,106,195.52	1,057,750.00
Georgetown, Town of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate Schools.....	Schools.....	170,000.00	165,400.00
Geraldton, Town of.....	Water and Schools.....	305,000.00	200,800.00
Gladstone, Improvement District of.....	Schools.....	20,000.00	16,400.00
Gladstone, Bright, Parkinson, Patton and Eley, Townships of.....	Schools.....	40,000.00	37,800.00
Glencoe, Village of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate Schools.....	Schools.....	20,000.00	18,900.00
Gloucester, Township of.....	Schools.....	172,000.00	147,100.00
Gore Bay, Town of.....	Schools.....	160,000.00	160,000.00
Grantham, Township of.....	Sewers, Water and Schools.....	569,293.21	445,300.00
Grantham, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 2.....	Schools.....	120,000.00	113,300.00
Grantham, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 8.....	Schools.....	40,000.00	37,800.00
Grimsby North, Township of.....	Schools.....	38,259.60	32,200.00
Gwillimbury West, Township of.....	Sewers.....	128,430.00	112,130.00
Hawkesbury, Town of.....	Water and Sewers.....	638,800.00	53,000.00
Hearst, Town of.....	Water and Sewers.....	52,000.00	39,000.00
Hensall, Village of.....	Schools.....	112,500.00	102,000.00
Houghton, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 9.....	Schools.....	45,000.00	41,100.00
Ignace, Township of.....	Schools.....	92,000.00	77,500.00
Ingram, Township of—School Area.....	Schools.....	20,000.00	16,900.00
Innisfil, Township of.....	Schools.....	43,438.00	41,100.00
Innisfil, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 12.....	Schools.....	79,000.00	71,600.00
Jaffray and Melick, Townships of.....	Schools.....	23,000.00	21,000.00
Joan and Phyllis, Townships of.....	Schools.....	25,000.00	24,300.00
Johnson, Township of.....	Schools.....	48,000.00	45,300.00
Keewatin, Town of.....	Schools.....	325,000.00	316,000.00
Keewatin, Town of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate Schools.....	Schools.....	66,000.00	64,200.00
Kendrey, Improvement District of.....	Sewers and Watermains.....	73,500.00	69,400.00
King, Township of.....	Drainage Works.....	67,650.50	47,000.00
Korah, Township of.....	Watermains.....	63,550.00	62,700.00
Korah, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 3.....	Schools.....	93,100.00	87,900.00

Municipality	Type of Work	Purchased	Unmatured Balance
Lakefield, Village of.....	Schools and Watermains ..	\$273,700.00	\$254,600.00
Lakefield, Village of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School.	Schools.....	40,000.00	37,800.00
La Salle, Town of.....	Schools and Watermains....	119,400.00	112,500.00
Lewis and Spragge, Townships of—Bd. of Trustees of Public School Union Section No. 2.....	Schools.....	35,000.00	34,000.00
Lion's Head, Village of.....	Schools.....	87,000.00	87,000.00
London, Township of.....	Schools and Sewers.....	283,806.36	180,364.96
London, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 20.....	Schools.....	77,000.00	73,600.00
London, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 21.....	Schools.....	40,000.00	37,800.00
London, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 22.....	Schools.....	140,000.00	140,000.00
London, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 23.....	Schools.....	135,000.00	135,000.00
Long Branch, Village of.....	Water.....	106,700.00	.....
Long and Striker, Townships of—Bd. of Trustees of Public School Union Sections Nos. 1 and 1.....	Schools.....	59,000.00	55,700.00
Lutterworth, Township of.....	Schools.....	40,000.00	37,800.00
Lybster and South Marks, Unorganized Township of—School Area...	Schools.....	20,000.00	18,900.00
Machin, Township of.....	Schools.....	12,000.00	7,600.00
Madoc, Village of.....	Water and Sewers.....	22,000.00	18,200.00
Maidstone, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 7.....	Schools.....	15,000.00	14,200.00
Manitouwadge, Improvement District of.....	Schools and Waterworks....	1,996,829.00	1,996,400.00
Markham, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 1.....	Schools.....	80,000.00	72,600.00
Marmora, Village of.....	Schools.....	90,000.00	82,300.00
Matheson, Town of.....	Water.....	13,000.00	2,800.00
Mattawa, Town of.....	Water and Sewers.....	193,500.00	125,000.00
Michipicoten, Township of.....	Schools.....	95,000.00	95,000.00
Milton, Town of.....	Sewers and Schools.....	326,000.00	307,700.00
Middleton, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 2.....	Schools.....	50,000.00	50,000.00
Monteagle and Herschel, Unorganized Townships of.....	Schools.....	37,500.00	31,600.00
Moore, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 5.....	Schools.....	15,000.00	13,600.00
Morrisburg, Village of.....	Sewers.....	8,500.00	2,000.00
McKim, Township of.....	Water, Sewers and Schools.	1,537,849.22	935,400.00
Neelon and Garson, United Townships of.....	Water and Schools.....	1,563,255.24	1,316,900.00
Nelson, Township of.....	Schools.....	771,000.00	728,000.00
New Liskeard, Town of.....	Water and Sewers.....	116,000.00	8,200.00
Newmarket, Town of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate Schools.	Schools.....	116,700.00	116,700.00
Niagara, Town of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School ..	Schools.....	120,000.00	113,300.00
Niagara, Township of.....	Sewers and Drainage.....	52,311.98	10,900.00
Niagara, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 5.....	Schools.....	40,000.00	38,900.00



Municipality	Type of Work	Purchased	Unmatured Balance
Niagara Falls, City of .....	Water .....	\$598,000.00	\$ .....
Nipigon, Township of .....	Sewage Plant .....	85,000.00	76,700.00
North Fredericksburg, Township of ..	Schools .....	18,500.00	14,000.00
North Gwillimbury, Township of .....	Schools .....	70,000.00	59,900.00
North York, Township of .....	Incinerator, Water and Sewers .....	1,747,367.59	984,367.59
Oakville, Town of .....	Water .....	490,000.00	336,800.00
Onaping, Improvement District of ..	Schools .....	117,000.00	98,500.00
Oro, Township of .....	Schools .....	40,000.00	33,700.00
Parry Sound, Town of .....	Water and Sewers .....	17,500.00	4,200.00
Pelham, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 7 .....	Schools .....	40,000.00	38,900.00
Pembroke, Township of .....	Schools .....	70,000.00	66,500.00
Petawawa, Township of .....	Schools .....	87,000.00	83,300.00
Pic, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Public School Section No. 1 .....	Schools .....	70,000.00	66,100.00
Pickering, Township of .....	Schools .....	60,000.00	54,900.00
Pickering, Village of .....	Schools .....	110,000.00	99,800.00
Port Carling, Town of .....	Watermains .....	16,000.00	15,600.00
Port Credit, Village of .....	Water .....	348,779.00	263,303.00
Port Dalhousie, Town of .....	Watermains .....	20,000.00	16,900.00
Port Dalhousie, Town of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School .....	Schools .....	60,000.00	54,300.00
Port McNicoll, Village of .....	Water .....	16,500.00	11,600.00
Powassan, Town of .....	Water, Sewers and Schools ..	306,000.00	274,500.00
Prescott, Town of .....	Schools .....	269,000.00	227,000.00
Prince, Township of .....	Schools .....	19,500.00	19,500.00
Rainy River, Town of .....	Schools .....	135,000.00	131,300.00
Rayside, Township of .....	Schools .....	60,000.00	56,700.00
Red Lake, Improvement District of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate Schools .....	Schools .....	86,000.00	83,700.00
Redditt, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Public School Section No. 1 ..	Schools .....	23,375.00	22,700.00
Red Rock, Improvement District of ..	Water, Sewers and Schools ..	87,145.00	46,000.00
Red Rock, Improvement District of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School .....	Schools .....	80,000.00	77,800.00
Renfrew, Town of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School ..	Schools .....	78,000.00	73,600.00
Richmond Hill, Town of .....	Schools .....	300,500.00	275,100.00
Richmond Hill, Town of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate Schools .....	Schools .....	80,000.00	75,500.00
Riverside, Town of .....	Water and Sewers .....	236,530.41	115,267.00
Riverside, Town of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School ..	Schools .....	200,000.00	183,500.00
Rockland, Town of .....	Water .....	35,000.00	28,000.00
Rodney, Village of and Aldborough, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Union Separate School Section No. 5 .....	Schools .....	40,000.00	37,800.00
Saltfleet, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 3 .....	Schools .....	160,000.00	160,000.00
Sandwich East, Township of .....	Storm Sewers, Schools and Watermains .....	872,716.68	612,574.00
Sandwich East, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 1 .....	Schools .....	80,000.00	72,475.00
Sandwich East, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 3 .....	Schools .....	14,000.00	11,800.00



Municipality	Type of Work	Purchased	Unmatured Balance
Sandwich East, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 5.....	Schools.....	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 40,000.00
Sandwich South, Township of.....	Schools.....	44,000.00	40,600.00
Sandwich South, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 20.....	Schools.....	75,000.00	73,000.00
Sandwich West, Township of.....	Watermains and Schools...	1,318,663.15	1,126,569.92
Sandwich West, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 1.....	Schools.....	75,000.00	75,000.00
Sandwich West, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Union Separate School United Sections Nos. 2, 3, 4, 7, 9.....	Schools.....	440,000.00	417,800.00
Sault Ste. Marie, City of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School.....	Schools.....	225,000.00	212,400.00
Savant Lake—Bd. of Trustees of Public School Section No. 1.....	Schools.....	12,500.00	12,200.00
Scarborough, Township of.....	Water and Sewers.....	4,772,800.00	.....
Schreiber, Township of.....	Water.....	35,000.00	26,000.00
Schreiber, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 1.....	Schools.....	23,000.00	21,700.00
Seneca, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 11.....	Schools.....	20,000.00	20,000.00
Shedden, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Public School Section No. 1.....	Schools.....	74,000.00	69,900.00
Shedden, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School.....	Schools.....	158,000.00	155,800.00
Sherwood and Jones, Township of...	Schools.....	37,407.00	34,200.00
Sidney, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 1.....	Schools.....	19,600.00	18,800.00
Sioux Lookout, Town of.....	Sewers and Watermains...	228,185.00	179,500.00
Sioux Lookout, Town of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School.....	Schools.....	80,000.00	77,800.00
South River, Village of.....	Water.....	120,000.00	76,000.00
Stafford, Township of.....	Schools.....	38,000.00	36,900.00
Stamford, Township of.....	Water and Watermains....	1,231,000.00	891,000.00
Stamford, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Union Separate School Sections Nos. 4, 5, 6.....	Schools.....	100,000.00	97,300.00
Stamford, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Union Separate School Sections Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6.....	Schools.....	120,000.00	120,000.00
Stamford, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 7.....	Schools.....	120,000.00	112,800.00
Stouffville, Village of.....	Sewage Disposal.....	500,000.00	472,000.00
Strathroy, Town of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School.....	Schools.....	17,000.00	15,500.00
Strong, Township of.....	Schools.....	185,000.00	180,000.00
Sturgeon Falls, Town of.....	Water, Sewers and Schools...	287,921.00	238,500.00
Sudbury, City of.....	Water and Sewers.....	463,104.17	226,800.00
Sunnidale, Township of.....	Schools.....	60,000.00	56,700.00
Sutton, Village of.....	Waterworks.....	294,000.00	277,500.00
St. Clair Beach, Village of.....	Water and Schools.....	140,930.00	116,800.00
Tarentorus, Township of.....	Water and Sewers.....	341,834.00	307,100.00

Municipality	Type of Work	Purchased	Unmatured Balance
Tay, Township of.....	Water.....	\$ 93,000.00	\$ 63,500.00
Teck, Township of.....	Water.....	100,000.00	54,800.00
Tecumseh, Town of.....	Sewers.....	22,385.00	5,300.00
Thessalon, Town of.....	Water, Schools and Sewers.....	102,160.00	88,970.00
Thorold, Town of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School.....	Schools.....	114,000.00	104,100.00
Timmins, Town of.....	Sewers.....	188,675.00	98,300.00
Timmins, Town of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate Schools.....	Schools.....	326,300.00	317,400.00
Tisdale, Township of.....	Water and Sewers.....	361,730.00	327,400.00
Toronto, Township of.....	Water, Schools and Sewers.....	2,016,686.87	1,597,800.00
Toronto, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 1.....	Schools.....	100,000.00	100,000.00
Toronto, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 2.....	Schools.....	80,000.00	77,800.00
Toronto, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 4.....	Schools.....	97,300.00	94,400.00
Toronto, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 5.....	Schools.....	140,000.00	131,000.00
Toronto, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 7.....	Schools.....	80,000.00	72,600.00
Toronto Gore, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 6.....	Schools.....	40,000.00	36,600.00
Trafalgar, Township of.....	Schools.....	901,000.00	820,000.00
Trafalgar, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 13.....	Schools.....	175,800.00	164,900.00
Trafalgar, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 18.....	Schools.....	150,000.00	136,100.00
Umfreville, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Public School Section No. 1.....	Schools.....	10,500.00	.....
Upsala, Public School Bd. of the Township School Area.....	Schools.....	40,000.00	38,900.00
Vermilion Additional, Drayton, Jordan and Vermilion, Townships of—Bd. of Trustees of Public School Union Sections Nos. 1, 2, 1 and 1.....	Schools.....	110,000.00	103,800.00
Vespra, Township of.....	Schools.....	60,000.00	51,800.00
Wallaceburg, Town of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School.....	Schools.....	100,000.00	94,400.00
West Ferris, Township of.....	Water.....	60,000.00	40,000.00
Waters, Township of.....	Schools.....	45,000.00	42,500.00
Westminster, Township of.....	Schools and Sewers.....	168,000.00	124,000.00
Whitney, Township of.....	Sewers.....	41,000.00	27,900.00
Wicksteed, Township of.....	Schools.....	50,000.00	45,500.00
Widdifield, Township of.....	Water.....	62,450.00	40,600.00
Windsor, City of.....	Water.....	2,000,000.00	1,100,000.00
Windsor, City of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate Schools.....	Schools.....	950,000.00	903,300.00
Woodbridge, Village of.....	Schools and Waterworks.....	177,000.00	167,100.00
Wyoming, Village of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School.....	Schools.....	40,000.00	36,600.00
Yarmouth, Township of—Bd. of Trustees of Roman Catholic Separate School Section No. 18.....	Schools.....	115,000.00	115,000.00
		<u>\$64,116,451.06</u>	<u>\$49,201,471.57</u>

**THE ONTARIO JUNIOR FARMER ESTABLISHMENT LOAN CORPORATION**  
**Summary by Counties and Districts of Loans Granted from Inception to January 31, 1960**

County or District	No. of Loans	Amount
ALGOMA.....	11	\$ 66,800.00
BRANT.....	60	564,450.00
BRUCE.....	282	1,899,250.00
CARLETON.....	60	450,383.00
COCHRANE.....	13	53,100.00
DUFFERIN.....	95	665,086.00
DUNDAS.....	34	222,300.00
DURHAM.....	43	395,300.00
ELGIN.....	86	733,190.00
ESSEX.....	116	993,250.00
FRONTENAC.....	13	63,900.00
GLENGARRY.....	23	102,350.00
GRENVILLE.....	21	137,300.00
GREY.....	291	1,766,415.00
HALDIMAND.....	86	607,400.00
HALIBURTON.....	..	..
HALTON.....	11	94,800.00
HASTINGS.....	37	217,800.00
HURON.....	354	2,511,960.00
KENORA.....	1	2,000.00
KENT.....	88	963,400.00
LAMBTON.....	121	961,150.00
LANARK.....	28	178,825.00
LEEDS.....	31	196,000.00
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.....	12	95,300.00
LINCOLN.....	40	408,650.00
MANITOULIN.....	10	49,650.00
MIDDLESEX.....	159	1,357,700.00
MUSKOKA.....	1	7,000.00
NIPISSING.....	18	97,500.00
NORFOLK.....	56	521,000.00
NORTHUMBERLAND.....	89	650,200.00
ONTARIO.....	73	582,000.00
OXFORD.....	138	1,354,000.00
PARRY SOUND.....	9	28,600.00
PEEL.....	27	240,150.00
PERTH.....	238	1,841,900.00
PETERBOROUGH.....	33	219,600.00
PRESCOTT.....	88	498,350.00
PRINCE EDWARD.....	36	264,325.00
RAINY RIVER.....	26	96,400.00
RENFREW.....	55	384,440.00
RUSSELL.....	94	520,500.00
SIMCOE.....	164	1,286,500.00
STORMONT.....	38	238,400.00
SUDBURY.....	6	25,700.00
TEMISKAMING.....	50	241,400.00
THUNDER BAY.....	13	91,400.00
VICTORIA.....	48	345,050.00
WATERLOO.....	50	456,000.00
WELLAND.....	24	213,000.00
WELLINGTON.....	252	1,855,200.00
WENTWORTH.....	43	343,360.00
YORK.....	64	512,025.00
	<u>3,859</u>	<u>\$28,671,709.00</u>

## PROVINCIAL SUPPORT OF THE HOSPITAL SYSTEM

The introduction of the Ontario Hospital Insurance Plan, which has now been in operation for over a year, represents a third momentous stage in the development of government assistance to public hospitals in the Province. The first stage spanned the years from 1902 to 1945, when operating grants paid were mainly in respect of indigent patients. The amounts of these grants varied from \$100,000 distributed to ten hospitals in 1902, to a high point of \$1.3 million in 1936.

In 1946, the Government introduced a greatly expanded and enhanced program of hospital assistance. Grants were rapidly extended to all public hospitals—a step which was completed in the following year—1947. A new payment formula was developed which made assistance available to all public hospitals on the basis of public ward patients, instead of indigent patient days. During the years, from 1947 to the introduction of the hospital plan in 1959, many new types of grant were developed. These included Capital Construction Grants (introduced in 1947-48), Special Maintenance Grants (1949-50), Special Rehabilitation Grants (1951-52), and Nurse Training Grants (1956-57). In 1958, capital construction grants in nearly all categories were doubled. Assistance to public hospitals which in 1947-48 totalled \$3.2 million was increased eight-fold to a level of \$25 million in 1958-59.

The introduction of the Hospital Insurance Plan in 1959 revolutionized public hospital financing. The Plan provides our public hospitals with a stable level of operating income based on their approved operating costs.

In addition, the Province is continuing to make capital construction grants available towards the cost of erecting and expanding hospital facilities. In 1958-59, \$10.7 million was provided for this purpose compared with \$1.0 million in 1947-48. These grants were further increased to \$12.5 million in 1959-60.

In 1960, the Province is again making special capital assistance payments available to all public hospitals in Ontario, and \$5 million will be appropriated for this purpose. The basic grant will be \$75 per bed. Additional assistance will be provided to a limited number of hospitals which are encountering special problems in connection with retirement of debt. In total, Provincial assistance to our public hospitals in 1959-60 will amount to \$32.9 million, an increase of \$7.8 million over that provided in 1958-59, and almost four times as much as was made available just ten years ago.

**PROVINCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PUBLIC HOSPITALS,  
FISCAL YEARS 1947-48 TO 1959-60**

Fiscal Year	Maintenance Grants, Provincial Contributions to Hospital Insurance Plan, etc.	Capital and Special Grants	Total
1947-48.....	\$ 2,200,000	\$ 1,037,190	\$ 3,237,190
1948-49.....	6,291,079	2,187,015	8,478,094
1949-50.....	7,077,107	2,252,630	9,329,737
1950-51.....	7,840,518	2,162,925	10,003,443
1951-52.....	8,208,527	9,000,112	17,208,639
1952-53.....	9,267,577	14,382,487	23,650,064
1953-54.....	9,352,448	11,142,061	20,494,509
1954-55.....	9,617,592	13,007,433	22,625,025
1955-56.....	11,182,729	10,722,287	21,905,016
1956-57.....	12,865,969	9,601,698	22,467,667
1957-58.....	13,187,176	7,897,268	21,084,444
1958-59.....	14,364,205	10,730,219	25,094,424
1959-60 (est.).....	20,440,000	12,450,000	32,890,000

Provincial assistance to T.B. sanatoria for the fiscal year 1960-61 will continue on the same scale as in 1959-60 at a level of about \$6 million. It is gratifying to note that the incidence of this disease is being continually abated, aided by the strong financial support which the Province has given for this purpose. Many T.B. sanatoria are in fact being converted to other uses—and the number of occupied beds is decreasing. As an added weapon in this campaign, however, the Province this year has introduced the policy of tuberculin testing to supplement mass X-ray surveys. It is hoped that the employment of this technique will reduce the incidence of tuberculosis in Ontario to almost the vanishing point.

