Metropolitan Toronto Planning board

METROPOLITAN TORONTO

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VILLAGE OF SWANSEA

THE VILLAGE OF LONG BRANCH

PROGRESS · WITH · ECONOMY
TOWNSHIP OF NORTH YORK

TOWN OF MIMICO

CITY OF TORONTO

TOWN OF WESTON

EQUAL JUSTICE TO ALL

TOWNSHIP OF SCARBOROUGH
M · C

TOWNSHIP OF YORK

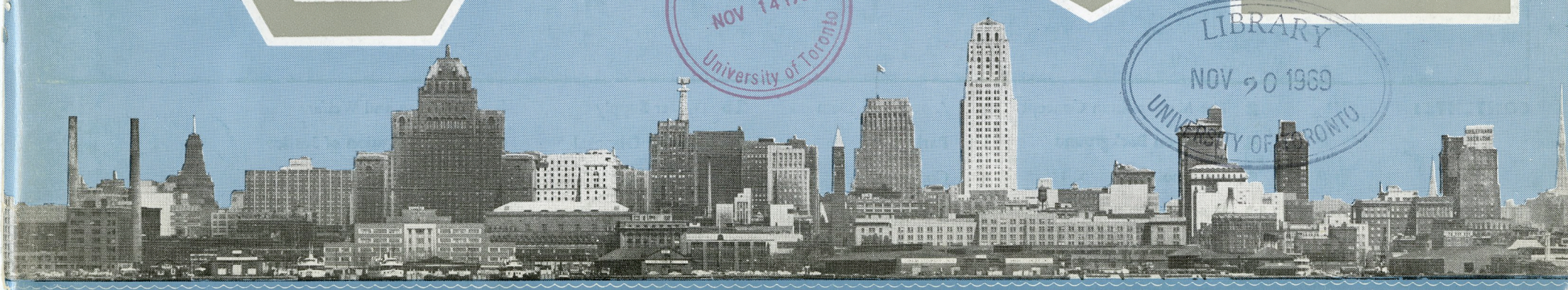
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THE · SEAL · OF · THE · VILLAGE · OF · FOREST · HILL · 1923

TOWN OF NEW TORONTO
INTEGRITY INTELLIGENCE INDUSTRY

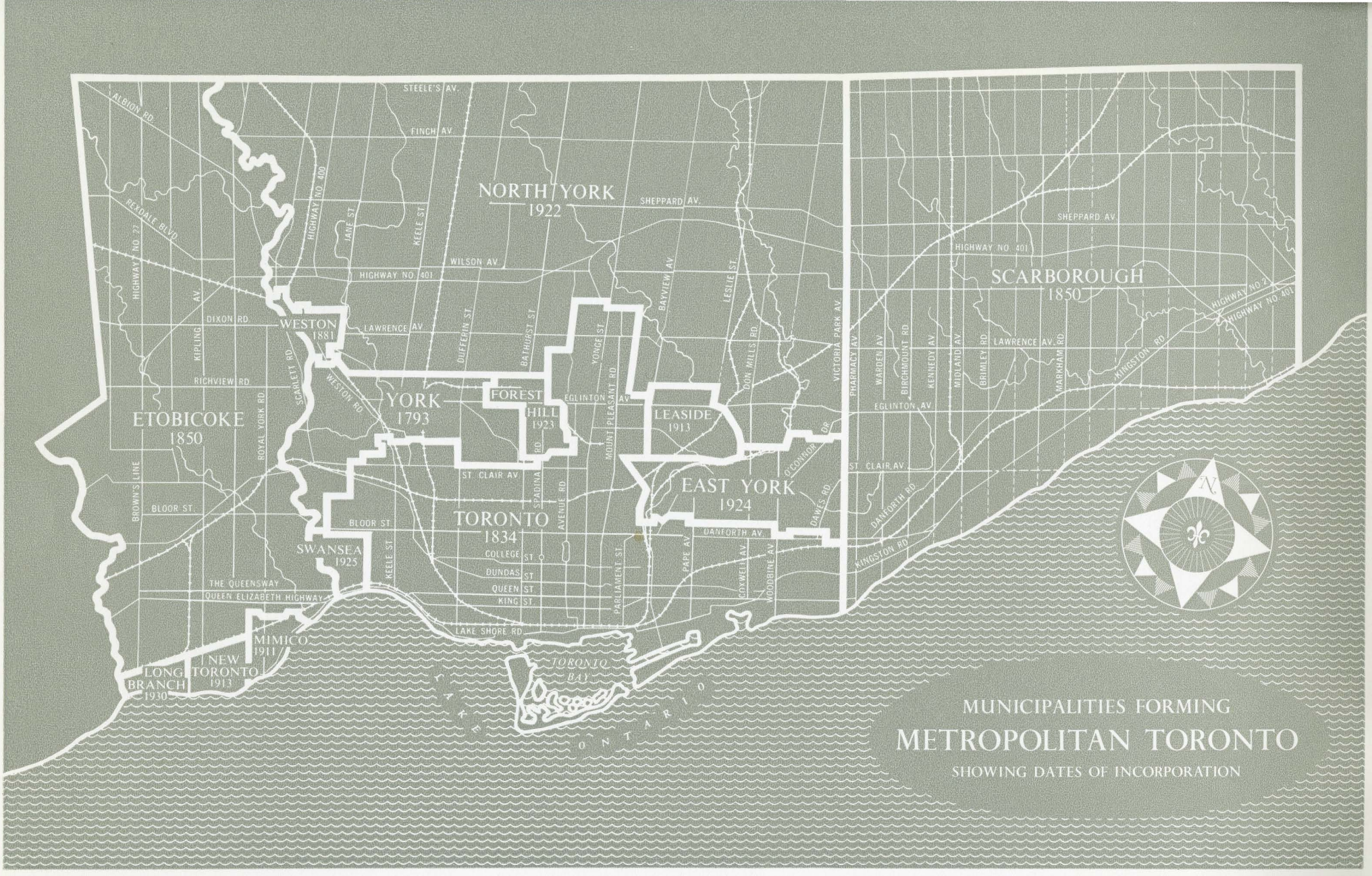
TOWNSHIP OF EAST YORK

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF
ETOBICOKE



LIBRARY
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University of Toronto

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



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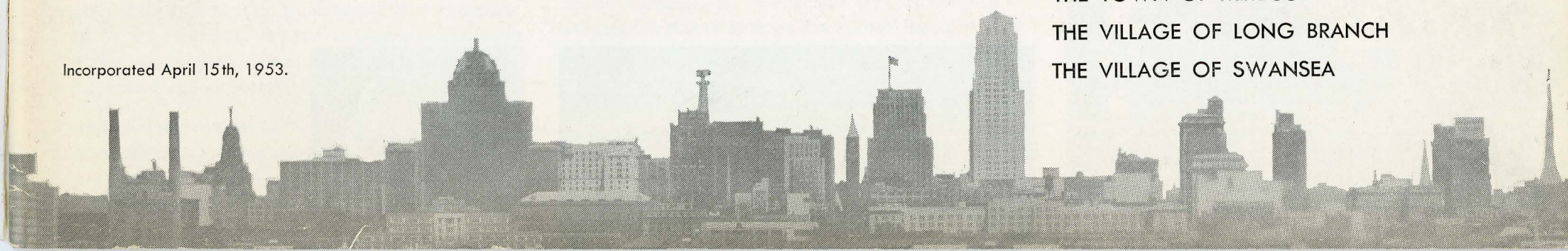
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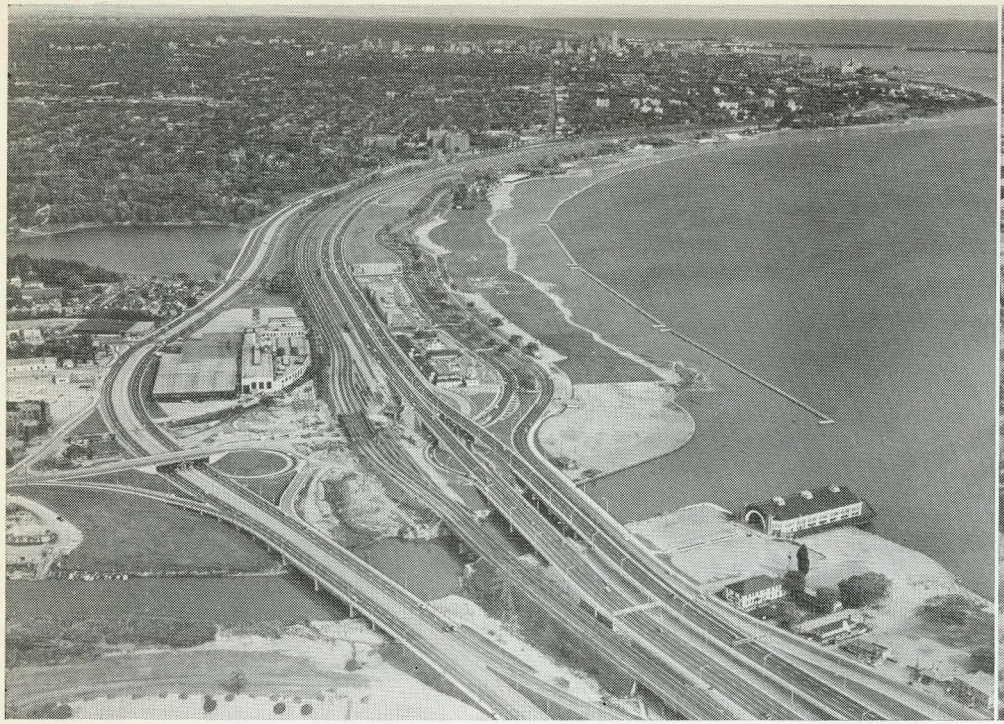
THE MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO

is a Federation of the following Municipalities

THE CITY OF TORONTO
THE TOWNSHIP OF NORTH YORK
THE TOWNSHIP OF SCARBOROUGH
THE TOWNSHIP OF EAST YORK
THE TOWN OF LEASIDE
THE TOWN OF NEW TORONTO
THE TOWN OF WESTON
THE TOWNSHIP OF YORK
THE TOWNSHIP OF ETOBICOKE
THE VILLAGE OF FOREST HILL
THE TOWN OF MIMICO
THE VILLAGE OF LONG BRANCH
THE VILLAGE OF SWANSEA

Incorporated April 15th, 1953.





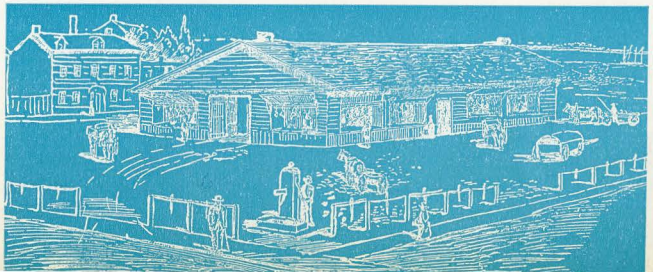


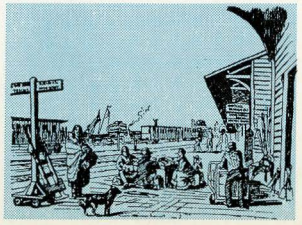
THE METROPOLITAN CONCEPT

With a population of more than one and a half million persons, Metropolitan Toronto houses about nine per cent of Canada's population of 17½ millions. At the same time it provides over 650,000 jobs, nearly eleven per cent of the six million jobs available in Canada. Today, employment opportunities exist not only in the dynamic financial and commercial heart of the City of Toronto, but also in the new and thriving industrial areas of the suburban municipalities.

The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto covers an area of 240 square miles and has a taxable assessment approaching the three and three quarter billion dollars mark. As the location of the capital of the Province of Ontario and the

The huge steel framed buildings rising from Toronto's streets are a vivid expression of the vitality of the financial and commercial enterprises doing business in all parts of Canada and in many parts of the world. While the downtown core gains the major portion of new office building construction, other areas are obtaining noteworthy concentrations of prestige head offices and other modern buildings providing accommodation for the numerous firms expanding with Toronto.





major financial and commercial centre for all Canada, Toronto has been experiencing a surge of growth unparalleled in its history. During the last ten years Metropolitan Toronto has been growing at a rate of over four per cent each year. By 1980 it is estimated that the population of Metropolitan Toronto and its surrounding fringe area will reach 2,800,000 persons. Toronto continues to be the focal point of an economically vital area containing one-fifth of the population of Canada and one-third of the purchasing power.

As befits an expanding metropolis, Toronto is experiencing the transition from a community of single family owner-occupied homes to one offering, in addition, rental accommodation of all types and standards. Since the inception of Metropolitan Toronto in 1954 over 110,000 dwelling units have been built, of which over 50,000 units were other than single family houses. Apartment buildings of varying heights now dominate the Toronto horizon, and plans for well designed communities offering a variety in rental housing are now well advanced.

Toronto's industries are of a diversified character, representing nearly every form of secondary industry in Canada. The fact that no one type predominates makes for a buoyancy and stability in Metro's economy. With ample supplies of inexpensive power, a large and varied labour force, and a sizable market for all types of products, Toronto continues to attract new industries and firms.

URBAN EXPANSION

From 1950 to 1958 rapid expansion into the countryside converted some 25,000 acres from rural to urban uses—an average of five square miles each year. Industries needing larger plants and families seeking new homes vied with each other for desirable locations in expanding townships. Schools and shopping centres accompanied residential development, and new community facilities were developed. At the present time the recently established York University is seeking a suburban site on which to locate a second centre of higher learning. New medical centres and hospitals are being planned, and recreational facilities projected.

METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT

Continued urban expansion creates problems for local governments in the provision of necessary public services. To meet these problems and to plan most efficiently for the continued progress of the metropolitan area, a form of municipal government entirely new to the North American continent was formulated in 1953. The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, a federation of the thirteen separate municipalities in the area, was incorporated on April 15, 1953, and assumed its full powers on January 1, 1954.

In keeping with the traditions and political theory of government in Canada under the British North American Act, the thirteen constituent municipalities retained their local autonomy and local responsibilities while the Metropolitan Government was charged with responsibility for major metropolitan services.

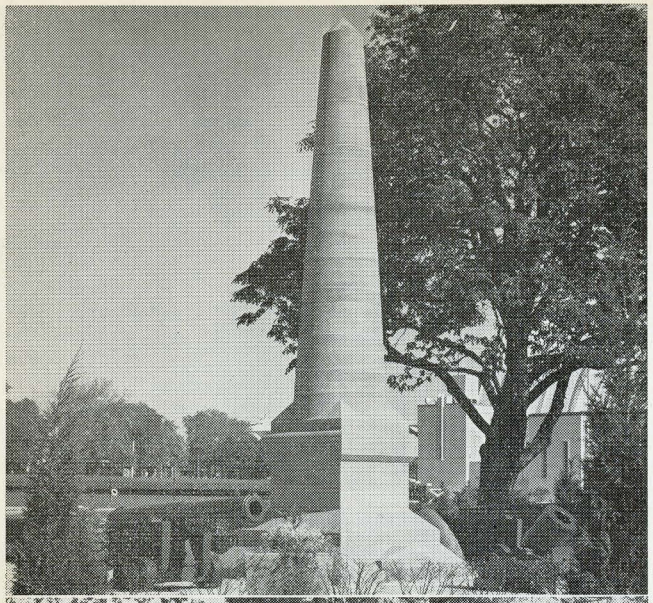
Thus "Metro" is constructing and enlarging water purification and sewage treatment plants together with their trunk mains, and designing and building a network of arterial roads and expressways to serve all parts of the Municipality. Metro has assumed the statutory obligations of the area municipalities with respect to homes for the aged, hospitalization or burial of indigent persons and their dependents, post sanitarium care, maintenance of neglected children and related matters. It also has powers similar to other municipalities with respect to housing. Other Metropolitan responsibilities include the police force, the jail and courthouses, licensing, civil defense, and certain parks. The Metropolitan School Board has similar metropolitan powers with respect to education while the Metropolitan Planning Board has planning jurisdiction within the metropolitan area and a large area beyond the boundary of Metropolitan Toronto. The Planning Board has recently prepared the Official Plan for the 720 square miles in the Planning Area.

The Toronto area was the first community in the western hemisphere to give official political recognition to the fact that modern industrial society has created a new form of human settlement—the Metropolitan Area. Formulation and establishment of Metropolitan Toronto has taken place during the period of Toronto's most rapid growth and greatest prosperity. The Metropolitan system is being studied by many urban governments throughout the North American Continent as a serious attempt to solve the many problems common to all expanding metropolitan areas and to obtain the economic, social and political advantages that come with co-ordinated growth.





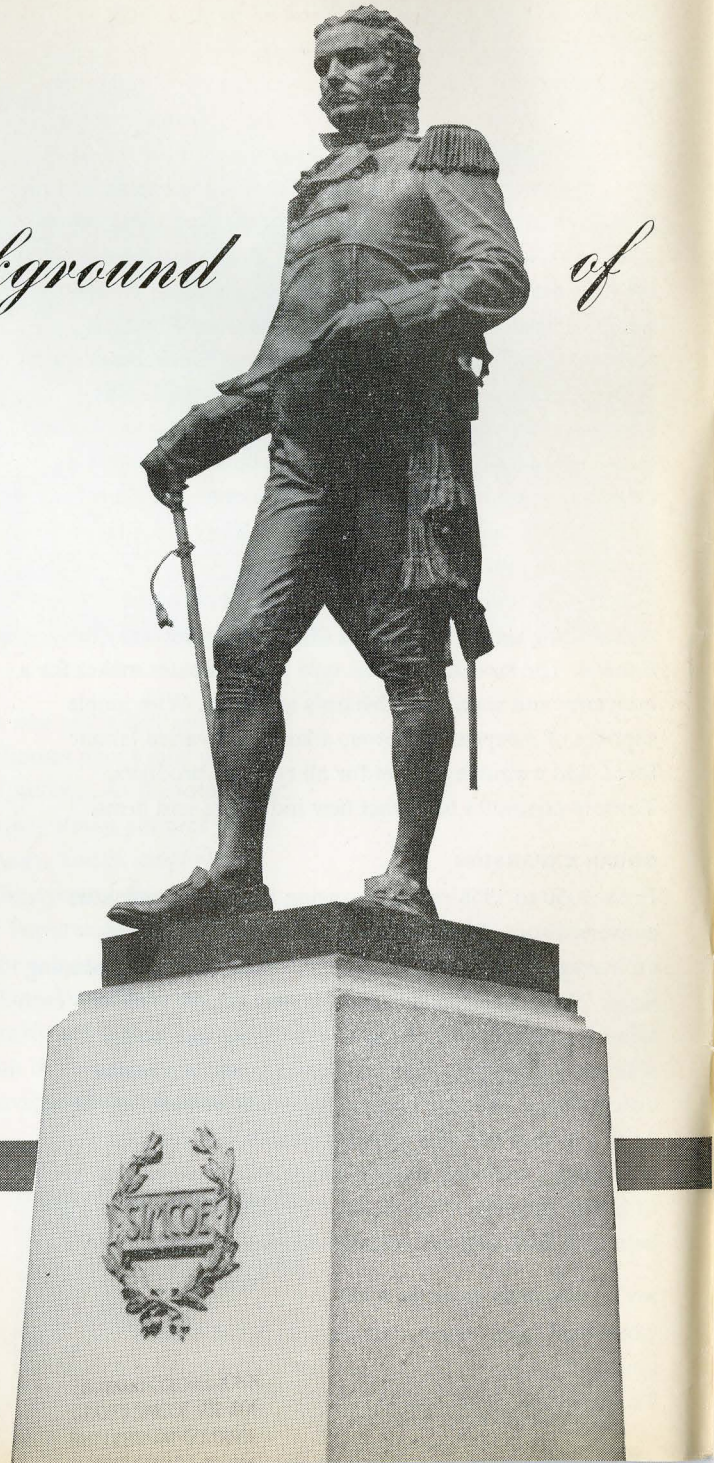








The Historical Background of

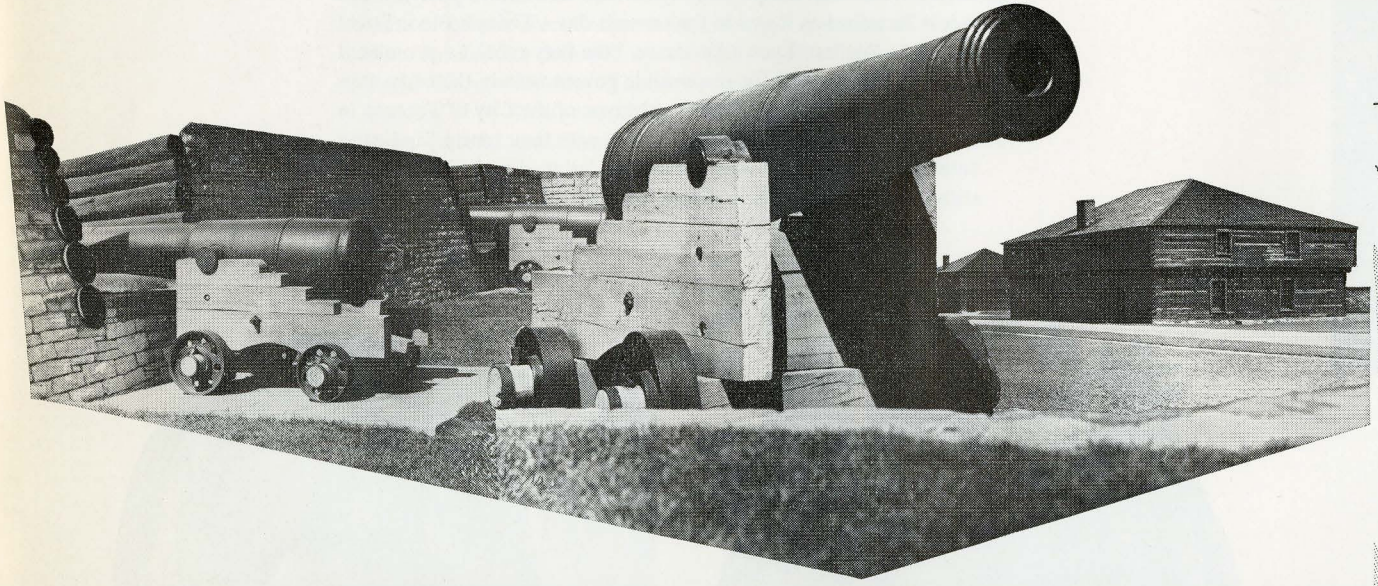


1793

Governor Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties in the year 1793. One of these counties was the County of York, the southern quarter of which was divided into three large townships—the township of York in 1793, and the Township of Scarborough and Etobicoke in 1850.

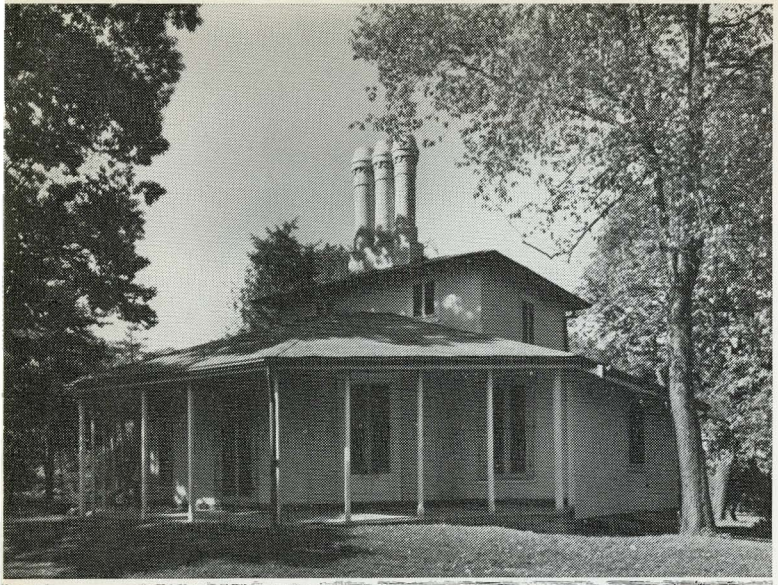
A monument in Exhibition Park marks the site of Fort Rouille, which was established by the French in 1749-50 • The picturesque ruins of the "Old Mill," near Bloor Street, in Etobicoke, are those of a grist mill, built on the site of Simcoe's original King's Mill • John Scadding's log cabin was built in 1794 originally on the east bank of the Don River. In 1879 it was moved to Toronto's Exhibition Park where it still stands—the oldest remaining Toronto home.

