

## 8.—Federal Employees in Metropolitan Areas, by Sex, as at Mar. 31, 1961 and Earnings for March 1961

Area	Persons Employed at Mar. 31, 1961					Regular Earnings March 1961	
	Male	Female	Undis-tributed	Total	P.C. of Grand Total	Total	P.C. of Grand Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.		\$'000	
<b>Metropolitan Areas—</b>							
Ottawa, Ont.—Hull, Que.....	28,756	17,298	41	46,095	22.7	17,403	25.2
Montreal, Que.....	13,173	4,253	45	17,471	8.6	5,895	8.5
Toronto, Ont.....	10,464	4,276	389	15,129	7.5	4,750	6.9
Halifax, N.S.....	7,475	1,758	123	9,356	4.6	3,019	4.4
Vancouver, B.C.....	6,209	2,286	33	8,528	4.2	2,964	4.3
Winnipeg, Man.....	4,590	1,764	18	6,372	3.1	2,174	3.1
Victoria, B.C.....	4,140	1,086	2	5,228	2.6	1,938	2.8
Edmonton, Alta.....	3,212	1,422	4	4,638	2.3	1,568	2.3
Quebec, Que.....	3,092	890	41	4,023	2.0	1,313	1.9
London, Ont.....	2,608	1,234	18	3,860	1.9	1,241	1.8
Calgary, Alta.....	2,192	774	42	3,008	1.5	1,009	1.5
St. John's, Nfld.....	1,834	312	3	2,149	1.1	664	1.0
Saint John, N.B.....	1,198	543	128	1,869	0.9	594	0.9
Hamilton, Ont.....	1,204	409	9	1,622	0.8	571	0.8
Windsor, Ont.....	1,067	187	14	1,268	0.6	455	0.7
<b>Totals, Metropolitan Areas.....</b>	<b>91,214</b>	<b>38,492</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>130,616</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>45,558</b>	<b>66.1</b>
<b>Non-metropolitan Areas—</b>							
In Canada.....	53,730	12,708	3,170	69,608	34.3	22,614	32.8
Outside Canada.....	1,473	1,110	—	2,583	1.3	784	1.1
<b>Totals, Non-metropolitan Areas.....</b>	<b>55,203</b>	<b>13,818</b>	<b>3,170</b>	<b>72,191</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>23,398</b>	<b>33.9</b>
<b>Grand Totals.....</b>	<b>146,417</b>	<b>52,310</b>	<b>4,080</b>	<b>202,807</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>68,956</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## PART V.—CANADA'S EXTERNAL RELATIONS\*

**Canada's Status in the Commonwealth.**—The Imperial Conference held in London in 1926 marked a turning point in the history of the then British Empire and was an important step in the evolution from an Empire to a Commonwealth. At the 1926 Conference the self-governing countries, consisting of Britain and the Dominions, were described as being "autonomous countries within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". The Governors General of the Dominions were recognized as having in all essential respects the same constitutional position as the Crown in Britain. It was also stated by the Conference that "it is the right of the Government of each Dominion to advise the Crown in all matters relating to its own affairs". Subsequent to this important meeting, Canada's stature and status in the international community continued to grow. It exercised the powers of treaty-making and established its own diplomatic missions overseas. The Statute of Westminster in 1931 provided more explicit recognition of the principles of equality of status by removing the remaining limitations on the legislative autonomy of Commonwealth countries. As a further development of Canada's independent position, all legal cases started in Canada after Dec. 23, 1949 can no longer be appealed to the Privy Council in London. The Supreme Court of Canada has become, therefore, the final court of appeal for all Canadian legal cases. Talks have been held recently between the federal Minister of Justice and the provincial Attorneys General with a view to planning a program to give Canada the sole right of amending its own Constitution—now an Act of the British Parliament, entitled "The British North America Act of 1867"—and the Government has announced that it intends to introduce legislation to this end in due course.

\* Prepared by the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.