**PROVINCIAL ASSISTANCE TO T.B. SANATORIA,  
FISCAL YEARS 1947-48 TO 1959-60**

Year	Maintenance Grants	Building Grants, etc.	Total
1947-48.....	\$4,135,111	\$.....	\$4,135,111
1948-49.....	4,083,021	.....	4,083,021
1949-50.....	6,086,039	308,429	6,394,468
1950-51.....	5,336,686	43,750	5,380,436
1951-52.....	5,453,522	586,375	6,039,897
1952-53.....	5,663,937	339,001	6,002,938
1953-54.....	6,150,286	388,413	6,538,699
1954-55.....	6,318,256	80,750	6,399,006
1955-56.....	5,895,784	32,500	5,928,284
1956-57.....	5,511,782	.....	5,511,782
1957-58.....	5,788,324	.....	5,788,324
1958-59.....	5,773,252	22,639	5,795,891
1959-60 (est.).....	6,489,000	11,000	6,500,000

Great strides have been made in recent years in the conquest of mental illness. Since 1946, mental bed accommodation has increased by 47 per cent, reaching 22,746 beds by the end of 1959. In addition, new techniques in day-clinic and out-patient treatment are helping to extend the benefits of professional care to large numbers without the need for hospital residence, a method which enables these patients to maintain their places in their community environment and also conserves hospital space. Examination and therapeutic facilities for retarded and emotionally disturbed children are also being expanded, and special cottage type facilities are being constructed for older people primarily in need of custodial care. Operating expenditures on mental facilities have almost quadrupled since 1947, having risen from \$9.4 million in 1947-48 to \$36.6 million in 1959-60. Expenditures for the construction of new hospitals and facilities over the same period have grown from \$1.3 million to \$15.6 million. In total, between 1947-48 and 1959-60 the Province spent \$384.1 million for operating and capital purposes in respect of mental hospitals. Of this amount \$272.5 million was for maintenance and \$111.6 million for new construction.

**PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURES ON MENTAL HOSPITALS,  
FISCAL YEARS 1947-48 TO 1959-60**

Fiscal Year	Ordinary Expenditure	Capital Construction, Alterations, Repairs, etc. <sup>1</sup>	Total
1947-48.....	\$ 9,431,293	\$ 1,330,305	\$10,761,598
1948-49.....	11,031,253	1,855,484	12,886,737
1949-50.....	12,524,525	2,480,640	15,005,165
1950-51.....	14,015,492	3,815,038	17,830,530
1951-52.....	16,024,155	4,990,947	21,015,102
1952-53.....	17,261,053	5,297,952	22,559,005
1953-54.....	18,798,706	7,965,972	26,764,678
1954-55.....	20,901,026	9,200,131	30,101,157
1955-56.....	23,406,082	12,225,960	35,632,042
1956-57.....	26,343,446	14,190,404	40,533,850
1957-58.....	30,320,367	16,239,736	46,560,103
1958-59.....	35,803,077	16,413,558	52,216,635
1959-60 (est.).....	36,647,000	15,635,000	52,282,000

<sup>1</sup>Includes Federal grants.

The number of beds in our public and mental hospitals has shown a sharp upward trend in the past fourteen years. Public hospital beds in service have almost doubled from 16,378 in 1946 to 31,453 in 1959. The increase in mental beds has been from 15,471 to 22,746. On the other hand, the number of T.B. beds has been declining in line with the success in overcoming this disease. As a reflection of these trends, the combined hospital bed accommodation in the Province has risen from 35,491 in 1946 to 57,500 in 1959, or by more than 62 per cent. The ratio of public hospital beds to population is now 5.2 per thousand. If beds in mental and T.B. hospitals are included, the ratio is 9.6 beds per 1,000 of the population.



**BED CAPACITY OF ONTARIO PUBLIC, TUBERCULOSIS  
AND MENTAL HOSPITALS, 1946 TO 1959<sup>1</sup>**

Year	Public Hospitals	Tuberculosis Hospitals	Mental Hospitals	Total
1946.....	16,378	3,642	15,471	35,491
1947.....	16,492	3,735	16,055	36,282
1948.....	17,458	3,841	16,459	37,758
1949.....	17,968	3,904	16,754	38,626
1950.....	19,057	4,055	17,240	40,352
1951.....	21,023	4,064	17,852	42,939
1952.....	22,181	4,072	18,393	44,646
1953.....	22,980	4,292	19,368	46,640
1954.....	26,258	4,281	20,087	50,626
1955.....	27,014	4,238	20,752	52,004
1956.....	28,937	4,204	21,272	54,413
1957.....	29,296	4,138	21,781	55,215
1958.....	29,385	3,942	22,264	55,591
1959.....	31,453	3,300	22,746	57,499

<sup>1</sup>Increases in the number of beds as shown in the table are net figures after taking into account beds which have been withdrawn from service due to obsolescence and other causes. The number of new beds actually constructed has therefore been much higher than the above figures would indicate.

**SURPLUS ON ORDINARY ACCOUNT, ONTARIO,  
FISCAL YEARS 1955-56 TO 1959-60**

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Estimated 1959-60
	(Thousands of Dollars)				
Net Ordinary Revenue.....	427,969	479,783	591,849	642,374	699,722
Less: Net Ordinary Expenditure—before pro- vision for Sinking Funds and Capital Dis- bursements financed out of Ordinary Revenue.....	392,834	437,250	510,150	570,129	615,036
Surplus—before provision for Sinking Funds and Capital Disbursements.....	35,135	42,533	81,699	72,245	84,686
Less: Provision for Sinking Funds.....	32,630	40,729	17,833	17,941	18,054
Capital Disbursements financed out of Ordinary Revenue.....	.....	.....	63,000	54,000	66,000
Balance carried to Surplus Account.....	2,505	1,804	866	304	632

**SUMMARY OF INCREASES IN NET CAPITAL DEBT, ONTARIO,  
FISCAL YEARS 1955-56 TO 1959-60**

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Estimated 1959-60
	(Thousands of Dollars)				
Capital Disbursements on Highways, Buildings, Public Works, etc.....	125,336	171,812	200,846	207,068	228,699
Less: Expenditure from Highway Construction Account.....	43,104	58,127	57,500	57,500	40,000
Capital Disbursements financed out of Ordinary Revenue.....	....	....	63,000	54,000	66,000
	82,232	113,685	80,346	95,568	122,699
Less: Capital Receipts relating thereto.....	1,986	2,023	1,482	5,317	2,288
	80,246	111,662	78,864	90,251	120,411
Miscellaneous Decrease or (Increase).....	530	16,157*	(164)	(9,920)	(11,807)
	79,716	95,505	79,028	100,171	132,218
Less: Surplus (before providing for Sinking Funds).....	35,135	42,533	18,699	18,245	18,686
Increase in Net Capital Debt.....	44,581	52,972	60,329	81,926	113,532
Included in the Net Capital Debt are the following items:					
Highway Construction Account.....	38,127	37,500	37,500	25,000	....
Corporations Tax Reserve Account.....	17,150	....	....	....	....
	55,277	37,500	37,500	25,000	....

\*After the transfer of \$17,533,010 Corporations Tax Reserve Account to Surplus Account.

**NET ORDINARY REVENUE BY MAJOR SOURCES, ONTARIO,  
(Adjusted to Give Effect to Changes in Departmental Functions)  
FISCAL YEARS 1955-56 TO 1959-60**

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Estimated 1959-60
	(Thousands of Dollars)				
Government of Canada:					
Statutory Subsidies.....	3,641	3,641	3,641	3,641	3,641
Interest—Common School Fund.....	71	71	71	71	71
Share of Income Tax Collected from Privately-owned Corporations Operating Public Utilities.....	1,574	1,428	1,333	1,590	1,600
Income Tax Rental Agreement.....	138,345	160,558	74,379	89,928	109,604
	143,631	165,698	79,424	95,230	114,916
Taxation:					
Corporations Tax.....			148,016	158,783	175,000
Gasoline Tax.....	103,815	112,971	138,532	145,913	152,000
Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax.....			4,729	5,518	6,500
Succession Duty.....	25,462	29,161	31,980	33,518	34,500
Hospitals Tax.....	4,662	4,615	4,509	4,409	4,400
Race Tracks Tax.....	3,979	4,294	4,643	5,203	5,348
Mining and Sundry Taxes.....	6,802	8,208	9,807	7,440	11,721
Security Transfer Tax.....	4,011	3,503	2,631	2,554	2,500
Logging Tax.....	837	861	1,663	1,688	1,700
Land Transfer Tax.....	3,436	3,691	3,413	4,174	4,400
Other Taxes.....	919	1,022	1,504	1,694	1,473
	153,923	168,326	351,427	370,894	399,542
Other Revenue:					
Agriculture.....	1,095	1,216	1,279	1,527	1,535
Attorney-General.....	4,399	4,988	5,328	5,654	5,430
Education.....	1,310	1,392	926	2,577	2,087
Health.....	4,229	4,358	4,638	4,152	1,508
Highways.....	420	506	535	850	1,414
Transport—					
Motor Vehicles—Licenses and Permits..	38,031	44,850	47,591	51,545	57,994
—Fees and Fines.....	3,275	4,251	4,971	5,266	5,513
Miscellaneous.....	6	65	80	82	93
Insurance.....	494	504	430	497	465
Labour.....	583	685	703	729	902
Lands and Forests—					
Timber Dues, Bonus, etc.....	12,707	13,557	14,431	12,520	11,000
Rentals, Fish and Game Licenses, Sales, etc.....	4,879	4,974	5,298	5,732	5,634
Mines.....	1,320	1,222	1,257	1,309	1,044
Municipal Affairs.....	267	298	319	337	2,289
Provincial Secretary—					
Registrar-General.....	277	300	305	293	294
Other Revenue.....	1,730	1,786	1,629	1,947	1,981
Reform Institutions.....	603	659	707	704	686
Treasury—					
Liquor Control Board—					
Profits.....	50,700	56,100	66,000	76,000	76,100
Transfer Fees.....	626	494	673	539	600
Law Stamps.....	1,125	1,288	1,358	1,440	1,500
Water Rentals.....	1,531	1,554	1,627	1,683	6,000
Other.....	93	87	98	125	100
Various Other Departments.....	715	625	815	742	1,095
	130,415	145,759	160,998	176,250	185,264
Total Net Ordinary Revenue.....	427,969	479,783	591,849	642,374	699,722

**NET ORDINARY EXPENDITURE BY MAJOR CLASSIFICATIONS, ONTARIO**  
**(Adjusted to Give Effect to Changes in Departmental Functions)**  
**FISCAL YEARS 1955-56 TO 1959-60**

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Estimated 1959-60
	(Thousands of Dollars)				
<b>Education, Health and Welfare:</b>					
Legislative Grants for Education.....	68,400	79,113	97,567	128,362	147,000
Education of Non-resident Pupils.....	1,178	846	967	1,167	1,275
Regular Maintenance Grants to Universities	7,291	8,224	9,566	11,261	12,772
Capital and Other Special Grants to					
Universities, etc.....	7,440	1,900	10,764	10,075	11,700
Public Libraries—Legislative Grants.....	865	875	990	1,104	1,500
Teachers' Superannuation Fund.....	4,960	5,686	9,509	10,836	12,501
Special Contribution.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Grants to Health Units.....	700	795	848	900	1,030
Grants to Sanatoria.....	5,928	5,512	5,788	5,796	6,500
Grants to Public Hospitals.....	15,151	13,820	12,849	20,621	27,890
Special Capital or Rehabilitation Grants to					
Hospitals.....	5,754	6,865	5,837	4,473	5,000
Grants—Nurse Training.....	....	1,783	1,798	....	....
Grants to Ontario Cancer Treatment and					
Research Foundation and Ontario Cancer					
Institute.....	1,559	965	1,692	1,224	1,151
Ontario Hospitals—Administrative and					
Operating Expenses.....	23,406	26,343	30,320	35,803	36,647
Child Welfare—Grants, Services, etc.....	1,992	2,414	3,657	4,563	4,645
Grants for Upkeep of Day Nurseries.....	196	197	212	250	255
Mothers' Allowances.....	6,761	6,985	8,947	11,033	12,190
Old Age Assistance and Blind Persons'					
Allowances.....	5,120	4,897	5,880	6,991	6,950
Disabled Persons' Allowances.....	1,711	1,850	2,517	3,474	3,854
Medical, Dental and Rehabilitation Services	1,714	1,766	1,845	1,973	2,309
Homes for the Aged—					
Grants for Maintenance.....	1,029	1,109	3,557	945	1,918
Grants for New Homes.....	1,988	3,087	1,979	1,983	3,271
Charitable Institutions—					
Grants for Maintenance.....	379	389	475	372	510
Grants for New Buildings.....	750	697	444	1,598	1,378
General Welfare Assistance.....	3,669	3,908	4,556	6,380	5,366
Other Expenditure.....	17,129	17,698	19,878	23,176	25,956
<b>Total Education, Health and Welfare.....</b>	<b>186,070</b>	<b>198,724</b>	<b>243,442</b>	<b>295,360</b>	<b>334,568</b>
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Mining:</b>					
Ontario Agricultural College.....	3,161	3,554	4,019	4,473	4,851
Ontario Veterinary College.....	867	976	1,154	1,434	1,726
Other Schools and Farms.....	908	1,005	1,155	1,298	1,446
Extension Branch.....	1,289	1,678	1,903	2,061	2,329
Agricultural and Horticultural Societies					
Branch.....	593	853	959	900	988
Special Grant—Royal Winter Fair.....	1,000	....	....	....	....
Basic Organization—District Offices					
(Forestry).....	10,192	11,641	14,493	15,626	17,350
Park Improvement.....	....	....	....	....	3,000
Mines.....	1,200	1,236	1,409	1,475	1,557
Other Expenditure.....	9,574	6,982	7,435	8,088	8,606
<b>Total Agriculture, Forestry and Mining.....</b>	<b>28,784</b>	<b>27,925</b>	<b>32,527</b>	<b>35,355</b>	<b>41,853</b>

## NET ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, ONTARIO,

(Continued)

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Estimated 1959-60
	(Thousands of Dollars)				
Highways:					
Highways and Secondary Roads.....	31,654	35,421	37,381	40,326	44,195
Repaving Present Roads.....	7,626	4,645	1,810	2,119	1,580
Development Roads.....	116	219	299	177	205
Roads in Unincorporated Townships in Northern Ontario.....	518	489	600	730	750
Municipal Subsidies.....	19,501	19,382	21,295	21,530	24,500
Other Expenditure.....	5,465	2,483	2,945	3,344	3,169
Total Highways.....	64,880	62,639	64,330	68,226	74,399
Transport:					
Motor Vehicles Administration.....	1,361	1,649	2,192	2,813	3,170
Other.....	284	405	618	791	917
Total Transport.....	1,645	2,054	2,810	3,604	4,087
Public Works:					
Government Buildings—Services, Repairs, etc.....	4,158	4,986	5,913	7,144	8,122
Maintenance—Locks, Bridges, etc.....	66	110	116	117	110
Grants in Aid of Drainage Work.....	487	489	499	600	775
Grants—New Jail Accommodation.....	.....	.....	940	447	.....
Ontario Water Resources Commission.....	218	278	518	952	1,180
Other Expenditure.....	1,126	1,142	1,111	1,534	1,655
Total Public Works.....	6,055	7,005	9,097	10,794	11,842
Municipal Affairs:					
Subsidies for Police Departments.....	137	162	167	181	200
Subsidies for Fire Departments.....	117	128	131	148	160
Payments to Mining Municipalities.....	1,499	2,000	2,276	2,628	3,246
Payments in Lieu of Certain Municipal Taxes.....	530	628	788	922	1,250
Unconditional Per Capita Grants.....	12,396	12,702	20,670	20,962	24,000
Winter Work Projects.....	.....	.....	.....	889	2,924
Other Expenditure.....	762	792	936	1,043	1,298
Total Municipal Affairs.....	15,441	16,412	24,968	26,773	33,078
Planning and Development:					
Grants—Redevelopment.....	288	48	.....	109	500
Trade and Industry.....	655	1,488	811	1,028	1,016
Conservation.....	403	443	498	627	755
Ontario-St. Lawrence Development Commission.....	.....	.....	.....	205	2,210
Other Expenditure.....	964	1,165	1,286	1,266	1,297
Total Planning and Development.....	2,310	3,144	2,595	3,235	5,778
Labour.....	1,872	2,024	2,349	2,647	2,883
Attorney-General:					
Ontario Provincial Police.....	7,003	8,097	9,803	11,256	12,374
Election Expenses.....	2,157	77	61	141	3,000
Other Expenditure.....	6,207	6,780	7,469	7,049	7,732
Total Attorney-General.....	15,367	14,954	17,333	18,446	23,106

## NET ORDINARY EXPENDITURE, ONTARIO,

(Continued)

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Estimated 1959-60
	(Thousands of Dollars)				
Reform Institutions:					
Ontario Reformatories.....	2,440	2,850	3,961	4,411	4,736
Industrial Farms.....	2,263	2,480	2,942	3,018	3,151
Ontario Training Schools.....	987	1,107	1,392	1,616	1,713
District Jails.....	.....	.....	.....	988	996
Grants—Training Schools.....	164	181	486	700	585
Other Expenditure.....	596	591	598	644	733
Total Reform Institutions.....	6,450	7,209	9,379	11,377	11,914
Provincial Secretary:					
Registrar-General.....	488	525	588	629	659
Other Expenditure.....	1,961	2,212	2,324	2,558	2,824
Total Provincial Secretary.....	2,449	2,737	2,912	3,187	3,483
Lieutenant-Governor.....	18	19	20	21	41
Prime Minister.....	122	138	135	193	161
Treasury:					
Public Service Superannuation Fund.....	2,498	3,121	5,296	6,494	7,100
Special Contribution to Fund.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Other Expenditure.....	2,068	2,289	2,746	3,104	3,387
Total Treasury.....	5,566	6,410	9,042	10,598	11,487
Provincial Auditor.....	320	333	371	389	430
Travel and Publicity:					
Publicity Division.....	457	516	620	692	861
Other Expenditure.....	573	650	759	891	1,101
Total Travel and Publicity.....	1,030	1,166	1,379	1,583	1,962
Insurance.....	241	275	327	363	392
Economics.....	164	198	233	280	341
Energy Resources.....	84	108	113	252	460
Queen's Printer—Stationery Account.....	2	.....	162	102	.....
Total of above Departmental Expenditure...	338,870	353,474	423,524	492,785	562,265
Public Debt—Interest, Exchange, etc.....	25,464	26,276	29,126	32,344	37,771
Total Ordinary Expenditure before providing for Highway Construction Account, Sinking Funds and Capital Disbursements financed out of Ordinary Revenue.....	364,334	379,750	452,650	525,129	600,036
Provision for Highway Construction Account.....	28,500	57,500	57,500	45,000	15,000
Provision for Sinking Funds.....	32,630	40,729	17,833	17,941	18,054
Capital Disbursements financed out of Ordinary Revenue.....	.....	.....	63,000	54,000	66,000
Total Net Ordinary Expenditure.....	425,464	477,979	590,983	642,070	699,090



**CAPITAL RECEIPTS, ONTARIO,  
FISCAL YEARS 1955-56 TO 1959-60**

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Estimated 1959-60
	(Thousands of Dollars)				
Disposal of Assets—Sales, etc.:					
Highways and Roads.....	1,080	1,249	886	1,490	1,413
Land and Buildings.....	20	117	72	345	150
General Works and Improvements.....	886	651	524	629	725
Other.....	.....	6	.....	2,853	.....
	1,986	2,023	1,482	5,317	2,288
Loans and Advances—Repayments:					
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.....	7,400	1,756	3,673	13,806	19,064
Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation.....	.....	.....	8,000	5,300	2,600
Agricultural Development Board.....	900	775	650	275	.....
Dominion-Provincial Housing.....	488	664	864	1,189	1,150
Extra Water Rentals.....	.....	.....	.....	4,598	.....
Other.....	600	596	601	733	1,048
Special Funds—Deposits:					
Vacation-with-Pay Stamps—Sales.....	9,495	12,725	13,657	10,532	10,400
Public Service Superannuation Fund.....	8,843	10,400	15,829	18,843	20,700
Unsatisfied Judgment Fund.....	2,085	2,201	2,902	3,873	4,200
Other.....	1,348	2,705	2,162	1,998	2,280
Deferred Assets, etc.:					
Highway Construction Account.....	28,500	57,500	57,500	45,000	15,000
Provision for Sinking Funds.....	32,630	40,729	17,833	17,941	18,054
Other.....	2,297	1,857	964	3,261	1,758
Total Capital Receipts.....	<u>96,572</u>	<u>133,931</u>	<u>126,117</u>	<u>132,666</u>	<u>98,542</u>

**CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS, ONTARIO,  
FISCAL YEARS 1955-56 TO 1959-60**

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Estimated 1959-60
Highways, Buildings, etc.:					
Highways:					
(Thousands of Dollars)					
Highways and Secondary Roads.....	66,040*	102,775*	112,260*	119,708*	131,000*
Development Roads.....	3,840	4,513	5,484	6,750	8,300
Roads in Unincorporated Townships in Northern Ontario.....	313	292	402	358	550
Municipal Subsidies.....	20,177	26,624	30,189	32,495	39,000
Contingencies.....	10	6	4	10	12
Mining Roads—Construction.....	998	900	1,247	812	1,500
Lands and Forests:					
Construction of Logging and Forest Access Roads.....	95	166	281	1,100	1,000
Provincial Parks.....	...	...	...	3,067	...
Salvaging fire-damaged timber.....	33	22	...	...	...
Rural Power Extension Bonus.....	7,976	6,144	7,359	1,454	1,435
Conservation.....	481	1,149	1,173	941	2,000
Designing, development, etc., of Townsites	468	2	8	...	...
Public Works:					
Construction of Public Buildings.....	24,505	28,697	41,789	39,663	43,000
Grants and Miscellaneous.....	400	522	650	710	902
	125,336	171,812	200,846	207,068	228,699
Loans and Advances:					
The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.....	...	50,000	...	75,000	...
Dominion-Provincial Housing.....	774	1,574	4,890	3,928	4,500
Ontario-St. Lawrence Development Commission.....	...	422	1,689	2,490	...
Ontario Water Resources Commission.....	...	...	1,722	9,137	14,500
Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation.....	...	...	11,700	8,600	3,600
Ontario Junior Farmer Establishment Loan Corporation.....	...	...	...	...	3,000
Capital Projects—Improvement Districts .	...	...	...	2,106	1,988
Other.....	1,020	1,497	3,156	2,027	3,044
Special Funds—Repayments:					
Vacation-with-Pay Stamps—Redeemed... .	9,168	10,476	13,517	12,558	10,600
Public Service Superannuation Fund.....	2,791	3,306	3,500	4,131	5,125
Unsatisfied Judgment Fund.....	1,791	1,858	1,775	3,138	2,300
Other.....	952	1,346	1,668	1,776	1,812
Reserves.....	14	10	6	7	...
Surplus Account:					
Repayment to Government of Canada under Tax Rental Agreement, 1952-56 . .	...	...	...	4,567	11,968
Other.....	...	...	78	262	...
	141,846	242,301	244,547	336,795	291,136
Less: Financed out of Ordinary Revenue . .	...	...	63,000	54,000	66,000
Total Capital Disbursements.....	141,846	242,301	181,547	282,795	225,136

\*Including Expenditure from Highway Construction Account.

