

Growth of Suburban Areas.—One of the major problems of administration in the larger cities lies in the development of suburban or metropolitan areas. Although few cities of consequential size escape it entirely, there are 12 principal cities in Canada in which this type of development is particularly prevalent, e.g., Halifax, N.S.; Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Ottawa, Ont.; Quebec, Que.; Saint John, N.B.; Toronto, Ont.; Vancouver, B.C.; Victoria, B.C.; Windsor, Ont.; and Winnipeg, Man. As defined for census purposes, these "greater" cities (see p. 120) constitute the city proper plus those satellite communities outside the city boundary that are in close economic and geographical relationship to it. Some large cities, e.g., Calgary and Edmonton have no such communities outside the boundaries of the city proper. There are 8 metropolitan areas in each of which the city proper has a population of 100,000 or over; these include a total of 108 municipalities with a population of 3,429,250.

TOTAL POPULATION OF EIGHT MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

(Where the cities proper have 100,000 population or over)

NOTE.—For purposes of municipal statistics, this table includes the populations of a few additional areas wholly or in part included in the metropolitan areas as defined by the 1941 Census and therefore these figures do not agree with those at p. 120.

Item	1941		1931		Increase 1931-41	
	Population	p.c.	Population	p.c.	Population	p.c.
Total population of the 108 incorporated municipalities included in these areas.....	3,429,250	100.0	3,077,650	100.0	351,600	11.4
Cities proper.....	2,645,133	77.1	2,426,354	78.8	218,779	9.0
Other cities, towns and villages ..	419,405	12.2	352,226	11.4	67,179	19.1
Totals, Urban.....	3,064,538	89.3	2,778,580	90.2	285,958	28.1
Rural municipalities.....	364,712	10.7	299,070	9.8	65,642	21.9

While the total population in these areas increased 11.4 p.c. in the decade 1931 to 1941, the population of the cities proper increased by only 9.0 p.c. In the other urban communities therein the increase in population was 19.1 p.c. while in the rural municipalities the increase was 21.9 p.c. A corresponding breakdown for each of these 8 areas is given in the reports issued by the Finance Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Comparability of Municipal Finance Statistics.—The task of obtaining and presenting on a uniform basis the financial statistics of municipalities has presented a perplexing problem for some time. In the 1942 Year Book the general difficulties were reviewed and a brief outline given of the steps taken by the Bureau to improve the situation which included the publication of a "Manual of Instructions" prepared as the result of a series of Dominion-Provincial Conferences on uniform municipal statistics in 1937 to 1940. Implementation by the respective provinces of the provisions of the "Manual" is still in process so that published reports of Provincial Departments of Municipal Affairs still do not reflect the desired degree of uniformity in the presentation of municipal statistics. The data which appears in this section has, however, been compiled from existing reports supplemented with information from reports of individual cities and other sources and, while not entirely comparable from the standpoint of interprovincial comparisons, does nevertheless indicate in a general way the situation regarding municipal finance in Canada for the years stated. The incomparabilities and other deficiencies in the