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.
1793 Governor Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties in the year 1793. One of those 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 Townships of Scarborough and Etobicoke in 1830.

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.

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.

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.

1947 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.

1949 The Toronto and York Planning Board 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.

1949 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 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.

1953 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 1954, and was re-elected Chairman for 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1958 by the 24 members of Council who are empowered to elect the Chairman from among one of their members or any other person.
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 remains 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 operates under By-law No. 601 enacted May 7, 1957 "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 Transportation Commission whose operations were confined to the City of Toronto became the Toronto Transit Commission and has a monopoly of, and is responsible for, public transportation in the metropolitan area.

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 amount of funds to be approved for the purchase of school sites and erection of new school buildings; raises these funds by the sale of debentures against the credit of the Corporation and transmits these funds to the local boards as required.

HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES
The Metropolitan Corporation is responsible for:
1. The hospitalization of indigent patients.
2. Post-sanatorium care for consumptives.
3. Provision of homes for the aged.
4. The maintenance of wards of children's aid societies.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE
The Metropolitan Corporation will provide and maintain a Court House and Jail.

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 Company Limited was incorporated on April 29th, 1954. One hundred and twenty-eight units of accommodation have been completed in the Township of Etobicoke, and additional land has been acquired in the City of Toronto, the Township of North York and the Township of Scarborough. Construction is about to commence in the City of Toronto also in the Township of North York.

The Metropolitan Toronto Housing Authority, formed in January 1956, acts for the Metropolitan Corporation in public housing
activities in the Metropolitan Area. A project to provide accommodation for from 4,000 to 5,000 people is under construction and is known as the Lawrence Heights Moderate Rental Project. This project is a partnership between the Federal, Provincial and Metropolitan Governments. A low rental project undertaken by the Federal and Provincial Governments and the City of Toronto has been completed in Regent Park North and another similar project is underway in Regent Park South.

**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 to the exclusion of the Area Municipalities.

**Police**

On January 1st, 1957, the police forces of the thirteen Metropolitan Toronto Municipalities were joined together to form the Metropolitan Toronto Police. For improved efficiency the area has been divided into six police districts with the forces of the small communities becoming part of the larger functional unit. Command of the force under a Chief of Police and four Deputies responsible to the Metropolitan Board of Police Commissioners. The Commission is appointed by the Province of Ontario and is made up of a county judge, two magistrates, the chairman of the Metropolitan Council and a member of the Council.

**Planning**

The Metropolitan Corporation has established a Metropolitan Planning Board whose authority extends over the metropolitan area and all adjoining townships.

The Metropolitan Planning Board will prepare 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.

**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.

**Finances**

The Metropolitan Corporation establishes an annual budget for its estimated expenditures and collects that amount from the 13 constituent municipalities by a metropolitan tax rate applicable to the aggregate assessment of 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.

**Acquisition of Assets from Local Municipalities**

The Metropolitan Corporation acquired from the local municipalities all of the assets which are used by the Metropolitan Corporation for metropolitan services without compensation to the local municipalities other than the assumption by the Metropolitan Corporation of the outstanding debenture debt in respect of such assets.

**Provincial Financial Assistance**

The Province of Ontario makes annual grants to the Metropolitan Corporation. In 1957 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 1957.
- 50% of capital and current costs for aged persons' homes
- 50% for capital and current costs of highways
- 40% of Children's Aid Societies costs.

A substantial increase in this financial assistance for 1958 is indicated in the budget introduced into the provincial legislature in February 1958.

FREDERICK G. GARDINER, Q.C.