**SURPLUS OR DEFICIT\* ON ORDINARY ACCOUNT  
BEFORE AND AFTER PROVISION FOR SINKING FUNDS, ONTARIO,  
FISCAL YEARS 1936 TO 1960**

Fiscal Year ending March 31	Net Ordinary Revenue	Net Ordinary Expenditure before pro- vision for Sinking Funds	Surplus or Deficit* before pro- vision for Sinking Funds	Provision for Sinking Funds	Surplus or Deficit* on Ordinary Account
1936.....	\$ 65,726,984	\$ 78,178,770	\$12,451,786*	\$ 890,920	\$13,342,706*
1937.....	80,488,440	70,256,376	10,232,064	918,125	9,313,939
1938.....	86,052,793	80,495,109	5,557,684	947,965	4,609,719
1939.....	86,843,271	85,528,120	1,315,151	992,655	322,496
1940.....	88,172,952	90,368,393	2,195,441*	1,038,655	3,234,096*
1941.....	103,802,020	88,780,934	15,021,086	1,086,655	13,934,431
1942.....	111,496,170	95,208,016	16,288,154	1,129,000	15,159,154
1943.....	108,214,063	91,083,245	17,130,818	1,181,000	15,949,818
1944.....	118,096,684	101,210,715	16,885,969	5,570,000	11,315,969
1945.....	117,124,347	110,956,977	6,167,370	5,292,000	875,370
1946.....	128,368,864	121,450,964	6,917,900	5,352,000	1,565,900
1947.....	142,875,758	135,506,854	7,368,904	5,422,655	1,946,249
1948.....	191,698,952	160,589,199	31,109,753	5,481,000	25,628,753
1949.....	215,469,613	190,706,361	24,763,252	15,550,000	9,213,252
1950.....	228,550,022	199,271,374	29,278,648	20,622,000	8,656,648
1951.....	265,272,106	228,090,424	37,181,682	21,698,000	15,483,682
1952.....	302,320,999	266,983,560	35,337,439	34,276,000	1,061,439
1953.....	349,500,385	317,540,514 <sup>1</sup>	31,959,871	30,859,000	1,100,871
1954.....	372,973,316	342,095,302 <sup>1</sup>	30,878,014	29,945,000	933,014
1955.....	399,393,284	377,713,638 <sup>1</sup>	21,679,646	21,536,000	143,646
1956.....	427,969,363	392,834,481 <sup>1</sup>	35,134,882	32,630,000	2,504,882
1957.....	479,783,191	437,249,640 <sup>1</sup>	42,533,551	40,729,000	1,804,551
1958.....	591,849,092	573,150,062 <sup>1</sup>	18,699,030	17,833,000	866,030
1959.....	642,374,233	624,129,163 <sup>1</sup>	18,245,070	17,941,000	304,070
1960 <sup>2</sup> .....	699,722,000	681,036,000 <sup>1</sup>	18,686,000	18,054,000	632,000

<sup>1</sup>Including amounts set aside as follows:

	Highway Construction Account	Capital Disbursements Financed out of Ordinary Revenue
1953.....	\$30,000,000	\$.....
1954.....	40,500,000	.....
1955.....	38,500,000	.....
1956.....	28,500,000	.....
1957.....	57,500,000	.....
1958.....	57,500,000	63,000,000
1959.....	45,000,000	54,000,000
1960 <sup>2</sup> .....	15,000,000	66,000,000

<sup>2</sup>Interim figures.

GROSS AND NET  
FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year	GROSS DEBT		REVENUE-PRODUCING AND REALIZABLE			
	Total	Yearly Increase or Decrease*	Ontario Hydro	O.N.T.C.	Loans, Cash and Accts. Receivable	Total
1914.....	\$ 41,716,000	\$ .....	\$ 10,110,000	\$ 20,246,000	\$ 5,066,000	\$ 35,422,000
1915.....	50,275,000	8,559,000	12,316,000	20,483,000	8,007,000	40,806,000
1916.....	59,336,000	9,061,000	21,939,000	21,184,000	7,684,000	50,807,000
1917.....	61,825,000	2,489,000	27,489,000	21,594,000	5,805,000	54,888,000
1918.....	75,309,000	13,484,000	36,244,000	21,823,000	9,477,000	67,544,000
1919.....	97,032,000	21,723,000	47,700,000	22,335,000	13,882,000	83,917,000
1920.....	127,262,000	30,230,000	65,717,000	22,681,000	16,009,000	104,407,000
1921.....	202,446,000	75,184,000	102,946,000	23,599,000	31,292,000	157,837,000
1922.....	233,189,000	30,743,000	116,786,000	25,654,000	30,704,000	173,144,000
1923.....	291,025,000	57,836,000	124,360,000	28,075,000	37,612,000	190,047,000
1924.....	329,508,000	38,483,000	135,045,000	30,208,000	45,262,000	210,515,000
1925.....	332,391,000	2,883,000	141,717,000	30,208,000	27,885,000	199,810,000
1926.....	349,116,000	16,725,000	142,473,000	30,208,000	31,899,000	204,580,000
1927.....	368,920,000	19,804,000	147,120,000	30,208,000	33,813,000	211,141,000
1928.....	394,114,000	25,194,000	152,936,000	30,208,000	37,176,000	220,320,000
1929.....	426,914,000	32,800,000	164,522,000	30,208,000	44,007,000	238,737,000
1930.....	473,372,000	46,458,000	176,799,000	30,208,000	53,587,000	260,594,000
1931.....	520,667,000	47,295,000	188,377,000	30,208,000	58,055,000	276,640,000
1932.....	574,419,000	53,752,000	189,635,000	30,208,000	76,902,000	296,745,000
1933.....	594,128,000	19,709,000	187,965,000	30,208,000	76,514,000	294,687,000
1934.....	655,761,000	61,633,000	187,829,000	37,208,000	72,247,000	297,284,000
1935 <sup>1</sup> .....	674,386,000	18,625,000	187,878,000	37,208,000	70,885,000	295,971,000
1936.....	689,559,000	15,173,000	172,735,000	36,408,000	74,377,000	283,520,000
1937.....	656,460,000	33,099,000*	151,573,000	30,208,000	69,243,000	251,024,000
1938.....	678,075,000	21,615,000	149,621,000	30,208,000	59,952,000	239,781,000
1939.....	712,767,000	34,692,000	147,841,000	30,208,000	56,450,000	234,499,000
1940.....	737,078,000	24,311,000	145,319,000	30,208,000	54,348,000	229,875,000
1941.....	729,648,000	7,430,000*	137,600,000	30,208,000	55,640,000	223,448,000
1942.....	724,771,000	4,877,000*	135,904,000	30,208,000	51,531,000	217,643,000
1943.....	704,864,000	19,907,000*	121,684,000	30,208,000	57,531,000	209,423,000
1944.....	666,528,000	38,336,000*	105,150,000	30,208,000	48,676,000	184,034,000
1945.....	646,484,000	20,044,000*	95,475,000	30,208,000	40,492,000	166,175,000
1946.....	639,315,000	7,169,000*	93,946,000	30,208,000	36,742,000	160,896,000
1947.....	645,221,000	5,906,000	89,512,000	30,208,000	32,414,000	152,134,000
1948.....	628,388,000	16,833,000*	87,850,000	30,208,000	43,577,000	161,635,000
1949.....	628,663,000	275,000	71,868,000	30,208,000	42,912,000	144,988,000
1950.....	694,009,000	65,346,000	70,209,000	30,208,000	84,773,000	185,190,000
1951.....	697,963,000	3,954,000	67,424,000	30,208,000	78,781,000	176,413,000
1952.....	826,228,000	128,265,000	165,692,000	30,208,000	75,693,000	271,593,000
1953.....	896,143,000	69,915,000	203,702,000	30,208,000	58,158,000	292,068,000

GROSS AND NET  
FISCAL YEARS

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

<sup>1</sup>Estimated population as at March 31.

\*Five months ended March 31.

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

# DEBT, ONTARIO, 1914 TO 1953

ASSETS		NET DEBT			
Yearly Increase or Decrease*	Total	Yearly Increase or Decrease*	Population <sup>1</sup>	Per Capita Net Debt	Fiscal Year
\$.....	\$ 6,294,000	\$.....	2,713,000	\$ 2.32	1914
5,384,000	9,469,000	3,175,000	2,719,000	3.48	1915
10,001,000	8,529,000	940,000*	2,718,000	3.14	1916
4,081,000	6,937,000	1,592,000*	2,732,000	2.54	1917
12,656,000	7,765,000	828,000	2,763,000	2.81	1918
16,373,000	13,115,000	5,350,000	2,820,000	4.65	1919
20,490,000	22,855,000	9,740,000	2,893,000	7.90	1920
53,430,000	44,609,000	21,754,000	2,953,000	15.11	1921
15,307,000	60,045,000	15,436,000	2,994,000	20.06	1922
16,903,000	100,978,000	40,933,000	3,032,000	33.30	1923
20,468,000	118,993,000	18,015,000	3,081,000	38.62	1924
10,705,000*	132,581,000	13,588,000	3,133,000	42.32	1925
4,770,000	144,536,000	11,955,000	3,187,000	45.35	1926
6,561,000	157,779,000	13,243,000	3,244,000	48.64	1927
9,179,000	173,794,000	16,015,000	3,301,000	52.65	1928
18,417,000	188,177,000	14,383,000	3,356,000	56.07	1929
21,857,000	212,778,000	24,601,000	3,405,000	62.49	1930
16,046,000	244,027,000	31,249,000	3,449,000	70.75	1931
20,105,000	277,674,000	33,647,000	3,489,000	79.59	1932
2,058,000*	299,441,000	21,767,000	3,525,000	84.95	1933
2,597,000	358,477,000	59,036,000	3,557,000	100.78	1934
1,313,000*	378,415,000	19,938,000	3,570,000	106.00	1935 <sup>2</sup>
12,451,000*	406,039,000	27,624,000	3,601,000	112.76	1936
32,496,000*	405,436,000	603,000*	3,632,000	111.63	1937
11,243,000*	438,294,000	32,858,000	3,666,000	119.56	1938
5,282,000*	478,268,000	39,974,000	3,702,000	129.19	1939
4,624,000*	507,203,000	28,935,000	3,741,000	135.58	1940
6,427,000*	506,200,000	1,003,000*	3,781,000	133.88	1941
5,805,000*	507,128,000	928,000	3,868,000	131.11	1942
8,220,000*	495,441,000	11,687,000*	3,910,000	126.71	1943
25,389,000*	482,494,000	12,947,000*	3,955,000	122.00	1944
17,859,000*	480,309,000	2,185,000*	3,994,000	120.26	1945
5,279,000*	478,419,000	1,890,000*	4,078,000	117.32	1946
8,762,000*	493,087,000	14,668,000	4,162,000	118.47	1947
9,501,000	466,753,000	26,334,000*	4,259,000	109.59	1948
16,647,000*	483,675,000	16,922,000	4,361,000	110.91	1949
40,202,000	508,819,000	25,144,000	4,456,000	114.19	1950
8,777,000*	521,550,000	12,731,000	4,577,000	113.95	1951
95,180,000	554,635,000	33,085,000	4,757,000	116.59	1952
20,475,000	604,075,000	49,440,000	4,916,000	122.88	1953

# CAPITAL DEBT, ONTARIO, 1943 TO 1959

ASSETS		NET CAPITAL DEBT			
Yearly Increase or Decrease*	Total	Yearly Increase or Decrease*	Population <sup>1</sup>	Per Capita Net Capital Debt	Fiscal Year
\$.....	\$499,526,000	\$.....	3,910,000	\$127.76	1943
24,570,000*	485,713,000	13,813,000*	3,955,000	122.81	1944
16,999,000*	482,676,000	3,037,000*	3,994,000	120.85	1945
4,369,000*	480,189,000	2,487,000*	4,078,000	117.75	1946
8,095,000*	494,212,000	14,023,000	4,162,000	118.74	1947
8,857,000	468,267,000	25,945,000*	4,259,000	109.95	1948
16,789,000*	485,716,000	17,449,000	4,361,000	111.38	1949
40,260,000	510,020,000	24,304,000	4,456,000	114.46	1950
9,116,000*	522,610,000	12,590,000	4,577,000	114.18	1951
95,389,000	553,929,000	31,319,000	4,757,000	116.45	1952
19,168,000	604,832,000	50,903,000	4,916,000	123.03	1953
126,089,000	629,996,000	25,164,000	5,086,000	123.87	1954
52,000*	660,725,000	30,729,000	5,241,000	126.07	1955
38,333,000*	705,306,000	44,581,000	5,382,000	131.05	1956
71,327,000	758,278,000	52,972,000	5,586,000	135.75	1957
28,774,000	818,606,000	60,328,000	5,773,000	141.80	1958
211,377,000	900,532,000	81,926,000	5,916,000	152.22	1959

# SURPLUS OR DEFICIT, ONTARIO, FISCAL YEARS 1867 TO 1960

				Ordinary Revenue <sup>1</sup>	Ordinary Expenditure <sup>1</sup>	Surplus	Deficit
July 1, 1867 to December 31	1867			\$ 182,899.63	\$ 56,669.97	\$ 126,229.66	
Fiscal Year ending December 31	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 31	1909			7,477,920.94	7,545,040.47		67,119.53
Fiscal Year ending October 31	1910			8,891,004.68	8,887,520.09	3,484.59	
" " " " " "	1911			9,370,833.90	9,619,934.03		249,100.13
" " " " " "	1912			10,042,000.68	10,287,991.59		245,990.91
" " " " " "	1913			11,188,302.09	10,868,026.28	320,275.81	
" " " " " "	1914			11,121,382.07	11,819,310.65		697,928.58
" " " " " "	1915			12,975,732.19	12,704,362.16	271,370.03	
" " " " " "	1916			13,841,339.64	12,706,332.90	1,135,006.74	
" " " " " "	1917			18,269,597.23	16,518,222.64	1,751,374.59	
" " " " " "	1918			19,270,123.71	17,460,404.05	1,809,719.66	
" " " " " "	1919			19,904,772.04	21,464,574.88		1,559,802.84
" " " " " "	1920			25,078,094.62	25,880,842.45		802,747.83
" " " " " "	1921			29,261,477.39	28,579,687.98	681,789.41	
" " " " " "	1922			38,507,311.09	37,442,985.53	1,064,325.56	
" " " " " "	1923			26,166,213.39	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 31	1935			21,048,944.06	31,489,616.34		10,440,672.28
Fiscal Year ending March 31	1936			65,726,984.57	79,069,690.31		13,342,705.74
" " " " " "	1937			80,488,439.95	71,174,501.41	9,313,938.54	
" " " " " "	1938			86,052,792.88	81,443,074.35	4,609,718.53	
" " " " " "	1939			86,843,270.67	86,520,775.25	322,495.42	
" " " " " "	1940			88,172,951.62	91,407,047.81		3,234,096.19
" " " " " "	1941			103,802,020.46	89,867,589.32	13,934,431.14	
" " " " " "	1942			111,496,169.77	96,337,015.77	15,159,154.00	
" " " " " "	1943			108,214,063.15	92,264,245.06	15,949,818.09	
" " " " " "	1944			118,096,683.51	106,780,714.54	11,315,968.97	
" " " " " "	1945			117,124,346.77	116,248,976.56	875,370.21	
" " " " " "	1946			128,368,864.36	126,802,964.37	1,565,899.99	
" " " " " "	1947			142,875,758.56	140,929,509.33	1,946,249.23	
" " " " " "	1948			191,698,952.37	166,070,199.53	25,628,752.84	
" " " " " "	1949			215,469,613.61	206,256,361.37	9,213,252.24	
" " " " " "	1950			228,550,022.27	219,893,373.67	8,656,648.60	
" " " " " "	1951			265,272,106.50	249,788,424.26	15,483,682.24	
" " " " " "	1952			302,320,998.85	301,259,559.94	1,061,438.91	
" " " " " "	1953			349,500,385.36	348,399,514.15 <sup>2</sup>	1,100,871.21	
" " " " " "	1954			372,973,315.71	372,040,301.99 <sup>2</sup>	933,013.72	
" " " " " "	1955			399,393,284.17	399,249,638.33 <sup>2</sup>	143,645.84	
" " " " " "	1956			427,969,362.89	425,464,480.99 <sup>2</sup>	2,504,881.90	
" " " " " "	1957			479,783,191.11	477,978,640.19 <sup>2</sup>	1,804,550.92	
" " " " " "	1958			591,849,091.77	590,983,061.80 <sup>2</sup>	866,029.97	
" " " " " "	1959			642,374,233.00	642,070,163.00 <sup>2</sup>	304,070.00	
" " " " " "	1960 <sup>3</sup>			699,722,000.00	699,090,000.00 <sup>2</sup>	632,000.00	

<sup>1</sup>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 1960, inclusive, shown as net after applying certain revenues as a reduction of expenditure.

<sup>2</sup>Interim figures.

<sup>3</sup>Includes amounts set aside for Highway Construction Account in each of these years. In addition, in 1958 to 1960, inclusive, provision was made for capital disbursements financed out of ordinary revenue.



## APPENDIX II

### ECONOMIC STATEMENTS

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## POPULATION

The population of Ontario passed the six million mark in October 1959 and at the year end totalled 6,040,000. In the past decade population accretion averaged 157,000 per year or about 3.1 per cent. However, because of the decline in immigration the rate of growth in 1959 slackened for the second year in succession. Numerically the 1959 increase of 153,000 was close to the annual average of the decade but represented a slightly lower rate of increase, 2.6 per cent. Despite this slackening, the rate of increase for Ontario is still well above that for Canada as a whole. In 1959 we gained 12,000 to 13,000 people a month. As natural increase is still rising and immigration may also show a slight increase over the low level of 1959, we can anticipate a population increase of about 13,000 a month during 1960.