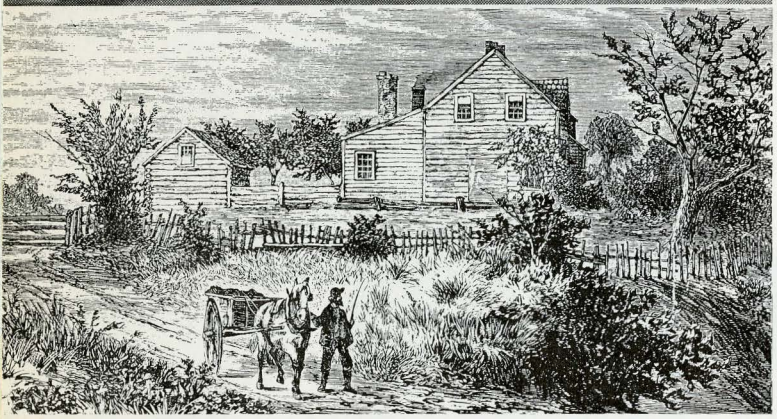
Metropolitan Toronto





GOVERNOR JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE is known as the founder of Toronto. Born in England in 1752, received his education at Eton and Oxford. Entering the army he served in the American Revolutionary War, 1777-1781. He became a member of the British parliament and, on the passing of the Act incorporating the newly formed Province of Upper Canada, was appointed its first Lieutenant-Governor in 1791.—FORT YORK. When Governor Simcoe decided in 1795 to build the capital of Upper Canada at York instead of at Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake) he ordered the erection of Fort York. Its blockhouses still bear the bullet scars of its siege by American forces in 1813.





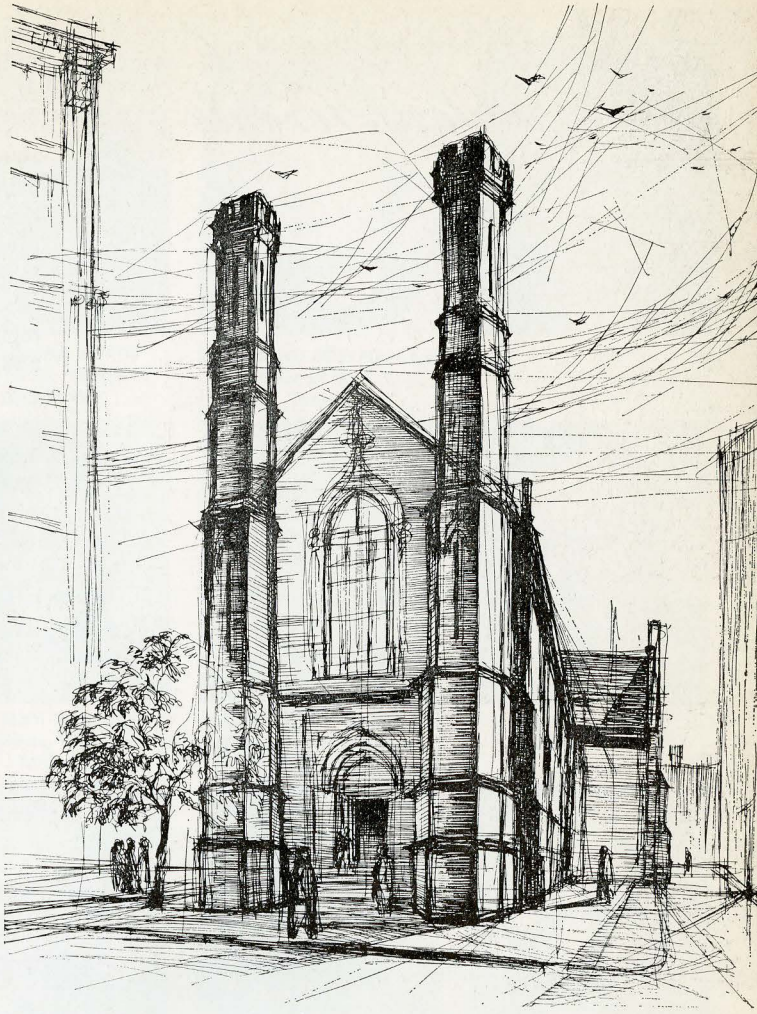
1834 The City of Toronto was incorporated in 1834 and grew by a series of annexations until 1912 after which no further annexations occurred. Subsequently the adjoining townships became split into the 12 municipalities which with the City now constitute the metropolitan area.

Colborne Lodge was the home of John G. Howard (who bequeathed most of the 417 acres of High Park to the City) built by himself in 1836. An excellent sample of early colonial homes in Upper Canada —it is furnished as it was in the owner's day • Today's Bloor Street in 1834 • William Lyon Mackenzie, "the fiery rebel," a prominent leader in the struggle for responsible government in the early days of Upper Canada was elected first Mayor of the City of Toronto in 1834. The arms of the City of Toronto, with their motto "Industry, Intelligence, Integrity" were personally designed by Mackenzie and with slight modification in design, endure to this day.



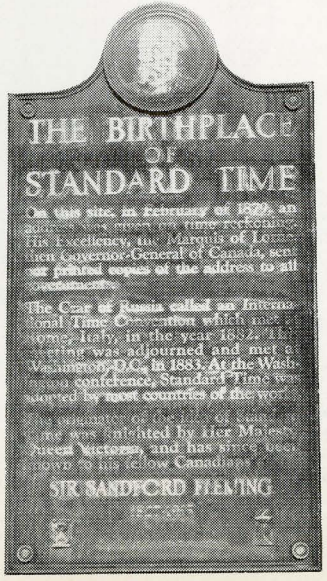


1849 In 1849 The Honourable Robert Baldwin laid the foundation for municipal government in Ontario when as Attorney-General he introduced the Municipal Act into the Legislature. This statute when enacted granted to the municipalities full autonomy over matters of local administration.



Holy Trinity Church (1847) marooned in its own little Trinity Square is a more than century old downtown landmark of Toronto's earlier history • Toronto has been the scene of many historic "firsts" but none of greater world importance than the invention of standard time. An address delivered by Sir Sanford Fleming in 1879 introduced this epochal idea. The memorial is at the Sons of England Building at 58 Richmond Street East • Toronto's oldest civic clock in its graceful corinthian tower tops St. Lawrence Market, once City Hall.





The Historical Background of Metropolitan Toronto

1925 The Honourable George S. Henry presented a bill to the Ontario Legislature to create a Metropolitan Area of Toronto. The proposal did not gain the acceptance intended and it was not proceeded with.

1947 In 1947 The Honourable Dana Porter as the first Minister of Planning and Development established the Toronto and Suburban Planning Board which was the predecessor of the Toronto and York Planning Board. It was the duty of this Board to study the problems of water supply, sewage disposal, transportation, arterial highways, the provision of education on an equitable basis, and the establishment of park lands.

The Town of Mimico in 1947 applied to the Ontario Municipal Board for an order creating an interurban administration area composed of the 13 municipalities in the Metropolitan Area to provide metropolitan services.



City Hall on Queen Street West at Bay Street houses Metro Chairman's office, Mayor's office various departments of the City of Toronto as well as law courts. For over half a century this building accommodates the city—opened on May 27, 1899.

1949 The Toronto and York Planning Board whose original Chairman was James P. Maher in 1949 under the Chairmanship of Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C., issued a report recommending the progressive amalgamation of the 13 municipalities which now constitute Metropolitan Toronto.

The Civic Advisory Council of Toronto in 1949 issued its first report recommending a solution for the Metropolitan problems affecting the Metropolitan Area.

1950 The City of Toronto in 1950 adopted the recommendation of The Toronto and York Planning Board and applied to the Ontario Municipal Board for an order that the 13 municipalities be progressively amalgamated into one municipality.

June 1950 to June 1951 The Ontario Municipal Board which is a quasi-judicial body appointed by the Province to supervise and approve matters affecting municipalities heard the Town of Mimico's application for the establishment of an interurban administration area and the application of the City of Toronto for progressive amalgamation of the thirteen municipalities.

January 1953 Lorne R. Cumming, Esq., Q.C., Chairman of the Ontario Municipal Board, issued what is now known as "The Cumming Report" dismissing both the application of the Town of Mimico and the application of the City of Toronto and recommending the formation of a metropolitan municipal government.

1953 Bill 80 for the creation of Metropolitan Toronto was introduced into the Legislature in 1953 by the Prime Minister of the Province of Ontario, Leslie M. Frost, Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L. and upon enactment became The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act now Chapter 73 of the Statutes of Ontario, 1953. This Act provides for a federal system of municipal government. The area municipalities retain their autonomy in respect of local matters and have representation on the Metropolitan Council which is responsible for the provision of the Metropolitan services.

The Metropolitan Council is composed of 25 members:
City of Toronto Representatives—
Mayor, 2 Controllers, 9 Aldermen;
Suburban Representatives—4 Mayors, 8 Reeves.

Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C., was appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council as the first chairman of the Council, for the period ending December 31st, 1954, and was re-elected Chairman for 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960, by the 24 members of Council who are empowered to elect the Chairman from among the members or any other person.

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL 1960



WILLIAM R. ALLEN
Controller of the City of Toronto



ALBERT M. CAMPBELL, B.S.A.
Reeve of the Township of Scarborough



NATHAN PHILLIPS, Q.C.
Mayor of the City of Toronto



FREDERICK G. GARDINER, Q.C.
Chairman



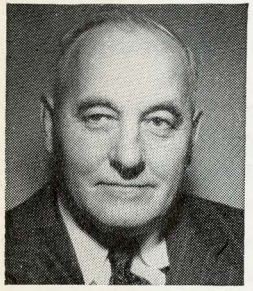
MRS. MARIE CURTIS
Reeve of the Village of Long Branch



MRS. JEAN D. NEWMAN, B.A.
Controller of the City of Toronto



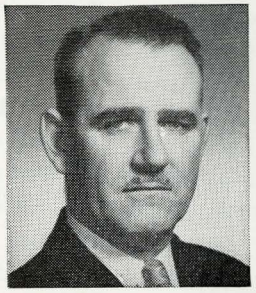
H. O. WAFFLE
Reeve of the Township of Etobicoke



W. A. EDWARDS
Mayor of the Town of Mimico



DONALD R. RUSSELL
Mayor of the Town of New Toronto



CHARLES H. HISCOTT
Mayor of the Town of Leaside



MRS. MAY ROBINSON
Alderman, Ward 6, Toronto



MRS. DOROTHY HAGUE, B.A.
Reeve of the Village of Swansea



PHILIP G. GIVENS
Alderman, Ward 5, Toronto



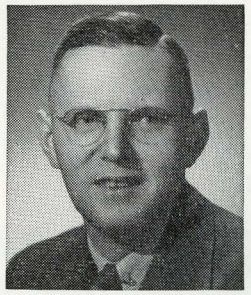
HERBERT ORLIFFE, Q.C.
Alderman, Ward 4, Toronto



LAURIE T. SIMONSKY
Reeve of the Village of Forest Hill



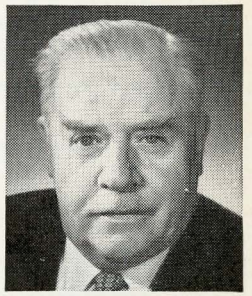
JACK R. ALLEN
Reeve of the Township of East York



KENNETH G. WATERS
Alderman, Ward 1, Toronto



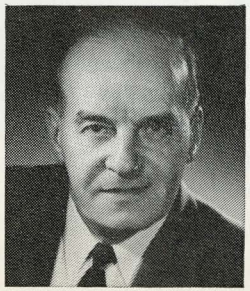
CHRIS A. TONKS
Reeve of the Township of York



FRANK L. NASH, Q.C.
Alderman, Ward 9, Toronto



MRS. MARY TEMPLE
Alderman, Ward 7, Toronto



ALBERT G. CRANHAM
Alderman, Ward 8, Toronto



JACK L. HOLLEY
Mayor of the Town of Weston

THE MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO · 1953 ·

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C.

Nathan Phillips, Q.C.

Mrs. Marie Curtis

Mrs. Jean D. Newman, B.A.

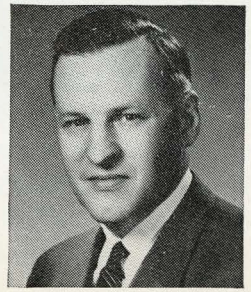
Albert M. Campbell, B.S.A.

William R. Allen

H. O. Waffle



NORMAN C. GOODHEAD
Reeve of the Township of North York



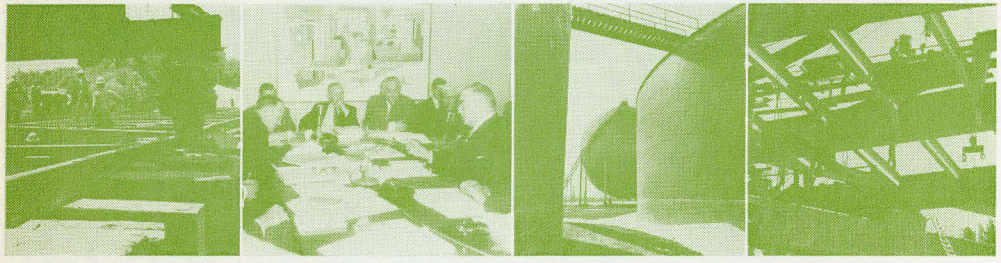
WILLIAM L. ARCHER
Alderman, Ward 3, Toronto



MRS. MAY BIRCHARD
Alderman, Ward 2, Toronto

The Metropolitan Corporation is responsible for the following

METROPOLITAN SERVICES



ASSESSMENT The uniform assessment of all industrial, commercial and residential lands and buildings in each of the 13 local municipalities.

WATER SUPPLY The construction and maintenance of pumping stations, treatment plants, trunk mains and reservoirs for the wholesale distribution of water to the 13 municipalities. The Metropolitan Corporation sells water to the local municipalities on a wholesale basis. The local distribution systems and the retail sale of water to consumers remain the responsibility of the local municipalities.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL The construction and maintenance of trunk sewer mains and sewage treatment plants providing a metropolitan sewage disposal system which accepts sewage from each of the 13 municipalities on a wholesale basis. The local sewage collection systems remain the responsibility of the local municipalities.

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL The Air Pollution Control Division of the Works Department operates to regulate the emission of smoke and other atmospheric pollutants within the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto.

ROADS The designation of certain highways as metropolitan roads and the establishment of an arterial system of highways. Metropolitan roads are financed to the extent of 50% for construction and maintenance by the Metropolitan Corporation and 50% by the Province of Ontario.

TRANSPORTATION The Toronto Transit Commission whose members are appointed by the Metropolitan Council has a monopoly in respect of and is responsible for public transportation in the metropolitan area.

HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES The Metropolitan Corporation is responsible for:

1. The hospitalization of indigent patients.
2. Post-sanatorium care for consumptives.
3. Homes for the aged.
4. The maintenance of wards of children's aid societies.

EDUCATION The Metropolitan Corporation includes in its annual budget the current estimates of the Metropolitan School Board. The Metropolitan Corporation on the advice of the Metropolitan School Board determines the amounts of funds to be approved for the purchase of school sites and the erection of new school buildings. The capital funds required for these purposes are raised by the Metropolitan Corporation on the credit of the Corporation and are transmitted to the local boards as required.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE The Metropolitan Corporation is required to provide and maintain a court



house and jail for the County of York and a juvenile and family court for the metropolitan area.

HOUSING The Metropolitan Corporation has all the powers of a municipality with respect to housing and redevelopment. In February 1954, the Metropolitan Council approved the formation of a limited dividend housing corporation to provide low rental housing for elderly persons in the metropolitan area. The Metropolitan Toronto Housing Authority was appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in December 1955 to administer public housing projects in the metropolitan area intiated and constructed through arrangements between the Federal, Provincial, and Municipal Governments.

LICENSING A Metropolitan Licensing Commission was established on January 1st, 1957. It is composed of the Chairman of the Metropolitan Council or his delegate, and two magistrates designated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Metropolitan Licensing Commission exercises jurisdiction over practically all aspects of licensing in the metropolitan area.

POLICE The police forces of the thirteen municipalities which comprise Metropolitan Toronto were joined on January 1st, 1957 to form the Metropolitan Toronto Police Department. The area has been divided into police districts with the policing boundaries of smaller municipalities disappearing to merge into larger functional units. Command of the force is under a Chief of Police and four Deputies responsible to the Metropolitan Board of Commissioners of Police. The Commission is appointed by the Province of Ontario and composed of a permanent Chairman (a Magistrate) a County Court Judge, the Senior Metropolitan Magistrate, the Chairman of the Metropolitan Council, and a member of the Council.

PLANNING The Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board has jurisdiction over the metropolitan area and all adjoining township areas. Its duties include the preparation of an official plan for the metropolitan planning area, the general scope of which shall include land uses, ways of communication, sanitation, green belts and park areas, and public transportation.

PARKS The Metropolitan Corporation is empowered to establish metropolitan parks under the Metropolitan Parks Department which was established in 1955.

CIVIL DEFENCE The Metropolitan Corporation is responsible for civil defence within the area. The Metropolitan Toronto Civil Defence Organization is responsible for the organization, administration and operation of all civil defence services, including: Headquarters Staff; Operations; Public Works; Fire; Police; Health and Welfare Services; the recruiting and co-ordination of volunteer personnel with the staff of municipal departments and the training of all personnel.

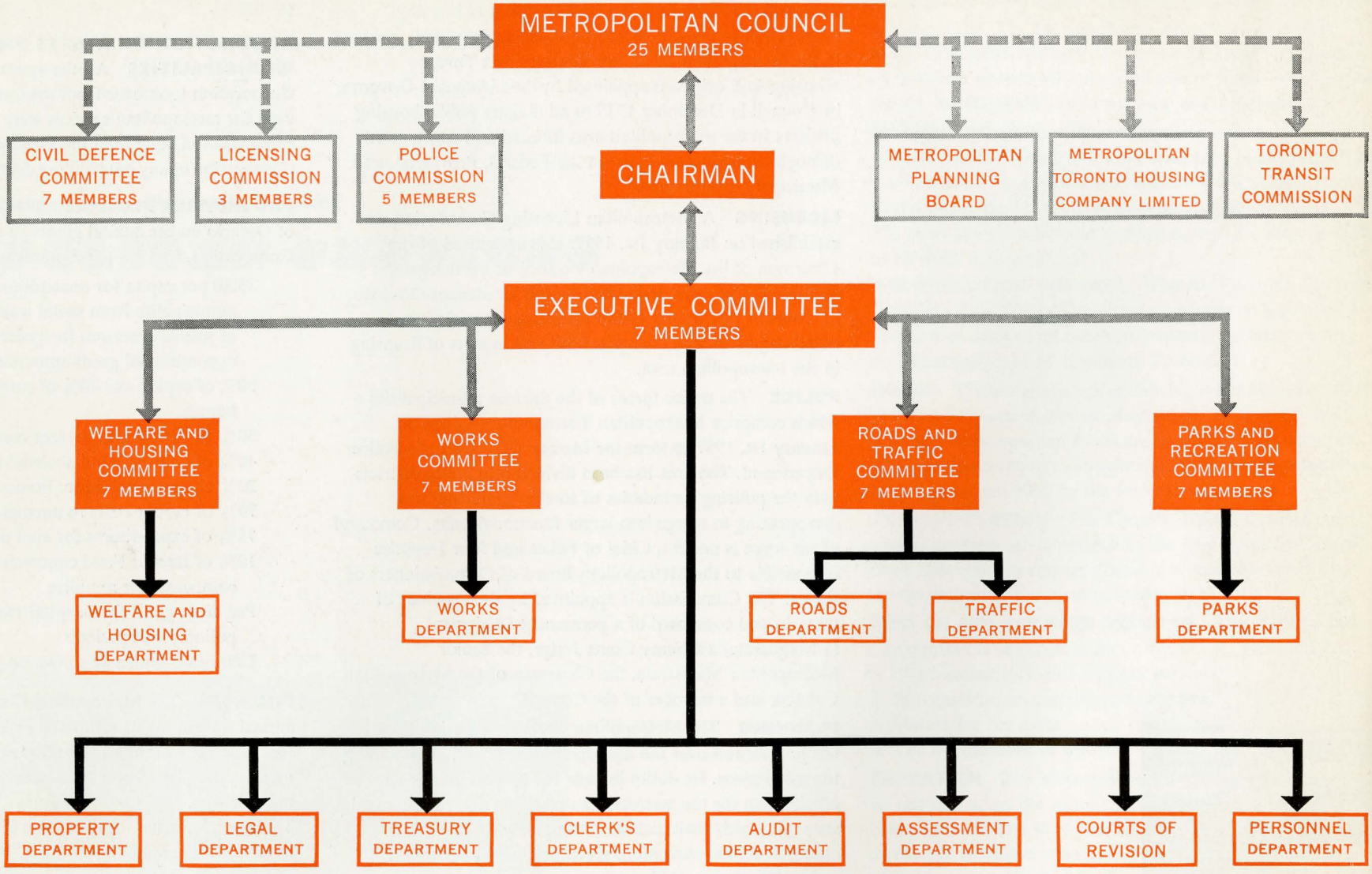
ACQUISITION OF ASSETS FROM LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES All the assets which the Metropolitan Corporation took over from the local municipalities to be used for metropolitan services were acquired without compensation other than the assumption by the Metropolitan Corporation of any outstanding debt in respect of such assets.

PROVINCIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE The Province of Ontario makes annual grants to the Metropolitan Corporation. In 1959 these grants were as follows:

- $5.50 per capita for unconditional grants to relieve the municipality from social welfare costs, administration of justice costs and for general purposes. This unconditional grant amounted to $7,385,581 in 1959.
- 50% of capital and 70% of current costs for aged persons' homes
- 50% of capital and current costs of highways
- 40% of children's aid societies costs
- 20% of Provincial liquor licence fees (for policing services)
- 70% of labour costs re unemployment relief works
- 75% of expenditures for civil defence
- 10% of Benefit Fund contributions and workmen's compensation re police
- Per diem grant for hospital maintenance and subsidy re poliomyelitis patients
- Education grants as shown on page 42.

FINANCES The Metropolitan Corporation establishes an annual budget for its estimated expenditures and collects that amount from the 13 constituent municipalities by a metropolitan levy upon the assessment in each local municipality. Local municipalities no longer issue debentures. Their requirements for debenture financing are submitted to the Metropolitan Corporation. The Metropolitan Corporation determines, subject to an appeal to the Ontario Municipal Board, what local permanent financing should be done and debentures for such requirements are issued by the Metropolitan Corporation and no longer by the local municipality.