Chairman
ESTIMATED RATIO OF RESIDENTIAL TO INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSESSMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUNICIPALITY</th>
<th>ASSESSMENT</th>
<th>TOTAL ASSESSMENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>Residential</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TORONTO</td>
<td>61.8</td>
<td>38.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH YORK</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>73.0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>42.8</td>
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<td>29.3</td>
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<td>22.5</td>
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<td>39.8</td>
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<td>47.6</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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Total taxable real property and business assessment, as returned by the assessors, including supplementary assessments under section 51A, but not revised.
1957 POPULATION, 1,380,000

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<tr>
<td>Scarborough</td>
<td>151,885</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leaside</td>
<td>16,418</td>
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<td>Mimico</td>
<td>13,838</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Toronto</td>
<td>11,595</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long Branch</td>
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<td>9,404</td>
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<td>Swansea</td>
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Metropolitan Toronto Assessment Dept. Figures.

AREA 239.7 SQUARE MILES

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<td>Leaside</td>
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<td>Forest Hill</td>
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AGE—SEX STRUCTURE

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<td>55-59</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>60-64</td>
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<tr>
<td>65-69</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>70-74</td>
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<td>75-79</td>
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<tr>
<td>80-84</td>
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<tr>
<td>85-89</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90+</td>
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Numbers of persons in ten thousands.
PROVINCIAL HIGHWAYS
PROPOSED ROADS

MAJOR PROJECTS
(CONSTRUCTED 1954 - 1956)

MAJOR PROJECTS
(IN PROGRESS)

PAVEMENT WIDENINGS
ROADS

MAJOR WORKS COMPLETED OR NEARING COMPLETION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ROADS

Frederick G. Gardiner Expressway

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

NEW BRIDGES
Eleven bridges on the F. G. Gardiner Expressway
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 at 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 Hog's Hollow
5) Rogers Road over the C.P.R. & C.N.R.
6) The Queensway over Mimico Creek
7) Dundas Street 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
13) Bloor Street under the C.P.R.
14) Bloor Street over Mimico Creek
TWO MAJOR ROAD PROJECTS. 1) The Frederick G. Gardiner expressway is becoming a reality on the ground. The great swath of its route leading to downtown Toronto from its junction with the Queen Elizabeth Way can be seen immediately south of the main C.N.R. Hamilton line between the existing Lake Shore Road and the Queen Street extension. The multiple Humber crossings emphasize the dense traffic movement along the lake shore to the heart of the City. 2) ROYAL YORK-DUNDAS INTERCHANGE. This interchange has recently been completed at a cost of $434 million. It is the first Tri-level structure of its type in Canada, producing a simple and efficient solution to the problem of railway and arterial road grade separation.

PAVEMENT WIDENINGS

Woodbine Avenue—Keeting St. to O'Connor Drive
Yonge Street—City Limit to Highway 401
Bathurst Street—Briar Hill Ave. to Ellerslie Ave.
Eglinton Avenue East—Victoria Park Ave. to Kingston Road
Eglinton Avenue East—Bessborough Dr. to Brentcliffe Rd.

Dixon Road—Lawrence Ave. to Highway 27
The Queensway—Oliver Street to Highway 27
Lawrence Avenue East—Victoria Park Ave. to Warden Ave.
Avenue Road—City Limits to Lawrence Ave.
Lawrence Avenue West—Scarlett Rd. to Weston Road
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.

**1957 FACTS AND FIGURES — ENTIRE SYSTEM**

| Revenue Passengers | 295,139,000 |
| Miles Operated | 47,230,000 |
| Number of Routes: | |
| Bus | 52 |
| Street Car | 19 |
| Trolley Coach | 6 |
| Subway | 78 |
| Passenger Vehicles Owned: | |
| Street Cars | 877 |
| Buses and Coaches | 741 |
| Trolley Coaches | 140 |
| Subway Cars | 1,898 |
**S U B W A Y**

- Yearly total passengers: 75,000,000
- Average weekday passengers: 250,000
- Maximum hour passengers: 32,000
- Miles operated: 6,985,000
- Length: 4 1/2 miles
- No. of stations: 12

Service—2 1/4 minutes in rush hours
3 1/2 minutes in normal hours

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**TORONTO TRANSIT COMMISSION**