The changes in the age structure of the population of Ontario, which have been apparent in recent years, continued in 1959. As a result of the exceptionally high birth rates since the war there are now many more children in the Province than ever before—close to two million in 1959. Between 1953 and 1959 total population grew by one million and nearly half of these were children under fifteen. In 1949, only 25.9 per cent of the total population were under 15, but by 1959 this group accounted for 31.2 per cent. During the decade, the working population has shown a relative decline from 65.4 per cent in 1949 to 60.6 per cent in 1959 although the actual numbers in this group have increased by three-quarters of a million. The 65 and over age group has declined slightly from 8.7 per cent in 1949 to 8.2 per cent in 1959, although the actual numbers have increased by 100,000.

Males continue to outnumber females in Ontario. During the decade, the margin declined slightly from 102.0 males per hundred females in 1949 to 101.6 in 1959, but there was no definite trend and over the past three years there has been little change. For all age groups under 60 there are more men than women, except in the 35 to 39 years group in which the lower numbers of men are probably the result of war casualties. But because death rates for men are higher than those for women there are more women than men in every age group over 60.

## Families

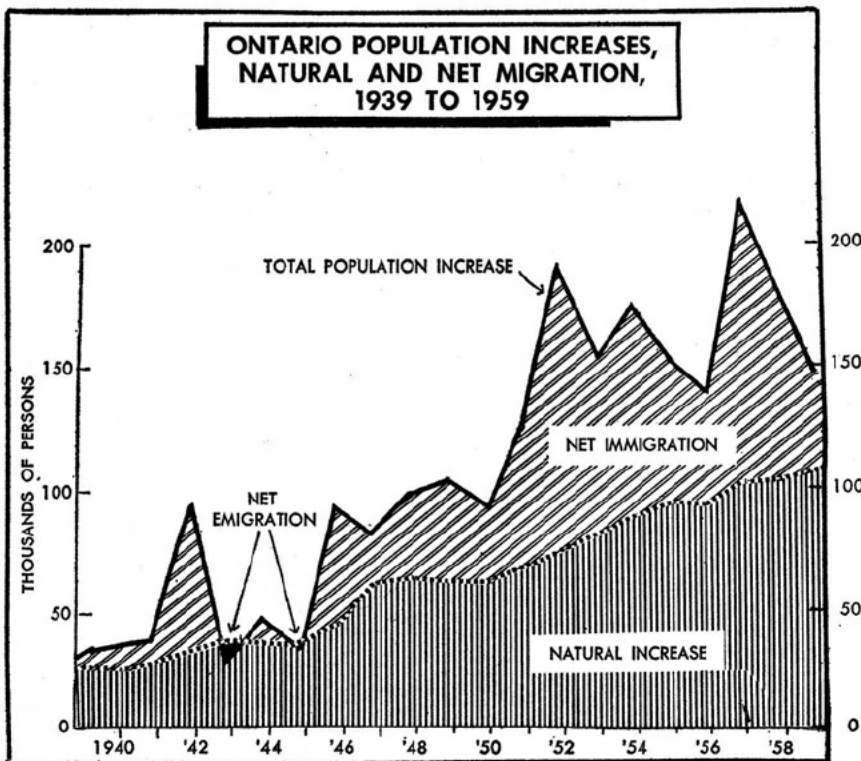
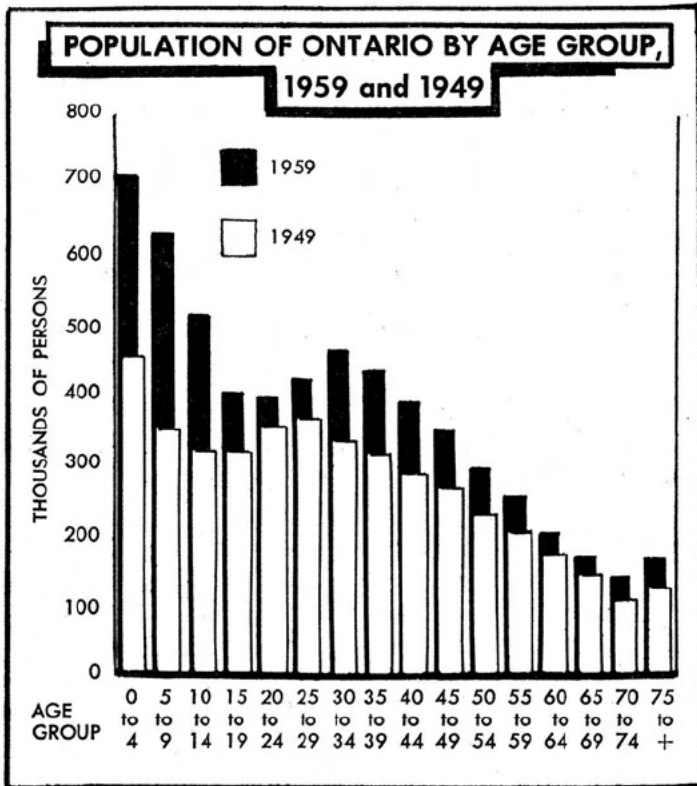
In the last ten years the number of families in Ontario has increased from 1,137,000 in 1949 to an estimated 1,472,000 in 1959, that is, by 29 per cent. During the next few years the rate of new family formation will probably decline. Immigration, which always includes large numbers of young families, has decreased. Marriages have not shown much change since 1951, varying between 44,600 and 47,000 a year. However, most of the marriages since 1951 were contracted by women now between the ages of 25 and 34 who number 438,300, but those who marry in the next few years will be in the present 15-24 age group which includes only 389,600 women; this could reduce the number of marriages, but the trend toward earlier marriages is a strong offsetting factor.

### POPULATION INCREASE IN ONTARIO AND CANADA 1871 TO 1951 BY CENSUS YEARS, 1939 AND 1949 TO 1959

Year	Ontario			Canada Excluding Ontario			All of Canada		
	Population No. (000's)	Increase No. (000's)	Per Cent	Population No. (000's)	Increase No. (000's)	Per Cent	Population No. (000's)	Increase No. (000's)	Per Cent
By Census Years, 1871 to 1951, Showing Decennial Increase									
1871	1,621	225	16.1	2,068	235	12.8	3,689	460	14.2
1881	1,927	306	18.9	2,398	330	16.0	4,325	636	17.2
1891	2,114	187	9.7	2,719	321	13.4	4,833	508	11.7
1901	2,183	69	3.3	3,188	469	17.2	5,371	538	11.1
1911	2,527	344	15.8	4,680	1,492	46.8	7,207	1,836	34.2
1921	2,934	407	16.1	5,854	1,174	25.1	8,788	1,581	21.9
1931	3,432	498	17.0	6,945	1,091	18.6	10,377	1,589	18.1
1941	3,788	356	10.4	7,719	774	11.1	11,507	1,130	10.9
1951	4,598	810	21.4	9,411	1,692 <sup>1</sup>	21.9	14,009	2,502 <sup>1</sup>	21.7
1939 and 1949 to 1959 Showing Annual Increase									
1939	3,708	36	1.0	7,559	79	1.1	11,267	115	1.0
1949	4,378	103	2.4	9,069	521 <sup>1</sup>	6.1	13,447	624 <sup>1</sup>	4.9
1950	4,471	93	2.1	9,241	172	1.9	13,712	265	2.0
1951	4,598	127	2.8	9,411	170	1.8	14,009	297	2.2
1952	4,788	190	4.1	9,671	260	2.8	14,459	450	3.2
1953	4,941	153	3.2	9,904	233	2.4	14,845	386	2.7
1954	5,115	174	3.5	10,172	268	2.7	15,287	442	3.0
1955	5,266	151	3.0	10,432	260	2.6	15,698	411	2.7
1956	5,405	139	2.6	10,676	244	2.3	16,081	383	2.4
1957	5,622	217	4.0	10,967	291	2.7	16,589	508	3.2
1958	5,803	181	3.2	11,245	278	2.5	17,048	459	2.8
1959	5,952	149	2.6	11,490	245	2.2	17,442	394	2.3

<sup>1</sup>Newfoundland entered into Confederation in 1949.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics



## VITAL STATISTICS

The number of babies born in Ontario increased again in 1959 to 160,881 compared with 153,801 the previous year. This brought births during the last decade to a total of 1,362,130—almost as many babies as there are people in Toronto. During this time birth rates have risen from 24.3 per thousand population in 1949 to 27.0 in 1959. This increase is not due to a rise in the proportion of women of child bearing age in the population (which actually fell from 22.4 per cent in 1949 to 20.8 per cent in 1959) but to a remarkable rise in fertility from 108.6 births per thousand women aged 15-44 in 1949 to 129.8 in 1959.

In contrast, death rates have fallen from 9.9 per thousand population in 1949 to 8.7 in 1959. This is due not only to the increasing proportion of young people in the population but also to an improvement in life expectancy. Between 1941 and 1951 the expectation of life at birth increased by about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years for men and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years for women to 66.3 and 70.8 years, respectively. Despite this improvement, the gap between life expectation for men and women widened from 3.3 years in 1941 to 4.5 years in 1951. Babies born in 1960 will probably have a life expectation of around 70 years for males, and 75 years for females.

As a result of the changes in birth and death rates the rate of natural increase has risen from 14.4 per thousand population in 1949 to 18.4 in 1959.

### ONTARIO VITAL STATISTICS, SELECTED YEARS 1939 TO 1959

Year	Population at June 1	Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Natural Increase	Natural Increase Rate per 1,000 Population
1939	3,708,000	64,123	17.3	37,530	10.1	26,593	7.2
1946	4,093,000	97,446	23.8	39,758	9.7	57,688	14.1
1949	4,378,000	106,601	24.3	43,379	9.9	63,222	14.4
1950	4,471,000	108,708	24.3	43,948	9.8	64,760	14.5
1951	4,597,542	114,827	25.0	43,981	9.6	70,846	15.4
1952	4,788,000	123,891	25.9	44,402	9.3	79,489	16.6
1953	4,941,000	129,771	26.3	45,242	9.2	84,529	17.1
1954	5,115,000	136,261	26.6	44,515	8.7	91,746	17.9
1955	5,266,000	139,554	26.5	45,434	8.6	94,120	17.9
1956	5,404,933	143,516	26.6	47,231	8.7	96,285	17.8
1957	5,622,000	150,920	26.8	49,164	8.7	101,756	18.1
1958	5,803,000	153,801	26.5	49,146	8.5	104,655	18.0
1959	5,952,000	160,881	27.0	51,528	8.7	109,353	18.4

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

## IMMIGRATION

More than one and a half million immigrants have entered Canada in the last ten years and over 800,000 of them have named Ontario as their destination. The numbers have varied widely from 74,000 in 1950 to 282,000 in 1957 after the Hungarian and Suez crises, and over half the total in each year have come to Ontario. In 1959 immigration dropped to 107,000—in the last decade only 1949 and 1950 have been lower—with only 56,000 coming to Ontario.



By far the largest racial group were Italians who comprised 25 per cent of all immigrants in 1959, 18 per cent were British, 16 per cent were German, Austrian or Dutch and 11 per cent were from the United States. Half of all immigrants intended to enter the labour market. Some 23 per cent were under 15 years of age and about two-thirds were under 30 years of age.

**IMMIGRANTS TO CANADA (BY COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE)  
AND ONTARIO, AND RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION, 1939 TO 1959**

Year	CANADA					ONTARIO		ONTARIO AS % OF CANADA
	IMMIGRANTS FROM:				Rate per 1,000 Popu- lation	Rate per 1,000 Popu- lation		
	U.K. <sup>1</sup>	U.S.A.	Other Countries	All Countries				
1939	3,098	5,654	8,242	16,994	1.5	5,957	1.6	35.1
1940	1,509	7,135	2,680	11,324	1.0	4,447	1.2	39.3
1941	443	6,594	2,292	9,329	0.8	3,365	0.9	36.1
1942	674	5,100	1,802	7,576	0.7	3,315	0.9	43.8
1943	1,133	4,401	2,970	8,504	0.7	3,852	1.0	45.3
1944	4,684	4,510	3,607	12,801	1.1	5,361	1.4	41.9
1945	10,853	6,394	5,475	22,722	1.9	9,342	2.3	41.1
1946	50,950	11,474	9,295	71,719	5.8	29,604	7.2	41.3
1947	35,892	9,444	18,791	64,127	5.1	35,543	8.5	55.4
1948	43,639	7,393	74,382	125,414	9.8	61,621	14.4	49.1
1949	21,664	7,756	65,797	95,217	7.1	48,607	11.1	51.0
1950	13,121	7,821	52,970	73,912	5.4	39,041	8.7	52.8
1951	32,199	7,755	154,437	194,391	13.9	104,842	22.8	53.9
1952	46,007	9,333	109,158	164,498	11.4	86,059	18.0	52.3
1953	48,695	9,407	110,766	168,868	11.4	90,120	18.2	53.4
1954	45,179	10,131	98,917	154,227	10.1	83,029	16.2	53.8
1955	30,420	10,395	69,131	109,946	7.0	57,563	10.9	52.4
1956	52,619	9,777	102,461	164,857	10.3	90,662	16.8	55.0
1957	114,347	11,008	152,970	282,164	17.0	147,097	26.1	52.1
1958	26,003	10,846	88,002	124,851	7.3	63,853	11.0	51.1
1959	19,037	11,338	76,553	106,928	6.1	55,976	9.4	52.3

<sup>1</sup>Includes immigrants from Southern Ireland.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Canada Year Book*; Department of Citizenship and Immigration, *Quarterly Immigration Bulletin*.

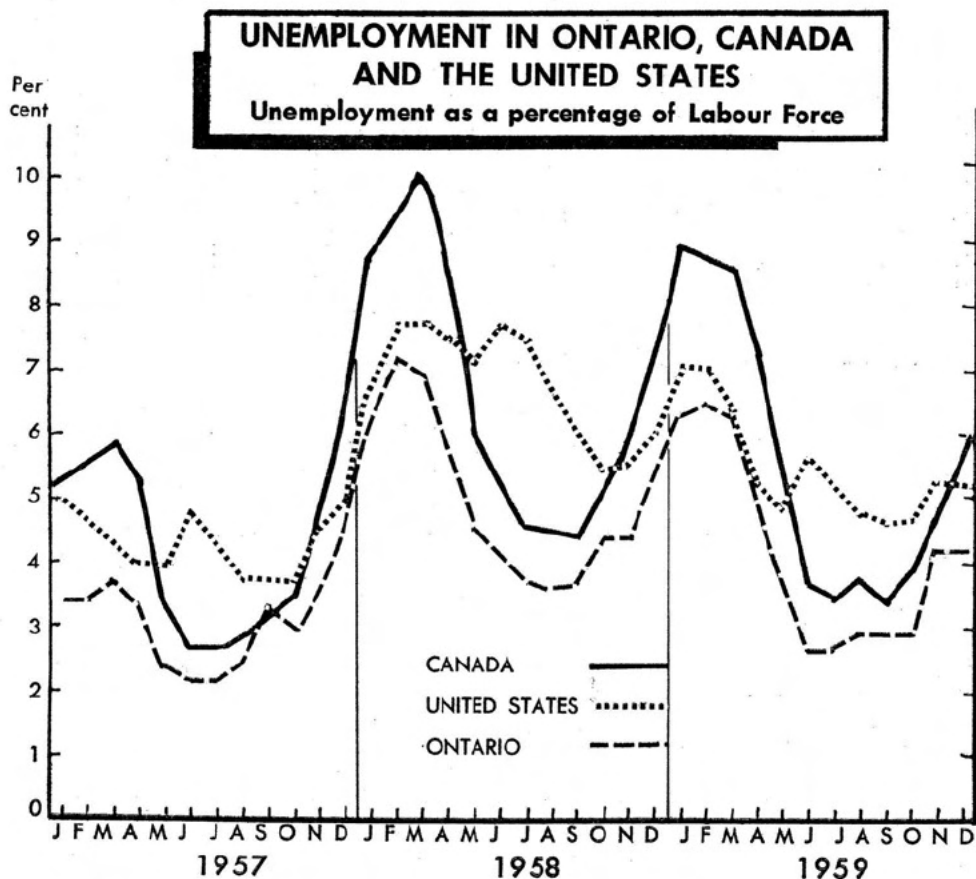
## LABOUR FORCE

During the past ten years, Ontario has enjoyed a fairly substantial increase in its work force. In 1959 the labour force averaged 2,290,000 persons, about 475,000 more than in 1949, an increase of 26 per cent. Despite this increase there have been periods during the past ten years when our growth and expansion have been limited by the availability of labour. When we consider that for the entire decade and indeed for almost two decades an ever shrinking proportion of our population has been in the working age groups, our industrial and economic development is impressive. Immigration, together with the increasing movement of women into areas of employment, has bolstered the labour force.

Employment has, of course, risen rapidly though somewhat more erratically than the work force. On the whole we have not experienced such a tight labour market during the last half of the decade as we did in the early part. In fact during the period 1950 to 1954 an average of only about two per cent of the Ontario work force were classified as without jobs and seeking work while during the last five years the average has been about 3.5 per cent.

The trends of the past decade were evident in the changes during 1959. The labour force increased by about 35,000 from 1958. Employment increased more rapidly, by 50,000 on average, hence unemployment was substantially lower at 4.2 per cent of the labour force than the average of 5.0 per cent in 1958.

The growing industrialization of the decade has been accomplished with the limited growth in the labour force through increased efficiency and higher productivity. Thus the tremendous expansion in our manufacturing industries has been accomplished with a relatively small increase in the work force and our primary industries have continued to expand production with a relatively stable or shrinking work force. This ability to produce more and more goods with a relatively small number of additional workers has allowed us more and varied services. Hence, an ever growing proportion of the work force is devoted to the trade, transportation and service industries. While in 1949 about 47 per cent of the Ontario labour force were engaged in these industries, at the present time they employ nearly 52 per cent of the total.



**ONTARIO'S LABOUR FORCE AND THE WORKING AGE GROUPS IN  
THE POPULATION AS A PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION**

Year	Labour Force <sup>1</sup>			The Labour Force as a % of the Total Population			The Working Age Groups (14-64) as a Proportion of Total Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	(thousands)			%	%	%	%	%	%
1901	646	109	754	58.9 <sup>2</sup>	10.0 <sup>2</sup>	34.6 <sup>2</sup>	64.7	65.7	65.2
1911	836	155	991	64.3	12.6	39.2	67.4	66.3	66.9
1921	922	195	1,117	62.2	13.4	38.1	65.7	65.8	65.8
1931	1,111	255	1,366	63.5	15.2	39.8	67.4	66.6	67.0
1941	1,284 <sup>3</sup>	323 <sup>3</sup>	1,608 <sup>3</sup>	66.8 <sup>3</sup>	17.3 <sup>3</sup>	42.5 <sup>3</sup>	69.8	68.9	69.4
1941	1,167 <sup>4</sup>	323 <sup>4</sup>	1,490 <sup>4</sup>	60.7 <sup>4</sup>	17.3 <sup>4</sup>	39.3 <sup>4</sup>			
1946	1,285	417	1,702	62.2	20.6	41.6	68.9	68.5	68.7
1949	1,388	427	1,815	62.8	19.7	41.5	67.0	66.8	66.9
1950	1,395	430	1,825	62.1	19.4	40.8	66.6	66.3	66.5
1951	1,426	444	1,870	61.6	19.4	40.7	65.8	65.6	65.7
1952	1,454	454	1,908	60.3	19.1	39.8	65.1	65.0	65.0
1953	1,487	461	1,948	59.7	18.8	39.4	64.7	64.4	64.6
1954	1,526	496	2,022	59.1	19.6	39.5	64.2	63.9	64.0
1955	1,545	514	2,059	58.2	19.7	39.1	63.7	63.3	63.5
1956	1,586	560	2,146	58.3	20.9	39.7	63.3	62.9	63.1
1957	1,641	593	2,234	57.9	21.3	39.7	63.1	62.6	62.9
1958	1,668	588	2,256	57.0	20.4	38.9	62.7	62.2	62.4
1959	1,681	610	2,290	56.0	20.7	38.5	62.5	61.9	62.2

<sup>1</sup>"Gainfully Occupied" rather than "Labour Force" status was used prior to 1931.

<sup>2</sup>Indians were included in the population, but not in the labour force.

<sup>3</sup>Labour Force including the Armed Services.

<sup>4</sup>Labour Force excluding those in the Armed Services.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

## PERSONAL INCOME AND ITS MAJOR COMPONENTS

### Personal Income

Last year personal income in Ontario soared to an all-time high of some \$10.5 billion—an increase of seven per cent over the previous record in 1958, double the level in 1950 and 33 per cent above the 10-year average for the 1950's of \$7.9 billion. The upward movement in income was characterized by shifts in the trend of some of its major components. Labour income rose sharply compared with only a small increase in 1958 and was the major contributory factor in total personal income gain. On the other hand, transfer payments, which climbed sharply in 1958, accounted for a much smaller proportion of the increase in income during 1959 than in the previous year.