FREDERICK G. GARDINER, Q.C.
Chairman



METROPOLITAN ORGANIZATION



G. A. LASCELLES
Finance Commissioner



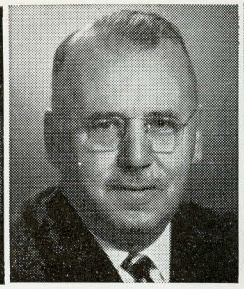
A. J. B. GRAY
Assessment Commissioner



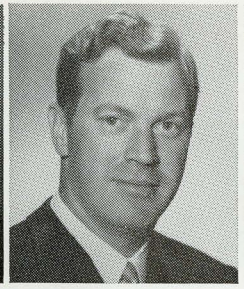
R. L. CLARK, P. Eng.
Works Commissioner



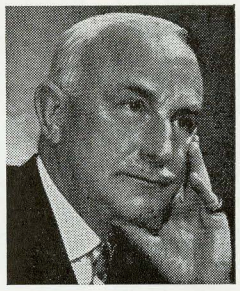
G. O. GRANT, P. Eng.
Roads Commissioner



R. J. SMITH
Welfare and Housing Commissioner



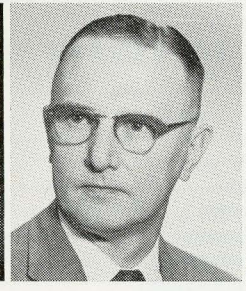
MURRAY V. JONES
Commissioner of Planning



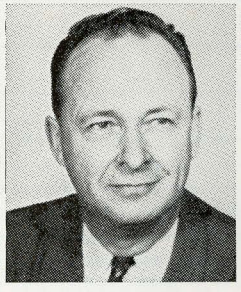
C. FRANK MOORE, Q.C.
Metropolitan Solicitor



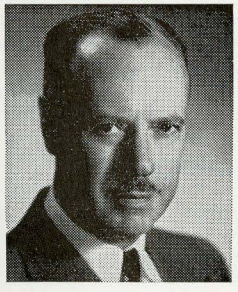
W. W. GARDHOUSE
Metropolitan Clerk



G. CUTHBERTSON,
B. Com., C.P.A.
Metropolitan Auditor



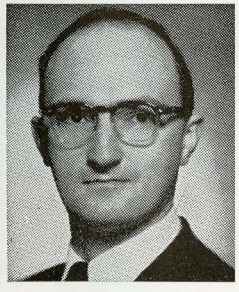
GEORGE W. NOBLE
Personnel Officer



J. A. R. MASON, Q.C.
Commissioner of Courts of Revision



T. W. THOMPSON
Parks Commissioner



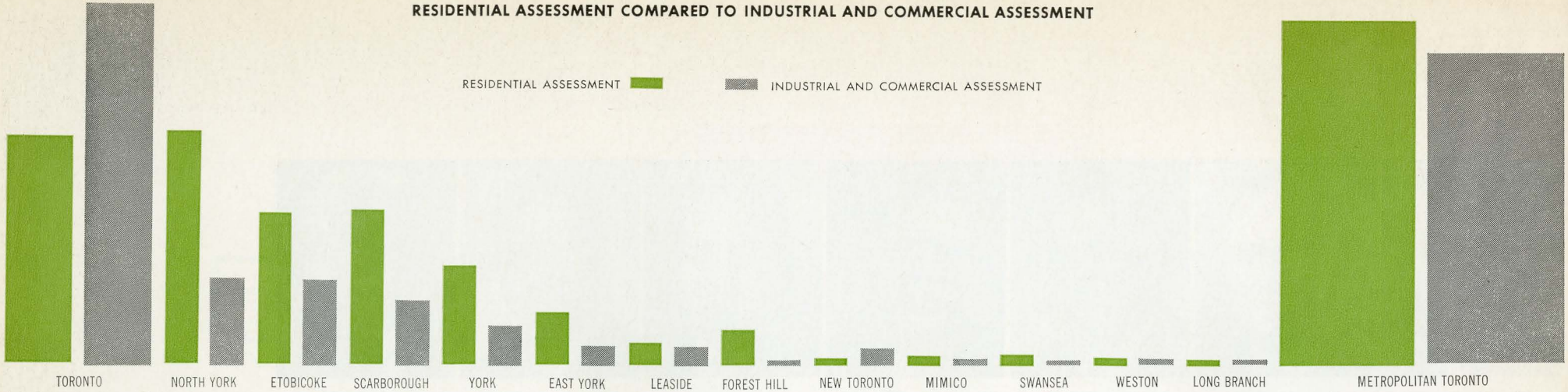
SAMUEL CASS, P. Eng.
Traffic Engineer



FRANK D. CAVILL
Commissioner of Property

DEPARTMENT HEADS

RESIDENTIAL ASSESSMENT COMPARED TO INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSESSMENT



ASSESSMENT DATA

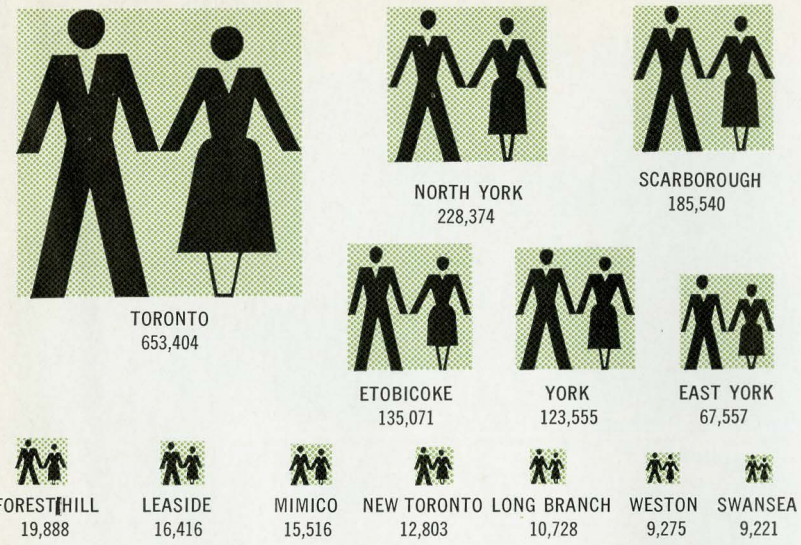
TOTAL ASSESSMENT VALUE

(Rounded to nearest million.)



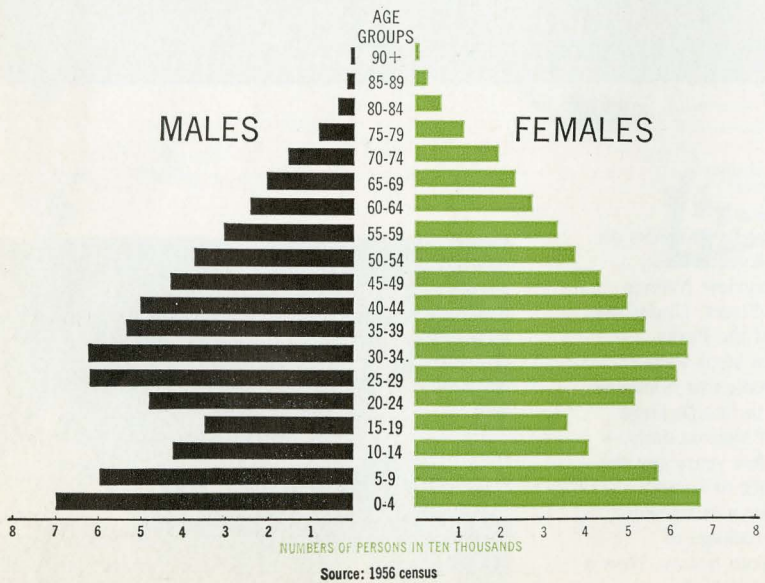
MUNICIPALITY	ASSESSMENT RATIO		TOTAL ASSESSMENT
	Residential %	Industrial Commercial %	Total taxable real property and business assessment, as returned by the assessors, including supplementary assessments under section 51A, but not revised.
TORONTO	39.4	60.6	$1,801,081,033
NORTH YORK	73.9	26.1	555,063,214
ETOBICOKE	61.8	38.2	389,780,707
SCARBOROUGH	69.2	30.8	362,231,532
YORK	70.4	29.6	217,030,313
EAST YORK	78.6	21.4	115,139,467
LEASIDE	51.8	48.2	65,706,791
FOREST HILL	89.7	10.3	63,727,628
NEW TORONTO	29.7	70.3	41,974,603
MIMICO	77.2	22.8	28,132,877
SWANSEA	76.3	23.7	22,709,030
WESTON	55.1	44.9	21,892,496
LONG BRANCH	65.5	34.5	17,850,782
TOTAL AREA	54.6	45.4	$3,702,320,473
TOTAL AREA including assessment applicable to government properties for which payments in lieu of taxes are made—estimated.	53.3	46.7	$3,792,633,170

1959 POPULATION 1,487,348



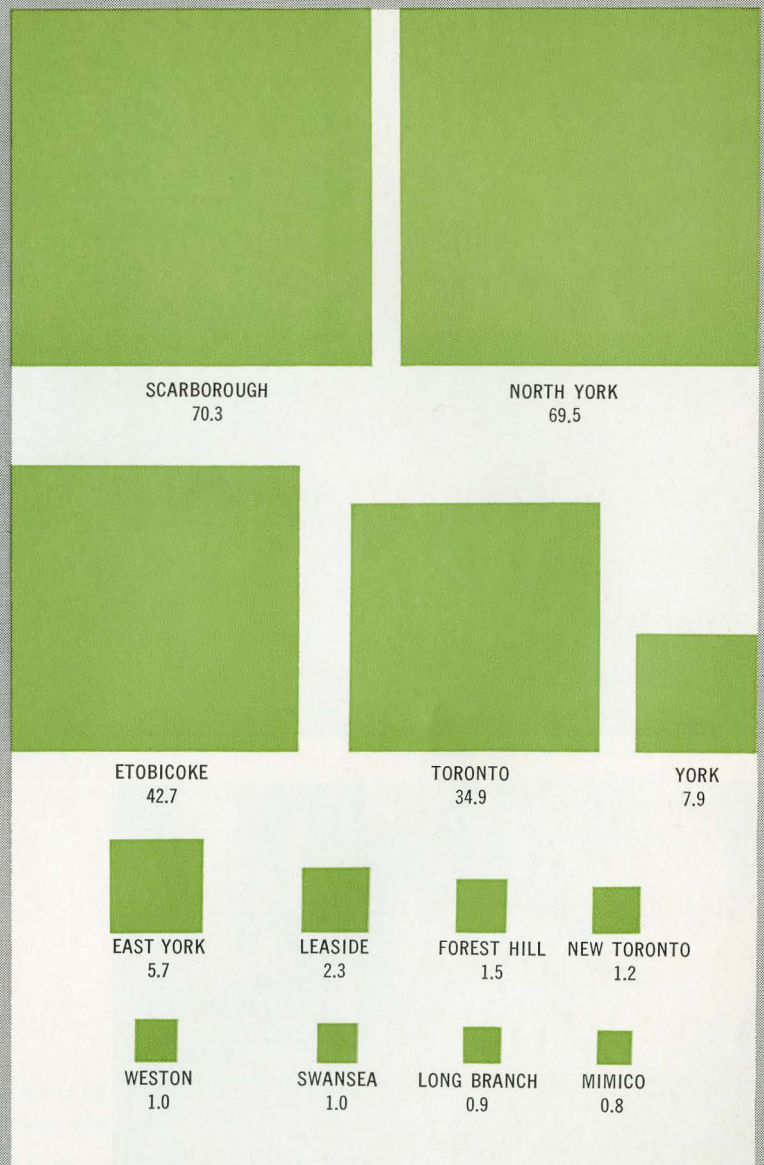
Metropolitan Toronto Assessment Dept. Figures.

AGE—SEX STRUCTURE



Source: 1956 census

AREA 239.7 SQUARE MILES



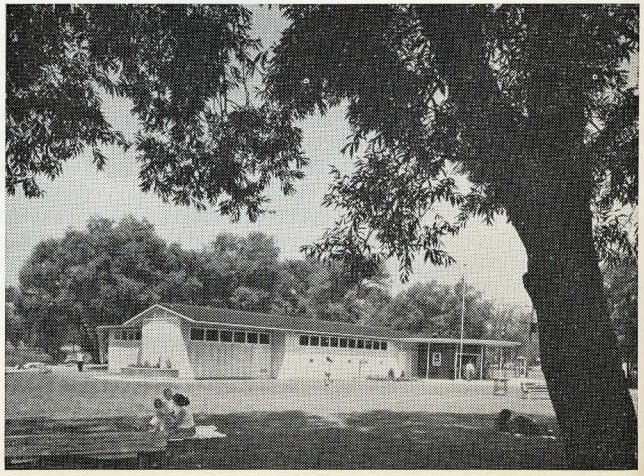
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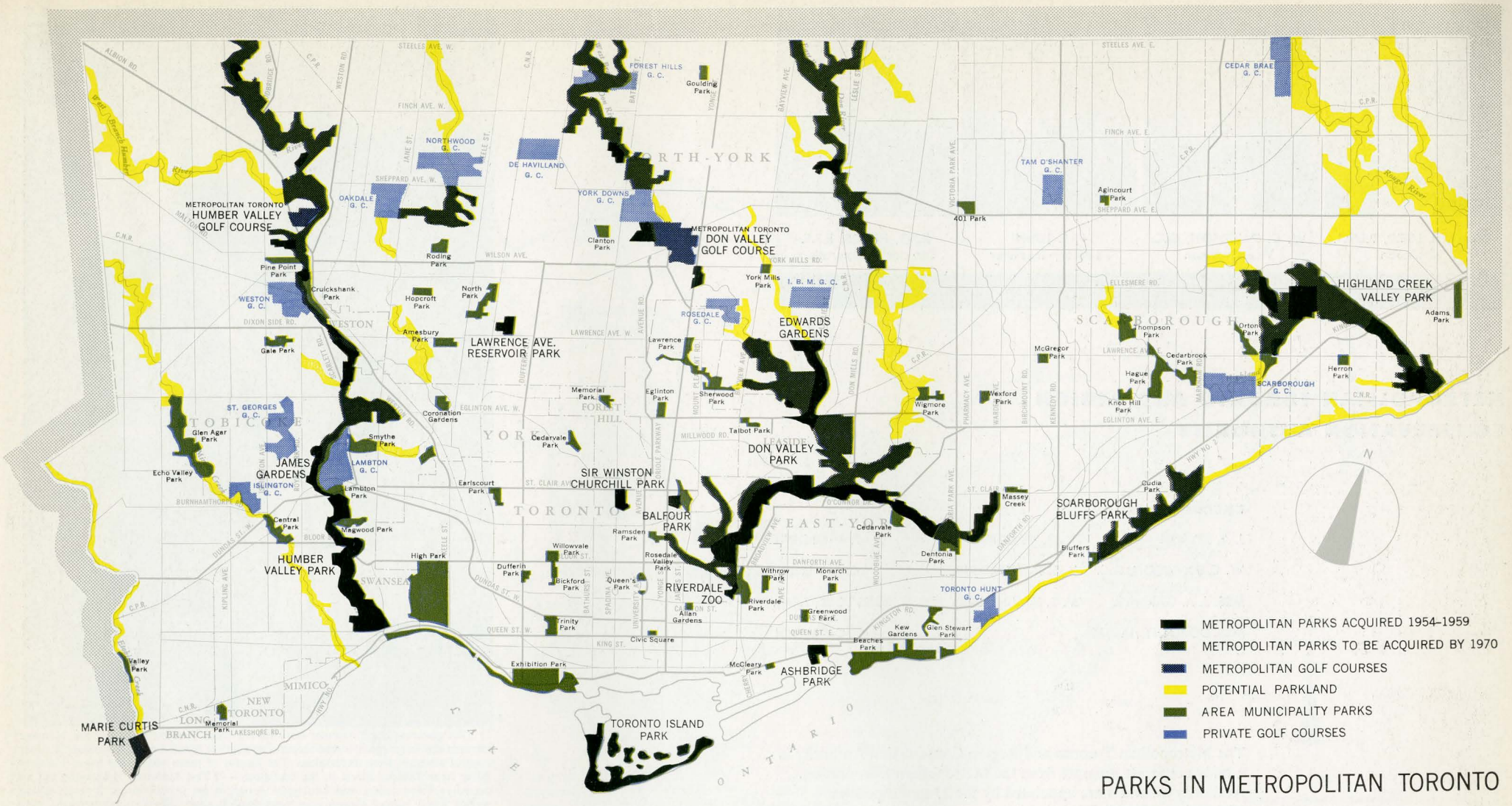


2

1)-2) EDWARDS GARDENS on Lawrence Avenue East, between Bayview Avenue and Leslie Street. Under the direction of the Parks Department steps were taken to make this luxurious oasis able to handle large numbers of visitors daily.—
3) Only a few years ago the lake frontage at MARIE CURTIS PARK was strewn with the wreckage of hurricane-torn homes. Now a fine beach has been developed and a large park acreage created by the use of controlled industrial waste disposal. Bathing station.

3





PARKS IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO

PARKLANDS ACQUIRED 1954-1959

MARIE CURTIS PARK

JAMES GARDENS
(Operated by the Township of Etobicoke)

EDWARDS GARDENS

METROPOLITAN TORONTO
DON VALLEY GOLF COURSE

METROPOLITAN TORONTO
HUMBER VALLEY GOLF COURSE

TORONTO ISLAND PARK
(Centre Island Park redevelopment is completed and ready for public use)

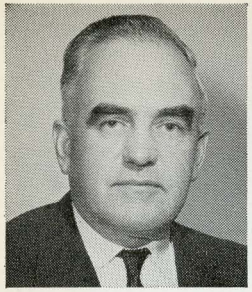
PROPOSED VALLEY PARKS
presently under development

HUMBER VALLEY PARK

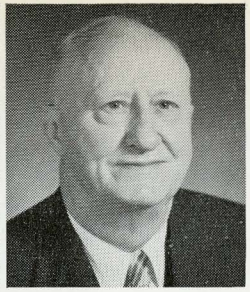
HIGHLAND CREEK VALLEY PARK

WEST DON-WILKET-CREEK VALLEY PARK

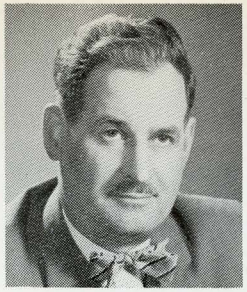




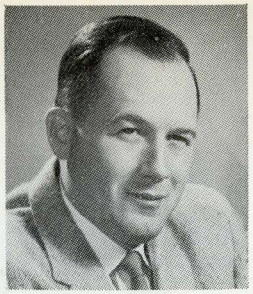
DR. G. R. LORD, P.ENG.
Chairman



W. C. DAVIDSON, Q.C.
Vice-Chairman



F. L. LUNN
Secretary-Treasurer



K. G. HIGGS, R.P.F.
Director of Operations

METROPOLITAN TORONTO AND REGION CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

EXECUTIVE:

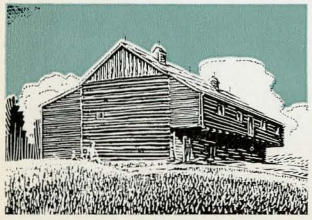
J. A. BRYSON	R. G. HENDERSON	F. McKECHNIE
W. C. DAVIDSON, Q.C.	H. S. HONSBERGER	C. R. PURCELL
MRS. J. A. GARDNER	W. S. MACDONNELL	DR. G. ROSS LORD, P.Eng.
MRS. DOROTHY HAGUE		C. SAURIOL

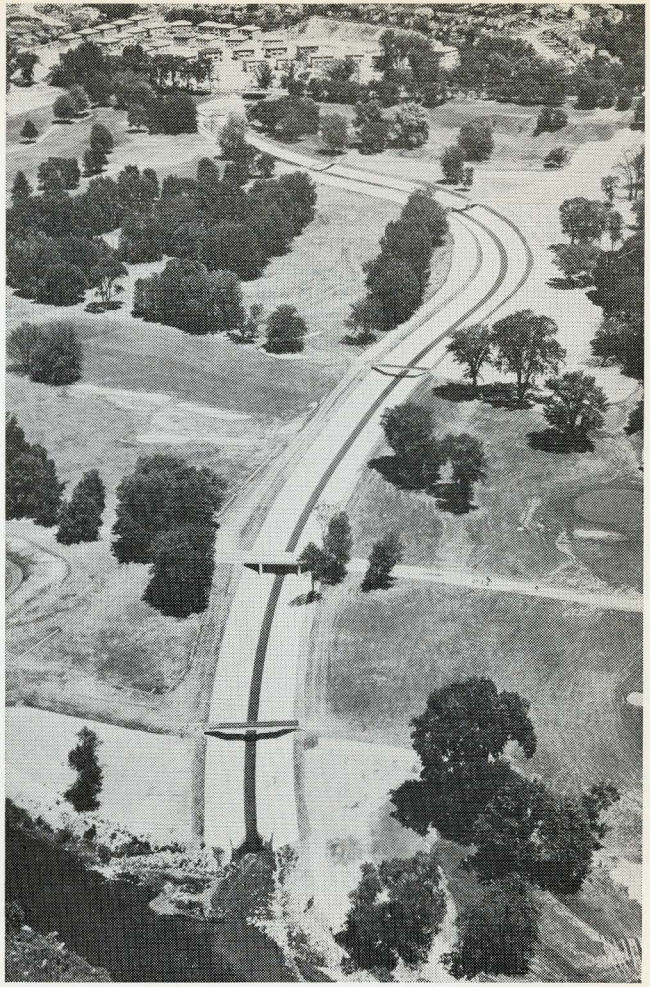
The Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority is a body corporate separate from the Metropolitan Corporation. Authority members are appointed by the 23 municipalities involved in the region.

The Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority is concerned with the conservation of the natural resources on the watersheds of streams flowing into Lake Ontario in and adjacent to Metropolitan Toronto; it is a merger of four previously established conservation authorities in this area.

The Authority includes over 950 square miles of the watersheds, or drainage areas, of the Etobicoke, Mimico, Humber, Don, Rouge, Duffin, Highland and Petticoat streams. This area extends from Long Branch, at the mouth of the Etobicoke River, north-west into Dufferin County, at the headwaters of the Humber, thence east into Uxbridge Township, and south to Ajax, at the mouth of Duffin Creek. It is one of 27 conservation authorities now established in the Province.

The Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority





1

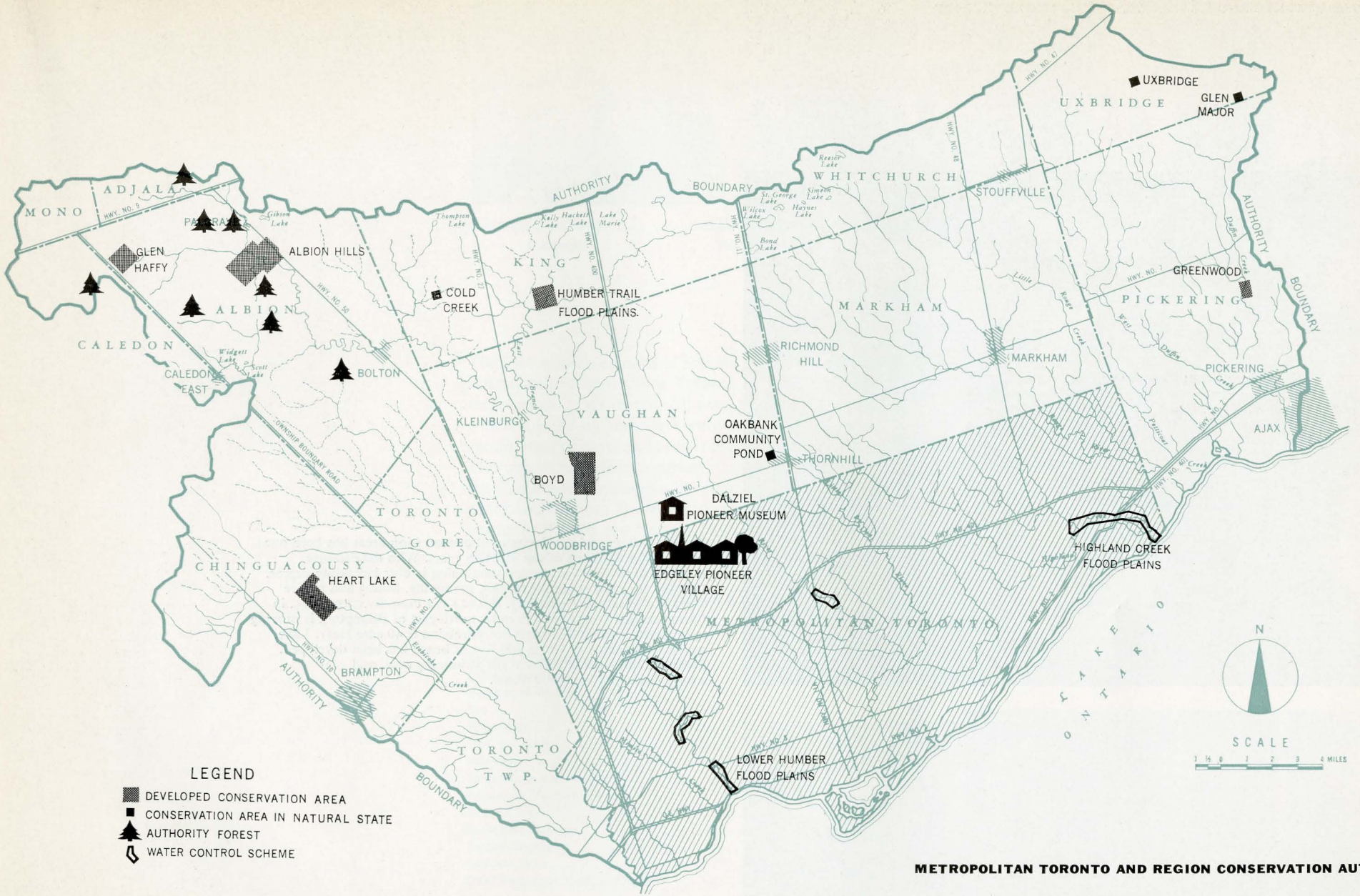
1) This concrete-lined channel constructed from Scarlett Road to the Humber River is the first stage of a flood control project for Black Creek. A number of water control schemes were undertaken. The largest of these was in the lower Humber River from Dundas Street to the lakeshore.—2) The Authority is carrying out an extensive information and education program on conservation. During spring weeks, many school classes take conservation tours. Several competitions have been sponsored by the Authority for school participation.—3) A Pioneer Festival has been held each autumn at the museum in the Dalziel Conservation Area. The making of apple butter, country sausage, sauerkraut, weaving and spinning are interesting activities. Sometimes a pioneer costume contest is a highlight.



