are largely urban in character. It should be emphasized, however, that the application of the name "city" is somewhat different from the commonly accepted meaning in that several of them have populations of less than 1,000 and perhaps one-half or more would not normally be incorporated as cities in any other province.

**24.—Municipalities, by Type of Organization and by Provinces, 1949**

| Province | Cities | Towns | Villages | Total Urban | Rural Municipalities | Total Local Municipalities | Counties | Total Incorporated Municipalities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Newfoundland | 1 | 19[1] | — | 20 | — | 20 | — | 20 |
| P. E. Island | 1 | 7 | — | 8 | — | 8 | — | 8 |
| Nova Scotia | 2 | 41 | — | 43 | 24 | 67 | — | 67 |
| New Brunswick | 3 | 19 | 4 | 26 | 15[2] | 41 | — | 41 |
| Quebec | 32 | 129 | 328 | 489 | 1,097 | 1,586 | 76 | 1,662 |
| Ontario | 29 | 147 | 157 | 333 | 584[3] | 917 | 38 | 955 |
| Manitoba | 4 | 33 | 33 | 70 | 114[4] | 184 | — | 184 |
| Saskatchewan | 8 | 84 | 401 | 493 | 304[5] | 797 | — | 797 |
| Alberta | 7 | 62 | 138 | 207 | 57[6] | 264 | — | 264 |
| British Columbia | 35 | — | 39 | 74 | 27 | 101 | — | 101 |
| **Totals** | **122** | **541** | **1,100** | **1,763** | **2,222** | **3,985** | **114** | **4,099** |

[1] Includes 15 towns and 4 rural districts but does not include 4 local government areas. [2] Does not include 30 local improvement districts. [3] Includes 13 local improvement districts. [4] Includes 5 units of self-government officially known as "suburban municipalities". Does not include local government districts. [5] Does not include 81 improvement districts. [6] Does not include 58 improvement districts.

## Section 4.—Federal-Provincial Relations

An outline of Federal-Provincial relations between the Dominion-Provincial Conference of December, 1936, and the conclusion of the post-war tax agreements of 1947 will be found at pp. 116-122 of the 1948-49 edition.

In the Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada (see pp. 56-57) the Government of Canada undertook to make an offer to the Government of Newfoundland to enter into a tax agreement similar to the offers made to the other provinces. Newfoundland, however, was given the option of an agreement expiring concurrently with the other agreements or one which expired five years later. Newfoundland selected the first option and an agreement was signed on Mar. 29, 1950. Thus eight provinces—Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia—have concluded tax agreements to rent their corporation tax, income tax and succession duty fields to the Federal Government.

The Federal Government gave an undertaking that a new general conference with the Provincial Governments would be held at least one year prior to the expiration of the tax agreements on Mar. 31, 1952. In accordance with this undertaking, a conference was held at Ottawa, Dec. 4 to 7, 1950. The Prime Minister stated in his opening remarks that the gravity of the international situation with its implications for defence spending seemed to make it desirable to limit the subject matter of the conference discussions. He suggested that it might be well, therefore, to consider first the two matters in which there was the greatest interest—fiscal arrangements and old age security.

The Federal Government offered to enter into new tax rental agreements at the expiry of the present agreements in 1952 on a basis similar to that now in use.