Although personal direct tax payments were higher, personal disposable income in the Province reached a new mark in excess of \$9.6 billion. Consumer expenditure rose steadily throughout the first three-quarters of the year but failed to match the increase in disposable income, thereby enabling a continuation of the high level of personal saving which prevailed in 1958. Ontario accounted for over 40 per cent of total Canadian personal income which climbed to an estimated \$26 billion. In 1959, personal income per capita in the Province amounted to \$1,764 compared with an average of \$1,491 for Canada.

### PERSONAL INCOME, ONTARIO AND CANADA, SELECTED YEARS 1939 TO 1959

Year	ONTARIO			CANADA			ONTARIO AS % OF CANADA	
	Personal Income	Per Capita	Personal Disposable Income	Personal Income	Per Capita	Personal Disposable Income	Personal Income	Personal Dis- posable Income
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Personal Income	Personal Dis- posable Income
	(Million \$)	(\$)	(Million \$)	(\$)	(Million \$)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1939	1,751	472	1,703	4,290	381	4,178	40.8	40.8
1946	3,738	913	3,382	9,719	791	8,923	38.5	37.9
1947	4,017	962	3,661	10,375	827	9,584	38.7	38.2
1948	4,570	1,069	4,202	11,901	928	11,079	38.4	37.9
1949	4,904	1,120	4,557	12,638	940	11,849	38.8	38.5
1950	5,285	1,182	4,949	13,428	979	12,688	39.4	39.0
1951	6,093	1,325	5,621	15,824	1,130	14,794	38.5	38.0
1952	6,749	1,410	6,144	17,395	1,203	16,072	38.8	38.2
1953	7,209	1,459	6,550	18,336	1,235	16,904	39.3	38.7
1954	7,397	1,446	6,729	18,421	1,205	16,984	40.2	39.6
1955	7,918	1,504	7,219	19,738	1,257	18,239	40.1	39.6
1956	8,617	1,594	7,774	21,885	1,361	20,153	39.4	38.6
1957	9,322	1,658	8,402	23,024	1,388	21,107	40.5	39.8
1958	9,839	1,696	8,987	24,391	1,431	22,600	40.3	39.8
1959 <sup>1</sup>	10,500	1,764	9,600	26,000	1,491	24,000	40.4	40.0

<sup>1</sup>Estimated by the Ontario Department of Economics.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *National Accounts, Income and Expenditure*.

### Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income in Ontario during 1959 exceeded all previous records. At an estimated \$7.5 billion—42 per cent of the national total of \$17.8 billion—Ontario's labour income was eight per cent greater than in 1958 and more than double the level at the turn of the past decade. On a per capita basis it amounted to approximately \$1,260, about one-quarter higher than the average of \$1,021 for Canada and one and one-half times the level of \$811 in 1950.

During the past year, the number of employed paid workers in the Province, as indicated by the Labour Force Survey, rose by 4.5 per cent. Therefore, although the work week lengthened somewhat, a substantial share of the growth in labour income was due to the continued upward movement in wage rates. All of Ontario's major industrial groups recorded gains—the services industry experiencing one of the largest. In 1959, the average labour income per paid employed worker in the Province amounted to \$3,970 compared with \$3,838 in the preceding year and \$2,867 in 1951.

#### WAGES, SALARIES AND SUPPLEMENTARY LABOUR INCOME, ONTARIO AND CANADA, SELECTED YEARS 1939 TO 1959

Year	ONTARIO			CANADA			ONTARIO AS % OF CANADA
	Amount	Per Capita	As % of Total Personal Income	Amount	Per Capita	As % of Total Personal Income	
	(Million \$)	(\$)	(%)	(Million \$)	(\$)	(%)	(%)
1939	1,103	297	63.0	2,601	231	60.6	42.4
1946	2,257	551	60.4	5,487	446	56.5	41.1
1947	2,658	636	66.2	6,399	510	61.7	41.5
1948	3,105	726	67.9	7,414	578	62.3	41.9
1949	3,346	764	68.2	8,000	595	63.3	41.8
1950	3,624	811	68.6	8,629	629	64.3	42.0
1951	4,258	926	69.9	10,103	721	63.8	42.1
1952	4,718	985	69.9	11,208	775	64.4	42.1
1953	5,066	1,025	70.3	12,110	816	66.0	41.8
1954	5,189	1,014	70.2	12,432	813	67.5	41.7
1955	5,546	1,053	70.0	13,223	842	67.0	41.9
1956	6,198	1,147	71.9	14,890	926	68.0	41.6
1957	6,731	1,197	72.2	15,996	964	69.5	42.1
1958	6,936	1,195	70.5	16,434	964	67.4	42.2
1959 <sup>1</sup>	7,500	1,260	71.4	17,800	1,021	68.5	42.1

<sup>1</sup>Estimated by the Ontario Department of Economics.

## CONSUMER SPENDING

In 1959, consumer spending in Ontario climbed to an unprecedented level, estimated at more than \$6.2 billion. This volume of retail trade constituted about two-fifths of that for all Canada. It was, moreover, 6.4 per cent larger than for 1958, nearly 68 per cent more than at the beginning of the last decade, and three and one-half times the level recorded at the end of the Second World War.

The level of spending in 1959 rose above that of the preceding year for almost all categories of retail stores. Grocery and combination stores experienced a growth in sales of some \$63 million during the past year, thereby attaining an annual expenditure of \$1,285 million. This accounted for more than one-fifth of all Provincial retail spending and formed the most important sector of retail business. It was followed, in terms of dollar volume, by the motor vehicle dealer group, which last year recorded a new high level of \$958 million. This category registered both the largest rise in the volume of sales between 1958 and 1959—\$111 million—and the highest percentage increase in sales, 13.1 per cent.

Retail expenditure in both the department stores and the "other food and beverages" groups exceeded the \$470 million mark, with respective increases above 1958 of 7.3 and 7.8 per cent. The sales of Ontario's garages and filling stations in 1959 totalled \$441 million and increased 3.8 per cent above the foregoing year. Only two categories of stores—those of the lumber and the hardware dealers—showed a fall-off last year. The trend was otherwise distinctly upward.

### RETAIL TRADE IN ONTARIO BY SPECIFIED TYPE OF STORE, 1939 TO 1959

Year	Total	Grocery and Combination	Motor Vehicle	Depart- ment	Garage and Filling Station	Clothing and Shoe	Furniture, Appliance and Radio	All Other
(Millions of Dollars)								
1939 <sup>1</sup>	1,038.7	175.0	115.0	110.0	75.0	85.0	35.0	443.7
1946	2,264.5	364.4	201.8	217.8	111.4	205.3	82.3	1,081.5
1950	3,715.4	615.5	544.9	305.8	199.9	248.1	151.2	1,650.0
1951	4,129.8	729.6	699.2	308.6	212.6	290.0	164.1	1,725.7
1952	4,383.3	773.5	769.3	334.2	223.4	303.0	201.4	1,778.5
1953	4,616.0	815.9	845.6	342.7	240.1	307.3	222.3	1,842.1
1954	4,634.5	887.7	748.4	353.3	277.5	295.1	218.7	1,853.8
1955	5,115.2	944.2	938.0	383.8	313.5	301.2	228.3	2,006.2
1956	5,498.6	1,025.6	943.9	413.4	357.3	323.0	246.6	2,188.8
1957	5,663.4	1,136.1	863.0	428.1	409.9	332.1	227.0	2,267.2
1958	5,852.3	1,221.7	847.4	447.8	424.7	345.9	217.0	2,347.8
1959 <sup>2</sup>	6,224.8	1,284.9	958.2	480.7	440.7	356.8	229.7	2,473.8

<sup>1</sup>Component data are estimated by the Ontario Department of Economics.

<sup>2</sup>Estimated.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Retail Trade*.



## PRICE MOVEMENTS

In 1959, the consumer price index registered an annual average of 126.5 points, 1.4 points or 1.1 per cent above that of the previous year. This represented a continuation of the index's upward trend, evident in recent years. However, last year's increase was considerably smaller than those of 1957 and 1958 when the annual increments were 3.2 and 2.6 per cent, respectively. The price index of commodities and services used by farmers rose 2.8 per cent above its level for the preceding year, and recorded a new high of 129.2 points.

The annual average of the general wholesale price index for last year was 1.2 per cent higher than that of 1958, and further extended the rising trend initiated four years earlier. Last year's level, however, was four per cent lower than the peak reached in 1951. A similar pattern also prevailed for the index of wholesale prices of farm products, where the 1959 level was almost 16 per cent below that of eight years earlier. This index registered an annual increase of only one per cent compared with a rise of 4.2 per cent in 1958. On the other hand, the residential and the non-residential building materials price indexes, whose 1958 levels had fallen below those of the preceding year, edged up by 2.0 and 1.5 per cent, respectively.

## SPECIFIED PRICE INDEXES IN CANADA, SELECTED YEARS 1939 TO 1959

(1949 = 100)

Year	Consumer Prices	Commodities and Services Used by Farmers <sup>1, 2</sup>	General Wholesale Prices <sup>1</sup>	Wholesale Prices of Farm Products <sup>1</sup>	Residential Building Materials	Non-Residential Building Materials
1939	63.2	51.1	50.0	42.5	44.9	60.3
1943	74.2	71.1	64.5	66.7	61.0	70.2
1946	77.5	75.9	70.0	73.6	67.8	75.0
1949	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1950	102.9	102.4	106.5	102.6	106.4	105.0
1951	113.7	113.2	121.1	120.8	125.5	118.6
1952	116.5	119.5	114.0	115.8	124.9	123.2
1953	115.5	116.5	111.3	99.6	123.9	124.4
1954	116.2	115.6	109.4	96.8	121.7	121.8
1955	116.4	116.5	110.4	96.3	124.3	123.4
1956	118.1	119.6	113.8	98.4	128.5	128.0
1957	121.9	124.1	114.7	96.9	128.4	130.0
1958	125.1	125.7	114.9	101.0	127.3	129.8
1959	126.5	129.2	116.3	101.9	129.9	131.7

NOTE: The indexes apply to all Canada, except the Farm Commodities and Services and the Farm Products Indexes, which apply to Eastern Canada.

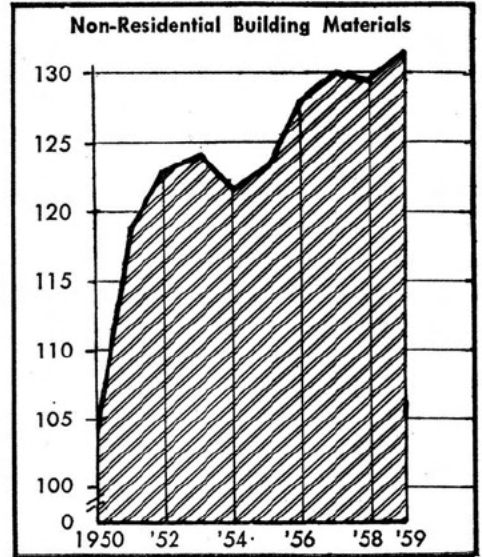
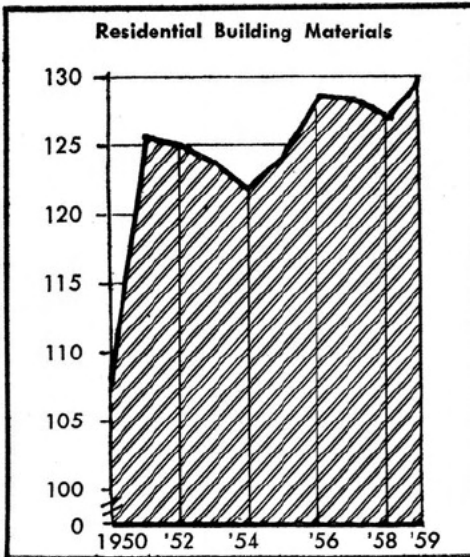
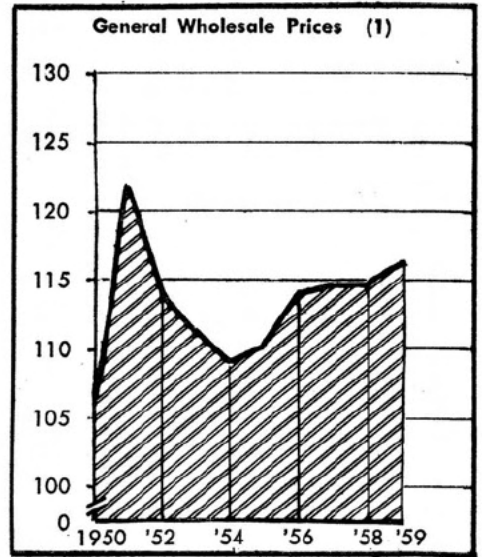
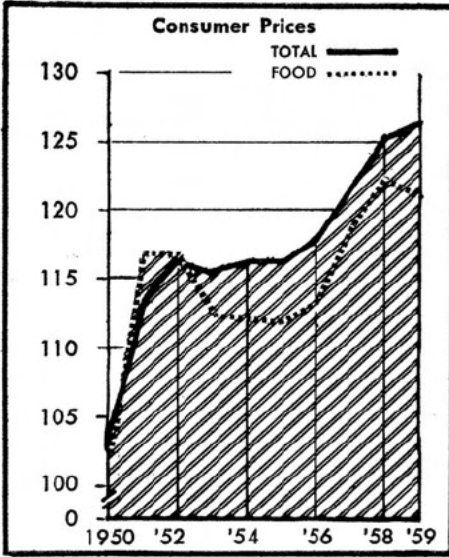
<sup>1</sup>Arithmetically converted from 1935-39 base.

<sup>2</sup>Composite index inclusive of living component.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Prices and Price Indexes*.

TRENDS IN SELECTED PRICE INDEXES FOR CANADA, 1950 TO 1959

(1949 = 100)



(1) Arithmetically converted from 1935-1939 base.

## HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

The marked rise in living standards enjoyed by the people of Ontario is illustrated by the increasing proportion of homes having the facilities and equipment associated with modern living. In 1959, 74 per cent of the Province's homes were owner-occupied. Refrigerators were found in 97 per cent, telephones in 90 per cent, and powered washing machines in 88 per cent. Furthermore, television sets were reported in 85 per cent, vacuum cleaners in 75 per cent and sewing machines in 64 per cent. At least one radio was found in 96 per cent of Ontario's households, while a further breakdown reveals that 60 per cent had one radio only, 24 per cent had two radios and 12 per cent had three or more. Three-quarters of the Province's homes had at least one passenger automobile; 64 per cent had one, while 11 per cent had two or more. Home freezers were found in nine per cent of households.

Oil was the principal heating fuel used in Ontario homes in 1959. It was utilized in 60 per cent, compared with 25 per cent in 1951. Gas was used in 17 per cent (four per cent in 1951) and coal or coke in a further 17 per cent (57 per cent in 1951). Three-fifths of the Province's homes used a hot air furnace as their principal heating equipment. Most (70 per cent) used an electric stove for cooking (48 per cent in 1951). Bath facilities were installed in 87 per cent, while 93 per cent had a piped-in water supply. Electricity was available in all but one per cent of Ontario's households.

### FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT IN ONTARIO HOMES, SELECTED YEARS 1941 TO 1959

Year	Occupied		Owner-Occupied		Supplied with Electricity		Piped-in Water Supply		Installed Bath Facilities	
	No. (000's)		No. (000's)	%	No. (000's)	%	No. (000's)	%	No. (000's)	%
1941	911		515	56.5	738	81.0	630	69.2	553	60.7
1951	1,181		821	69.5	1,111	94.1	971	82.2	860	72.8
1958	1,479		1,095	74.0	1,465	99.1	1,371	92.7	1,280	86.5
1959	1,528		1,130	74.0	1,513	99.0	1,420	92.9	1,334	87.3

Year	Refrigerators <sup>1</sup>		Telephone		Radio		Television		Automobile	
	No. (000's)	%	No. (000's)	%	No. (000's)	%	No. (000's)	%	No. (000's)	%
1941	542	59.5	476	52.3	759	83.3			450	49.4
1951	965	81.7	865	73.2	1,098	93.0	272*	21.5	640	54.2
1958	1,427	96.5	1,321	89.3	1,417	95.8	1,204	81.4	1,103	74.6
1959	1,481	96.9	1,377	90.1	1,460	95.5	1,300	85.1	1,149	75.2

<sup>1</sup>Includes electric, other mechanical and ice box.

\*Data first available in 1953.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Canada; Household Facilities and Equipment* (annual).

## NEW CAPITAL INVESTMENT

One of the major factors in the continued economic expansion experienced by the Province during the past decade has been the enormous capital investment made in our industries, in utilities, in housing, and in commercial, institutional and government services. From 1950 to 1959, total investment in Ontario amounted to almost \$24 billion, 36.0 per cent of all capital expenditures made in Canada. During the same ten-year period, the population of the Province averaged slightly more than one-third of the total for the nation. As a result, capital assets, both public and private, have accumulated in Ontario at a rate in excess of that attained in Canada as a whole. Investment in new construction in the decade totalled \$15.1 billion, 35.0 per cent of investment in construction in Canada; investment in new machinery and equipment amounted to \$8.6 billion, 38.2 per cent of the Canadian total.

In 1959, total new capital expenditures declined slightly from \$3,105 million in 1958 to \$2,923 million. The drop in investment occurred entirely in construction, as expenditures on new machinery and equipment rose by almost \$9 million.

Examining the individual sectors of the economy one notices that utilities, for the past few years the leading sector in capital investment, showed a considerable decline during 1959. This decrease in utility expenditures of 22 per cent was the result of the termination during 1958 of several long-term construction projects, such as the Trans-Canada pipeline project and Ontario Hydro's St. Lawrence power project. In spite of this, the absolute level of capital outlays on utilities was still quite high. Residential construction also declined from the very high level reached in 1958, and owing to relatively high interest rates, rising costs and the improved supply-demand situation, a further slight decline is expected in 1960. Partially offsetting the drops in capital investment in utilities and residential housing were the increases in investment in institutional services and direct government as well as trade, finance and commercial services.

Public investment in new construction in Canada was 38 per cent of the total in 1959, compared with 28 per cent in the United States. Ontario's more rapid rate of population growth, higher birth rate and need for community development resulted in very heavy demands for public capital in the form of schools, universities, hospitals, highways, roads, waterworks and sewers. For 1960 it is expected that new capital outlays for utilities and direct government assets will rise and a substantial increase will occur in industrial and commercial capital investment, particularly in new machinery and equipment. These upward changes should more than neutralize a small decline in investment in residential construction. As a result new capital investment will reach an estimated \$3,135 million in 1960.

## NEW CAPITAL AND TOTAL INVESTMENT, ONTARIO, 1950 TO 1960

(Millions of Dollars)

	Machinery and Equipment	New Capital Construction	Total	Repair	Total Investment
1950	524.3	894.9	1,419.2	600.8	2,020.0
1951	717.3	1,022.7	1,740.0	696.7	2,436.7
1952	762.3	1,137.0	1,899.3	719.8	2,619.1
1953	829.9	1,275.7	2,105.6	759.0	2,864.6
1954	771.6	1,317.1	2,088.7	814.2	2,902.9
1955	785.2	1,485.9	2,271.1	815.6	3,086.7
1956	1,053.7	1,788.4	2,842.1	883.6	3,725.7
1957	1,198.6	2,066.7	3,265.3	983.5	4,248.8
1958	960.0	2,144.5	3,104.5	975.7	4,080.2
1959 <sup>1</sup>	968.5	1,954.5	2,923.0	1,031.1	3,954.3
1960 <sup>2</sup>	1,072.7	2,062.6	3,135.3	1,047.7	4,183.0

<sup>1</sup>Preliminary.<sup>2</sup>Estimated by the Ontario Department of Economics.