2



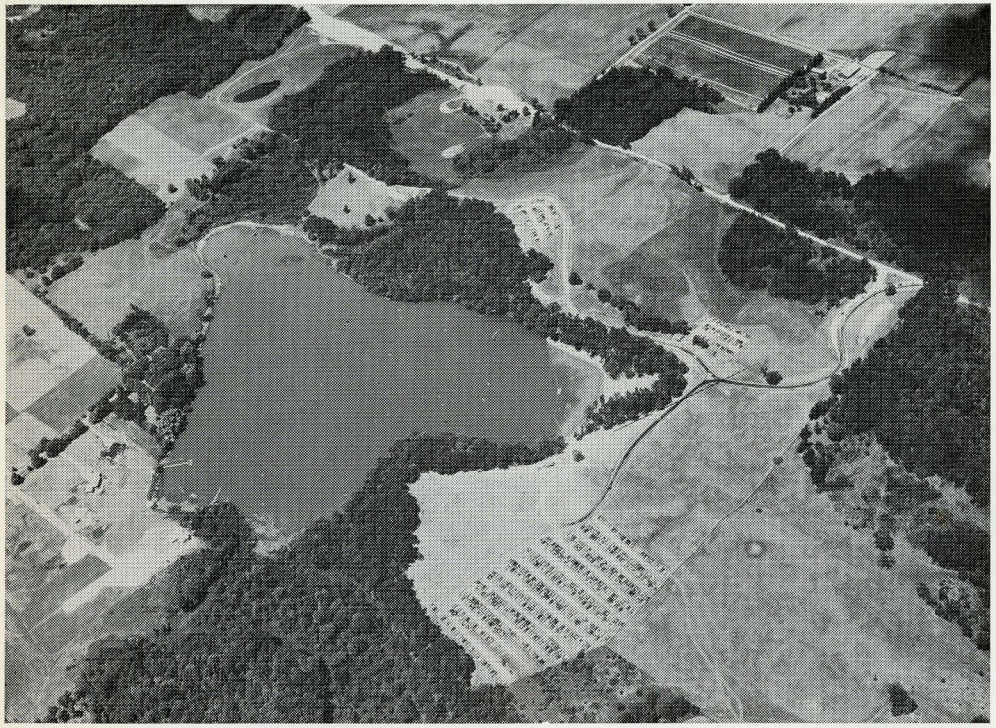
3



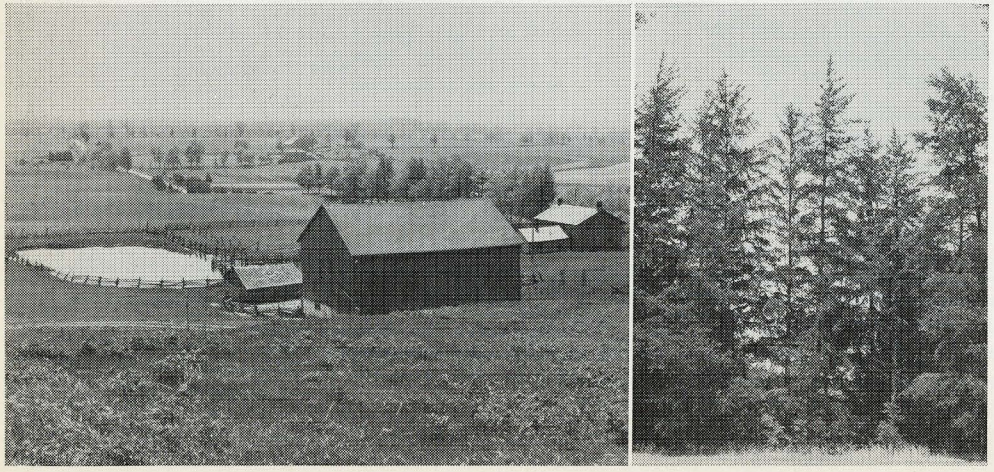
METROPOLITAN TORONTO AND REGION CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

has undertaken a large scale program involving flood control, the acquisition and development of conservation areas and historic sites, and the conservation of forests and soil. Forest and soil conservation is basic to the whole program. Not only are forests and soil basic resources in themselves they have an important influence on flood control, recreation areas, and fish and wildlife management.

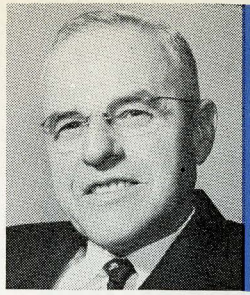
Several departments of the Provincial Government provide assistance and advice on conservation. The Department of Planning and Development through the Conservation Branch provides financial assistance up to 50% of the cost of projects undertaken by the Authority plus advice in all aspects of their program. The Department of Agriculture, through its Extension Services, gives assistance on soil conservation problems and farm planning. The Department of Lands and Forests has forestry specialists attached to its District offices who will provide advice on the management of woodlots and the selection of tree species for reforestation. The Conservation Authority co-operates with these Departments in promoting its soil conservation and reforestation program among the landowners of the watersheds. By making use of the technical advice from government departments, and financial assistance available from the Authority, farmers and rural landowners can assist greatly in the soil and forest conservation program of the Conservation Authority.



The acquisition and development of conservation areas has been one of the major activities of the first two years. With the pressure of urban growth and expansion continuing in ever increasing degree, the need for open space for picnics, swimming, fishing and nature study is also increasing rapidly. HEART LAKE CONSERVATION AREA, in Chinguacousy Township, five miles north-east of Brampton, is proving to be most popular. The centre of attraction is 40 acre Heart Lake, on the south shore of which 800 feet of beach has been developed. There are lifeguard facilities at the swimming area, and a boat dock with boats for rental.



The Authority encourages the building of farm ponds by providing technical assistance in design and construction. A grant of fifty dollars is also paid after construction. This farm pond is typical of the type being constructed with Authority assistance. The Authority purchases lands best suited to tree planting. They become part of the Humber forest. These forest areas are planted and managed for the Authority by the Department of Lands and Forests, under an agreement. Started by the former Humber Valley Authority, the Humber forest now covers 1,200 acres. A typical reforestation planting.



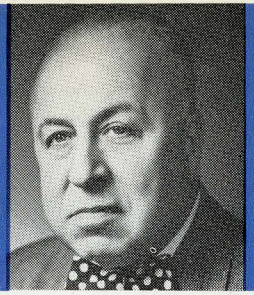
CLARENCE C. DOWNEY, Q.C.
Chairman



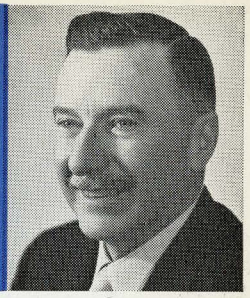
ALLAN A. LAMPORT
Vice Chairman



FORD G. BRAND
Commissioner



WM. G. RUSSELL
Commissioner



CHARLES A. WALTON
Commissioner

The Commission consists of five members, all residents and ratepayers of Metropolitan Toronto, who are appointed by the Metropolitan Council. All local public transportation within the 240 square mile Metropolitan area, with the exception of railways and taxis is operated by the Commission. Through its subsidiary company, Gray Coach Lines Limited, the Commission operates a network of intercity bus routes, which radiate from Toronto and extend to the United States border at Buffalo and Niagara Falls and to North Bay and Sudbury in the north.

TORONTO TRANSIT COMMISSION

1959 FACTS AND FIGURES

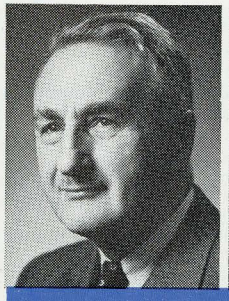
ENTIRE SYSTEM

Revenue Passengers	290,201,026
Miles Operated	47,211,243
Number of Routes:	
Bus	53
Street Car	19
Trolley Coach	6
Subway	1
Total Number of Routes	79
Passenger Vehicles Owned:	
Street Cars	877
Buses and Coaches	838
Trolley Coaches	145
Subway Cars	140
Total Passenger Vehicles Owned	2,000

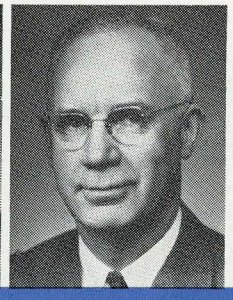
SUBWAY

Yearly Total Passengers	74,000,000
Average Weekday Passengers	250,000
Maximum Capacity Per Hour	40,000
Miles Operated	6,970,000
Length	4½ miles
No. of Stations	12

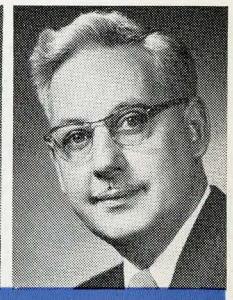
Service—2¼ minutes in rush hours—3½ minutes in normal hours.



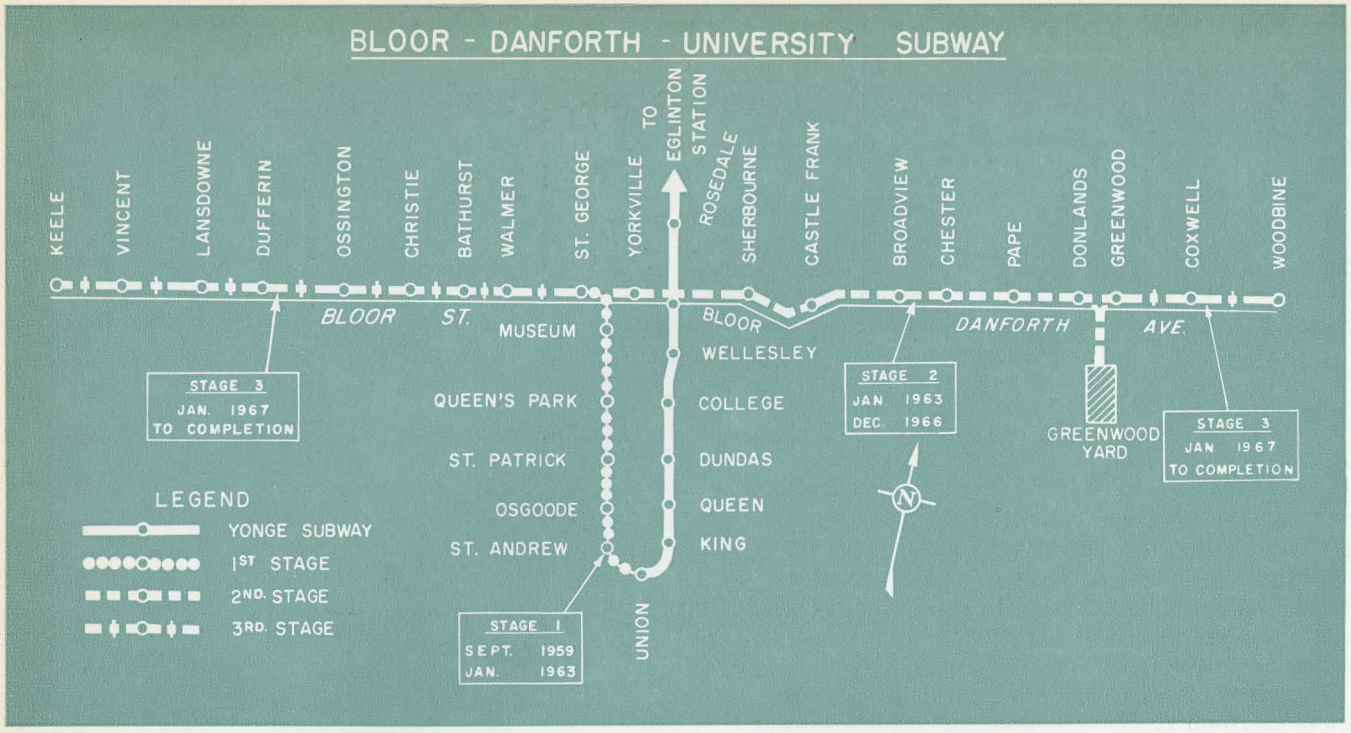
W. E. P. DUNCAN
General Manager
Subway Construction

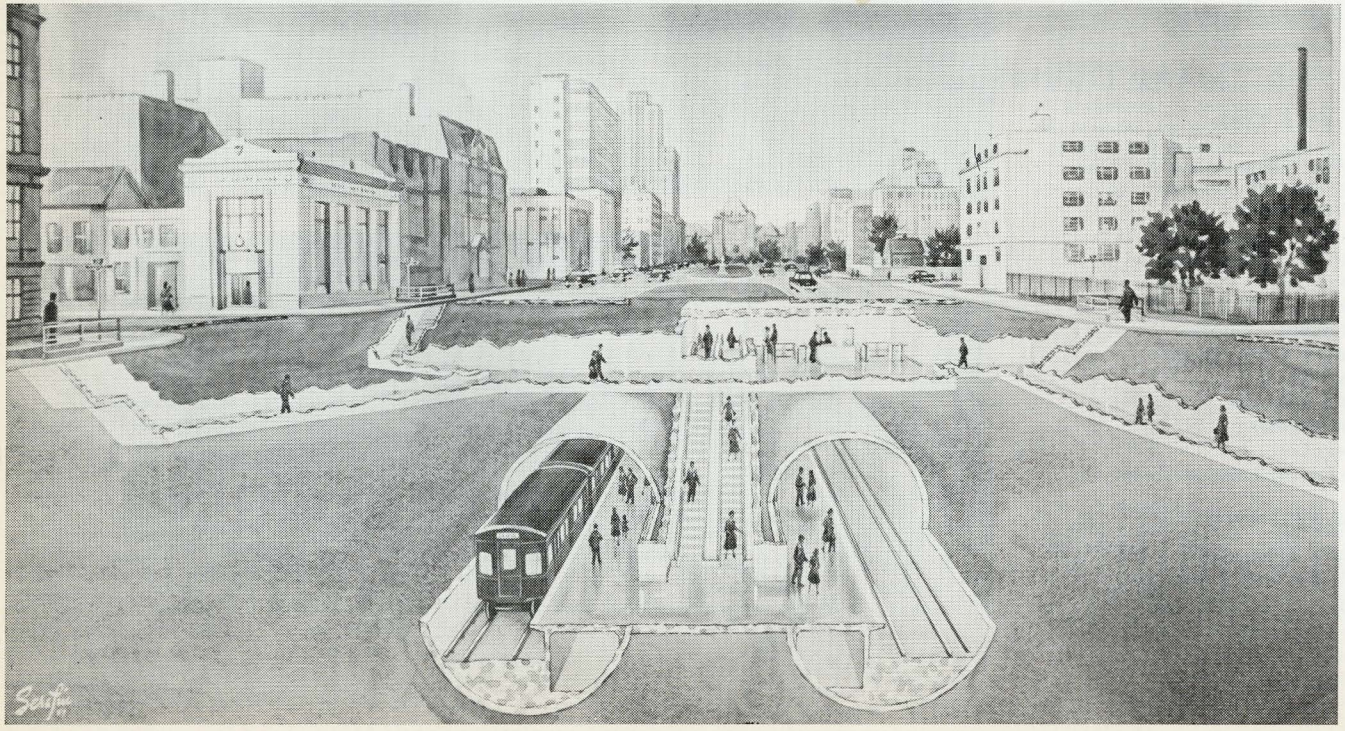


J. G. INGLIS
General Manager
Operations



H. E. PETTETT
General Secretary





This cut-away view of St. Patrick station (at University and Dundas) shows the arrangement of the two tunnels and platforms as well as the escalators to the mezzanine floor. The tunnel section, now under construction, extends from Osgoode Street and University Avenue to a point north of Queen's Park.

BLOOR-DANFORTH-UNIVERSITY SUBWAY
now under construction

With the approval of the Ontario Municipal Board, Metropolitan Toronto and the Toronto Transit Commission have joined hands in the construction of the Bloor-Danforth-University Subway and are sharing the cost of this $200,000,000 project. The accompanying map and the summary of facts listed below illustrate the scope of the undertaking.

Length 10 miles Number of Stations 25
Number of Subway Cars 280
Estimated Number of Passengers Daily 345,000

CONSTRUCTION STAGES:

1. University Line—from Union Station to St. George at Bloor
   48 Subway cars required Construction time—3½ years
2. (a) from Greenwood Station to University
   (b) Greenwood Yard
   110 subway cars required Construction time—4 years
3. (a) from St. George to Keele Street
   (b) from Greenwood to Woodbine
   122 subway cars required Construction time—2½ years

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION:

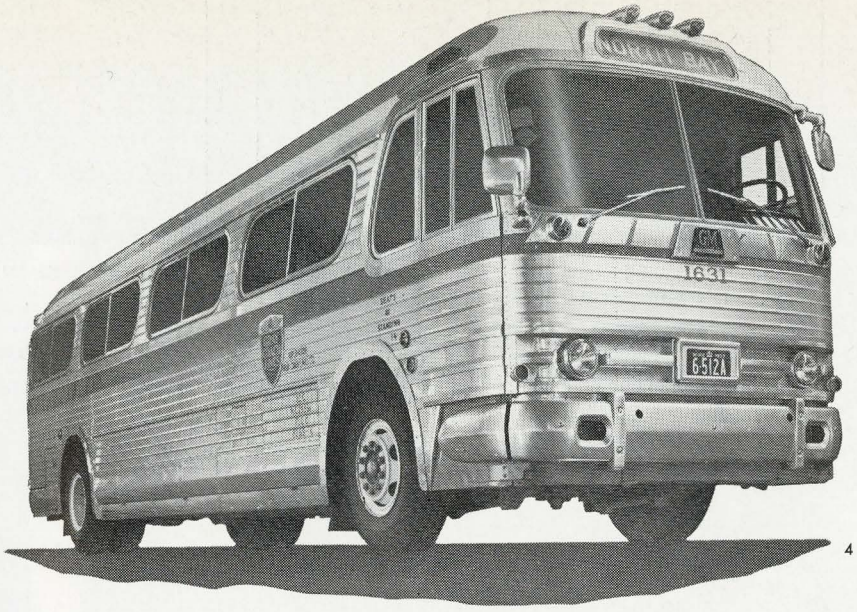
Tunnel 1.5 miles Open Cut .5 miles
Concrete Box—Underground 8.0 miles

REDUCTION IN TRAVEL TIME:

Present Schedule Time on Bloor street cars
Keele to Woodbine.....49 minutes
Bloor Subway running time.....23 minutes
Time Saving.....26 minutes



1



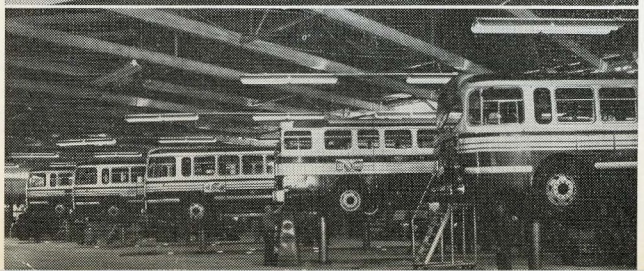
4

1) Subway Station, bus loop and the new TTC HEADQUARTERS are combined in one attractive, functional seven-storey building at 1900 Yonge Street.—2) YONGE SUBWAY and connecting surface routes provide quick and convenient access to downtown Toronto. The subway carries more than 32,000 people an hour in rush hours. —3) BIRCHMOUNT GARAGE is typical of the many well kept properties, strategically located throughout Metropolitan Toronto, to provide economical maintenance and operating facilities for the Commission's 2,000 vehicles.—4) Even the finest automobile does not offer a better ride than the luxurious HIGHWAY TRAVELLER inter city bus. Gray Coach Lines has 80 of these modern vehicles in service on its routes radiating from Toronto.—5) Picture windows, spacious and pleasantly decorated interiors, wider doors, lower entrance steps and the modern air-suspension ride are features of 50 new 1960 MODEL BUSES in service on TTC routes.

TRANSIT... KEEPING PACE WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO



2



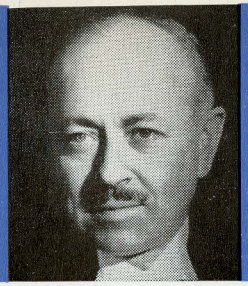
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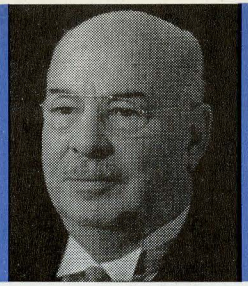
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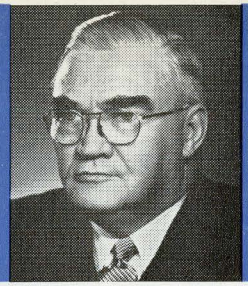
MAGISTRATE
CHARLES O. BICK
Chairman



JUDGE
IAN MACDONELL
Vice-Chairman



MAGISTRATE
T. S. ELMORE, Q.C.



METRO CHAIRMAN
FREDERICK G.
GARDINER, Q.C.



MAYOR
NATHAN PHILLIPS, Q.C.



