

23.—Population of Incorporated Municipalities, by Provinces, 1941

Province	Total Population	Population of Incorporated Municipalities			Percentage Municipal to Total Population
		Urban	Rural	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Prince Edward Island.....	95,047	24,340	—	24,340	25.6
Nova Scotia.....	577,962	267,540	308,304	575,844	99.6
New Brunswick.....	457,401	143,423	312,153	455,576	99.6
Quebec.....	3,331,882	2,109,684	1,137,519	3,247,203	97.5
Ontario.....	3,787,655	2,338,633	1,316,133	3,654,766	96.5
Manitoba.....	729,744	321,873	344,648	666,521	91.3
Saskatchewan.....	895,992	295,146	528,532	823,678	91.9
Alberta.....	796,169	306,586	321,219	627,805	78.9
British Columbia.....	817,861	443,394	170,269	613,663	75.0
Totals.....	11,489,713	6,250,619	4,438,777	10,689,396	93.0

Section 4.—Federal-Provincial Relations

Material on this subject will be found at pp. 79-81 of the 1946 edition of the Year Book, at pp. 85-89 of the 1947 and at pp. 116-122 of the 1948-49 editions.

PART III.—CANADA'S EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Section 1.—Canada's Growth in External Status

The evolution of Canada in its external relations is reflected in the growth of its Department of External Affairs. A review of the organization and development of that Department is given at pp. 74-79 of the 1945 edition of the Year Book.

Section 2.—Canada and the United Nations, 1948*

An outline of the organization of the United Nations and Canada's place therein appears at pp. 82-86 of the 1946 Year Book. Additional material appeared at pp. 122-125 of the 1948-49 edition. The following material brings the record of Canada and the United Nations up to the end of 1948.

Despite the continued failure of its Permanent Members to agree, the United Nations had substantial success in dealing with many of the international problems which confronted it in 1948. The events of the year demonstrated that, although the organization lacks the means and authority to impose settlements in international disputes, it is at its best when dealing with differences which lend themselves to treatment by truce and mediation procedures. Thus in the Indonesian, India-Pakistan and Palestine disputes, the United Nations has been able to bring an impartial moderating influence to bear and, through this, to localize threatening conflicts. At the same time, numerous other disputes, which responded less readily to solution by compromise, confronted the United Nations in the course of the year. Among these the most intractable were: the attempts to reach agreements in the Atomic Energy Commission, in the Commission for Conventional Armaments, and in the Berlin currency problem.

A brief summary of United Nations action on the most important issues, and in particular of the part played by Canada follows.

* Prepared by the United Nations Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.