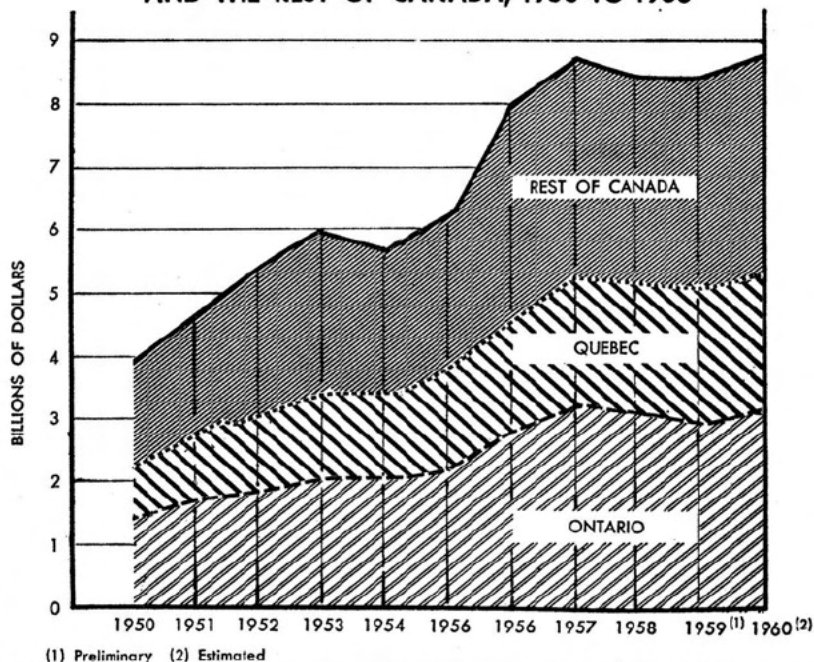
## NEW CAPITAL INVESTMENT, BY SECTOR, ONTARIO, 1951 TO 1960

Sector	1951	1954	1957	1958	1959 <sup>1</sup>	1960 <sup>2</sup>
(Millions of Dollars)						
Primary Industries and Construction						
Industry.....	211.7	203.9	419.4	267.0	266.3	270.0
Manufacturing.....	395.2	416.3	675.9	503.2	470.0	554.9
Utilities.....	361.1	392.6	784.5	762.3	594.4	613.0
Trade, Finance and Commercial Services.....	175.0	255.3	308.8	285.4	288.8	320.5
Residential Housing.....	333.3	484.9	559.0	718.1	643.7	641.0
Institutional Services and Direct Government.....	263.7	335.7	517.7	568.5	659.8	735.9
Total.....	<u>1,740.0</u>	<u>2,088.7</u>	<u>3,265.3</u>	<u>3,104.5</u>	<u>2,923.0</u>	<u>3,135.3</u>
Gross Provincial Product <sup>3</sup> .....	8,680	10,197	12,876	13,368	14,183	N.A.
New Capital Investment as a Percentage of G.P.P.....	20.0	20.5	25.4	23.2	20.6	N.A.
New Capital Investment in Canada.....	4,739	5,721	8,717	8,363	8,413	8,767
Ontario as % of Canada.....	36.7	36.5	37.5	37.1	34.7	34.6

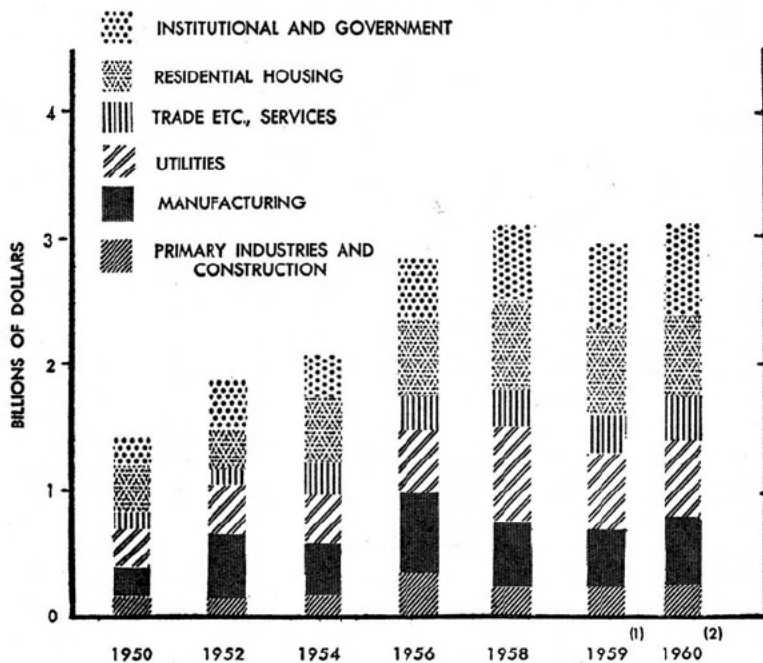
<sup>1</sup>Preliminary Actual.<sup>2</sup>Estimated.<sup>3</sup>Estimated by the Ontario Department of Economics.

Source: Department of Trade and Commerce, *Private and Public Investment in Canada, Regional Estimates; Private and Public Investment in Canada, Outlook*.

### NEW CAPITAL INVESTMENT, ONTARIO, QUEBEC AND THE REST OF CANADA, 1950 TO 1960



### NEW CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN ONTARIO BY SECTOR, SELECTED YEARS 1950 TO 1960





## RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

Residential construction in Ontario tapered off in 1959 from the all-time high of 1958. Several factors contributed to the downward adjustment—the shortage of investment money, high interest rates, and the realization that housing units were being built at a rate that could not be indefinitely sustained. Nevertheless, in relation to long-term demand for housing, 1959 was a remarkably good year. New dwelling units started in Ontario totalled 54,158, while completions were 54,281—in each case more than in any other year except 1958.

In November 1959, housing starts climbed to an extraordinarily high level before the usual drop-off in December, resulting in an unexpected carry-over into 1960 of 32,827 units. This carry-over should help to maintain a high level of activity during the first part of the year, though a continuation of the downward trend through 1960 seems assured.

Meanwhile, Ontario's share of all dwellings completed in Canada—37.1 per cent—returned to about the level it has occupied over the past dozen years after having exceeded 40 per cent in 1958.

**DWELLING STARTS, COMPLETIONS, CONVERSIONS AND CARRY-OVER,  
ONTARIO, 1948 TO 1959**

Year	Starts		Completions		Percentage of Canada	Carry-Over
		New Units	Conversions	Total		
1948	29,976	26,391	2,273	28,664	35.3	21,112
1949	34,023	31,440	1,264	32,704	36.0	23,585
1950	33,430	31,318	1,178	32,496	35.4	24,331
1951	27,349	31,732	973	32,705	38.6	19,258
1952	30,016	27,461	985	28,446	37.3	20,513
1953	38,873	35,173	1,331	36,504	36.3	24,134
1954	46,382	41,085	1,524	42,609	40.1	27,941
1955	53,456	51,351	1,023	52,374	39.7	29,794
1956	48,712	51,201	1,086	52,287	37.5	26,232
1957	47,739	45,087	1,262	46,349	38.2	29,782
1958	63,753	59,551	1,439	60,990	40.3	33,414
1959	54,158	54,281	1,350 <sup>1</sup>	55,631	37.1	32,827

<sup>1</sup>Estimated by the Ontario Department of Economics.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *New Residential Construction*.

## MANUFACTURING

Ontario's manufacturing industries regained momentum during 1959 as the selling value of factory shipments rose to an estimated \$11.6 billion, an increase of nine per cent over 1958 and five per cent above the record established in 1957. Manufacturing production in the Province accounted for more than one-half of the total value of output by all manufacturers in Canada.

In 1958, strikes in several key industries, a decline in export demand, a reduction in capital expenditures for new machinery and equipment, and a general working down of inventories—all combined to bring about a lower level of manufacturing production. In 1959, happily, these trends were reversed. Production in both durable and non-durable manufacturing goods industries increased in the face of an expanding domestic and export demand.

The non-durable goods industries, which were less severely affected during the previous year, moved rapidly ahead as personal expenditures increased. The durable consumer goods industries made similar advances. Production of motor vehicles, while 3.6 per cent higher than in 1958, was still below the levels of output established earlier in the decade, as sales of imported vehicles captured 25 per cent of the market.

Recovery in the export market for newsprint and non-ferrous metals led to the expansion in output of these industries as well as those related to them. Production and sales of many electrical appliances reached new levels. The steel industry, stimulated by the steel strike in the United States, raised output considerably. Almost all industries affected by consumer demand increased production in 1959.

Production in the capital goods industries responded as sales and shipments of industrial machinery, heavy electrical equipment and machine tools increased over those in 1958. Recovery in the capital goods industries was most heartening as these industries were among the most severely depressed.

The use of more automatic machinery is reflected in a rise in the selling value of factory shipments without a corresponding increase in manufacturing employment. It is only through the continuing efficient operation of our manufacturing industries that Ontario can maintain its position as producer of half of all the goods manufactured in Canada.

## PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURING STATISTICS, ONTARIO, 1950 TO 1959

Year	Establishments (No.)	Employees (000's)	Salaries and Wages (\$ Million)	Net Value of Products (\$ Million)	Selling <sup>1</sup> Value of Factory Shipments (\$ Million)
1950	12,809	566.5	1,413.0	3,068.1	6,823.0
1951	13,025	599.4	1,669.4	3,569.4	8,074.7
1952	13,172	609.7	1,844.2	3,811.1	8,372.2
1953	13,114	634.6	2,018.0	4,130.1	8,876.5
1954	13,178	598.9	1,954.8	3,930.7	8,533.2
1955	13,276	613.9	2,088.9	4,426.7	9,617.6
1956	13,215	641.2	2,310.6	4,868.6	10,655.1
1957	13,580	644.2	2,430.7	5,047.7	11,078.6
1958*	13,500	610.7	2,397.0	4,915.7	10,686.3
1959*	13,500	620.0	2,528.0	5,350.0	11,648.0

\*Estimated by the Ontario Department of Economics.

<sup>1</sup>Prior to 1952 "Gross Value of Products" instead of "Selling Value of Factory Shipments" data are shown.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Manufacturing Industries of Canada* (annual).

SELLING VALUE OF FACTORY SHIPMENTS,<sup>1</sup> CANADA AND ONTARIO,  
1945 TO 1959

Year	Canada (\$ Million)	Ontario (\$ Million)	Ontario as Percentage of Canada
1945	8,250.4	3,965.1	48.1
1946	8,035.7	3,754.5	46.7
1947	10,081.0	4,903.5	48.6
1948	11,875.2	5,742.3	48.4
1949	12,479.6	6,103.8	48.9
1950	13,817.5	6,823.0	49.4
1951	16,392.2	8,074.7	49.3
1952	16,982.7	8,372.2	49.3
1953	17,785.4	8,876.5	49.9
1954	17,554.5	8,533.2	48.6
1955	19,513.9	9,617.6	49.3
1956	21,636.7	10,655.1	49.2
1957	22,105.7	11,078.6	50.1
1958	21,655.9	10,686.3	49.3
1959	23,238.0	11,648.0*	50.1

\*Estimated by the Ontario Department of Economics.

<sup>1</sup>Prior to 1952 "Gross Value of Products" instead of "Selling Value of Factory Shipments" data are shown.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Manufacturing Industries of Canada* (annual).

## A REVIEW OF TRENDS IN AGRICULTURE, MINING AND FORESTRY

### Agriculture

Ontario's farm cash income in 1959 reached an all-time high of \$867.3 million, 0.5 per cent higher than in 1958, the previous record year. The gross value of agricultural production, estimated at \$1,170 million, was close to the level of last year and one of the highest on record.

#### VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTION, ONTARIO, 1939 AND 1945 TO 1959

Year	Gross Value of Production	Gross Farm Income	Cash Income from Sale of Farm Products	Net Income of Farm Operators from Farming
(Thousands of Dollars)				
1939	372,249	267,330	208,974	115,102
1945	703,986	500,239	442,625	250,995
1946	768,069	537,733	461,733	255,706
1947	853,074	603,832	535,194	276,650
1948	1,029,204	732,763	650,290	366,693
1949	1,070,448	731,831	652,269	352,929
1950	1,128,957	754,374	650,083	336,637
1951	1,262,088	896,799	800,666	431,172
1952	1,050,767	928,541	770,675	431,715
1953	1,048,289	873,640	749,106	378,618
1954	1,038,354	815,464	726,397	295,040
1955	1,104,819	869,106	766,237	332,457
1956	1,097,519	899,562	780,551	313,026
1957	1,083,419	904,696	789,337	330,223
1958	1,188,600	995,770	863,409	381,043
1959 (est.)	1,170,000	971,710	867,302	325,212

*Source:* Gross Value of Production, Ontario Department of Agriculture. Gross Farm Income, Cash Income and Net Farm Income, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The livestock sector was one of those which registered gains during the past year. The number of hogs on farms reached an unprecedented high of nearly 2.2 million, 18.9 per cent above 1958. The total number of cattle on farms (nearly three million) and calves under one year also increased. The number of sheep and lambs, which agriculturists would like to see more widely raised in Ontario, rose by five per cent to some 402,000. In addition, the Province's turkey industry has grown substantially; in 1959 there were 61 per cent more turkeys on farms than two years earlier. Sales of eggs and fluid milk were considerably higher than the year before, while cheddar cheese production rose by five per cent.

The strongest components of farm cash income, as estimated for 1959, were hogs (\$131 million), potatoes (\$11 million) and dairy products (\$181 million), showing increases of approximately thirteen, ten and six per cent, respectively.

Sales of agricultural machinery and parts rose to an all-time high last year, with a wholesale value of \$61.8 million. This was 23.4 per cent higher than in 1958. Sales of diesel tractors rose by more than two-thirds and those of self-propelled combines more than doubled, indicating increasing preference for these types of agricultural equipment.

While the increase in mechanization has made possible new levels of efficiency in our farm economy, it has also made the problem of farm safety a matter of growing importance. A Province-wide survey of farm accidents was, therefore, instituted by the Government for the purpose of reducing the number of casualties on the farm.

The growing use of mechanized aids in farming is contributing enormously to the current rise in productivity. While the farm labour force in 1959 had declined to 177,000 (one-third below the level reached five years earlier) the gross value per agricultural worker rose to \$6,610 from \$4,088. Other factors also have contributed to this increase, for example, advances in farm management—supported by the Government's research and extension program—an increased use of fertilizers and a rise in the average size of farms. This rise in efficiency has been prompted by steadily climbing labour costs. Hourly farm wages rose by three per cent during 1959 and monthly wages by about ten per cent.

Rising standards of living in rural areas are fostered by the extension of electrical distribution facilities. During 1959, nearly one thousand miles of distribution line were added to the rural system of The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, bringing the total to some 47,400 miles. By the end of the year, more than 491,000 rural customers, including 140,892 farm service customers, were being served by the Commission—an increase of about 18,500 in rural customers.

Modernization of our rural telephone system continues, under the supervision of the Ontario Telephone Authority. At the beginning of this year, approximately 306 independent systems accounting for some 175,000 telephones were operating in the Province. Many companies now installing dial telephones will later be able to convert their facilities to direct distance dialing, thus more closely linking our farms and smaller communities with distant centres.

A comprehensive program is being implemented for the improvement of the Province's facilities for basic agricultural research and education. In the eight years ending March 31, 1960, the Ontario Government will have made capital expenditures amounting to some \$12.6 million pertaining to the Ontario Agricultural College and the Ontario Veterinary College at Guelph. The Physical Education, Soils and Medical-Surgical Buildings were completed in 1959 and the Biology Building is scheduled to open this year. The Province's third station for the performance-testing of beef cattle was opened in January at Ridgetown. In expanding the teaching and extension work of our agricultural colleges and schools, special emphasis is being placed on farm business management and agricultural engineering.

Votes on several new farm marketing plans will be taken this year, indicating a quickening interest by the farm community in this method of marketing. It is estimated that the 31 crops covered by the 13 existing marketing plans now account for more than one-half of the total farm cash income. Increased emphasis is being placed on co-ordinating the activity of agricultural co-operative organizations with farm marketing plans.

Remarkable progress has been made in the brucellosis eradication program. If the present rate of testing is maintained, over 30 counties should be certified by the end of March, 1961. This program is of immense importance to our multi-million dollar cattle export trade.

More than \$2.3 million in loans is now outstanding under The Co-operative Loans Act, while more than three times that amount has been extended in loans since the plan was initiated in 1930. New loans during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1960 will total about \$670,000. These funds help Co-operatives to provide storage and processing facilities for farm products.

The Junior Farmer Establishment Loan plan, so successful since its inception in 1952, has been discontinued to avoid duplication in a field now being served by the Federal Government. Some 3,900 loans amounting to nearly \$29 million were granted under the Provincial plan.

Continuing its efforts to provide better living conditions for our rural citizens, the Ontario Government, during the year ending January 31, 1960, made 178 grants totalling \$320,943, under The Community Centres Act. These grants, considerably higher than in the previous year, help to provide arenas, halls, athletic fields and swimming pools.

### Mining

The year 1959 was one of impressive accomplishments for Ontario's mineral industry. Preliminary estimates indicate that the total value of mineral production rose to an unprecedented high of \$962.8 million, an increase of \$173.2 million or almost 22 per cent over 1958. Nearly all of the increase was attributable to substantial gains in output of nickel, uranium, copper and iron ore.

Uranium retained its status as the Province's leading mineral which it reached for the first time last year, when it replaced nickel. Value of production stood at \$262.9 million, more than one-quarter of the aggregate mineral output, and 25 per cent in excess of the previous year's total. Recent developments indicate that the next five years will be a period of readjustment and consolidation for this young industry, which in only half a decade has grown from infancy to an economic force of major importance. The announcement, in December, 1959, by the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom that they will not exercise their options for additional quantities of Canadian uranium after 1962 or 1963, will leave the Ontario uranium industry—which accounts for 80 per cent of Canada's total supply—with a capacity considerably in excess of demand after the expiration of running contracts.



To alleviate the situation, the Federal Government has initiated a plan for the extension of deliveries, originally scheduled to be made within the next three years, over the period 1960 to 1966. Advance payments on future shipments will be offered producers who defer deliveries. The result of this arrangement—which is already being carried out by some companies—will be a voluntary curtailment of production over the next five years rather than a sudden sharp drop in 1962 or 1963. In view of this development, the industry will experience a decline from last year's high level of output, and the labour force at the mines will be reduced. Measures to help re-locate the workers who will be released are being considered.

The rising need for energy in all industrialized and developing countries has created a rapidly growing interest in nuclear energy production all over the world. Several nuclear reactors have already been installed and many countries have nuclear power plants either under construction or in the planning stage. The natural uranium produced in Canada is suitable for use in the natural uranium-heavy water moderator type of reactor now being developed in this country. Since nuclear energy production is still in an early stage of development, uranium demand for this purpose is not yet significant. Its effect is expected to become apparent in the second half of the present decade.

Ontario's nickel mines, with an increase in the value of production amounting to \$63.1 million in 1959, showed an even more impressive gain than the uranium industry. Their output, valued at \$240.3 million increased by 35.6 per cent from the \$177.2 million recorded in 1958. Nearly 94 per cent of the country's nickel originated in our Province.

Last year, nickel consumption in the free world rose by 25 per cent. A further substantial increase is expected in 1960. This rise was mainly the result of improved economic conditions generally and of a wider application of the metal in the manufacturing industry. Increased activity in the steel industry (the largest consumer of the metal), which was partly the aftermath of the prolonged steel strike in the United States last year, also stimulated the demand for nickel. Immediate and long-term prospects are favourable and this year nickel will probably recapture first place among our minerals, a position it has occupied for many years.

Copper was third with respect to value of output in 1959. Its volume of production rose to a record 373.5 million short tons (47 per cent of Canada's total) valued at \$110.1 million, a 54 per cent gain over 1958. The increase in the demand for Canadian copper was partly due to major strikes in the copper industries of the United States and of Northern Rhodesia, two of the world's main copper-producing countries. Ontario producers are operating at near-capacity level. Present supply shortages may be relieved in the next few months with the full resumption of operations in the United States industry. Prospects are considered to be good in view of the rapid development in the electrical industry (an important consumer), renewed activity in the automotive and other copper-using industries and growing world demand generally.

Activity in the Province's gold mining industry continued at a level approximating that of 1958. Last year's output stood at 2,667,000 ounces, representing a value of \$89.5 million and accounting for three-fifths of the country's production.