HEAD OFFICE — 1900 YONCE STREET
RECENT PARK PROJECTS. 1) Opened for play on August 1, 1956, this view from the Clubhouse of the Don Valley Golf Course shows the interesting terrain of the first and eighteenth holes of this championship course. 2) Golfers practice on the putting green close by the Clubhouse at the Don Valley Golf Course. 3) Only a year or two ago this 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.
PARKLANDS ACQUIRED 1954-1957

Marie Curtis Park
James Gardens
Metropolitan Toronto Don Valley Golf Course
Edwards Gardens

Toronto Island Park
Ashbridges Park
(Round is owned by the Works Dept.)
Riverdale Zoo

PROPOSED VALLEY PARKS

Humber-Black Creek Valley Park
Highland Creek Valley Park
West Don-Wilket Creek Valley Park
NEW TORONTO
(Water Purification Plant)

SUMMERLEA
WELL.
FILTERED WATER TUNNEL 6' 0"" DIA.

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 Avenue E. and Midland Avenue
3) 36" Water Main on the Westway from Royal York Road to Kipling Avenue
4) Lawrence Ave. Reservoir and Pumping Station
5) 36" Water Main on Caledonia Rd. from Lawrence Avenue W. to Northgate Dr. and Wilson Ave.
6) 36" Water Main on Ledbury Street and Clyde Ave. from St. Martin 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 Avenue E. from Midland Ave. to Bellamy Rd.
10) 42" Water Main from St. Clair Avenue 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 Avenue from Lawrence Ave. E. to York Mills Rd.

WATER SUPPLY

MAJOR PROJECTS CONSTRUCTED 1955-1956

1) Armour Heights Pumping Station
2) Water Main from Scarborough Pumping Station to Lawrence Avenue E. and Midland Avenue
3) Water Main on the Westway from Royal York Road to Kipling Avenue
4) Lawrence Ave. Reservoir and Pumping Station
5) 36" Water Main on Caledonia Rd. from Lawrence Avenue W. to Northgate Dr. and Wilson Ave.
6) 36" Water Main on Ledbury Street and Clyde Ave. from St. Martin 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 Avenue E. from Midland Ave. to Bellamy Rd.
10) 42" Water Main from St. Clair Avenue 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 Avenue from Lawrence Ave. E. to York Mills Rd.
1) WEST TORONTO WATER PUMPING STATION—completed during the summer of 1957—which will convey potable water from the lakefront northerly to the new Lawrence Avenue Reservoir.—Interior view. 2) JOHN STREET PUMPING STATION—Installation of diesel generators. Completion date mid 1958.

MAJOR PROJECTS IN PROGRESS

13) 36" Water Main on Wilson Avenue from Keele Street to Clyde Ave.
14) 36" Water Main from Colbeck Street and Runnymede Road to Kipling Ave
15) 36" Water Main on York Mills Road from Victoria Park Avenue to Leslie St.
16) John Street Pumping Station
17) Armour Heights Pumping Station
18) Eglinton Reservoir and Pumping Station
19) Royal York 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 Street
24) 30" Water Main from Eglinton Res. and Pumping Station to Don Mills Rd. and Eglinton Ave. Extension.
25) 24" CI. Water Main from Eglinton Ave. Extension and Don Mills Rd. to Leslie St. Elevated Storage Tank
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) 42" Water Main from Munro St. and Dundas St. E. to Sydenham St. and Sumach St.
29) 36" Water Main on Bellamy from Lawrence Ave. E. to Elesmere Ave.
30) 24" Water Main on St. Clair Ave. E. and Kingston Rd. from Midland Ave. to Lawrence Ave. E.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Main Sewage Treatment Plant (120 M.G.D.)</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Humber Sewage Treatment Plant (50 M.G.D.)</td>
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**SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