CHIEF OF POLICE
JAMES P. MACKEY

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE

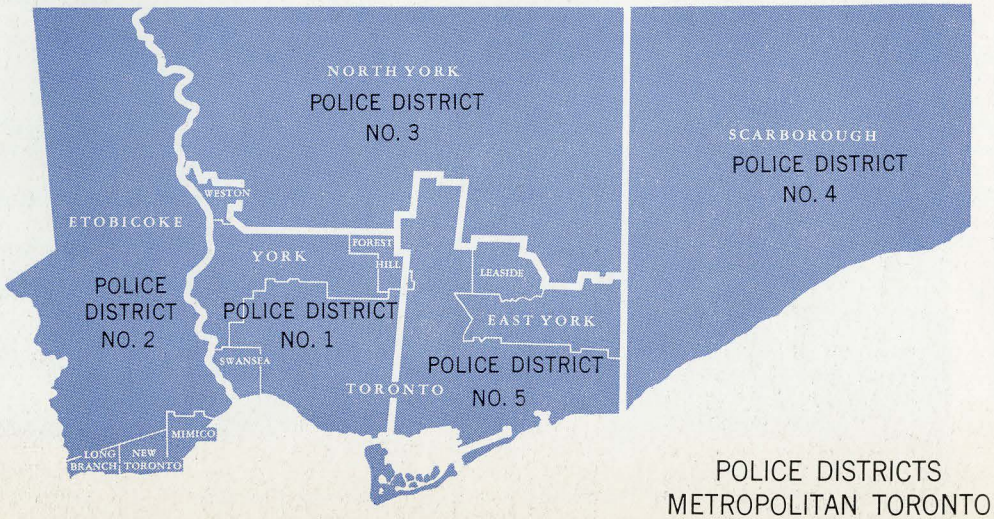
POLICE DISTRICT NO. 1
A westerly portion of the
City of Toronto
Town of Weston
Township of York
Villages of Forest Hill
and Swansea

POLICE DISTRICT NO. 2
Township of Etobicoke
Village of Long Branch
Town of Mimico and
New Toronto

POLICE DISTRICT NO. 3
Township of North York

POLICE DISTRICT NO. 4
Township of Scarborough

POLICE DISTRICT NO. 5
An easterly portion of the
City of Toronto
Toronto Island
Town of Leaside
Township of East York



POLICE DISTRICTS
METROPOLITAN TORONTO

THE FOUR BRANCHES OF THE POLICE SERVICE

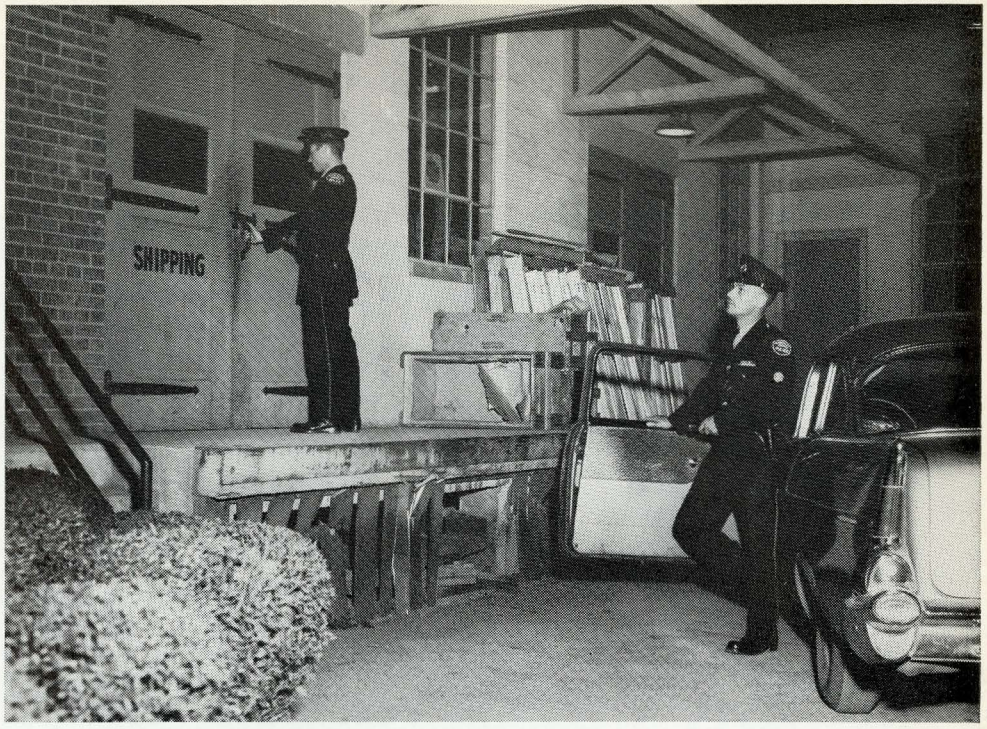
1) THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION BRANCH is charged with the responsibility of investigating all criminal offences. This entails crime detection, the control of special squads and all District Detective operations. The Branch maintains an Identification Bureau and a special unit responsible for the obtaining of intelligence concerning subversive activities.—2) THE ADMINISTRATION BRANCH is responsible for the supplying of all staff functions to the Department. This includes the technical and auxiliary services of communications, courts, license and summons, police training and weapon registration, as well as those general office operations of records, purchasing, accounting, storekeeping and correspondence.—3) THE UNIFORM BRANCH provides line police duties for divisions and districts. A special division composed of the specialist units of Morality, Mounted, and Policewomen work through this Branch and the largest number of police officers in the department are assigned to duties within its jurisdiction.—4) THE TRAFFIC BRANCH is charged specifically with the enforcement of all traffic laws and by-laws, together with the control of the Safety Bureau, the Accident Bureau, and the Police Garage.



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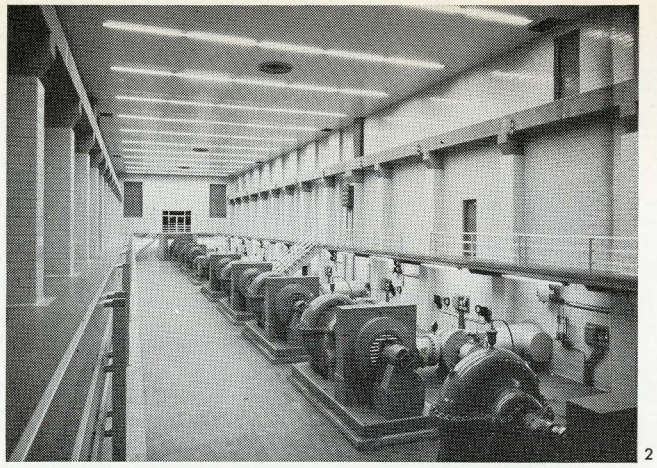
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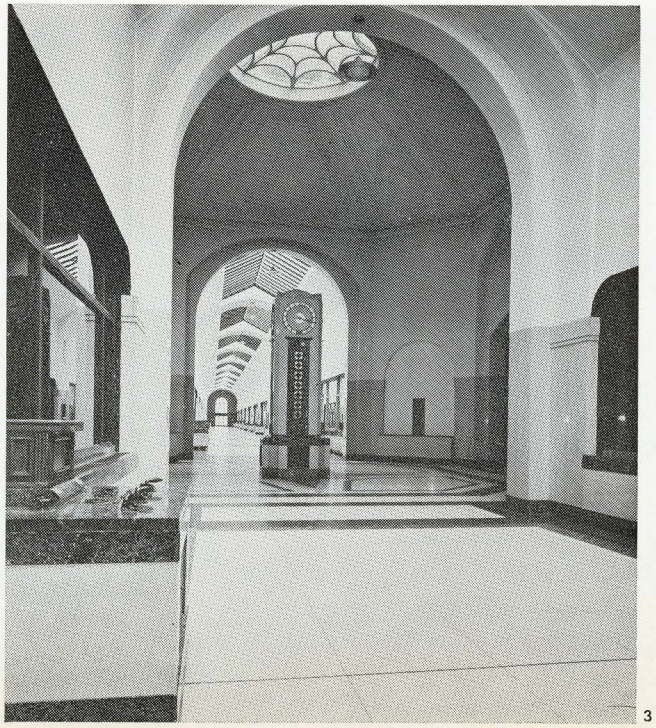


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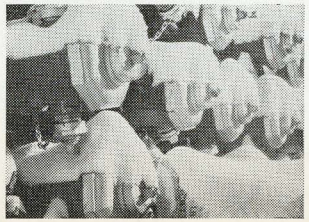
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1) LAWRENCE RESERVOIR AND PUMPING STATION. The reservoir and pumping station were constructed by the Department of Works in 1958. A particular interest is the co-operative arrangement with the Metropolitan Parks Department, whereby the grounds are maintained in a parklike manner for the passive enjoyment of citizens in the area.—2) MAIN FILTERED WATER PUMPING STATION JOHN STREET PUMPING STATION. The original building constructed in 1910 has been completely rehabilitated inside and houses 8-25 million gallon per day and 1-10 million gallon per day electric motor driven pumps.—3) MAIN FILTER CONTROL GALLERY R. C. HARRIS WATER PURIFICATION PLANT. Foreground shows original gallery constructed in 1938, background shows the new 100 million gallon additional gallery constructed in 1958.



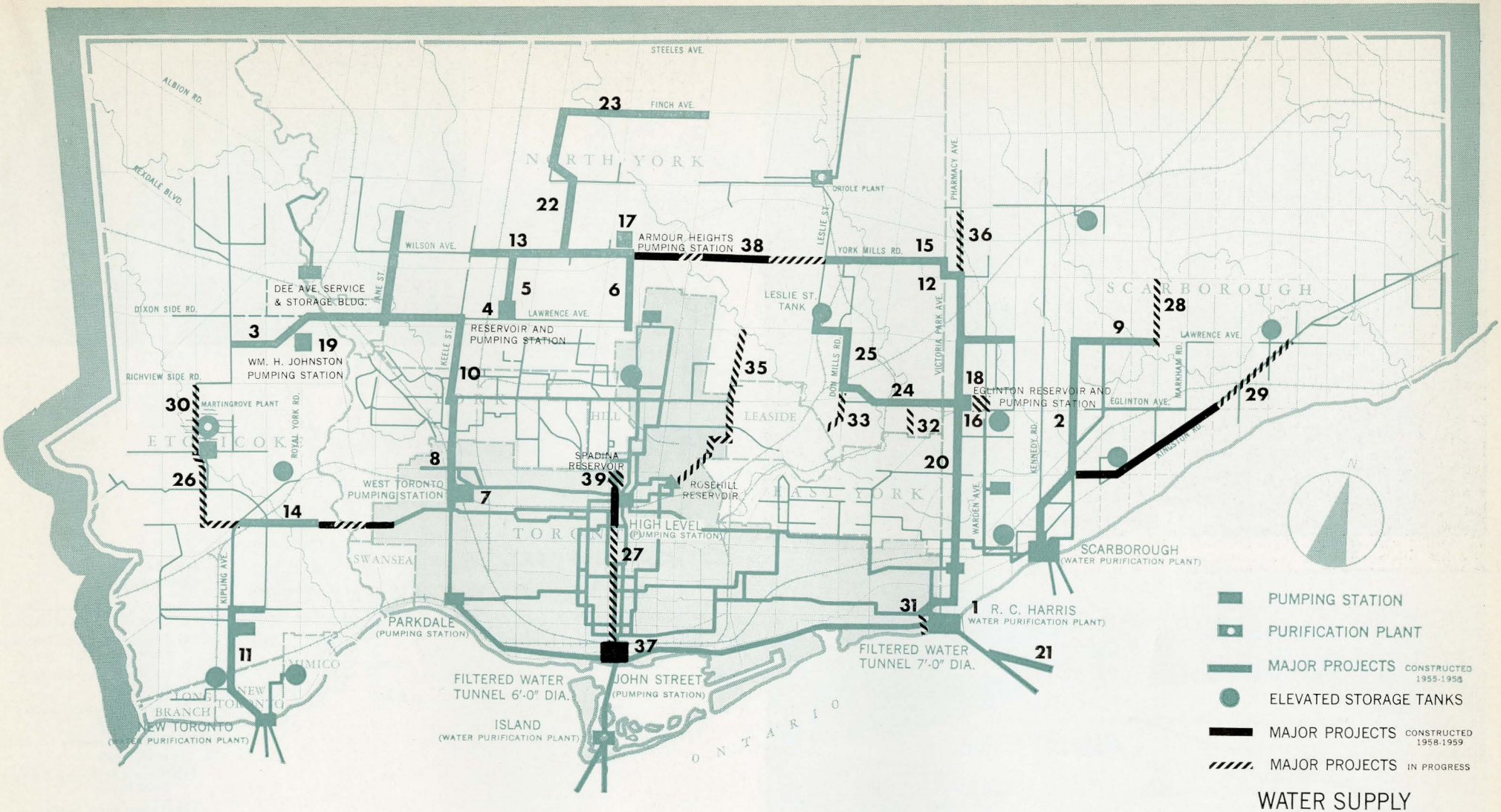
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WATER SUPPLY



MAJOR PROJECTS CONSTRUCTED

1) R. C. Harris Filtration Plant—Extension (Building completed) (capacity 200 M.G.D.)
2) 36″ Water Main from Scarborough Filtration Plant to Lawrence Ave. E. and Midland Ave.
3) 36″ Water Main on the Westway from Royal York Rd. to Kipling Ave.
4) Lawrence Ave. Reservoir and Pumping Station
5) 36″ Water Main on Caledonia Rd. from Lawrence Ave. W. to Northgate Dr. and Wilson Ave.
6) 36″ Water Main on Ledbury St. and Clyde Ave. from Stormont Ave. to Wilson Ave.
7) West Toronto Pumping Station
8) 48″ Water Main from Humberside and Indian Rd. to Old Weston Rd. and St. Clair Ave.
9) 36″ Water Main on Lawrence Ave. E. from Midland Ave. to Bellamy Rd.
10) 42″ Water Main from St. Clair Ave. W. and Old Weston Rd. to Keele St. and Lawrence Ave. W.
11) 24″ Water Main from New Toronto Pumping Station to Islington Ave. and the Queensway
12) 42″ Water Main on Pharmacy Ave. from Lawrence Ave. E. to York Mills Rd.
13) 36″ Water Main on Wilson Ave. from Keele Street to Clyde Ave.
14) 36″ Water Main from Colbeck Street and Runnymede Rd. to Kipling Ave. (Partial)
15) 36″ Water Main on York Mills Rd. from Victoria Park Ave. to Leslie St.
17) Armour Heights Pumping Station
18) Eglinton Pumping Station
19) Wm. H. Johnston Pumping Station
20) 42″ Water Main from R. C. Harris Water Purification Plant to Pharmacy Ave. and Lawrence Ave. E.
21) 96″ Intake No. 2 from R. C. Harris Plant (approx. 5,000 ft. long)
22) 36″ Water Main on Wilson Heights Blvd. and Dufferin St. from Wilson Ave. to Finch Ave.
23) 36″ Water Main on Finch Ave. from Dufferin St. to Yonge St.
24) 30″ Water Main from Eglinton Res. and Pumping Station to Don Mills Rd. and Eglinton Ave. Extension
25) 24″ C.I. Water Main from Eglinton Ave. Extension and Don Mills Rd. to Leslie St. Elevated Storage Tank
31) 48″ Water Main on Nursewood Rd. from R. C. Harris Plant to Queen St.
37) Rehabilitation and Extension to John St. Pumping Station



MAJOR PROJECTS IN PROGRESS

14) 36″ Water Main from Colbeck Street and Runnymede Road to Kipling Ave.

16) Construction of Eglinton Reservoir

26) 48″ Water Main from Bloor St. W. and Kipling Ave. to Martin Grove Pumping Station

27) 48″ Water Main from John St. Pumping Station to St. Clair Reservoir

28) 36″ Water Main on Bellamy from Lawrence Ave. E. to Ellesmere Ave.

29) 24″ Water Main on St. Clair Ave. E. and Kingston Rd. from Midland Ave. to Lawrence Ave. E.

30) 48″ Water Main from Martin Grove P.S. to Richview Side Rd. and Martin Grove

32) 16″ Water Main on Bermondsey Rd. from old Eglinton Ave. to N. limits of East York Twp.

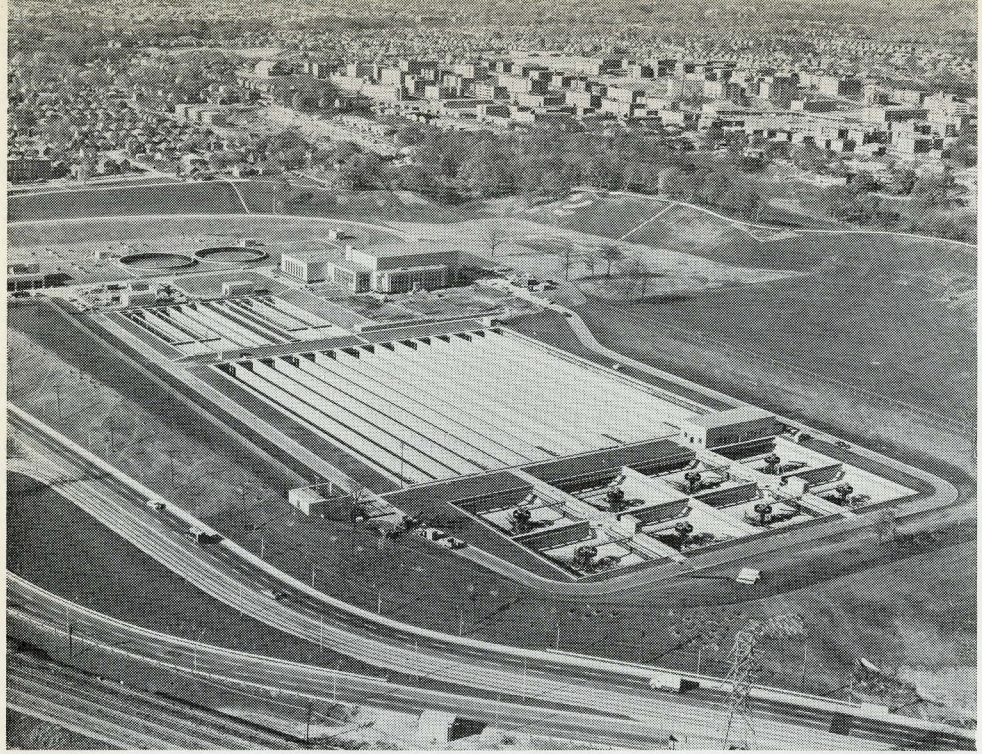
33) 24″ Water Main from Don Mills Rd. and Eglinton Ave. to limit of Town of Leaside

35) 48″ Water Main from Rosehill Res. to Bayview Ave. and Lawrence Ave. E.

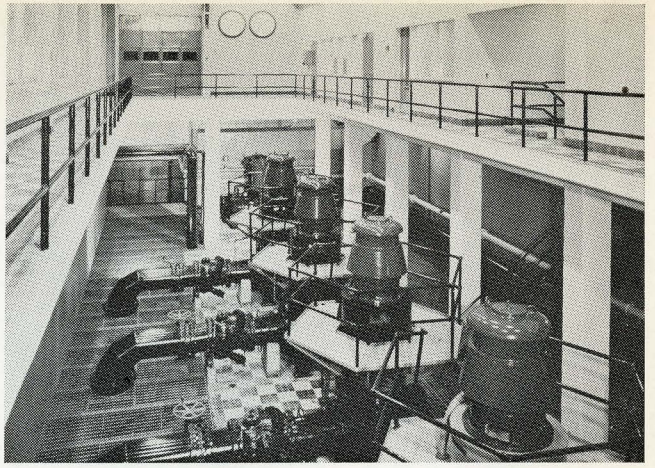
36) 42″ Water Main on Pharmacy Ave. from York Mills Rd. to Sheppard Ave.

38) 36″ Water Main on York Mills Rd. from Leslie St. to Clyde Ave.

39) Extension of Spadina Reservoir on South Side of St. Clair Ave. (incl. Acquisition of land)



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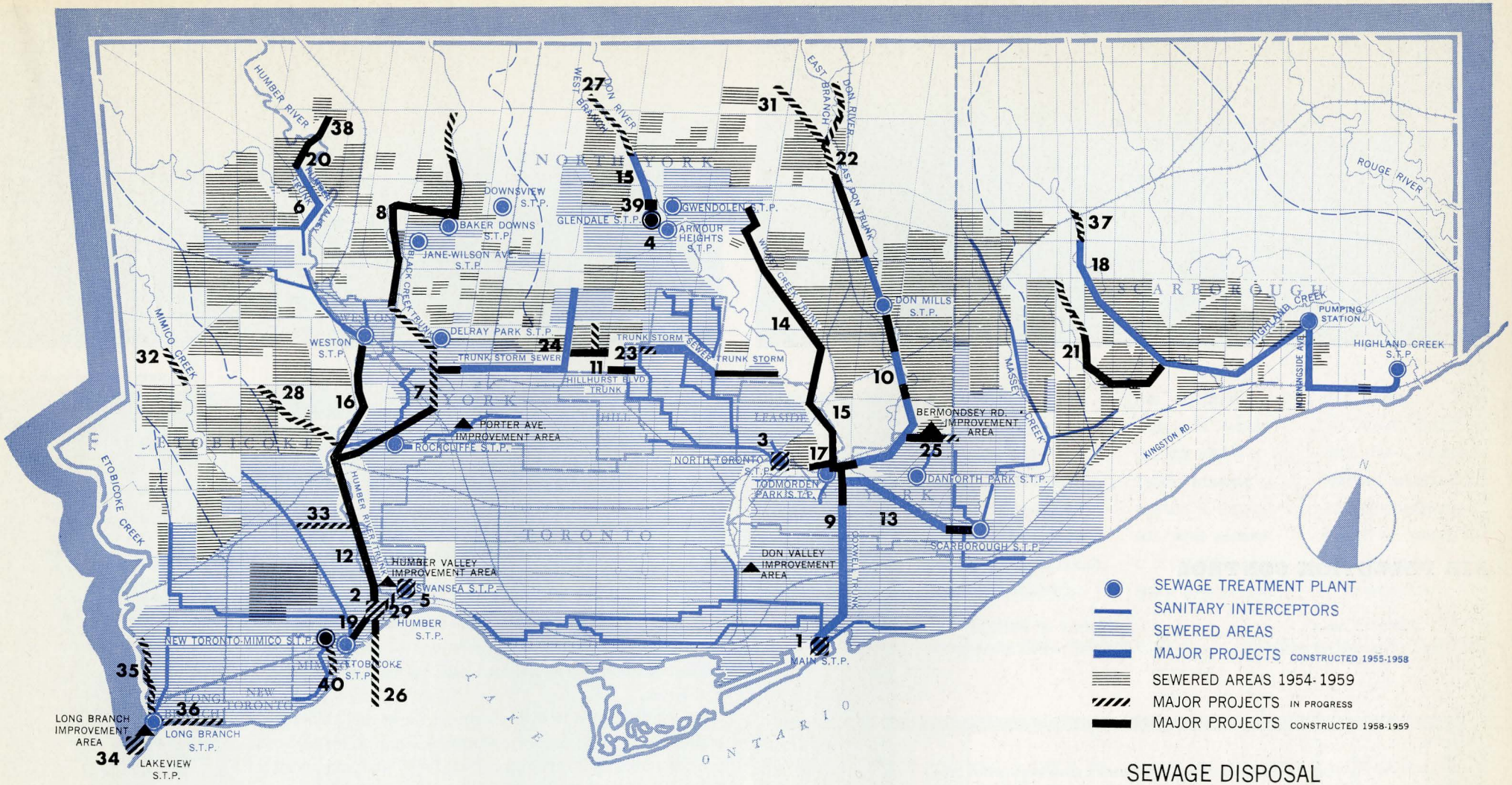
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SEWAGE DISPOSAL

1) HUMBER SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT which will treat 50 million gallons of sewage per day, to be placed in operation in 1960. Final Settling Tanks are shown in the foreground; Return Sludge Pumping Station on lower right; Blower Building and Head House, centre back.—2) Interior of RETURN SLUDGE PUMPING STATION at Humber Sewage Treatment Plant. —3) MAIN SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT showing tanks under construction in the foreground to provide secondary treatment for 120 million gallons of sewage per day. The existing primary and digestion tanks, etc. are shown at centre right.