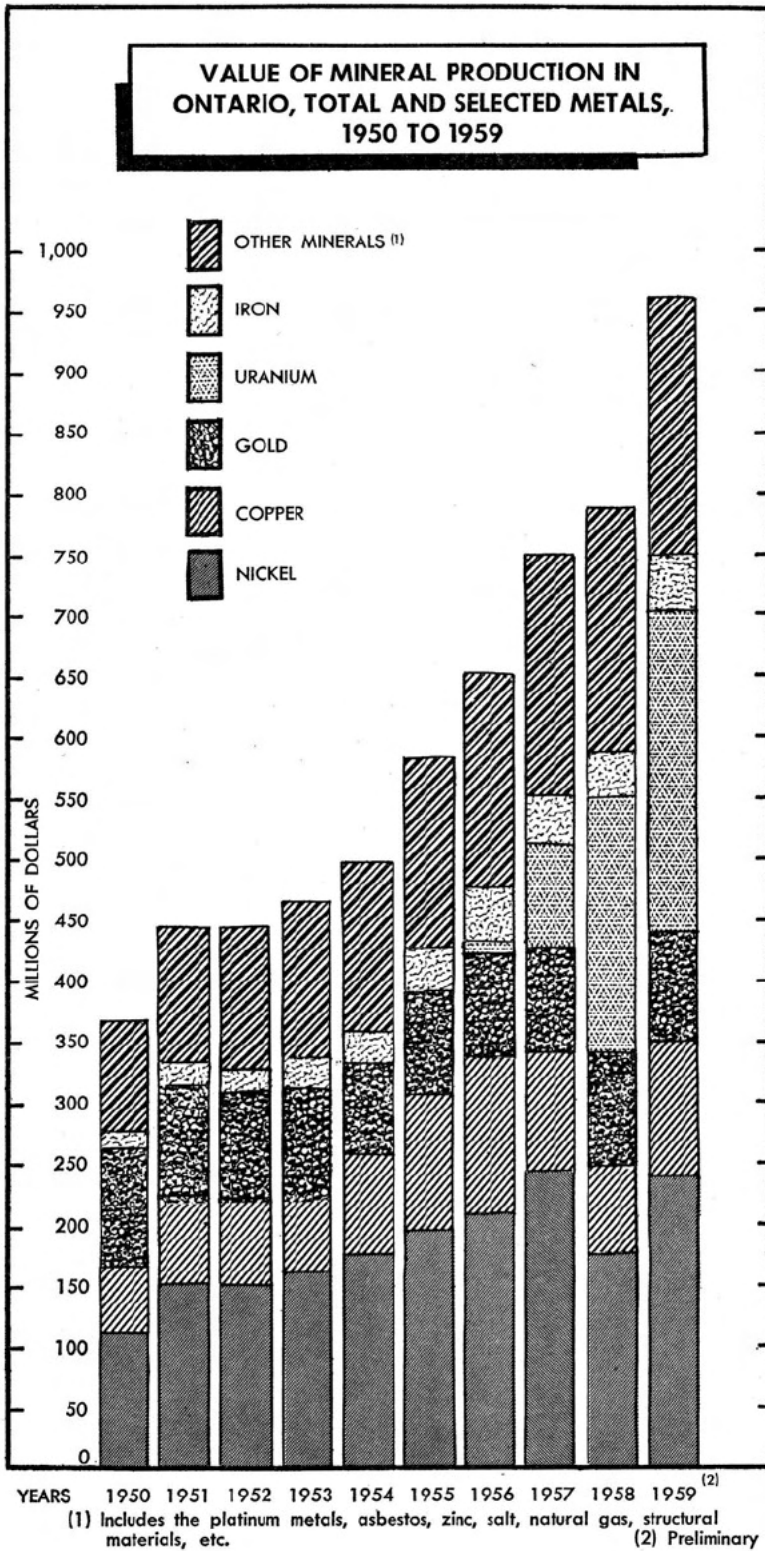
Gold occupies a unique position among the metals due to the fact that over half of the world's output is not consumed, but stockpiled for monetary purposes. Only about 14 per cent of production is used by the manufacturing industry. In recent years the metal has found new applications in space research and experimentation.

Most Ontario mines continued to receive assistance under the Federal Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act. The fixed price of gold at U.S. \$35 per fine ounce imposes limitations on the expansion of the industry. However, speculation and growing pressures on the United States Government to increase the price of gold have somewhat stimulated exploration. The high premium of the Canadian dollar is another factor which affects our gold mining industry adversely. In order to maintain operations at the highest possible level, the mining companies make every attempt to increase efficiency and reduce costs.

The value of iron ore production rose from \$36.9 million in 1958 to \$48.5 million in 1959, almost four times the output recorded ten years earlier. The increase resulted mainly from the growing demand for iron ore by the steel industries of the United States and to a lesser extent of Europe. The United States is constantly searching for new supplies to supplement its production which is declining as a result of depletion, while the European Common Market is also faced with increasing deficiencies.

Developments of major importance are taking place in Northwestern Ontario. Reserves estimated to contain over 400 million tons of iron ore have been discovered north of Nakina. Another area which has been reported to contain significant deposits is located south of Red Lake. Several plans for multi-million dollar mining projects and beneficiating plants near Nakina and at the Lakehead are in an advanced stage. Railway surveys have been completed and giant ore carriers are under construction. Contributing to the development of iron ore in Northwestern Ontario is the availability of hydro-electric power and of gas, which is increasingly needed for the recently developed processes for treating iron ores.

New concentrating and beneficiating techniques are now commercially employed, making possible the development of Ontario's immense low-grade and contaminated ore reserves, previously believed to be sub-marginal. The almost unlimited growth-potential of the world's iron and steel markets and the new technological discoveries in the field of iron and steel production may be instrumental in making Ontario one of the major iron and steel centres of the North American continent.



Not only the metals, but also the other three main groups of minerals experienced increases in production. The estimated value of output in 1959 and the increase over 1958 (in parentheses) for each group were as follows: metallics, \$797.2 million (26.7 per cent); non-metallics, \$24.3 million (19.1 per cent); fuels, \$9.7 million (12.8 per cent); and structural materials, \$131.6 million (0.2 per cent). The Province's five leading minerals (uranium, nickel, copper, gold and iron ore) accounted for 78 per cent of the total value of all minerals produced in Ontario. Almost 59 per cent of Canada's metal production came from Ontario as did 42 per cent of the country's structural materials.

Prospecting activity showed a gain for the first time in four years. Last year, 26,031 claims were recorded in the Province, an increase of 2,000 over 1958. The increases were most conspicuous in the Larder Lake, Porcupine, Patricia, Kowkash and Sudbury areas. The geophysical survey now under way in Northwestern Ontario and covering an area of 64,000 square miles, is expected to spur further exploration and mineral development.

#### VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION, TOTAL, GROUPS AND SELECTED METALS, ONTARIO, 1939 TO 1959

Year	Total Mineral Production	All Metals	Nickel	Copper	Gold	Uran- ium	Iron	Non- Metallics	Fuels	Structural Materials
(Millions of Dollars)										
1939	232.5	208.2	50.9	32.6	111.5		0.3	3.8	7.7	12.9
1946	191.5	157.1	45.4	22.5	66.6		6.8	5.2	4.9	24.3
1947	249.8	207.6	70.7	46.0	68.1		9.3	6.1	5.7	30.4
1948	294.2	244.5	86.9	53.4	73.3		7.5	6.9	7.6	35.2
1949	323.4	265.8	99.2	44.7	84.8		13.2	7.1	9.7	40.8
1950	366.8	302.6	112.1	54.4	94.4		17.6	10.5	4.1	49.7
1951	444.7	366.8	151.3	70.9	90.8		21.2	13.6	4.1	60.2
1952	444.7	360.9	151.3	71.0	86.1		19.6	13.2	4.0	66.6
1953	465.9	370.6	160.4	77.6	75.1		23.1	13.2	4.9	77.2
1954	496.7	395.2	176.6	81.3	80.5		20.4	13.1	5.4	83.0
1955	584.0	470.9	198.5	107.2	87.1	0.5	34.3	14.4	5.9	92.7
1956	650.8	521.3	208.1	128.6	86.6	9.4	44.2	18.7	6.7	104.1
1957	748.8	601.0	243.5	98.5	86.5	82.9	41.3	20.2	7.5	120.2
1958	789.6	629.3	177.2	71.3	92.3	210.1	36.9	20.4	8.6	131.4
1959*	962.8	797.2	240.3	110.1	89.5	262.9	48.5	24.3	9.7	131.6

\*Preliminary.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *General Review of the Mining Industry* (annual); *Final Statistics of the Mineral Production of Canada*; *Preliminary Estimate of Canada's Mineral Production*, 1959.

#### Forestry and Forest-Based Industries

The growing demand for paper products and the heightened activity in the wood-using industry made 1959 a year of continued progress for Ontario's forestry and forest-based industries. Primary forest production—involving the cutting of wood and its transportation to the processing establishments—is estimated to have increased by about 12 per cent over the previous year. Output of sawn lumber was more than ten per cent higher than in 1958.

Estimates indicate that the pulp and paper industry reached an all-time high value of production in 1959—\$462 million compared with \$450 million in 1958. While the volume of newsprint output rose by over two per cent, the following table shows that other types of paper registered even more impressive gains: paper board five per cent; book and writing paper almost ten per cent; and wrapping paper over eight per cent. The over-all increase for all types of paper was estimated at 3.6 per cent.

#### VOLUME OF PAPER PRODUCTION, BY KINDS, ONTARIO, 1939 TO 1959

Year	Newsprint	Paper Board	Book and Writing Paper	Wrapping Paper	Tissue Paper	Other Paper	Total Paper Production
(Thousands of Tons)							
1939	840.1	191.7	57.9	19.9	7.4	8.9	1,125.9
1945	867.1	232.1	100.5	37.1	15.3	15.7	1,267.8
1946	1,073.1	309.9	118.6	41.3	20.2	16.4	1,579.5
1947	1,147.3	362.6	136.1	45.3	22.3	17.3	1,730.9
1948	1,198.1	396.1	146.6	52.9	25.8	18.0	1,837.5
1949	1,223.6	376.6	127.5	48.0	25.4	16.8	1,817.9
1950	1,240.1	417.4	137.6	62.7	27.5	18.4	1,903.7
1951	1,285.9	442.5	169.0	66.7	36.6	18.5	2,019.2
1952	1,296.8	408.0	153.2	56.5	31.5	17.4	1,963.4
1953	1,297.7	434.7	170.0	61.9	37.2	17.3	2,018.8
1954	1,345.7	420.7	177.0	68.7	39.3	15.6	2,067.0
1955	1,427.0	474.7	193.1	74.4	40.9	15.0	2,225.1
1956	1,471.8	507.6	224.4	74.4	45.5	13.8	2,337.5
1957	1,487.4	491.4	226.1	68.4	49.5	14.7	2,337.5
1958	1,470.7 <sup>1</sup>	526.8 <sup>2</sup>	227.9 <sup>2</sup>	73.2 <sup>2</sup>	..	..	2,363.6 <sup>2</sup>
1959	1,502.0 <sup>1</sup>	553.6 <sup>2</sup>	249.1 <sup>2</sup>	81.0 <sup>2</sup>	..	..	2,450.7 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Estimated by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

<sup>2</sup>Estimated by the Ontario Department of Economics.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *The Pulp and Paper Industry* (annual).

Most of the expansion projects underway in the pulp and paper industry at the beginning of 1959 were completed that year. No major new additions to plants are scheduled to be initiated this year. As operating ratio in the newsprint industry last year was estimated at 85 per cent, the increase in demand expected in 1960 can be absorbed by present production capacity.

The records of our forest protection service showed an all-time low in forest fire losses for 1959. The number of forest fires was 1,027, as against 1,558 in 1958. Only 5,280 acres were burned, about one-seventh of the area burned in 1958 and a mere fraction of the 1954-58 average of 152,126 acres. This improvement is in large part attributable to the Province's alert and well-equipped fire-fighting organization.

Construction of 335 miles of access roads in the northern part of the Province was approved under a recently signed Federal-Provincial roads-to-resources agreement. The proposed expenditure for the next few years is \$15 million. These roads will benefit our forest industry as well as mining, tourism and other activities. Work on most of these roads was commenced in the 1958-59 winter season. Under the Province's winter unemployment relief program which has



been in operation for two seasons, construction and improvement was carried out on about 525 miles of access roads at a cost of \$3.8 million. New projects of this kind are now included in the above inter-governmental plan.

Nine million acres were surveyed last summer as part of a schedule for updating the Province's forest inventory which was completed in 1957. New inventory techniques are being found and applied.

The two large new tree nurseries near Swastika and Dryden, in Northern Ontario, will reach the production stage this year. Forest-tree supply in the fiscal year 1959-60, with 53 million trees, was considerably above the previous year, when the total stood at 33.4 million. A production of 57 million trees is anticipated for the coming fiscal year.

This year ten new parks will be opened by the Department of Lands and Forests, bringing the number administered by the Department to 74. The importance of our parks in catering to the recreational needs of the population is evidenced by the fact that more than five million visitors and almost half a million campers used the available services last year. Eight new areas are being considered for conversion into parks in the future. An amount of \$3.3 million is intended to be spent for these purposes in the coming fiscal year.

## ELECTRICAL ENERGY

More electrical energy was made available to Ontario consumers last year than ever before. This record volume of 35.4 billion kilowatt-hours, 11 per cent higher than in 1958, was double the level reached ten years earlier. The net amount of energy generated in the Province, 33.2 billion kilowatt-hours, compared most favourably with the 29.1 billion kilowatt-hours produced in 1958 and the 14.1 billion in 1950. About 94 per cent is generated by utilities for sale to the public and the remainder by industries, primarily for their own use.

Approximately 90 per cent of Ontario's power requirements are met by The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. Its generating facilities, comprising 68 hydro-electric and two major thermal-electric stations, have a total dependable peak capacity of 5,534,000 kilowatts (7,418,000 horsepower). This is an increase of 367,600 kilowatts (492,800 horsepower) over 1958 and of 3,568,200 kilowatts (4,783,100 horsepower) over 1950. The dependable peak capacity of the Commission's sources of purchased power in 1959 was 620,900 kilowatts (832,300 horsepower). It is estimated that by the end of this decade, the capacity of all resources will reach 11,212,000 kilowatts (15,029,000 horsepower) and that by 1980, a total of 21,725,000 kilowatts (29,122,000 horsepower) will be necessary to meet the Province's power requirements—all but about 6,000 kilowatts (8,000 horsepower) from the Commission's own stations. By that time, nuclear power stations may well be contributing more than one-third of the dependable peak capacity of Ontario Hydro's resources.



With the installation of the sixteenth generating unit at the Robert H. Saunders-St. Lawrence Generating Station last year, one of Canada's largest engineering projects was completed. The total installed capacity of the Commission's station is 940,000 kilowatts (1,260,000 horsepower). In addition to building the power house and associated works, it was necessary to relocate some 6,500 Ontario residents in new communities and to rebuild 40 miles of railway track and 35 miles of highway.

Also completed during 1959 was the Silver Falls Generating Station on the Kaministiquia River, 30 miles northwest of Port Arthur. The addition of this 45,500-kilowatt (61,000-horsepower) station raised Ontario Hydro's total resources in Northwestern Ontario to 612,000 kilowatts (820,400 horsepower). The Silver Falls plant, controlled from the Commission's Port Arthur Transformer Station, is the fourth postwar station in that Region to be operated by remote control.

In Northeastern Ontario, a fifth generating unit with a dependable peak capacity of 45,000 kilowatts (60,300 horsepower) was installed last year at the Abitibi Canyon Generating Station, bringing to 226,000 kilowatts (302,900 horsepower) the total capacity of that station. Additional capacity will be made available in this Region with the completion of generating stations at Red Rock Falls and Otter Rapids. The station at Red Rock Falls, about 12 miles northeast of Thessalon on the Mississagi River, will have a dependable peak capacity of 38,000 kilowatts (50,900 horsepower) in two units. It is expected to be in operation late this year. At Otter Rapids, four units with a total dependable peak capacity of 172,000 kilowatts (230,600 horsepower) are now in the construction program, while provision will be made for the addition of four more units at a later date. Two units are scheduled for service in 1961 and two by the end of 1963.

According to forecasts of dependable peak capacity made by Ontario Hydro, total resources necessary to meet the estimated demand for power in 1980 and still provide for adequate reserves will be nearly 22 million kilowatts (29 million horsepower). It is anticipated that about 36 per cent, 7.9 million kilowatts (10.5 million horsepower) will be provided by conventional thermal stations, 34 per cent, 7.4 million kilowatts (9.9 million horsepower) by nuclear thermal stations and the remaining 30 per cent, 6.4 million kilowatts (8.6 million horsepower) by hydro-electric facilities.

Conventional thermal-electric generating capacity was increased in 1959 with the installation of the first of four additional steam-turbine generators at the Richard L. Hearn Generating Station in Toronto. The second of these units, each of which will have an installed capacity of 200,000 kilowatts (268,100 horsepower) will be placed in operation early this year, while the third and fourth are scheduled to be in service by the end of the year. The station will then have a total installed capacity of 1.2 million kilowatts (1.6 million horsepower) in eight generating units.

Two other thermal-electric stations are currently under construction. The first of four 300,000-kilowatt (402,100-horsepower) units at the Lakeview Generating Station is to be placed in service in 1961 and the fourth in 1964. Present plans for this station, which is located on Lake Ontario just west of Metropolitan Toronto, provide for an eventual total installation of 1.8 million kilowatts (2.4 million horsepower). This would make it one of the world's largest thermal-electric stations. The Thunder Bay Generating Station near Fort William is scheduled for operation next year. It will consist of a single steam-turbine generator with a capacity of 100,000 kilowatts (134,000 horsepower). Provision is being made for enlarging it to one million kilowatts (1.3 million horsepower) when required.

The development of nuclear-electric generating resources has a significant place in the Commission's plans for future production of energy. It is also of importance to the economy of the Province, for the use of nuclear fuels, while increasing the amount of energy generated, would lessen our dependence on imported coal and provide a new outlet for our own uranium producing industry.

The Commission is presently sharing in the construction of a 20,000-kilowatt (26,800-horsepower) nuclear power demonstration plant at Rolphton on the Ottawa River. The first power from this station will be fed into the Southern Ontario system in 1961. In addition, the Commission is co-operating in the development of Canada's first large-scale nuclear power plant. This 200,000-kilowatt (268,000-horsepower) nuclear-electric station (CANDU) is to be built on some 2,300 acres of land on Lake Huron, about midway between Kincardine and Port Elgin. Although the station itself will be built by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, maximum practical assistance in design, construction and operation will be provided by the Commission. Initial operation is scheduled for 1965. Ontario Hydro will buy the power produced and the plant itself when it has been demonstrated to be a satisfactory source of power. The basis of purchase will be such as to permit the production of electricity at costs which will be competitive with those of stations using alternative sources of energy.

Other plans of the Commission include the utilization of hydro sites still available for economic development. These represent a potential of 1.8 million kilowatts (2.4 million horsepower). It is proposed to co-ordinate the development of these sites, most of which are relatively small and are located in the northern areas of the Province, with the construction of thermal-electric stations in areas of heavy power requirements. This would be done by pooling the output from a number of them at a gathering station in the north and bringing it to the south by means of an extra-high-voltage transmission line. In order to solve the problems inherent in such transmission, an experimental high voltage line, to operate at voltages up to 600,000 volts, was established in the vicinity of Coldwater. The maximum transmission voltage now used by Ontario Hydro is 230,000 volts.

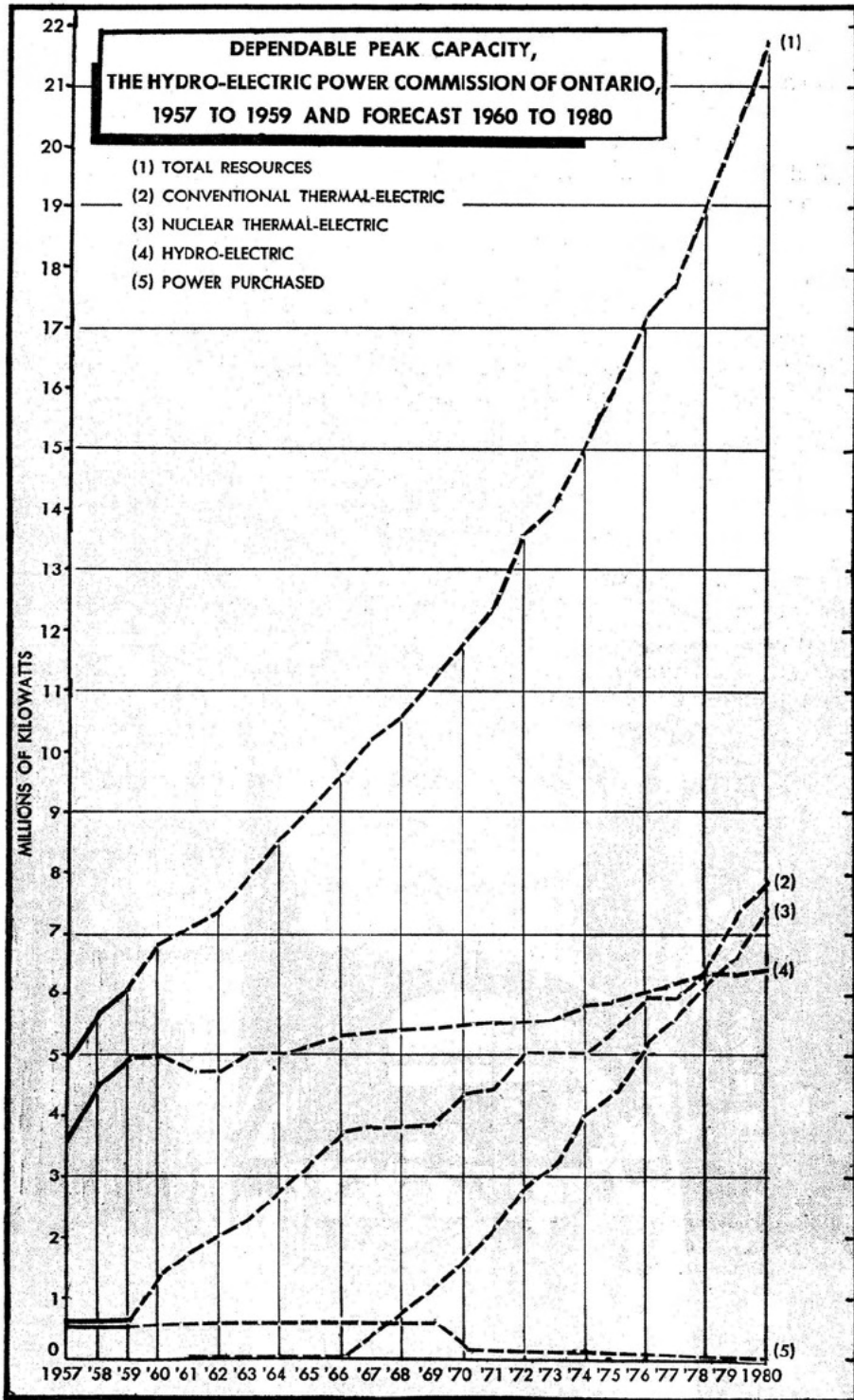


Photo Courtesy Atomic Energy of Canada Limited: Nuclear Power Demonstration Plant near Rolphton, Ontario. Installing concrete shielding discs located at each end of reactor tank containing uranium oxide fuel elements and heavy water moderator.