**MAJOR PROJECTS IN PROGRESS**

**SANITARY TRUNK SEWERS**

**SEWERED AREAS 1954-57**

**MAJOR PROJECTS (CONSTRUCTED 1956-1957)**

**SEWERED AREAS 1954-57**

**STORM SEWERS**

**MAJOR PROJECTS (IN PROGRESS)**

**SEWERED AREAS 1954-57**

**MAJOR PROJECTS (CONSTRUCTED 1956-1957)**
MAJOR SEWAGE DISPOSAL PROJECTS. 1) NORTH YORK STORM TRUNK SEWER—internal diameter approximately 9 feet—constructed using compressed air, to alleviate flooding in a major portion of the south-west area in the Township of North York. 2) Construction of the HUMBER SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT on the west side of the Humber River. Scheduled completion date late 1959. Eventually this plant will accommodate sanitary drainage from 800,000 persons in Etobicoke, Weston, North York, York Township, and a portion of the City of Toronto, as well as the Village of Swansea. 3) Partial view of the MAIN SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT at Ashbridge's Bay—showing four new digesters and gas holder—completed during 1956 and 1957. Original plant being expanded to give complete sewage treatment for 1,000,000 persons.
The Air Pollution Control Division 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 dangerous, faulty and antiquated furnaces and boilers. **Complaints** are given special attention by several 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 includes 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.

1) Invisible emissions causing complaints necessitate the use of a Mobile Air Sampling Unit. 2) Recording Filter Paper Samplers indicate smog more severe at nighttime than during daylight hours.
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.

MAYOR
NATHAN PHILLIPS, Q.C.

TORONTO DISTRICT
—all of City of Toronto and Toronto Island

ETOBICOKE DISTRICT
—all of Township of Etobicoke, Village of Long Branch, Town of Mimico and New Toronto

NORTH YORK DISTRICT
—all Township of North York

SCARBOROUGH DISTRICT
—all Township of Scarborough

EAST YORK DISTRICT
—all Township of East York and Town of Leaside

YORK DISTRICT
—all Township of York, Town of Weston and Villages of Forest Hill and Swansea

METROPOLITAN TORONTO POLICE DISTRICTS
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.

By preparation of an official plan and by close co-operation with all public and private agencies concerned it aims at developing the area in the most economical way as an efficient place for work and a pleasant place to live.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

J. W. Berry
A. M. Campbell
H. C. Doughty
C. R. Forsyth
Mrs. Mary Fix

F. G. Gardiner, Q.C.
P. G. Givens
T. H. Goudge
B. M. Grayson
J. R. Allen
( Substitute for
A. M. Campbell)

W. A. Harris
S. Hermant
Dr. U. Jones
R. A. Kirk
A. A. Lamport

J. P. Maher
A. H. LeMasurier
H. E. McCallum
W. G. Messer
J. P. Maher

N. Phillips, Q.C.
Mrs. May Robinson
C. A. Tonks
H. O. Waffle
C. J. Woolsey

W. C. Davidson, Q.C.
( Substitute for
N. Phillips, Q.C.)

For carrying out this task the Planning Board engages in a number of closely related activities.

1) It undertakes research to assemble data and develop estimates on future population, economic activities, land requirements, traffic and transit utilities and community facilities.
2) 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.

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

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

5) It informs the public about relevant facts and about planning proposals by publications, exhibits and other suitable means.
LEGEND
HOUSING
HOMES FOR THE AGED
HOSPITAL

1) Westacres.—2) Kipling Avenue—Home for the Aged

WESTACRES
Home for the Aged
350 Christie Street
Capacity 756 beds.

GREENACRES
Home for the Aged
1092 Christie Street
Newmarket, Ontario
Capacity 525 beds.

HILLTOP ACRES
Home for the Aged
200 Bedford Road
Capacity 200 beds.

KIPLING AVENUE SITE
Township of Etobicoke
between Genthorn Avenue
and Hinton Road. Home
for the Aged under
construction.
Capacity 265 beds.

