

and organizes training activities, trains departmental instructors in the presentation of courses, prepares and gives certain courses of general application to all departments, publishes booklets and other training aids, assists departments in developing training to meet specialized needs and acts as a general clearing-house for the exchange of information on training matters. It also studies requests for educational leave in order to satisfy itself that such leave is in the public interest.

Employee Relations.—The Civil Service Act confers on recognized staff associations the right to be consulted on matters of remuneration and conditions of employment. This consultation may be initiated by either the official or staff sides and may take three forms. On questions of remuneration, which include certain allowances as well as pay, the consultation takes place between the associations and the Minister of Finance or such members of the public service as he may designate and this may, of course, include members of the Commission. On terms and conditions of employment as enumerated in Sect. 68 (1) of the Civil Service Act (which are mainly those with a fiscal effect, such as leave), the consultation takes place between the associations and the Commission and such members of the public service as the Minister of Finance may designate. On those terms and conditions of employment that come within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Commission, the consultation takes place between the associations and the Commission alone. This form of tripartite consultation was introduced on Apr. 1, 1962 when the new Civil Service Act came into force and is designed to be consistent with the distribution of authority in the Act. It is expected to introduce a more sophisticated employee-employer relationship to the federal civil service.

Statistics of Federal Government Employment.*—The current monthly survey of Federal Government employment, started in 1952, covers all employees of the Government of Canada; employees in this sense exclude the Governor General and Lieutenant-Governors, Ministers of the Crown and Members of Parliament, judges, persons under contract and members of the Armed Forces, but include Force members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The survey is divided into two main categories: (1) departmental branches, services and corporations, and (2) agency and proprietary corporations and other agencies. Table 1 combines the two groups; Tables 2 to 6 cover employees in the first category and Table 7 covers employees in the second category.

* Prepared in the Public Finance and Transportation Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

1.—Total Federal Government Employees, by Province, as at Mar. 31, 1961, and Earnings for the Year Ended Mar. 31, 1961

Item and Province or Territory	Departments	Departmental Corporations	Agency Corporations	Proprietary Corporations	Other Agencies	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Employees—						
Newfoundland.....	3,994	239	—	5,027	—	9,260
Prince Edward Island.....	1,201	62	—	956	—	2,219
Nova Scotia.....	13,696	456	337	5,638	38	20,165
New Brunswick.....	6,743	593	115	7,991	22	15,464
Quebec.....	29,728	3,221	3,533	30,220	221	66,923
Ontario.....	79,071	7,393	4,842	34,137	904	126,347
Manitoba.....	9,507	668	59	13,908	656	24,798
Saskatchewan.....	6,167	449	22	4,698	19	11,255
Alberta.....	13,174	573	24	6,374	65	20,210
British Columbia.....	18,854	1,252	183	6,382	66	26,737
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	3,176	7	172	70	—	3,425
Abroad.....	2,565	18	13	8,008	9	10,613
Totals, Employees.....	187,876	14,931	9,300	123,309	2,000	337,416
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Totals, Earnings.....	748,202	55,858	44,135	584,120	8,027	1,440,342