MAJOR PROJECTS CONSTRUCTED

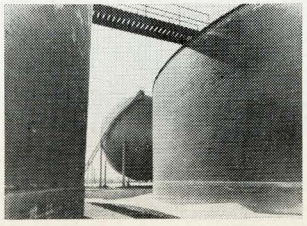
1) Main Sewage Treatment Plant—Stage I (84 M.G.D.)
4) Glendale Sewage Treatment Plant (3 M.G.D.)
6) Humber Valley Sanitary Trunk Sewer
9) Coxwell Avenue Sanitary Trunk Sewer
10) East Don Sanitary Trunk Sewer
11) Hillhurst Boulevard Sanitary Trunk Sewer
12) Humber River Sanitary Trunk Sewer
13) Massey Creek Sanitary Trunk Sewer
14) Wilket Creek Sanitary Trunk Sewer
15) West Don Sanitary Trunk Sewer
16) Etobicoke Sanitary Trunk Sewer
18) Highland Creek Sanitary Trunk Sewer
19) Queensway Sanitary Trunk Sewer
20) Humber Thistletown Sanitary Trunk Sewer
38) Emery Sanitary Trunk Sewer
39) Glendale Pumping Station



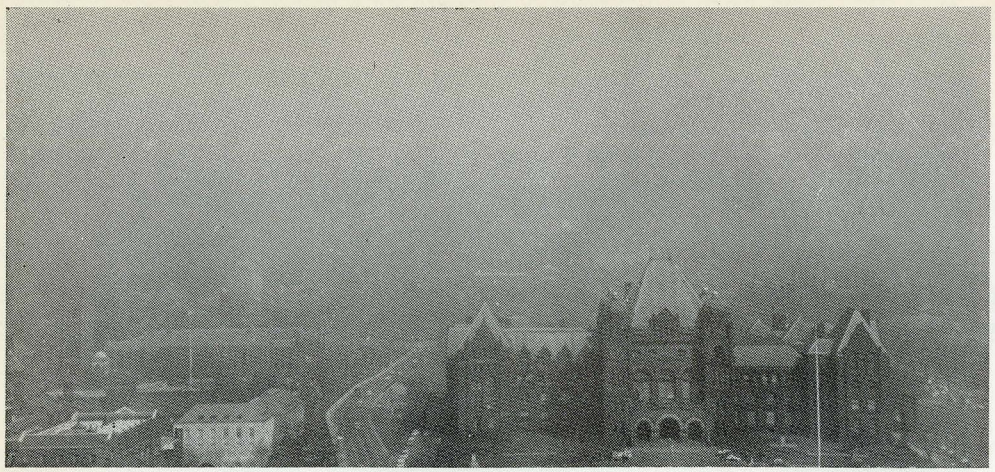
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

MAJOR PROJECTS IN PROGRESS

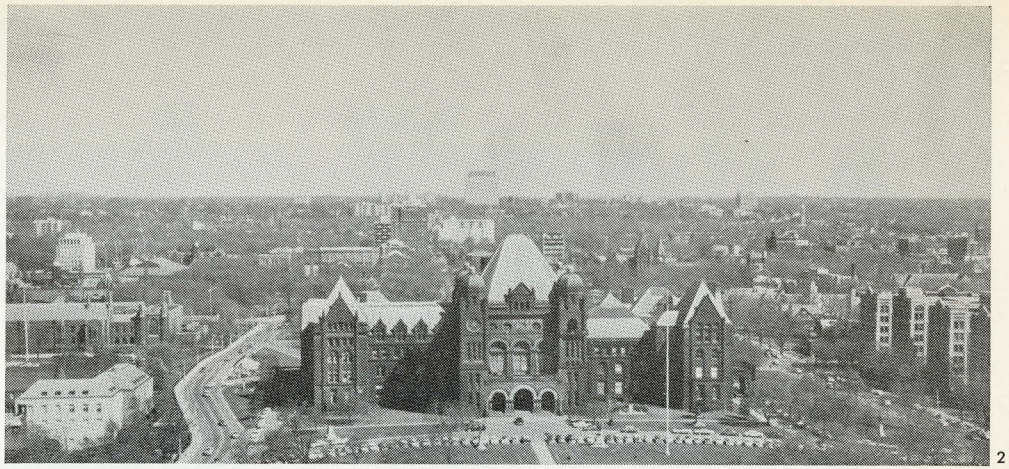
1) Main Sewage Treatment Plant (120 M.G.D.) Stage II
2) Humber Sewage Treatment Plant (50 M.G.D.)
3) North Toronto Sewage Treatment Plant (7.5 M.G.D.)
5) Swansea Pumping Station
7) Black Creek Sanitary Trunk Sewer
8) Black Creek Sanitary Trunk Extension
17) Don River Sanitary Trunk Sewer
21) Dorset Park Sanitary Trunk Sewer
22) East Don Sanitary Trunk Sewer Extension
23) North Toronto Storm Trunk Sewer
24) North York Storm Trunk Sewer
24) Sunrise Storm Relief Trunk Sewer
26) Humber S.T.P. Outfall Sewer
27) West Don Sanitary Trunk Sewer Extension
28) Silver Creek Sanitary Trunk Sewer
29) Swansea P.S. Force Main
31) Newtonbrook Sanitary Trunk Sewer
32) North Mimico Sanitary Trunk Sewer



33) Bloor Street Sanitary Trunk Sewer
34) Lakeview Sewage Treatment Plant
35) Etobicoke Creek Sanitary Trunk Sewer
36) Lakeshore Sanitary Trunk Sewer
37) West Highland Creek Sanitary Trunk Sewer
40) Mimico Force Main



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AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

The Air Pollution Control Division of the Works Department operates to regulate the emission of smoke and other atmospheric pollutants within the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto.

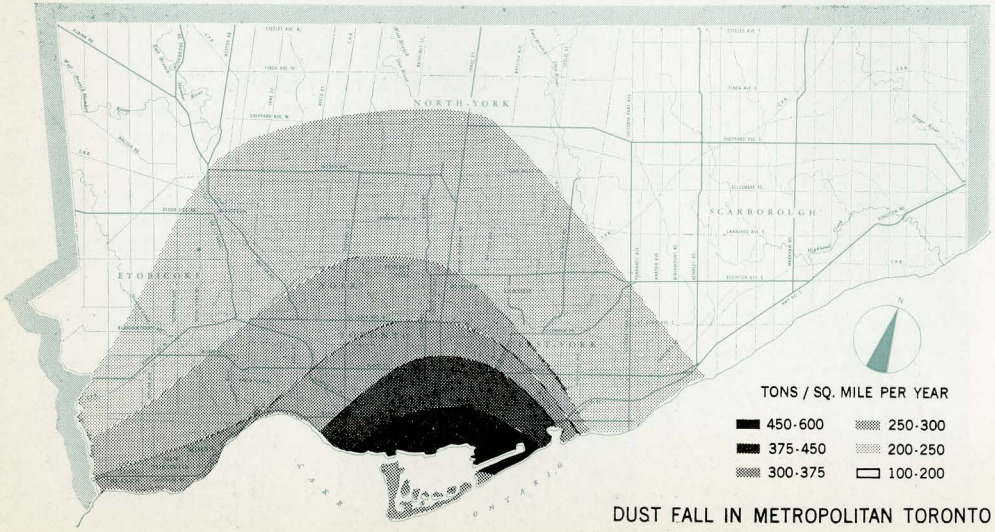
INSTALLATION PERMITS must be obtained before fuel burning equipment, incinerators, etc. are installed. Plans and specifications of the proposed installations are examined to ensure the installation of equipment capable of safe, efficient and smoke-free performance.—STACK TESTING is conducted to determine if gases, vapours, fumes and solids, both visible and invisible being emitted to the atmosphere are within the limits of the By-law and regulations.—OPERATING PERMITS are issued after the installations have been examined and tested.

OBSERVERS assigned to districts report stacks and chimneys emitting dense and excessive smoke.—BUILDING INSPECTIONS are conducted to locate and correct faulty and antiquated furnaces and boilers. COMPLAINTS are given special attention by several radio-equipped vehicles located strategically in the Municipality.

AREA SURVEYS are conducted to determine the nature and degree of pollution.—LOCAL SURVEYS are conducted following complaints to locate specific offenders.—

LABORATORY ANALYSES are conducted of samples of atmospheric pollutants, stack samples and fuels, and include the counting of pollens.

PUBLIC EDUCATION includes the distribution of literature with advice and instructions regarding the purchase, maintenance and repair of fuel-burning equipment and fuels. Successful enforcement of the By-law requires the full support of a well informed public.



DUST FALL IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO 3

1) BLANKET OF SMOG reduces visibility over Parliament Buildings. On April 17, 1958, at 9:30 a.m., the gases, fumes and other emissions from oil and coal heating equipment and from automobile exhausts filled the atmosphere. Smogs such as this are created by the rapid accumulation of pollutants during periods of calm or temperature inversions. Laboratory staff tests revealed a soiling index of 7.8.—2) Same scene as Number 1 on May 2, 1958. Both days were sunny with relatively low humidity. Soiling index 1.0. —3) DUST FALL in Metropolitan Toronto. Rapidly increasing population and industry which are sources of dust fall are offset by the increased use of clean burning fuels. Sources are fly ash from industrial coal burning equipment, cement, sand and asphalt plants, municipal incinerators, etc. A substantial decrease is anticipated in the coming decade.—4) MICROSCOPIC ANALYSIS of air borne dust. Particles of dust from the atmosphere are examined, sized and counted. Identification as iron, lead, silica, cement, pollens, etc. enables the pollution survey branch to locate the sources. Action is then taken by the control and enforcement branches.



4

METROPOLITAN PLANNING BOARD



JAMES P. MAHER
Chairman



HIRAM E. McCALLUM
Vice-Chairman



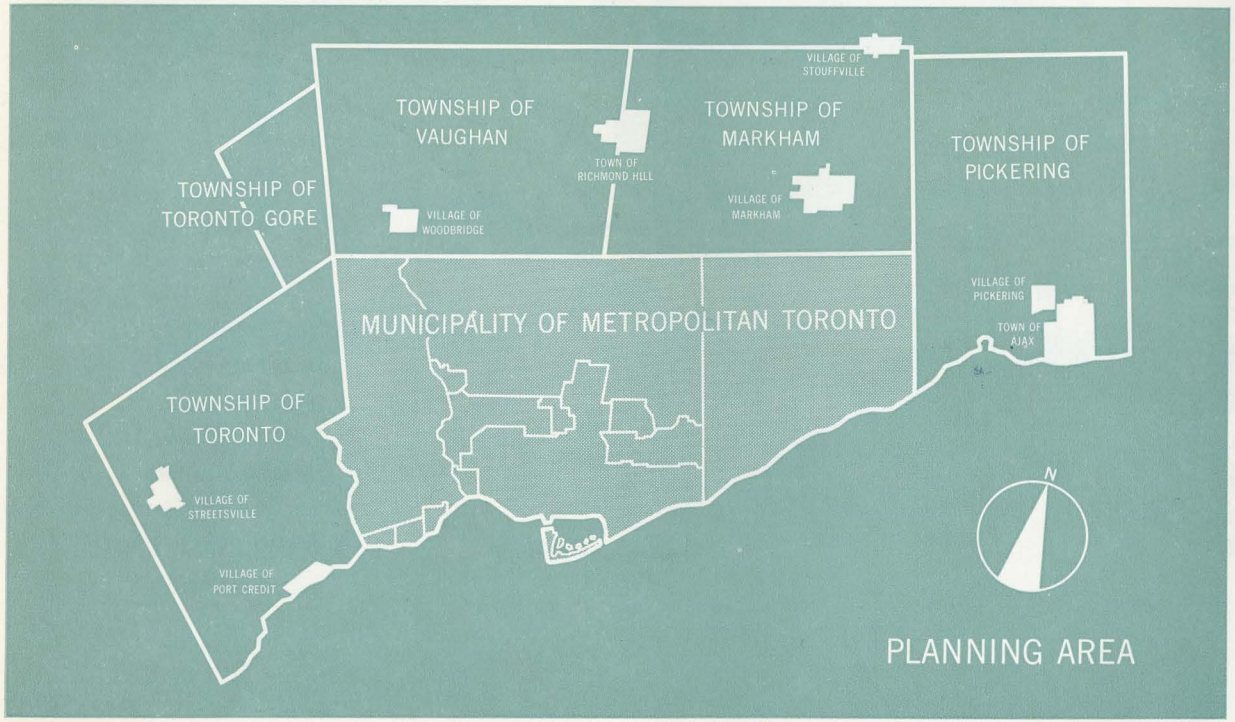
MURRAY V. JONES
Commissioner of Planning

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD:

E. W. ANSTEY	MRS. DOROTHY HAGUE	J. P. MAHER
WILLIAM L. ARCHER	WILLIAM A. HARRIS	W. GRANT MESSER
J. WILSON BERRY	GEORGE HEENAN	MRS. ELLA L. NORMAN
ALBERT G. CRANHAM	SYDNEY HERMANT	NATHAN PHILLIPS, Q.C.
CECIL R. FORSYTH	CHARLES H. HISCOTT	GORDON SHEPHARD
F. G. GARDINER, Q.C.	MRS. IRENE McBRIEN	ROBERT W. SPECK
NORMAN C. GOODHEAD	C. J. LAURIN	C. A. WALTON
B. MICHAEL GRAYSON	HIRAM E. McCALLUM	C. J. WOOLSEY

KENNETH G. WATERS
(substitute for Nathan Phillips, Q.C.)

A. M. CAMPBELL
(substitute for Norman C. Goodhead)

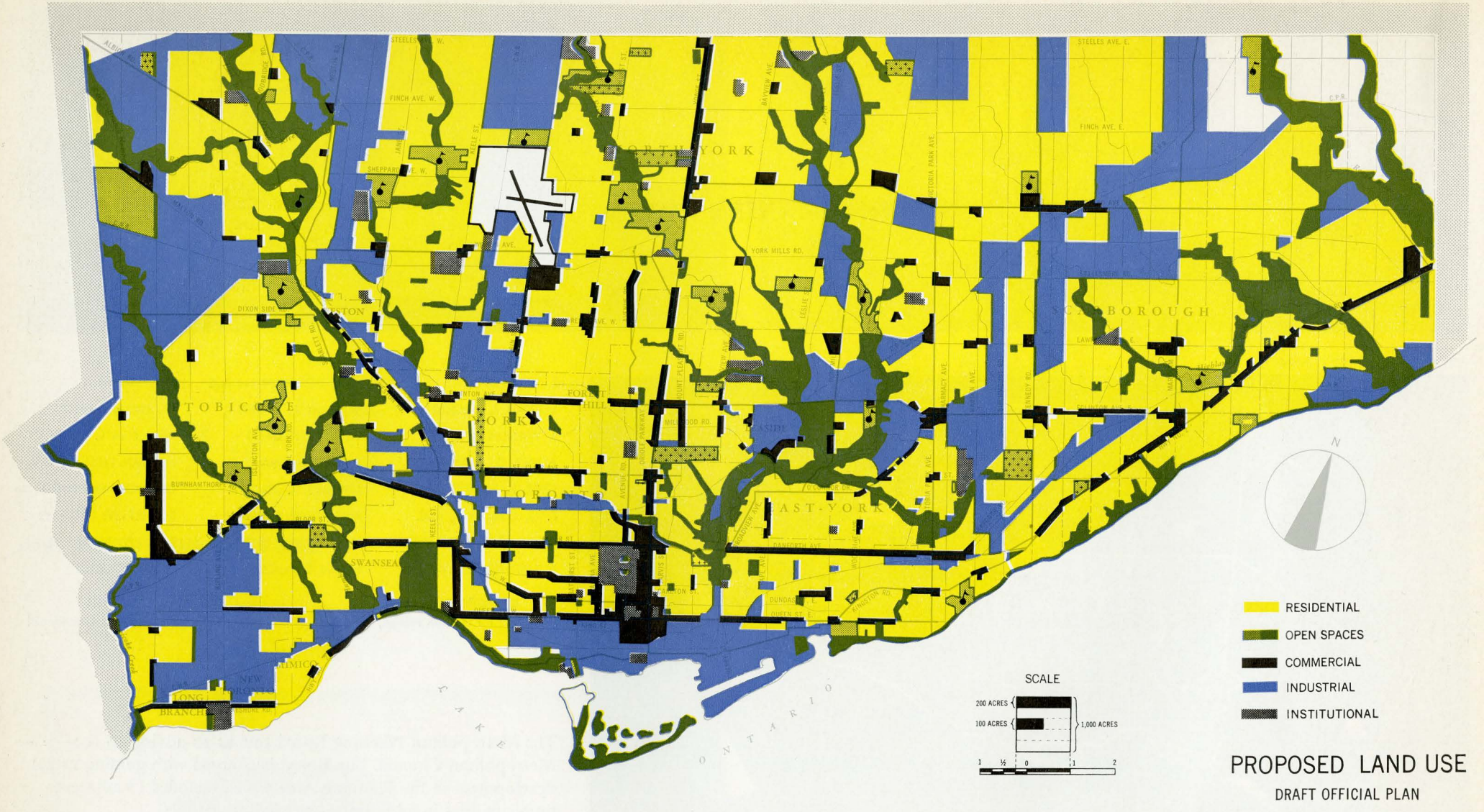


The Metropolitan Planning Board acts as an adviser to the Metropolitan Council. The Board is charged with guiding urban development in the Planning Area which includes 13 adjacent municipalities in addition to the territory of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto.

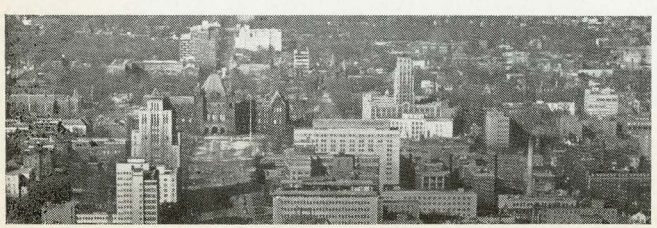
The Board has prepared a draft of an Official Plan for the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area, covering the period up to 1980.

In planning for the best development of the area the Planning Board engages in a number of closely related activities.

A) It undertakes research to assemble data and develop estimates on future population, economic activities, land requirements, traffic and transit, utilities, and community facilities.



PLANNING

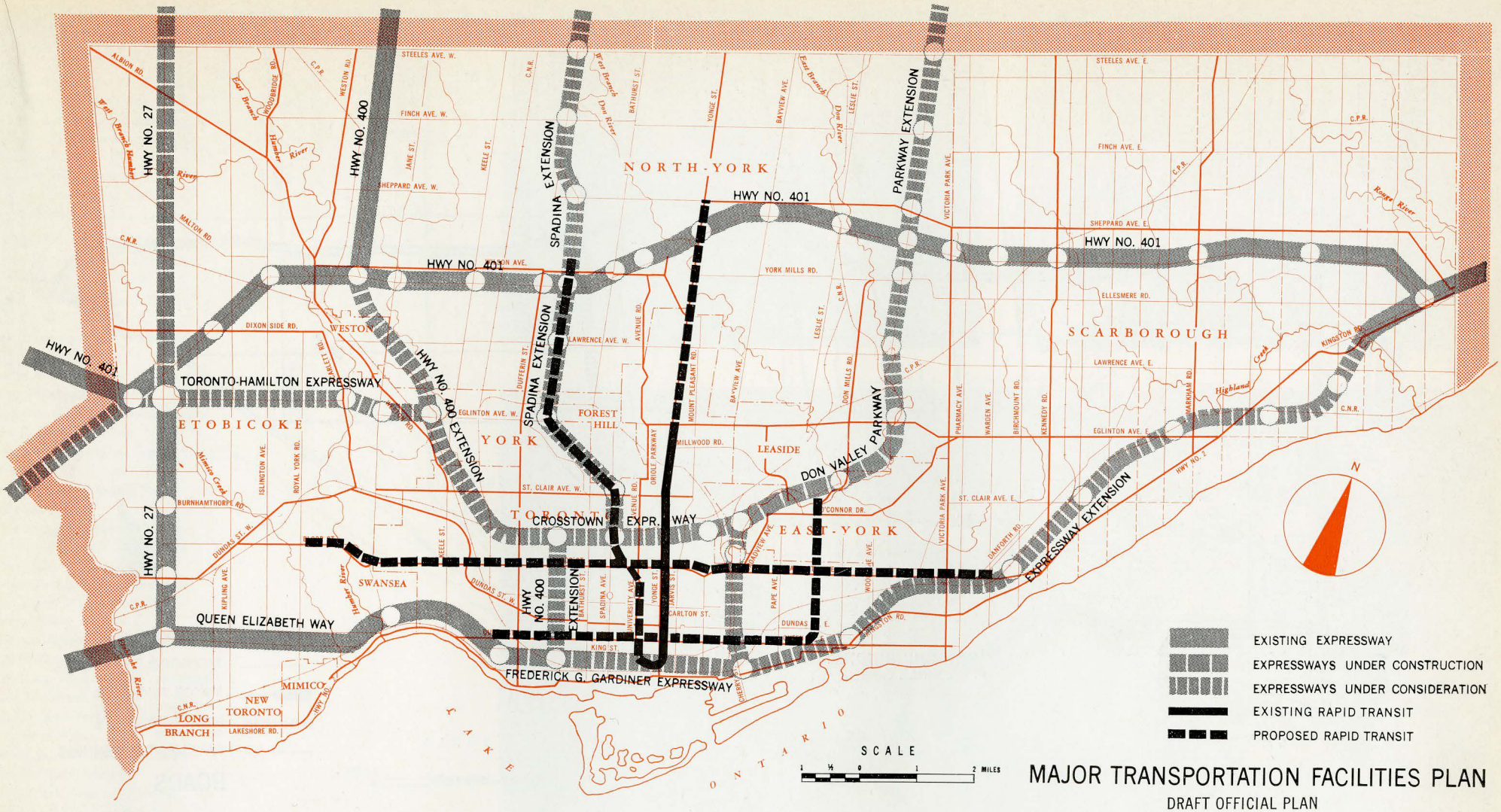


B) It determines the best use for land in all sections of the Planning Area and advises the Area Municipalities on effective ways of bringing about such use by local official plans, zoning and other means.

C) It controls in co-operation with the local municipalities and with the Minister of Planning and Development the location, timing and design of subdivisions.

D) It studies the location and timing of roads, expressways and transit facilities and designs new roads and intersections.

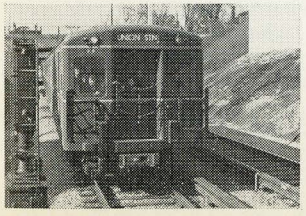
E) It informs the public about relevant facts and about planning proposals by publications, exhibits and other suitable means.



MAJOR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES PLAN

DRAFT OFFICIAL PLAN

PLANNING



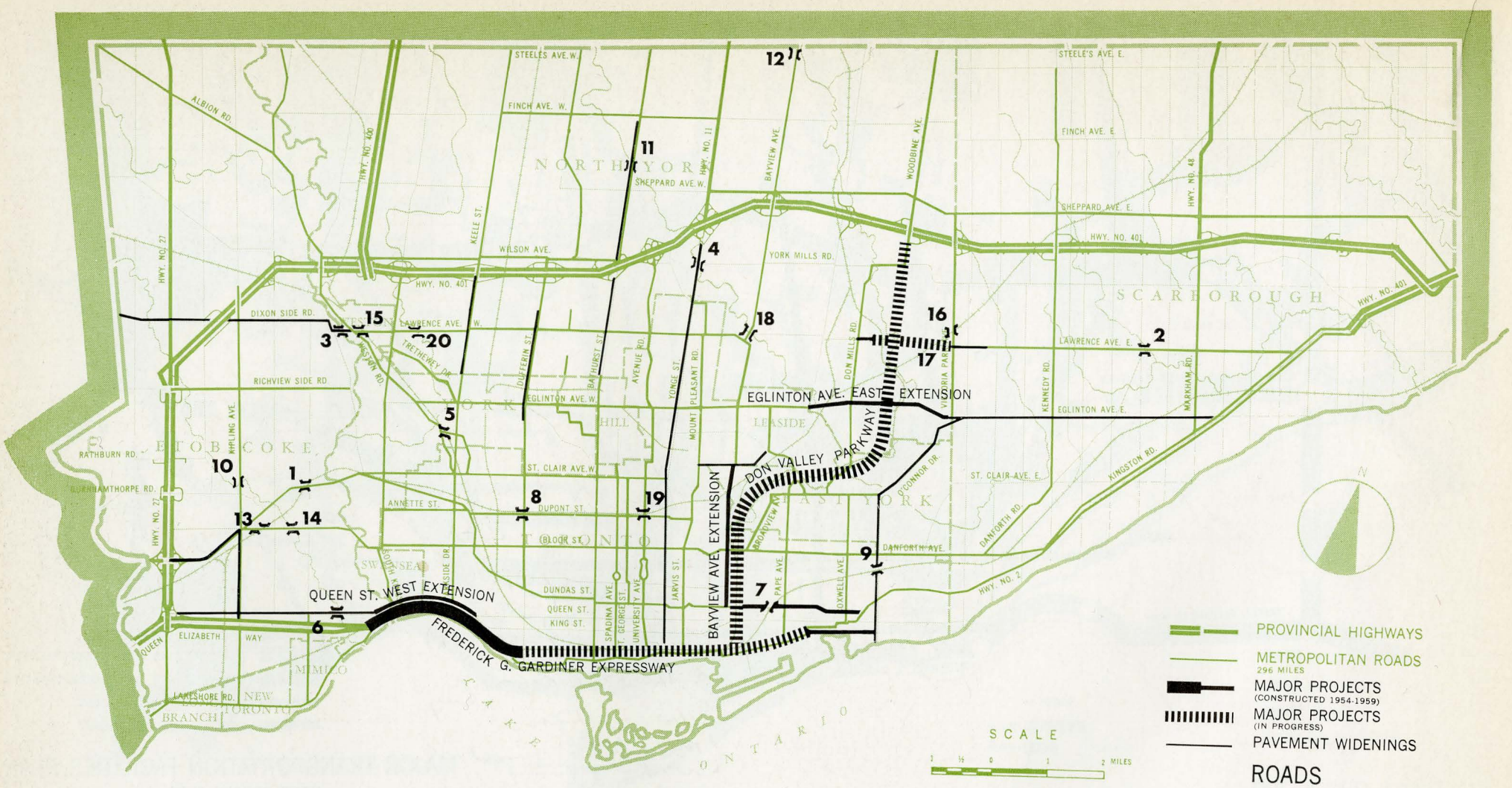


The expressway system, together with the metropolitan arterial road system, the collector road system, and public transit system, make up the major systems of transportation by which people and goods move.

The expressway system is being used, planned and constructed, to handle dense volumes of long-trip through traffic, relieve the existing major arterial streets of excessive traffic, and overcome handicaps in the present street pattern.

A completed expressway system with radial cross-town and circumferential routes, will interconnect principal Kings Highways and provide express service between large residential areas, employment centres, and the central business area.