NORTH YORK SITE
(LAWRENCE HEIGHTS)
Home for the Aged
128 suites. Occupancy
early March 1958

SCARBOROUGH SITE
South-east corner of
Old Danforth Road and
North Bonnington Ave.
16 suites. Occupancy
May 1958

UNNAMED SITE, CITY OF
TORONTO
Home for the Aged
14 West Lodge Avenue
Planning for 405 suites

RIVERDALE HOSPITAL
St. Matthew's Road
Toronto. Combined
Isolation and
Chronically Ill Hospital
Capacity 250 beds.

HOSPIDAL
RIVERDALE HOSPITAL
St. Matthew’s Road
Toronto. Combined
Isolation and
Chronically Ill Hospital
Capacity 250 beds.
JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT, 311 JARVIS STREET. This Court is a part of the Administration of Justice. This 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.

1) Lobby at the Main Floor. 2) Main entrance
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.

THE METROPOLITAN SCHOOL BOARD

The Metropolitan School Board is a co-partner of the Metropolitan Council and like the Council was established by the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act, 1953. The Act assigned to the Board certain planning and financial responsibilities in the field of education. The Metropolitan School Board however, does not manage or administer any schools.

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

(a) For current purposes:
   (i) Maintenance Assistance Payments
       $180. per year for each public elementary pupil
       $300. per year for each academic secondary pupil
       $350. per year for each commercial secondary pupil
       $525. per year for each technical secondary pupil
   (ii) The total operating cost of special classes
       (orthopedic, deaf, etc.)

(b) For debt retirement:
   (i) 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.

The Metropolitan School Board consists of: area trustees selected as provided in the Act.

The members of the 1958 Board are as follows:

Mrs. Margaret A. Abbs — York
Mrs. Dorothy V. Bishop — North York
Fred J. Boland — Separate School Board
Edward M. Davidson — Ward 3, Toronto
John W. M. Dixon — Leaside
Gordon F. Ferguson — Ward 8, Toronto
Thomas H. Gouge — Etobicoke
B. Michael Grayson — Ward 2, Toronto
Mrs. Elise Grossberg — Forest Hill
William Lang — Ward 1, Toronto
Dr. Louis S. Lockhart — Ward 5, Toronto

John S. McAllister — East York
Mrs. Irene McBrien — Ward 6, Toronto
Percy G. Might — Ward 4, Toronto
William R. Miller — Swansea
Mrs. Ella L. Norman — Weston
George Peck — Scarborough
Miss Margaret Perney — Ward 9, Toronto
George C. Power — Separate School Board
Oscar T. Sigsworth — Separate School Board
Mrs. Mary Temple — Ward 1, Toronto
John C. Van Esterik — Ward 7, Toronto
William J. McCordic — Lakeshore
The Metropolitan Separate School Board consists of 16 trustees elected from the sixteen wards of the Metropolitan area.

The Metropolitan Separate School Board controls all Separate Schools in the Metropolitan area with the exception of those under the jurisdiction of the Mimico Separate School Board and the Union Separate School Board Sections No. 11 and 15 of Etobicoke. The Metropolitan Separate School Board derives its revenue from

(a) Tax levy from Separate School supporters.

(b) Legislative grants from the Provincial Government.

The Metropolitan Separate School Board is responsible for the planning, building and operating of all separate schools within Metropolitan Toronto with the exception of the two Boards above mentioned.
RECENT SCHOOL BUILDINGS 1), 2) Details of typical contemporary elementary school, entrance and lobby. PLAINS ROAD PUBLIC SCHOOL (East-York). 3) NORTHVIEW HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE. 4) THISTLETOWN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
METROPOLITAN LICENSING COMMISSION

