

Some Comparative Facts as to Public  
Recreation in Five Canadian and Five  
American Cities—1919

City	Percentage of City's Area in Parks	Number of Persons per Park Area	Recreational Expenditure per person†
Montreal.....	4.1%	500	\$ .19
Winnipeg ...	4.4%	272	1.13
Vancouver...	9.8%	82*	1.40
Hamilton ...	7.2%	193	.75
Toronto .....	7.3%	268	1.53
Buffalo .....	4.6%	405	1.60
Rochester ...	11.0%	133	.98
Cleveland ...	6.6%	318	.50
Detroit .....	2.5%	730**	1.00
Milwaukee	5.6%	488	1.11

†Includes all recreational expenditures and Toronto's Per Capita is, therefore, greater than Per Capita expenditure for parks as shown on page 3.

\*Large natural park or parks.

\*\*An addition of about 1800 acres to present park area, is now proposed.

We cannot, at present, have all the Parks and Playgrounds we should like to have. It is, therefore, essential that when park area is purchased it shall do the greatest good to the greatest number in greatest need of park privileges. Until the city is in a position to pursue a policy of rapid expansion, congested districts have the first claim on park and playground privileges.

## EFFECTIVE CITIZEN CO-OPERATION

WHAT IS EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS SHOULD  
BE EACH BODY'S BUSINESS

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### CITY BUDGET STORY No. 5

## THE CITY AS A PARK AND PLAYGROUND MANAGER

The proposed expenditure by the Parks Department City of Toronto, on Revenue Account for 1921, is:

**\$1,240,965.00**

This includes debt charges, special items and permanent improvements paid for, as they should be, out of current funds, but does not include expenditures on account of the Canadian National Exhibition.

The estimated value of Public Parks within the jurisdiction of the Parks Department is:

**\$15,350,000.00**

## FIVE YEARS OF PARKS EXPENDITURE IN TORONTO

One way to control current expenditures on Parks is to control debt charges. One way to control debt charges is to plan parks expansion several years ahead. "When we have proper town planning, we shall get adequate parks and playgrounds, because we shall acquire them at a sufficiently low cost to enable us to reserve large areas, without adding to the burden of taxation."—*Thomas Adams in Canadian Municipal Journal, November 1920.*

### I. TOTAL EXPENDITURE—CURRENT ACCOUNT

Year	Debt Charges	Maintenance	Reconstruction and Permanent Improvements	Sundry	Total†
1917	\$181,867	\$339,702	\$ 49,883	\$ .....	\$ 571,452
1918	183,995	342,635	52,566	8,979	588,175
1919	198,806	431,325	42,538	4,084	676,753
1920	231,883	673,124	73,946	3,117	982,070
1921 (Est.)	221,585	753,058	163,080	\$103,242*	1,240,965

### II. EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA

1917	\$ .38	\$ .72	\$ .11	\$ .....	\$ 1.21
1918	.37	.70	.11	.02	1.20
1919	.40	.86	.09	.007	1.36
1920	.45	1.31	.14	.005	1.91
1921 (Est.)	.42	1.43	.31	.19*	2.36

†Parks Expenditure only, and therefore does not include all the recreational expenditures made by the city. \*Relief Work.

How many people, although paying their share of the cost, fail to use their share of the service? How much of this failure is due to lack of a disposition to use the parks, and how much to non-availability of parks in many neighborhoods?