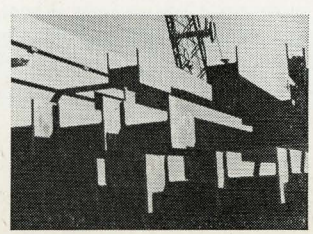
The present as well as the future use of land areas play an important role in the determination of expressway systems.



MAJOR WORKS COMPLETED OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ROADS

FREEWAYS
Frederick G. Gardiner Expressway
Don Valley Parkway

ROAD EXTENSIONS
Bayview Avenue Extension
Eglinton Avenue East Extension
Keating Street Extension
Queen Street West Extension
Lawrence Avenue East Extension



NEW BRIDGES
Thirteen Bridges on the
F. G. Gardiner Expressway
Twelve Bridges on the
Don Valley Parkway
Three Bridges on the
Queen Street West Extension
Three Bridges on the
Eglinton Avenue East Extension
Three Bridges on the
Bayview Avenue Extension

1) Two Bridges on the Dundas Street West-Royal York Road Interchange
2) Lawrence Avenue East at McCowan's Road
3) Lawrence Avenue West over the Humber River
4) Yonge Street at Hogg's Hollow
5) Rogers Road over the C.P.R. and C.N.R.
6) The Queensway over Mimico Creek
7) Dundas Street East Subway
8) Dufferin Street Subway
9) Woodbine Avenue Subway
10) Kipling Avenue over Mimico Creek
11) Bathurst Street over West Branch of the Don River
12) Bayview Avenue over Don River at Steele's Avenue
13) Bloor St. W. under C.P.R.
14) Bloor St. W. over Mimico Creek

15) Lawrence Avenue West Subway under C.P.R. and C.N.R.
16) Victoria Park Avenue over C.P.R.
17) Four Bridges on the Lawrence Avenue East Extension
18) Bayview Avenue (additional) over Don River at Lawrence Avenue
19) Avenue Road under C.P.R.
20) Lawrence Avenue West over Black Creek

PAVEMENT WIDENINGS

Woodbine Avenue—Lake Shore Blvd. E. to O'Connor Drive
Yonge Street—City Limits to Highway 401
Bathurst Street—Briar Hill Avenue to Finch Avenue West
Eglinton Avenue East—Victoria Park Avenue to Kingston Road
Eglinton Avenue East—Bessborough Drive to Brentcliffe Road
Dixon Road—Lawrence Avenue West to Highway 27
The Queensway—Oliver Street to Highway 27
Lawrence Avenue East—Victoria Park Avenue to Warden Avenue
Avenue Road—City Limits to Lawrence Avenue West and from Bloor Street West to St. Clair Avenue West
Lawrence Avenue West—Scarlett Road to Weston Road
Bloor Street West—Royal York Road to Dundas Street West
Keele Street—York Township Limits to Highway 401
Dufferin Street—Eglinton Avenue West to Ranee Avenue
Victoria Park Avenue—Eglinton Avenue East to C.P.R. Bridge

ROAD PROJECTS

1) DON VALLEY PARKWAY CONSTRUCTION—Looking east from Pottery Road. Bayview Avenue Extension crosses at lower left.—2) Don Valley Parkway Construction—Looking north-east from Don Mills Road. Don Mills Road Improvement on left, Don Valley Parkway on right.—3) THE BAYVIEW AVENUE EXTENSION, built as an adjunct to the Don Valley Parkway, runs from Moore Avenue at the north to Queen Street at the south, a distance of 3½ miles. Opened in August 1958, the Extension has greatly helped to relieve congestion on other north-south arteries, and has made available to thousands of motorists for the first time the hidden beauty of the Don Valley.



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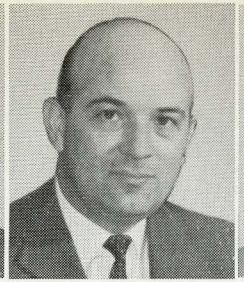
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DAVID B. MANSUR
Chairman



DR. ALBERT ROSE
Vice-Chairman



P. E. H. BRADY
Executive Director

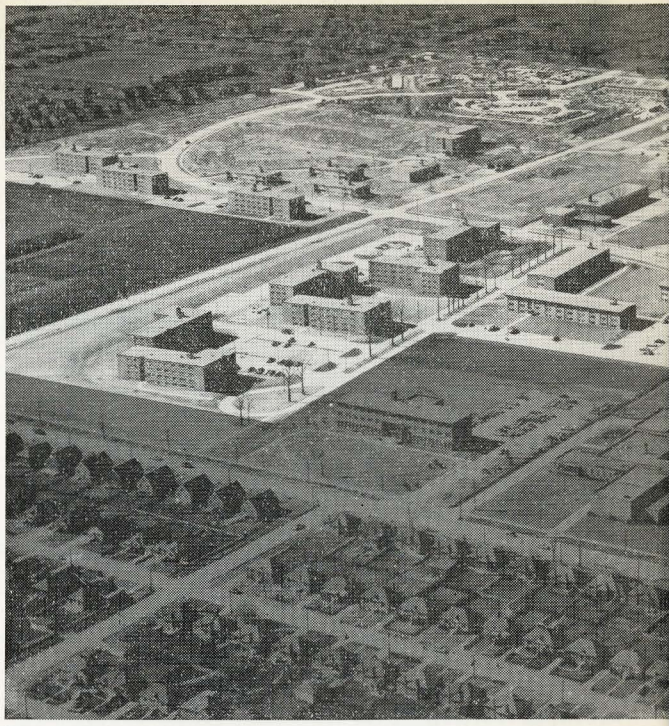
METROPOLITAN TORONTO HOUSING AUTHORITY

AUTHORITY MEMBERS:

W. J. J. BUTLER
J. S. KEENAN
DR. ALBERT ROSE
MRS. J. W. FALKNER
G. A. LASCELLES
H. W. TATE
DAVID B. MANSUR

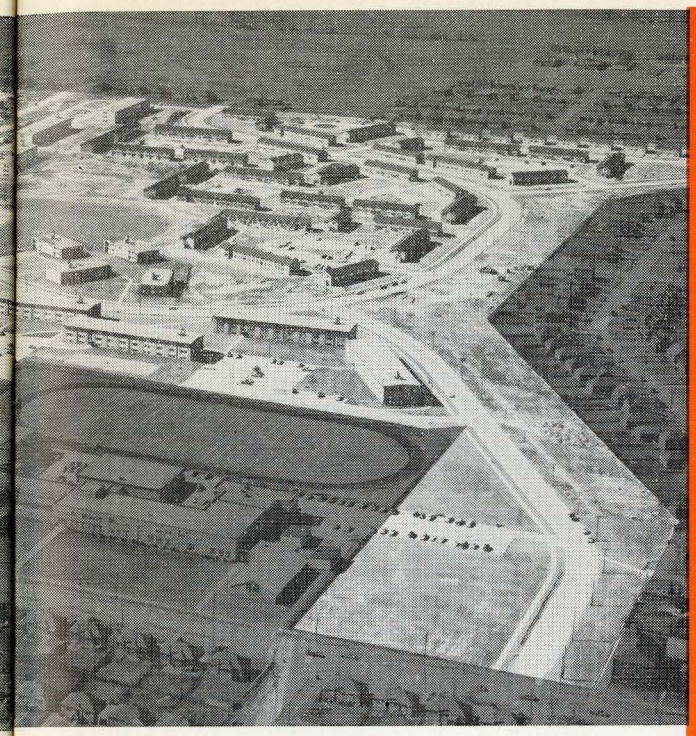
The Metropolitan Toronto Housing Authority was constituted by Provincial Order-in-Council in 1955, to operate and administer public housing projects constructed in the Metropolitan Toronto area jointly by the Federal-Provincial Governments.
In 1959, a further Order-in-Council gave approval for the Authority to carry out development studies for housing purposes at the request of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto.
The Authority comprises 7 members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, who serve for a 3-year term without remuneration. These members are selected because they are public spirited citizens, willing to serve, and with varied qualifications, which can be utilized to the best advantage in this important field.
The Authority presently administers two projects:
SOUTH REGENT PARK and LAWRENCE HEIGHTS.
Rents are geared to the incomes of the tenants and the allocation of units and selection of tenants are based on housing need.
There are three basic requirements to determine eligibility:

a) Family Composition. A family must consist of at least 2 persons related by blood, marriage or adoption.
b) Residential Requirements. An applicant must have had 12 months continuous residence in the Metropolitan Toronto area immediately prior to the date of application.
c) Income Requirements. The total family income must fall within certain prescribed limits.

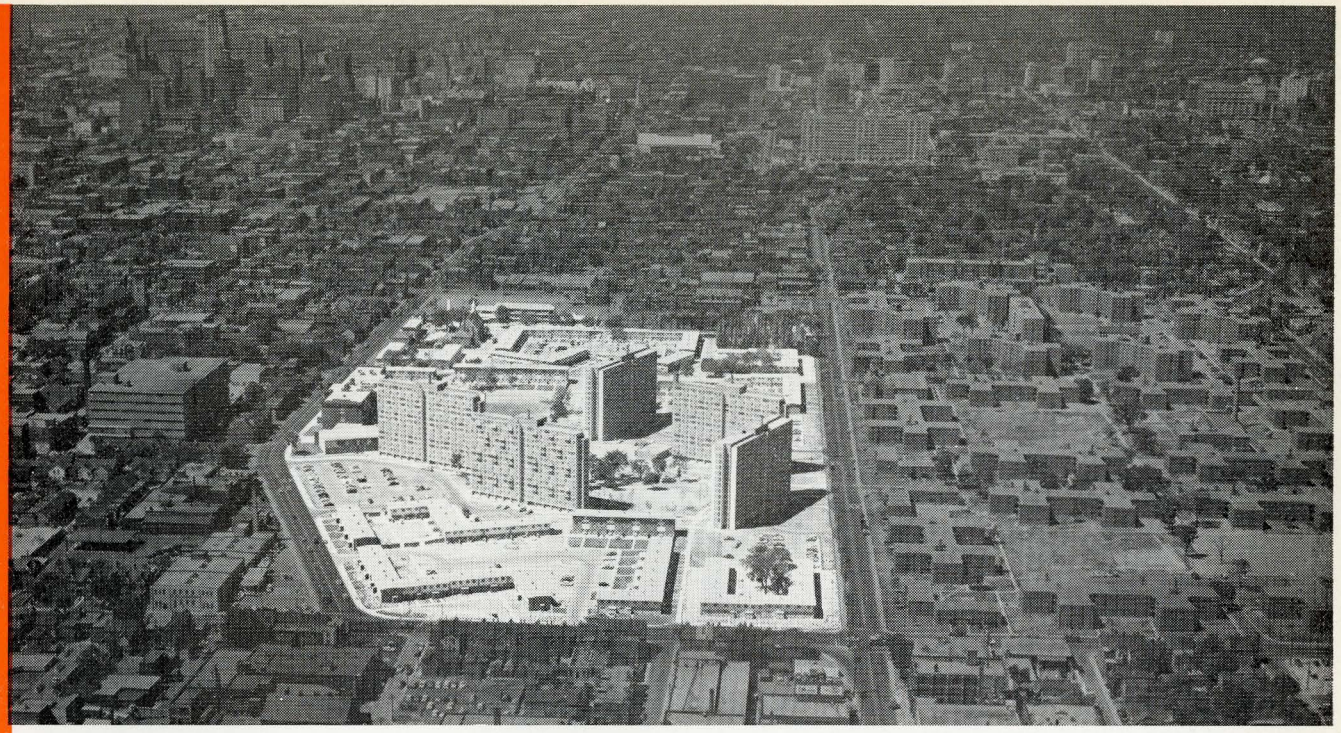


LAWRENCE HEIGHTS





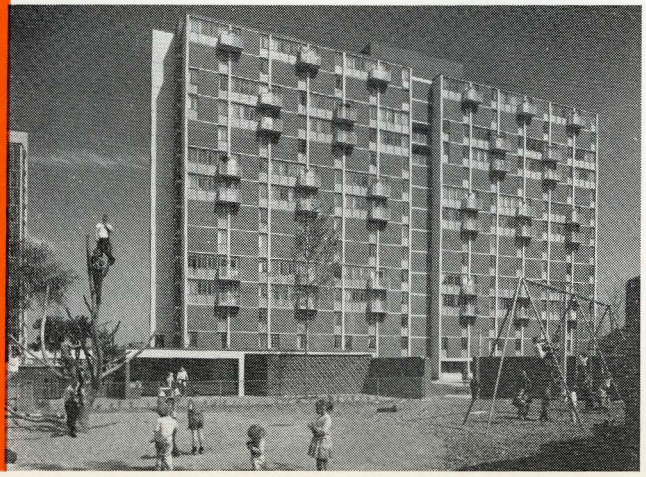
LAWRENCE HEIGHTS situated to the north of Lawrence Avenue West between Bathurst and Dufferin Streets and comprising 1,043 units; 579 apartments and 464 semi-detached and row houses.



SOUTH REGENT PARK

SOUTH REGENT PARK located south of Dundas Street East and east of Parliament Street, and consisting of 732 housing units; 479 apartments and 253 row houses.







Page & Steele, Architects



FRED W. HALL
President



MRS. MAY ROBINSON
Vice-Chairman



ROBERT J. SMITH
General Manager

METROPOLITAN TORONTO HOUSING COMPANY LIMITED

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE N. BARKER — FRED W. HALL — ROBERT J. SMITH

WILLIAM BEECH, M.P. — DANE PARKER — C. J. WOOLSEY

MRS. MAY ROBINSON

The Metropolitan Toronto Housing Company Limited is a provincially-incorporated private company, formed in 1954 by the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto in order that the municipality might avail itself of the provisions of the Limited Dividend Section of The National Housing Act. However, all administration and management is by the Department of Welfare and Housing of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto. Elderly persons housing developments constructed by the Metropolitan Toronto Housing Company Limited, which are now in operation, are:

Westacres, located near Kipling Avenue in the Township of Etobicoke, 128 suites.

Northacres, located on Flemington Road at the Spadina Road Extension in the Township of North York, 128 suites.

Scarborough Acres, located at 575 Danforth Road, in the Township of Scarborough, 16 suites.

May Robinson House, located on West Lodge Avenue, in the City of Toronto, 405 suites.

Woodbine Acres, 133 Merrill Avenue, in the City of Toronto, 42 suites.

There are several additional developments now under construction which will be completed in 1960.

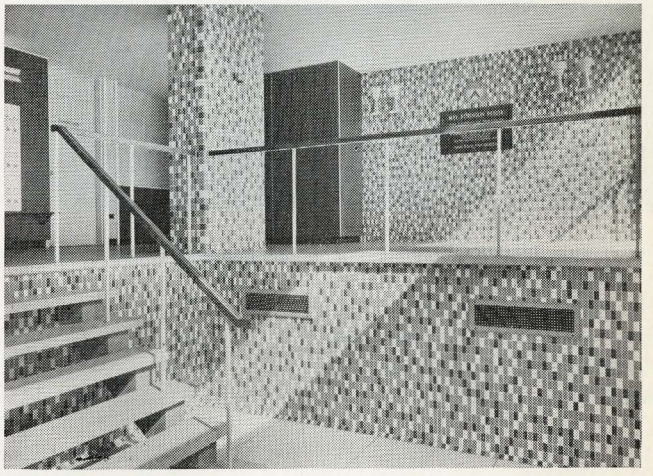
WESTACRES, in the Township of Etobicoke, a 96 suite addition to the present project which, it is anticipated, will be completed by September 1960.

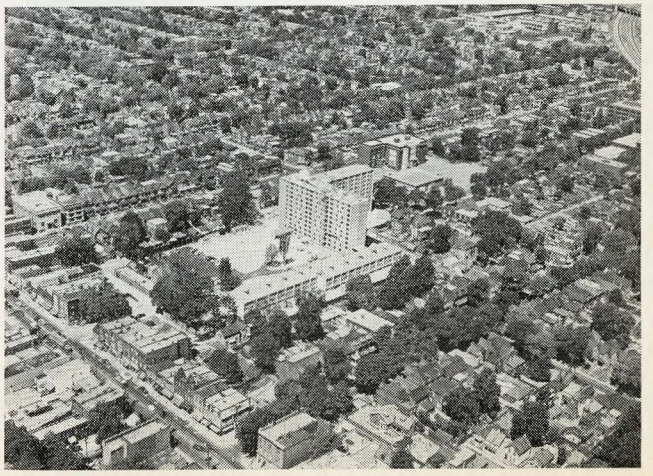
LAWRENCE AVENUE EAST at Brimley Road, Township of Scarborough, 200 suites, for which the target date completion is December 1960.

The Metropolitan Council has also approved, in principle, additional unfurnished accommodation for senior citizens to be built in the future at the following locations:

SCARLETT ROAD, in the Township of Etobicoke..... 32 suites
THISTLETOWN, in the Township of Etobicoke.....160 suites
HALDON AVENUE, in the Township of East York.....200 suites
O'CONNOR DRIVE, in the Township of North York.....160 suites
JANE AND KEELE STREETS, in the Township of North York.....160 suites
WARDEN AVENUE, in the Township of Scarborough.....174 suites
MALVERN, in the Township of Scarborough.....320 suites
RIVER STREET, in the City of Toronto ..... 25 suites



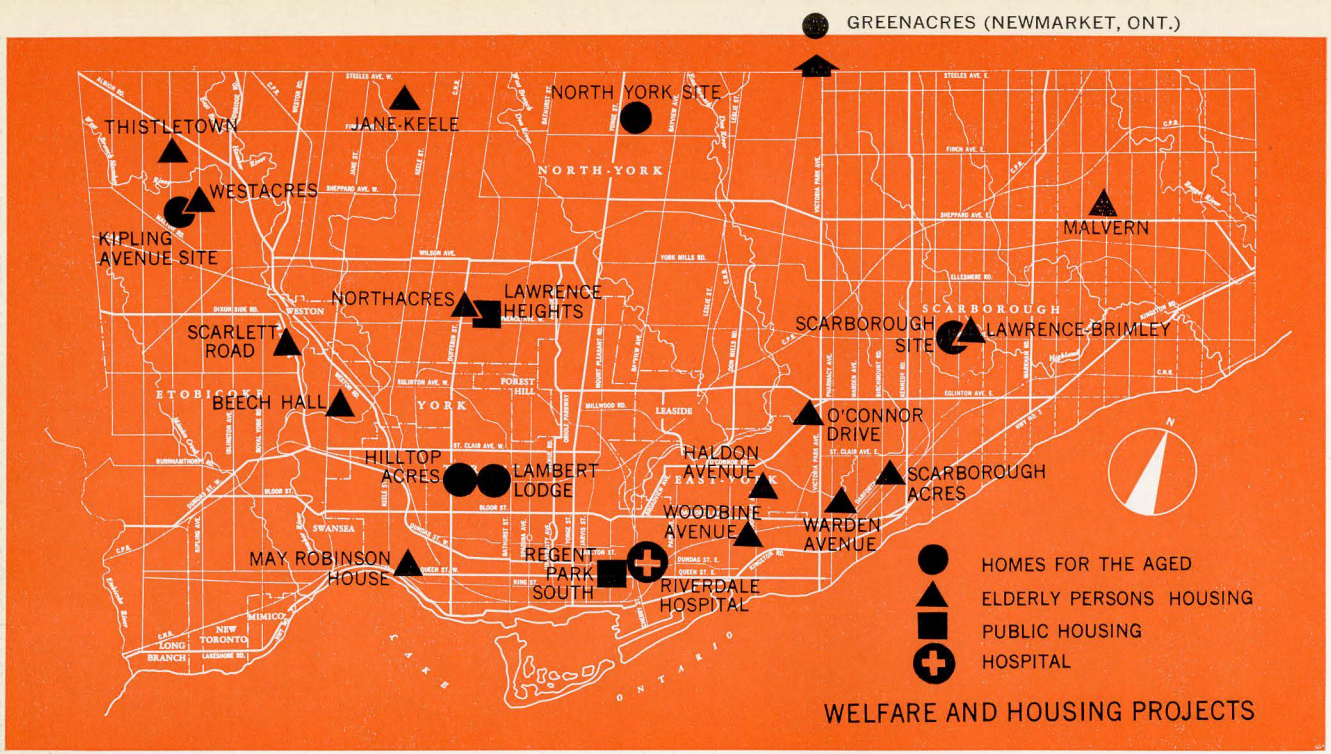




MAY ROBINSON HOUSE



MAY ROBINSON HOUSE, believed to be the largest and finest development on this continent in the field of unfurnished apartments for elderly persons, was opened December 16th, 1959.
May Robinson House is situated on West Lodge Avenue in the Parkdale District of the City of Toronto, on the former site of the Convent of the Good Shepherd. The property has an area of approximately 4.3 acres and contains many large trees which add to the park-like atmosphere surrounding the buildings.
The project contains 405 suites of which 305 are in an 11-storey, high-rise building and 100 suites are in a 3-storey structure at the base of the high rise portion. All apartments are self-contained and are equipped with electric stoves and refrigerators. Television and telephone connections are also available in each suite. All floors are elevator serviced. Incinerators are provided and coin operated automatic washers and driers are available to tenants who may desire such facilities. Of the 405 suites, 247 are bachelor-type and 158 are one-bedroom apartments which rent for $42.00 and $54.00 per month respectively. All suites are rented and there is a large waiting list. Total cost approximately $3,000,000.00.



WELFARE AND HOUSING PROJECTS

Publicly sponsored housing and other accommodation for elderly citizens has made considerable progress since the formation of the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto. Four areas of care are involved namely, Homes for the Aged (to provide institutional care for those requiring this type of service), Special Home Care in the Community (a boarding home type of care for citizens who do not wish to enter an institution); Care of the Chronically Ill; and Unfurnished Elderly Persons Low Cost Housing. Briefly stated the accomplishments are as follows:

HOMES FOR THE AGED

Greenacres, 194 Eagle Street, Newmarket, on a site of 22 acres, with a capacity of 585 beds. This home is unique in North America and probably in the world inasmuch as it gives care to senile patients exclusively. It was built at a cost of $2,870,000. and the first patients were admitted February 11, 1956.

Hilltop Acres, 1098 Davenport Road at the corner of Winona Drive, was purchased from the War Assets Corporation and completely renovated. It has a capacity of 200 beds and gives care to mentally alert ambulant, bed and semi-bed citizens. Total cost $372,630.16. First patients were admitted August 1, 1956.

Lambert Lodge, 350 Christie Street, was taken over from the City of Toronto as an operating unit and has a capacity of 704 beds. It gives care to mentally alert ambulant, bed and semi-bed cases. With the addition of the new homes inaugurated by Metropolitan Toronto there is now available a total of 1,749 beds for the citizens of Metropolitan Toronto.

Kipling Acres, Home for the Aged, 1575 Kipling Avenue North. It gives care to 260 bed and semi-bed cases. First patients were admitted May 1, 1959. Total cost $1,670,000.00.

Two other sites for Homes for the Aged have been purchased and are in reserve for future use, one of seven acres on the south side of Cummer Avenue, east of Yonge Street in the Township of North York, and one of nine acres on the north side of Lawrence Avenue, east of Brimley Road in the Township of Scarborough. It is proposed to erect homes on these sites to accommodate 265 beds each.

SPECIAL HOME CARE IN THE COMMUNITY

For applicants for care in a Home for the Aged who are physically capable and anxious to remain in the community a boarding home care service is available. Approximately 40 homes are in use and giving care to approximately 65 persons.

The Province of Ontario shares in the cost of Homes for the Aged and Special Home Care on the following basis:

Operation and maintenance of Homes for the Aged and Special Home Care —70%

Construction of new homes and other capital costs —50%

CHRONICALLY ILL AND CONVALESCENT CARE

Extensive rebuilding and renovation of **Riverdale Hospital** is being carried out to ultimately provide 865 beds for the care of the chronically ill and convalescent patient. The work is being done in stages. The first stage already built provides 65 beds and is now in use. The next stage will be the building of an 800 bed hospital at an estimated cost of $5,300,000.

ELDERLY PERSONS LOW COST HOUSING

Five elderly persons low cost housing developments have been built and are in operation: **Westacres, Northacres, Scarborough Acres, May Robinson House and Woodbine Acres.** These developments have been built under a Limited Dividend Housing Clause of the National Housing Act. For this reason it was necessary to form a provincially incorporated company which is known as the Metropolitan Toronto Housing Company Limited. However, the Department of Welfare and Housing is responsible for all administration.

