

8.—Provincial Government Employment and Payrolls, for March 1965

Province or Territory and Item	Departmental Services	Provincial Institutions of Higher Education	Provincial Government Enterprises	Workmen's Compensation Boards	Total
Newfoundland—					
Employees..... No.	7,577	250	308	52	8,187
Gross payrolls..... \$	2,090,765	128,502	98,683	17,163	2,335,113
Prince Edward Island—					
Employees..... No.	1,560	—	59	11	1,630
Gross payrolls..... \$	401,340	—	15,174	2,801	419,315
Nova Scotia—					
Employees..... No.	9,801	108	1,303	66	11,278
Gross payrolls..... \$	2,304,086	50,712	418,726	24,500	2,798,024
New Brunswick—					
Employees..... No.	6,593	785	2,183	59	9,620
Gross payrolls..... \$	2,095,110	268,817	778,090	23,490	3,165,507
Quebec—					
Employees..... No.	43,916	—	13,886	973	58,775
Gross payrolls..... \$	13,311,013	—	8,096,711	281,111	21,688,835
Ontario—					
Employees..... No.	55,173	8,264	19,254	1,349	84,040
Gross payrolls..... \$	20,995,116	3,234,152	9,215,062	546,129	33,990,459
Manitoba—					
Employees..... No.	7,935	3,097	6,606	95	17,733
Gross payrolls..... \$	2,824,483	887,893	2,500,804	33,694	6,246,874
Saskatchewan—					
Employees..... No.	9,875	3,715	6,491	112	20,193
Gross payrolls..... \$	3,748,300	1,343,515	2,616,382	47,864	7,756,061
Alberta—					
Employees..... No.	16,271	6,815	7,243	413	30,742
Gross payrolls..... \$	5,847,484	2,280,147	2,537,122	158,251	10,823,004
British Columbia—					
Employees..... No.	..	6,263	6,263
Gross payrolls..... \$..	1,735,250	1,735,250
Yukon and Northwest Territories— ¹					
Employees..... No.	501	—	51	—	552
Gross payrolls..... \$	232,207	—	17,748	—	249,955
All Provinces and Territories—					
Employees..... No.	159,202	29,297	57,384	3,130	249,013
Gross payrolls..... \$	53,849,904	9,928,988	26,294,502	1,135,003	91,208,397

¹ Departmental services of the Northwest Territories are staffed by employees of the Government of Canada who are included in the statistics under "Federal Government Employment".

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

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