LOCATION OF HEAD OFFICE AND AREA OFFICES

HEAD OFFICE—171 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto
SCARBOROUGH TOWNSHIP—2001 Eglinton Avenue East
EAST YORK TOWNSHIP—Coxwell and Mortimer Avenues
NORTH YORK TOWNSHIP—5101 Yonge Street, Willowdale
YORK TOWNSHIP—2700 Eglinton Avenue West
ETOBICOKE TOWNSHIP—4946 Dundas Street West
NEW TORONTO—185 - 5th Street, New Toronto
TORONTO—Room 105A, City Hall, Queen and Bay Streets

MUNICIPALITIES
joined for licensing purposes
TORONTO—City of Toronto, Villages of Forest Hill and Swansea
EAST YORK—Township of East York, and Town of Leaside
YORK—Township of York and Town of Weston
NEW TORONTO—Towns of New Toronto and Mimico, Village of Long Branch
DATA ON METROPOLITAN TORONTO

**REGISTRATION OF MOTOR CARS**

- **1945**:
  - Number: 132,920
  - Horses: 44,313

- **1946**:
  - Number: 133,127
  - Horses: 44,898

- **1947**:
  - Number: 133,328
  - Horses: 45,531

- **1948**:
  - Number: 134,016
  - Horses: 46,250

- **1949**:
  - Number: 135,264
  - Horses: 47,000

- **1950**:
  - Number: 136,914
  - Horses: 47,900

- **1951**:
  - Number: 139,834
  - Horses: 48,856

- **1952**:
  - Number: 142,352
  - Horses: 49,856

- **1953**:
  - Number: 145,429
  - Horses: 51,000

- **1954**:
  - Number: 148,629
  - Horses: 52,300

- **1955**:
  - Number: 152,010
  - Horses: 54,000

- **1956**:
  - Number: 155,784
  - Horses: 56,000

- **1957**:
  - Number: 159,984
  - Horses: 58,000

**CONSTRUCTION**

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<tr>
<td>Number of Contracts</td>
<td>6,700</td>
<td>5,050</td>
<td>5,030</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>13,400</td>
<td>11,600</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>13,600</td>
<td>17,500</td>
<td>22,500</td>
<td>20,800</td>
<td>14,339</td>
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<td>Value of Contracts</td>
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<td>$76,000,000</td>
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<td>$123,800,000</td>
<td>$190,400,000</td>
<td>$183,800,000</td>
<td>$212,112,000</td>
<td>$191,000,000</td>
<td>$288,715,000</td>
<td>$389,240,000</td>
<td>$481,855,000</td>
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**TELEPHONE INSTALLATIONS**

**HARBOUR CARGO TONNAGE**

**POPULATION**

Figures in columns indicate total population according to assessment department records. It should be noted that the Census counts of population in 1951 and 1956 were about 3½% higher than the assessed population figures for those years. If the 1957 figure of 1,380,000 were increased 3½%, the resulting total would be about 1,430,000.

**EMPLOYED**

Number and value of contracts awarded for all types of construction. (Source: MacLean's building reports)

*Estimate
In 1861 when the Old Red Lighthouse was built on the Queens Wharf at the foot of Bathurst Street, Toronto was a compact urban area centered on its port.

Today, a century later multi-storey buildings rise from Toronto's streets many miles from the lake.

The Metropolitan Area now comprises an area of 240 square miles and urban development is spreading to its extreme boundaries.

1) The new Imperial Oil Building on St. Clair Avenue is becoming a familiar Toronto landmark. 2) Insurance row on Bloor Street East.
###HOUSING UNITS COMPLETED

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Single Family</th>
<th>Multiple Family</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>7,760</td>
<td>1,740</td>
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<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>10,375</td>
<td>2,425</td>
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<td>6,250</td>
<td>2,950</td>
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<td>5,110</td>
<td>4,290</td>
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<td>1954</td>
<td>9,460</td>
<td>6,840</td>
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<td>12,760</td>
<td>9,615</td>
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<td>10,656</td>
<td>7,261</td>
<td>17,917</td>
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<td>1957</td>
<td>6,923</td>
<td>7,729</td>
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