All elderly persons low cost housing developments are financed as follows:

(a) By a mortage loan under the National Housing Act up to a maximum of 90% of the lending value as determined by the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the loan is amortized over a period of 50 years.

(b) Outright grants-in-aid by the Ontario Government under the Elderly Persons Low Cost Housing Aid Act at the rate of $500.00 for each dwelling unit or 50% of the capital cost of the project exclusive of that part of said cost that is financed by way of the loan under the National Housing Act, whichever is the lesser.

(c) By the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto which provides temporary financing during construction. Such temporary financing is reduced correspondingly as and when the mortgage money and grants are received. The balance but not in excess of an amount specifically authorized by Metropolitan Council remains as a permanent advance bearing interest at the same rate per annum as the mortgage loan. When the mortgage loan is paid the lands and premises in each project revert to the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto for the sum of one dollar.

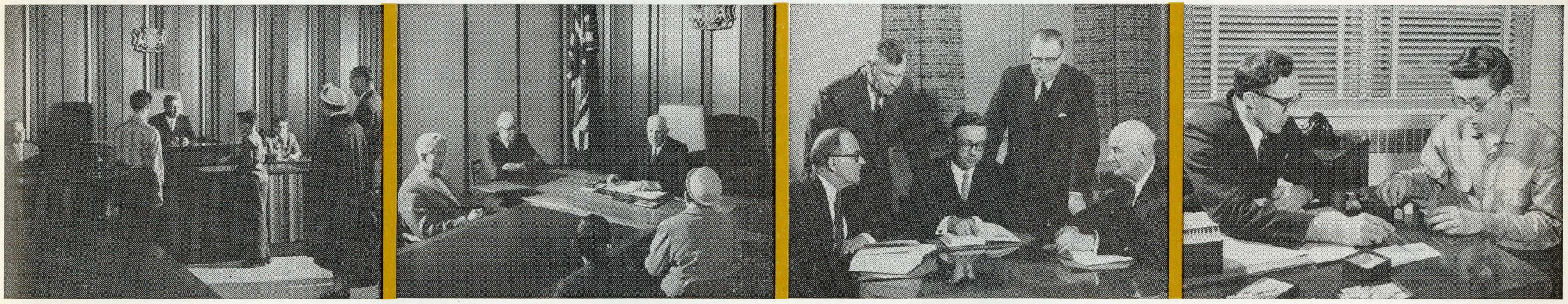
In addition the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto guarantees realty taxes in excess of $25.00 per suite per annum.

JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT, 311 JARVIS STREET. This court is a part of the Administration of Justice. The building was specially designed to house under one roof and administration its five court rooms, administrative offices, behaviour clinic, private offices for probation officers and family counsellors, and children's detention and observation wing. There are very few Juvenile and Family Courts in the world which have such integrated facilities and organization.

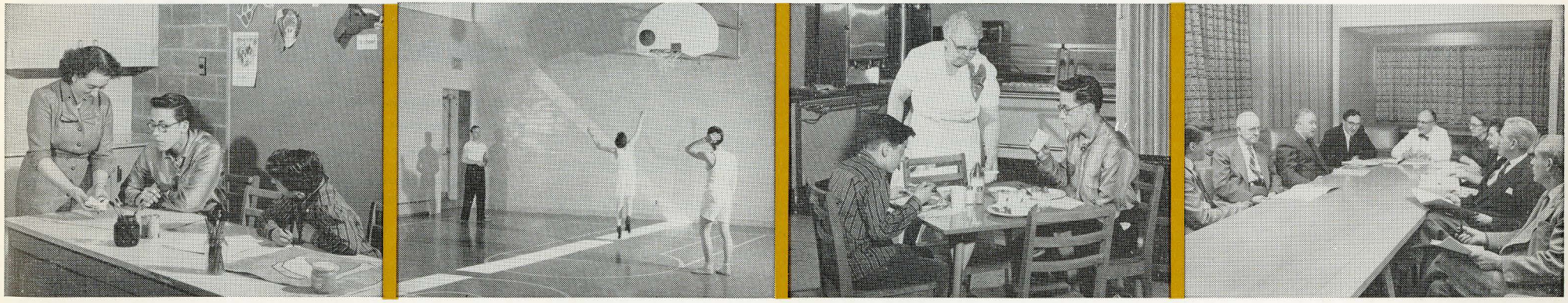


V. LORNE STEWART
Senior Judge

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE



1 2 3 4



5 6 7 8

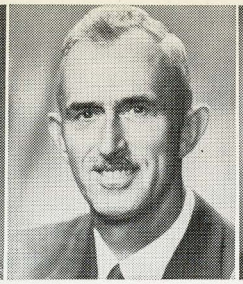
1) Principal Court Room. 2) Informal Court. 3) Judges in conference.
4) Personality and intelligence assessment. 5) Handicraft.
6) Recreation. 7) Meal time. 8) Court personnel in conference with representatives of school, church and welfare organizations.

EDUCATION IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

Public (elementary) and secondary schools are operated by eleven boards of education; i.e. East York, Etobicoke, Forest Hill, Lakeshore District*, Leaside, North York, Scarborough, Swansea, Toronto, Weston, and York. (*Long Branch, Mimico and New Toronto have a common Board of Education). Separate schools are administered by the Metropolitan Separate School Board.



MISS MARGARET E. PERNEY, Q.C.
Chairman



THOMAS H. GOUDGE
Vice-Chairman



WILLIAM J. McCORDIC
Secretary-Treasurer

THE METROPOLITAN SCHOOL BOARD

The Metropolitan School Board does not manage or administer any schools. It shares with eleven area boards of education the responsibility of financing and planning public elementary and secondary schools.

The Metropolitan School Board makes payments to or on behalf of these Area Boards of Education:

a) For current purposes:
Maintenance Assistance Payments
$190. per year for each public elementary pupil
$315. per year for each academic secondary pupil
$350. per year for each commercial secondary pupil
$535. per year for each technical secondary pupil
The total operation of special classes (orthopaedic, deaf, etc.)

b) For debt retirement:
The debt charges on all school debt as of December 31st, 1953.
The debt charges, since the above date on that portion of school construction costs approved for grant purposes by the Department of Education.

The Metropolitan School Board derives its revenues from:

a) A tax levy on the Metropolitan Area through the Metropolitan Corporation;

b) General Legislative Grants from the Provincial Government; (the total of the general legislative grants which would normally accrue to the area boards individually, accrues in the Metropolitan Area to the Metropolitan School Board).

The Metropolitan School Board co-ordinates School Planning by its

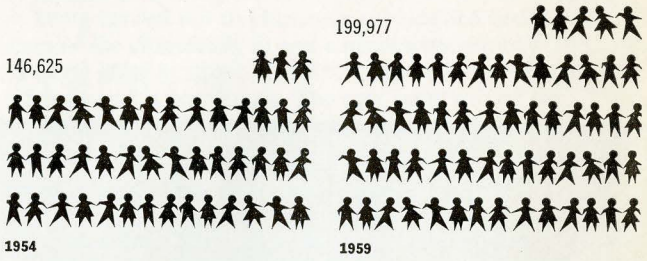
a) Review of school building proposals of local board to ensure that new schools meet the needs of the area as a whole.

b) Authorization of attendance area changes to ensure that full use is made of existing schools.

c) Review of new subdivision proposals to ensure that an adequate school service can be provided.

ENROLMENT

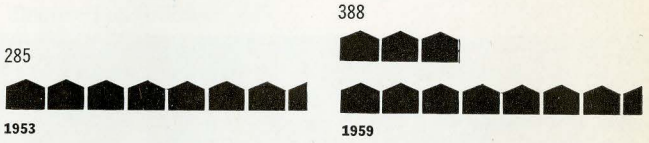
Elementary Schools



Secondary Schools



SCHOOL BUILDINGS

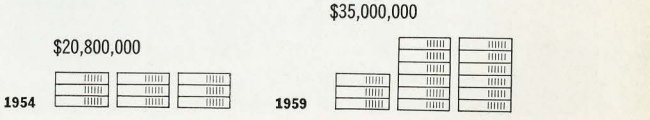


ADMINISTRATION FACILITIES

Four new buildings
Two additions

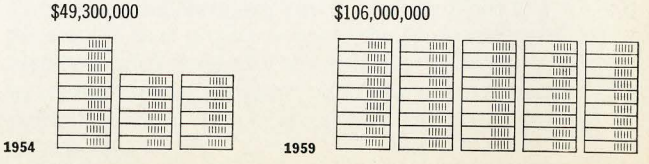
Toronto Educational Centre under construction.

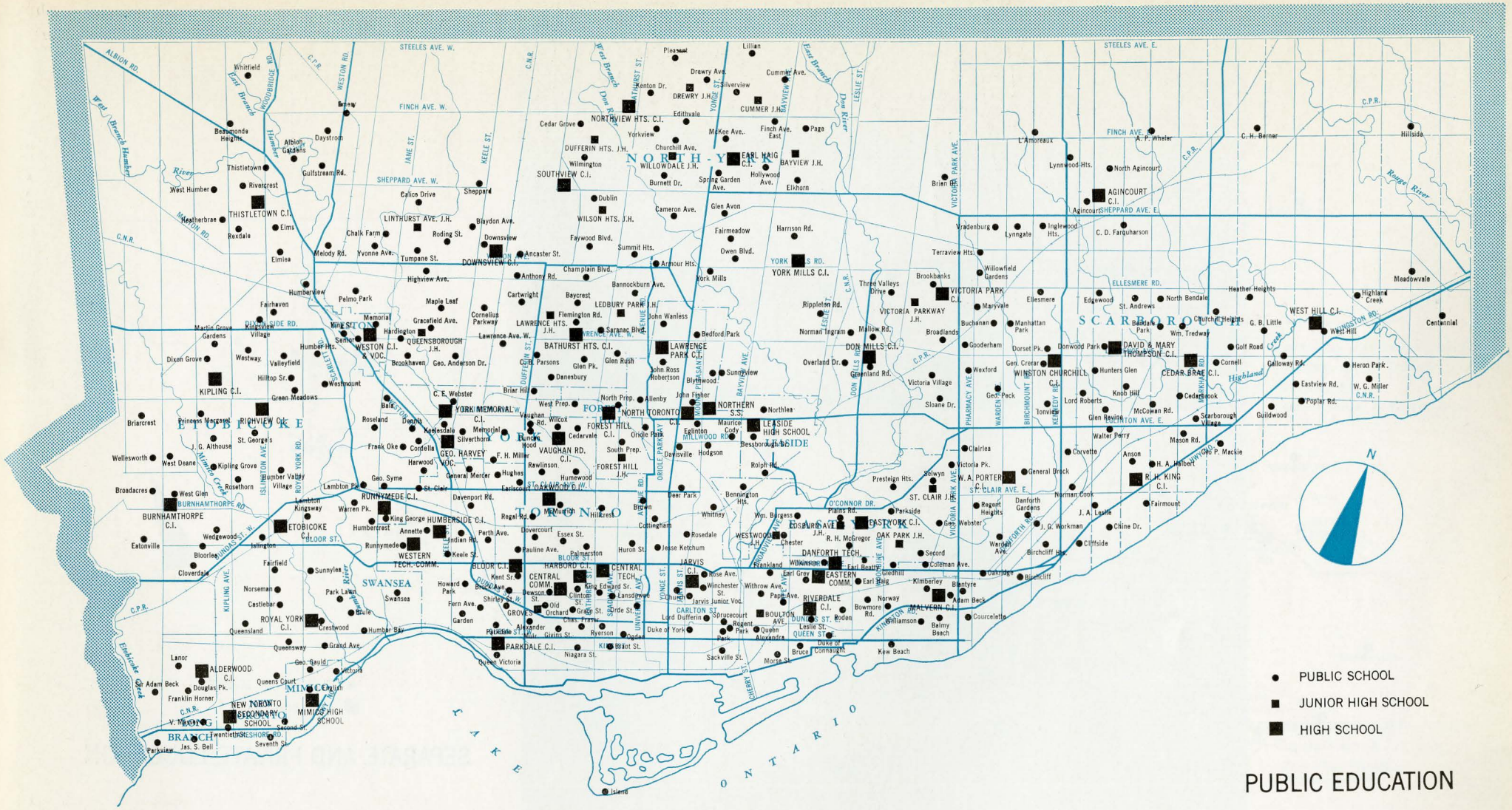
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES



GROSS EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATION

Local Boards and Metropolitan School Board

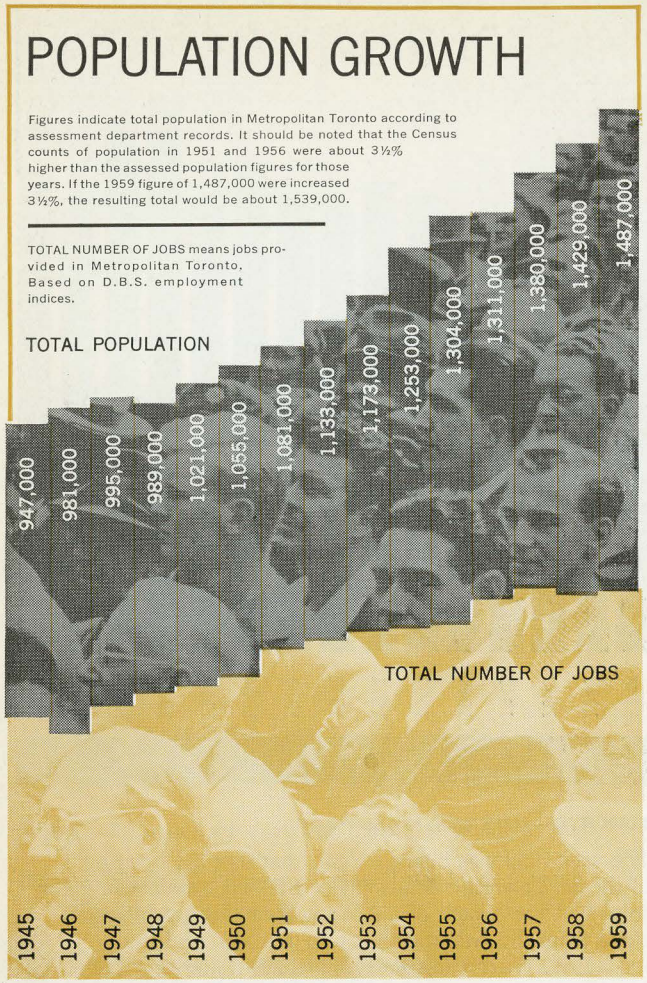


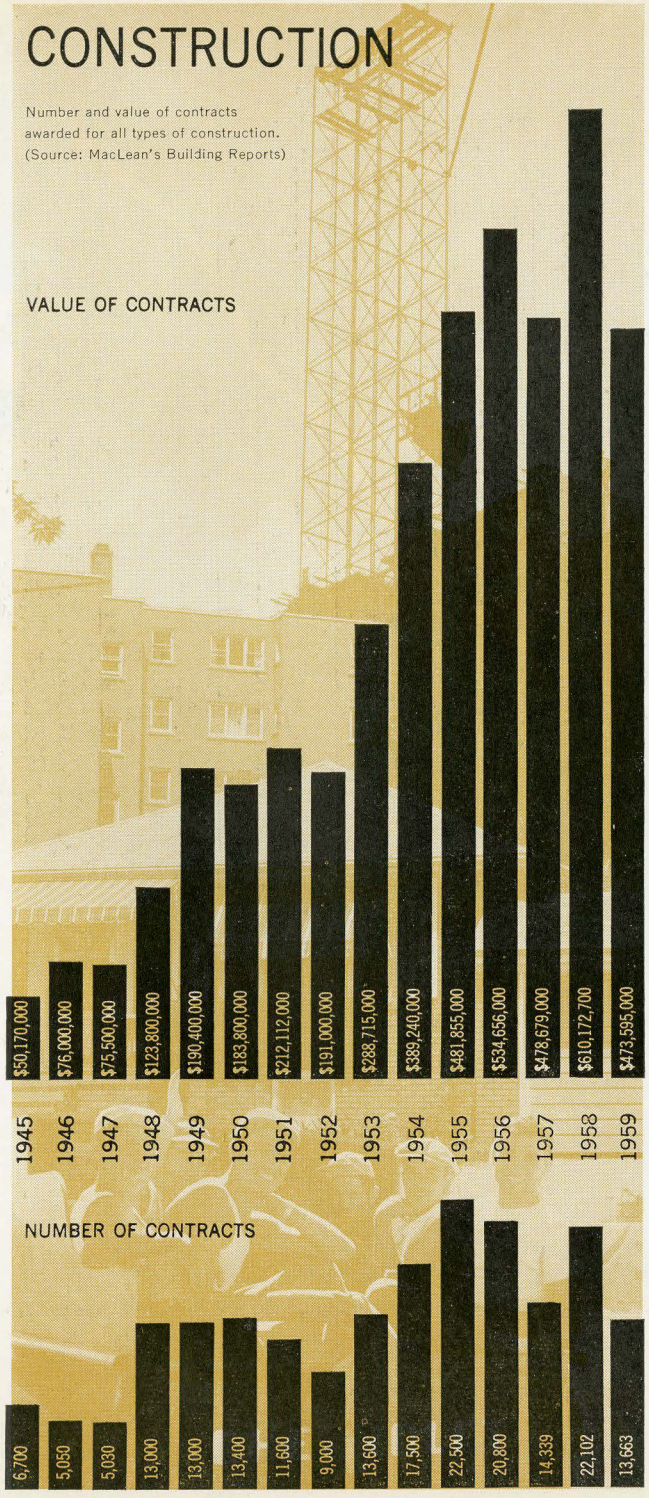


PUBLIC EDUCATION

MEMBERS OF THE 1960 BOARD:

Alexander Adamson —Swansea
Fred J. Boland —Separate School Board
Donald W. Brown —Leaside
Edward M. Davidson—Ward 3, Toronto
Miss Myrtle Down —Ward 8, Toronto
W. Clare Farrow —Lakeshore
Thomas H. Goudge —Etobicoke
Mrs. Elise Grossberg—Forest Hill
Dr. Robin S. Harris —Ward 2, Toronto
Mrs. Irene McBrien —Ward 6, Toronto
J. Sydney Midanik —Ward 4, Toronto
Rev. John V. Mills —Ward 7, Toronto
Mrs. Ella L. Norman—Weston
Mrs. Julia Pearce —North York
George Peck —Scarborough
Miss Margaret Perney, Q.C.—Ward 9, Toronto
George C. Power —Separate School Board
Mrs. Agnes Ross —East York
Harry Royle —York
Oscar T. Sigsworth —Ward 1, Toronto
T. A. Wardle —Ward 8, Toronto
Dr. Lloyd White —Ward 5, Toronto

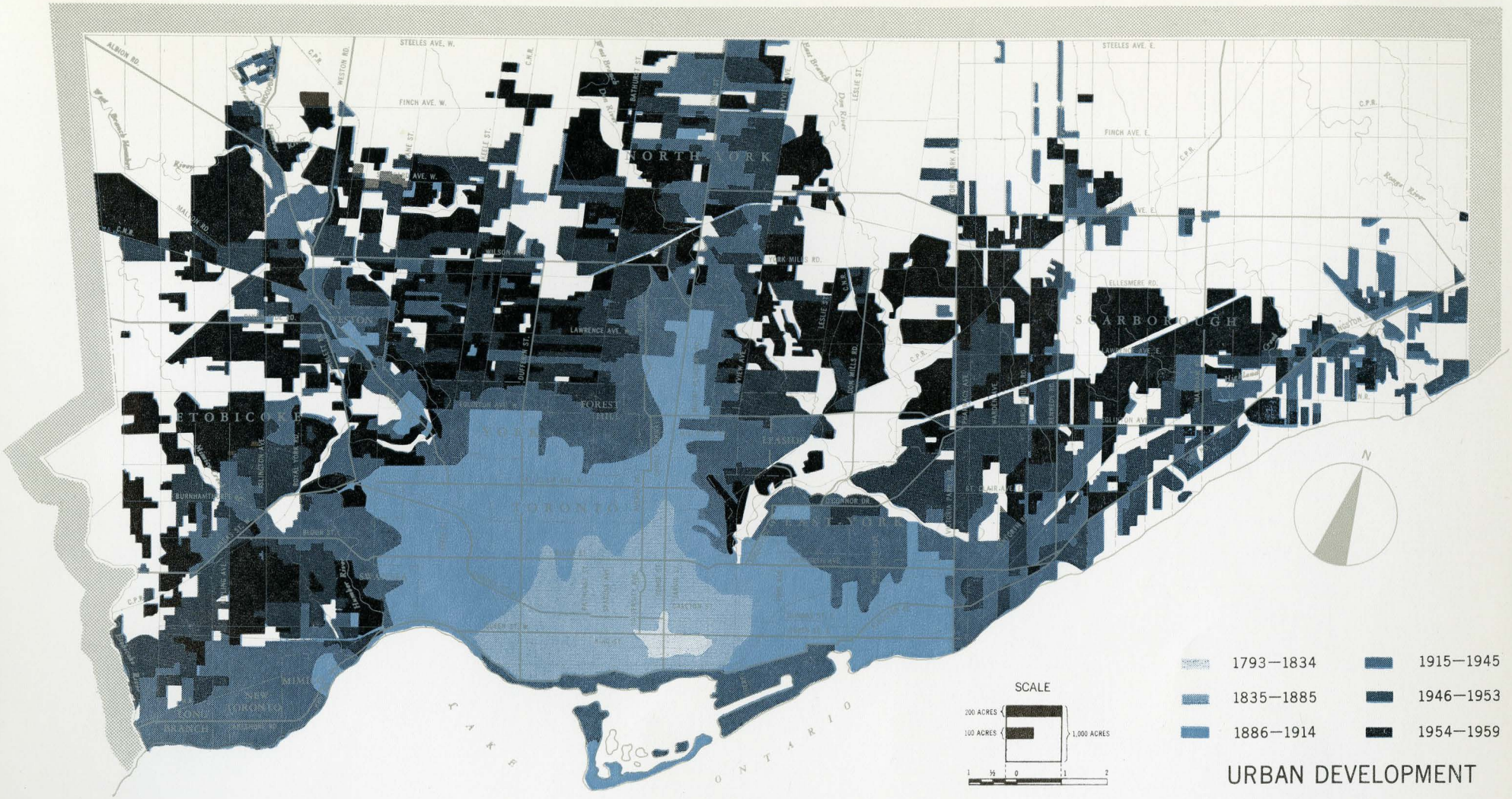




TORONTO—COSMOPOLITAN CENTRE

Toronto has proved a powerful attraction to people in many places. To Toronto they came from the rural areas of Ontario, from other provinces, and especially from outside Canada. Between 1951 and 1956 approximately 175,000 persons came to Toronto, and of these over 75% were from outside Canada. Since 1956 Metropolitan Toronto has continued to attract newcomers to Canada as well as native Canadians. To-day Toronto can boast of an enriched social and cultural environment through the contributions of its new citizens. While the exceptionally high rate of immigration in recent years is not expected to continue indefinitely, it is estimated that net immigration into the area will average 25,000 persons annually in the next twenty years.

This brochure has been compiled for the Metropolitan Council from authoritative sources by the staff of the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board and was published in May, 1960.
Editor and Art Director, Imre J. Koroknay.
Typography by Cooper & Beatty, Limited, Toronto.
Printed in Canada by the Livingstone Press Limited, Toronto.



HOUSING UNITS COMPLETED	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Single Detached	7,799	10,419	6,617	5,113	9,452	12,760	10,648	6,922	9,262	7,427
Other	1,574	2,607	2,954	4,347	6,800	9,517	7,295	7,797	13,863	10,937
TOTAL (1959 figures are preliminary)	9,373	13,026	9,576	9,460	16,252	22,277	17,943	14,719	23,125	18,364


DE HAVILLAND AIRPORT
YONGE STREET
EGLINTON AVENUE WEST
ST. CLAIR AVENUE WEST
BLOOR STREET WEST
COLLEGE STREET WEST
DUNDAS STREET WEST
QUEEN STREET WEST
DANFORTH AVENUE
CARLTON STREET
EASTERN AVENUE
FREDERICK G. GARDINER EXPRESSWAY
ISLAND AIRPORT
TORONTO HARBOUR
WARD'S ISLAND
MUGG'S LANDING
ALGONQUIN ISLAND
OLYMPIC ISLAND
FILTRATION PLANT
CENTRE ISLAND