

other provinces. The recent growth in the bonded indebtedness of all classes of municipalities is shown by provinces in Table 32, but this increase is less than the actual because the number of New Brunswick municipalities reporting was lower in the later than in the earlier years. Such as they are, the figures show that the municipal bonded indebtedness increased during the seven-year period in every province but New Brunswick.

32.—Total Bonded Indebtedness of All Classes of Municipalities, by Provinces, 1919-1925.

Provinces.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P.E.I. ¹	970,100	1,086,500	1,202,200	1,254,960	1,290,800	1,143,550	1,163,050
Nova Scotia....	17,883,881	19,192,462	22,451,743	23,541,759	24,248,782	25,348,664	25,722,635
New Brunswick ²	11,128,467	10,841,466	7,578,567	10,025,633	7,974,362	17,350,225	10,660,863
Quebec.....	171,168,650	190,204,826	194,877,251	207,883,993	214,260,791	230,424,908	231,358,779
Ontario.....	243,226,877	269,727,271	317,613,283	349,276,606	378,512,002	430,010,501	405,178,853
Manitoba.....	55,562,788	57,820,588	65,463,239	68,811,040	73,908,963	73,944,105	79,211,867
Saskatchewan....	39,585,388	34,989,751	35,040,336	52,787,655	51,709,772	49,448,911	46,732,040
Alberta.....	66,870,464	57,205,275	53,429,558	60,832,650	70,999,611	65,414,317	57,908,593
British Columbia....	94,741,615	96,107,911	97,495,984	98,761,630	96,273,987	98,106,151	99,055,201
Total.....	701,118,230	737,175,550	795,152,161	873,175,866	917,179,670	969,191,332	956,391,861

¹ The figures for 1919 to 1923 are for Charlottetown, Summerside and Montague only; for 1924, Charlottetown and Kensington, and for 1925 Charlottetown, Kensington and Montague. The town of Georgetown has no bonded debt, while no figures are available for Souris and Alberton.

² New Brunswick figures are for 3 cities, 18 towns, 1 village and 15 counties in 1919 and 1920; 3 cities, 16 towns, 1 village and 13 counties in 1921; 2 cities, 9 towns and 10 counties in 1922; 1 city, 6 towns and 6 counties in 1923; 3 cities, 18 towns, 2 villages and 15 counties in 1924; 2 cities, 13 towns, 2 villages and 15 counties in 1925.

2.—Urban Municipalities.

The statistics of the rural and urban population of Canada, appearing on pages 116 to 123 of this issue of the Year Book, show that between 1901 and 1921 the urban population of Canada more than doubled, increasing from 2,014,222 to 4,352,442; further, this growth has been greater in the cities, more especially the larger cities, than in the towns and villages. The aggregation of great numbers of people into the cities within a comparatively short space of time has made it necessary for costly public services to be furnished to the newcomers. Problems of water supply, road and bridge building, police and fire protection, sanitation and sewage, transportation, education, public health and recreation have been faced and more or less satisfactorily solved, often at great expense. Some municipalities, indeed, in the period before the war, considered it expedient to provide public services for prospective, as well as for existing population, and later found that the prospects did not become actualities as rapidly as they had expected. The result of the great actual growth and the great expectations of growth was a rapid increase in municipal taxation which has made municipal public finance a very important part of the public finance of Canada, attracting a very considerable amount of attention from theoretical students of public finance, from municipal officials, from bond houses and generally from the urban ratepayer.

Investigators of municipal public finance have, however, found great difficulties in pursuing their studies on account of the incomparability of the statistics collected by Provincial Governments, or the entire absence of such statistics, for, as late as 1919, only six provinces compiled and published their municipal statistics. Accordingly, in response to suggestions from the Union of Canadian Municipalities and