The Commission's ordinary transmission and distribution networks were extended during 1959 by an estimated net addition of 268 circuit miles of transmission line and 997 circuit miles of rural distribution line. The number of rural customers served increased by 22,943 to 495,546. Farm service customers supplied by the Commission during the year totalled 142,183, an increase of 1,840 over 1958.

One of the world's largest electrical engineering projects was concluded in July, 1959 with the completion of Ontario Hydro's frequency standardization program. Begun in 1949, the program of changing from 25-cycle to 60-cycle frequency was finished more than five years ahead of the original schedule. During the operation, nearly seven million frequency sensitive appliances were changed over for more than one million customers.

With the disappearance of the lower frequency, Ontario Hydro and the associated municipal utilities will realize important savings in the production and distribution of electricity. This will have a long-term effect in keeping Ontario's electrical rates among the lowest in the world.

During the past year, approximately \$164 million was spent by Ontario Hydro on capital construction. This brings to nearly two billion dollars the amount of capital expenditures made since the end of World War II. More than 60 per cent of this was accounted for by new generation facilities. Capital outlays for 1960 are forecast at about \$166 million.

#### ELECTRICAL ENERGY GENERATED AND MADE AVAILABLE IN ONTARIO, 1949 TO 1959

Year	Energy Generated in Ontario			Energy Made Available <sup>1</sup> for Disposal in Ontario		
	All	Ontario Hydro		All	Ontario Hydro	
	Producers	Amount	% of Total	Producers	Amount	% of Total
	(Millions of Kilowatt-Hours)			(Millions of Kilowatt-Hours)		
1949	12,905	9,473	73.4	17,404	13,560	77.9
1950	14,141	10,818	76.5	18,448	15,228	82.5
1951	17,581	14,026	79.8	21,249	17,667	83.1
1952	18,913	15,272	80.7	22,430	18,816	83.9
1953	19,872	16,263	81.8	23,514	19,914	84.7
1954	21,139	18,078	85.5	23,995	20,836	86.8
1955	25,600	22,468	87.8	26,576	23,140	87.1
1956	28,783	25,142	87.4	29,188	25,267	86.6
1957	29,983	26,212	87.4	31,108	27,101	87.1
1958	29,139	25,643	88.0	31,917	28,265	88.6
1959	33,247	29,600	89.0	35,386	31,608	89.3

<sup>1</sup>Generation plus imports, less exports. Includes transmission losses.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Electric Power Statistics* (monthly); The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

## INTEREST RATES AND CAPITAL BORROWING

### General Monetary Conditions

Canadian monetary and fiscal policies in 1959 were directed towards ensuring an orderly growth of the Canadian economy by offsetting the inflationary effects engendered by the strong business recovery. So far, general monetary conditions in 1960 have continued to be influenced by the same factors.

Reflecting the high level of demand for money from all sectors of the economy, the bank rate rose almost continuously from a 1959 low of 3.50 per cent on January 8th, to an all-time high of 6.41 per cent on August 13th. Thereafter, monetary conditions eased a little though the bank rate continued to be set at a level of over 5 per cent during the remainder of the year. In January of this year, the bank rate declined to 4.85 per cent, set on January 28th, and as at February 18th it stood at a level of 4.87 per cent.

The bank rate in the United States of America followed a similar pattern, and was raised successively from 2.50 per cent at the commencement of the year to 3.00 per cent in March, to 3.50 per cent in May, and further to 4.00 per cent in September. It has remained at 4.00 per cent to date.

In the United Kingdom, the British bank rate was set at 4.00 per cent throughout 1959 but rose on January 21, 1960 to 5.00 per cent.

The North American trend of higher money costs was also evident in Belgium, the Netherlands and West Germany. On the other hand, France, Switzerland and Austria reduced their discount rates by a small margin early in 1959 and they have remained at these levels to date. This is illustrated in the following table.

### CENTRAL BANK DISCOUNT RATES

Country	Beginning of 1959	High in 1959	As at Feb. 18, 1960
	%	%	%
Austria.....	5.0	5.0	4.5
Belgium.....	3.5	4.0	4.0
Canada.....	3.53	6.41	4.87
Netherlands.....	3.0	3.5	3.5
Switzerland.....	2.5	2.5	2.0
United Kingdom.....	4.0	4.0	5.0
United States.....	2.5	4.0	4.0
West Germany.....	3.0	4.0	4.0
France.....	4.5	4.5	4.0

### Price Movements in the Canadian Bond Market

Following the delivery of the Canada Conversion Loan issues on September 15, 1958, Canada's money supply (i.e. currency plus chartered bank deposits), held fairly constant at just over \$13 billion during 1959, despite a rising demand for loanable funds from all sections of the economy. To meet this demand, the chartered banks reduced their holdings of securities. The sale of government bonds by banks, combined with the substantial offerings of new issues by all levels of government, engendered a further decline in bond prices and a corresponding rise in yields during most of the year. An indication of the extent of the increase in bond yields during 1959 is shown in the following table.

## CHANGES IN BOND YIELDS, SELECTED DOMINION AND ONTARIO SECURITIES DURING 1958 AND 1959

	Yields											
	January 31,		April 30,		July 31,		October 31,		December 31,			
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959
Short Term Securities:												
Dominion 91 Day Treasury Bills.....	3.25	3.28	1.37	4.76	0.87	5.47	2.83	5.02	3.49	5.12		
Dominion 3% December 1960.....	3.63	4.63	3.10	4.97	2.61	5.64	3.30	4.85	4.50	4.52		
Ontario 4% December 1959/61.....	4.15	4.75	3.82	5.03	3.45	5.45	4.00	5.90	4.55	5.73		
Ontario Hydro 3% March 1961/63.....	4.15	4.70	3.80	4.88	3.97	5.30	4.30	5.75	4.70	5.42		
Medium Term Securities:												
Dominion 3% February 1959/62.....	3.62	4.33	3.31	4.96	2.50	5.26	3.40	5.40	4.20	4.78		
Dominion 3% September 1961/66.....	3.51	4.07	3.38	4.70	2.88	4.70	3.85	5.08	4.30	5.41		
Dominion 2¾% June 1967/68.....	3.56	4.46	3.43	4.87	3.47	4.73	4.10	5.13	4.37	5.31		
Ontario 3% November 1963/65.....	4.00	4.70	3.75	4.89	3.92	5.15	4.31	5.75	4.72	5.50		
Ontario Hydro 3% June 1971/73.....	4.05	4.73	3.88	4.87	4.08	5.06	4.50	5.50	4.76	5.45		
Long Term Securities:												
Dominion 3¼% October 1979.....	3.75	4.42	3.80	4.71	3.90	4.85	4.22	5.15	4.38	5.25		
Dominion 3¾% March 1996/98.....	3.99	4.67	4.02	4.68	4.19	4.78	4.41	4.91	4.67	4.93		
Dominion 4½% September 1983.....	....	4.82	....	4.94	4.50	5.20	4.54	5.50	4.78	5.61		
Ontario 4¼% May 1971/74.....	4.31	4.90	4.22	5.00	4.52	5.30	4.78	5.73	4.95	5.74		
Ontario Hydro 4½% October 1972/74...	4.42	5.06	4.45	5.09	4.63	5.37	4.91	5.81	5.06	5.88		



Since the commencement of 1960, the attractiveness of these high yields to the investing public has brought about considerable buying interest which in turn has resulted in an appreciable strengthening of the entire bond market in Canada. Some indication of the recent trend towards stability of bond prices is shown in the following table.

**SELECTED SECURITIES, PRICES AND YIELDS**  
(As at mid-market close)

Securities	December 31, 1959		February 18, 1960		Change December 31, 1959 to February 18, 1960	
	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield
Short Term Securities:	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Dominion 3% December 1960.....	98.50	4.52	98.90	4.22	+0.40	-0.30
Ontario 4% December 1959/61.....	96.375	5.73	96.875	5.60	+0.50	-0.13
Ontario Hydro 3% March 1961/63 ..	92.00	5.42	92.00	5.50	..	+0.08
Medium Term Securities:						
Dominion 3% February 1959/62.....	96.00	4.78	96.00	4.87	..	+0.09
Dominion 3% September 1961/66 ..	85.75	5.41	86.50	5.37	+0.75	-0.04
Dominion 2¾% June 1967/68.....	82.25	5.31	82.75	5.23	+0.50	-0.08
Ontario 3% November 1963/65 .....	86.50	5.50	86.50	5.58	..	+0.08
Ontario Hydro 3% June 1971/73....	76.00	5.45	73.375	5.54	-0.625	+0.09
Long Term Securities:						
Dominion 3¼% October 1979.....	75.00	5.25	75.50	5.22	+0.50	-0.03
Dominion 3¾% March 1996/98.....	78.00	4.93	76.50	5.10	-1.50	+0.17
Dominion 4½% September 1983....	85.00	5.61	86.25	5.52	+1.25	-0.09
Ontario 4¼% May 1971/74.....	84.75	5.74	85.25	5.70	+0.50	-0.04
Ontario Hydro 4½% October 1972/74	85.75	5.88	86.50	5.80	+0.75	-0.08

### Public Bond Financing by the Province of Ontario and Its Municipalities

The Province of Ontario went to the market, for its own purposes, on two separate occasions during the calendar year 1959. Initially, it raised \$50 million through the issue of \$18 million 5½% debentures, due August 15th, 1959, priced at par to the public, to yield 5.50% and \$32 million 5½% debentures, due August 15th, 1979, priced at \$98.50 to the public, to yield 5.625%. In October, it raised a further \$50 million through the issue of \$15 million 6% debentures, due November 15th, 1969, priced at par to the public, to yield 6.00%, and \$35 million 6% debentures, due November 15th, 1977/79, priced at \$99.25 to the public, to yield 6.06%. Thus, during the calendar year of 1959, the Province of Ontario raised by public issues for its own purposes an amount of \$100 million, as compared with \$215 million in 1958—a decrease of \$115 million, or 53.5 per cent.

The Province also turned to the United States bond market in January, 1959 on behalf of Ontario Hydro. It raised \$75 million through the issue of \$75 million 4¾% debentures, due February 1st, 1984, priced at \$98.50 to the public, to yield 4.85%. The proceeds of this issue were allocated to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

In addition, the Province guaranteed principal and interest on a \$50 million issue of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission in Canada in June, 1959. This issue comprised \$13 million 5¾% debentures, due July 1st, 1969, and \$37 million 5¾% debentures, due July 1st, 1979. Both issues were priced to the public at par, to yield 5.75%. Later, in January, 1960, the Province guaranteed principal and interest on a \$50 million issue of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. The issue comprised \$16 million 6% debentures, due February 15th, 1970, priced at \$99.50 to the public, to yield 6.07%, and \$34 million 6% debentures, due February 15th, 1978/80, priced at \$97.75 to the public, to yield 6.20%.

The total value by sales of Ontario Municipal bond issues during 1959 amounted to \$195.4 million, as compared with \$183.1 million in 1958—an increase of 6.7 per cent. They accounted for almost 46 per cent of the total value by sales of all Canadian Municipal bond issues raised in 1959. However, in the face of the extremely competitive demand which characterized the capital market during 1959, and which continued to raise the interest costs of municipal borrowing, certain of our municipalities had to delay coming to the market for their capital requirements. An indication of the higher cost of borrowing to our municipalities is shown in the following table.

#### INTEREST COST OF BORROWING TO FOUR REPRESENTATIVE MUNICIPALITIES IN ONTARIO DURING 1949 TO 1959

Year	Metropolitan Toronto <sup>1</sup>		City of Ottawa		Town of Barrie <sup>2</sup>		Township of Stamford	
	Amount (\$000)	Interest Cost %	Amount (\$000)	Interest Cost %	Amount (\$000)	Interest Cost %	Amount (\$000)	Interest Cost %
1949	10,186	2.62	6,300 2,242.3	2.913 2.72	102 215 131.5	2.95 3.17 3.21	160	3.26
1950	9,165 843.3 15,000	2.76 2.35 2.76	7,000 2,936	2.92 3.50	601 160.8	3.13 3.19	126.3	3.23
1951	20,000 5,568	3.49 3.79	8,561	3.48	580	4.44	75	3.64
1952	10,774	3.98	505 2,032	3.95 4.20	218.9	4.63	..	..
1953	12,000 12,610	4.24 4.50	3,417	4.08	148.2	4.60	125	5.10
1954	30,235 26,155	3.63 3.56	4,304	3.22	324 136 43.5	4.23 3.65 3.58	213.5	4.75
1955	31,714 28,169	3.58 3.88	2,219	3.88	110.3	4.27	..	..
1956	28,580 36,454	4.58 4.48	8,058	4.12	800	4.78	1,400	4.40
1957	20,090 26,694 39,372	5.43 5.10 5.20	3,365 10,761	5.45 4.99	455.5	6.02	..	..
1958	29,640 39,587	4.13 4.85	3,676 6,206	4.55 5.09	753	5.51	417.6 423	5.28 5.81
1959	26,259 39,982 24,357	5.47 5.22 6.46	17,364	5.69	526	6.60	197.3 170 1,295	5.69 6.86 6.55

<sup>1</sup>City of Toronto in 1949-1953.

<sup>2</sup>City of Barrie in 1959.

### Canadian Public Bond Financing

Canadian government, provincial, municipal and corporation public bond financing in 1959 totalled \$3,639,713,741, as compared with the \$9,487,933,911 raised in 1958—a sharp decrease of \$5.8 billion or 61.7 per cent. It should be noted, however, that the 1958 total included some \$5.8 billion raised from the Canada Conversion Loan. While Federal Government borrowing in 1959, as in 1958, continued to dominate the bond market, the value of Provincial issues showed an increase in 1959 of 8.3 per cent over that in 1958. In contrast, the value of Municipal issues and Corporate issues declined 9.7 per cent and 43.1 per cent respectively over the total in 1958.

The breakdown of bond issues in the calendar years 1958 and 1959 was as follows:

Canadian Bond Financing January 1 to December 31	1958		1959	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
	\$	%	\$	%
Canadian Direct and Guaranteed*...	7,620,000,000**	80.3	2,081,000,000	57.2
Provincial Direct and Guaranteed*...	656,271,000	6.9	710,904,370	19.5
Ontario Municipal.....	183,129,870	1.0	195,434,169	5.4
Quebec and Maritime Municipal....	231,540,000	2.5	176,827,500	4.9
Western Municipal.....	58,388,121	0.6	54,995,152	1.5
Corporation.....	738,605,000	7.8	420,552,550	11.5
Total.....	<u>9,487,933,991</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3,639,713,741</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Payable in Canadian Funds.....	9,018,134,370	95.1	3,173,165,790	87.2
Payable in U.S. Funds.....	469,799,621	4.9	466,097,951	12.8
	<u>9,487,933,991</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3,639,713,741</u>	<u>100.0</u>

\*Over two years in term.

\*\*Includes some \$5.8 billion raised from Canada Conversion Loan.

## SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF ONTARIO, 1950 TO 1959

	1950	1952	1954	1956	1958	1959	Percentage Change 1959 1950 Increase or (Decrease)
<b>A. Population, Labour Force and Employment:</b>							
Population (June 1).....	4,471	4,788	5,115	5,405	5,803	5,952	33.1
Children under 15 years.....	Thousands 1,471	1,329	1,451	1,618	1,797	1,860	58.3
Labour Force.....	Thousands 1,825	1,908	2,022	2,147	2,255	2,290	25.5
Employment.....	Thousands 1,787	1,873	1,951	2,103	2,143	2,194	22.8
Unemployed.....	Per Cent 2.1	1.6	3.3	1.6	5.0	4.2	..
<b>B. Production:</b>							
Gross National Product.....	\$ Millions 18,006	23,995	24,871	30,585	32,606	34,593 <sup>2</sup>	92.1
Gross Provincial Product <sup>1</sup> .....	\$ Millions 7,382	9,838	10,197	12,540	13,368	14,183	92.1
Selling Value of Factory Shipments.....	\$ Millions 6,823	8,372	8,533	10,655	10,686	11,648 <sup>1</sup>	70.7
Gross Value of Farm Production.....	\$ Millions 1,129	1,051	1,038	1,098	1,189	1,170 <sup>2</sup>	3.6
Value of Mineral Production.....	\$ Millions 367	445	497	651	790	963 <sup>2</sup>	162.4
Value of Metal Production.....	\$ Millions 303	361	395	521	629	797 <sup>2</sup>	163.0
Value of Pulp and Paper Production.....	\$ Millions 299	343	365	444	450 <sup>1</sup>	462 <sup>1</sup>	54.5
Electric Energy, Available for Consumption.....	KWH Millions 18,320	22,329	23,879	29,255	31,917	35,386	93.2
Electric Energy, Generated.....	KWH Millions 14,141	18,913	21,139	28,783	29,139	33,247	135.1
New Dwelling Units, Starts.....	Number 33,430	30,016	46,382	48,712	63,753	54,158	62.0
New Dwelling Units, Completions.....	Number 31,318	27,461	41,085	51,201	59,551	54,281	73.3
New Dwelling Units, under Construction, Dec. 31.....	Number 24,331	20,513	27,941	26,232	33,414	32,827	34.9
<b>C. Income:</b>							
Personal Income.....	\$ Millions 5,285	6,749	7,397	8,702	9,839	10,500 <sup>1</sup>	98.7
Disposable Personal Income.....	\$ Millions 4,949	6,144	6,729	7,918	8,987	9,600 <sup>1</sup>	94.0
Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income.....	\$ Millions 3,624	4,718	5,189	6,140	6,936	7,500 <sup>1</sup>	107.0
Farm Cash Income.....	\$ Millions 650	771	726	790	863	867 <sup>2</sup>	33.4
Personal Income Per Capita.....	\$ 1,182	1,410	1,446	1,610	1,696	1,764 <sup>1</sup>	49.2
<b>D. Expenditures:</b>							
Retail Sales.....	\$ Millions 3,715	4,383	4,634	5,499	5,852	6,225	67.6
<b>E. Investment:</b>							
New Capital Investment.....	\$ Millions 1,419	1,899	2,089	2,842	3,105	2,933 <sup>2</sup>	106.0
Repairs.....	\$ Millions 601	720	814	844	976	1,031 <sup>2</sup>	71.5
Total New Capital and Repair Expenditures.....	\$ Millions 2,020	2,619	2,903	3,726	4,080	3,954 <sup>2</sup>	95.7
<b>F. Miscellaneous Statistics:</b>							
Value of Cheques Cashed in 15 Clearing Centres.....	\$ Millions 43,146	52,717	65,615	84,580	102,799	117,852	173.1
Motor Vehicle Registrations.....	Thousands 1,104	1,292	1,490	1,710	1,869	1,974	78.8

<sup>1</sup>Estimated by the Ontario Department of Economics.<sup>2</sup>Preliminary.

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