

on the part of the graduates to move away from their home province or from the province in which they studied.

The resistance to geographical relocation does not imply that no movement took place. By 1957, 11 per cent of the 1954 engineering and science graduates were living in foreign countries, of whom one-half were employed and the other half were pursuing further studies. Of the 122 members of the graduating class who were not Canadian citizens in 1954, by 1957 only 16 were among those who left the country; 65 had acquired Canadian citizenship and 51 were living in Canada as non-citizens. In all, about 90 per cent of all graduates have remained in Canada after obtaining their bachelor's degree.

### SALARIES

In a comparison of salaries in various fields, with the single exception of veterinary science, engineers, as a group, received higher salaries than scientists in 1957. The leading fields were mining engineering with a median salary of \$6,125; aeronautical engineering, \$5,875; and petroleum engineering, \$5,736. The aggregate median salary for all groups was \$5,142.

The median salary varied little from function to function, except for teachers whose salaries were about \$1,000 below the overall median, and testing and laboratory services which also carry with them significantly lower salaries.

The 1954 graduating class obtained their highest salaries in 1957 from industry, with those employed by government receiving 12 per cent less than in industry, and those in educational institutions receiving 25 per cent less than in industry. There was little salary variation from one type of industry to another the highest being for those graduates employed by public utilities. No significant regional salary differences could be found by comparing one Canadian province with another.

An analysis of the data indicates that among engineers, frequent change of job was not a factor influencing salary. The situation is somewhat different among the scientists, and those who changed jobs three times or more definitely seemed to be in a more advantageous salary position.

### POST-GRADUATE STUDY

All of the individuals considered in this report received a bachelor's degree in 1954. Approximately 15 per cent obtained a master's degree by 1957, 2 per cent a doctorate, and 7 per cent were still studying for but had not yet received a post-graduate degree.

Post-graduate study was found to be more pronounced among scientists than among engineers. Two tentative reasons can be advanced for this phenomenon. First, an engineering degree confers on the person receiving it full professional status by virtue of the strict

curriculum regulations, whereas in most science courses (honour or general) the bachelor degree is merely a semi-professional qualification due to the relative freedom of the individual to pursue courses of his and or her choosing, and full professional credit is not accorded till the first post-graduate degree is reached. Presumably this situation exerts much more pressure on scientists to undertake post-graduate training than on engineers.

An interesting fact was that only about 50 of the graduates, or less than 3 per cent (principally engineers), had obtained degrees or diplomas in business administration or commerce, reflecting presumably a desire to rise to top supervisory or administrative levels in industry.

Data for the report was obtained from 1,706 answers to questionnaires sent out in 1957, which were paired with corresponding reports received from the new graduates a few months prior to graduation in 1954.

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### P. E. I. ELECTIONS

In a provincial election on September 1, Prince Edward Island returned a Progressive Conservative Government for the first time in 24 years. The results are as follows:

Progressive Conservatives	22
Liberals	7
Doubtful	1
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The Government of Premier Smallwood of Newfoundland is now the only provincial Liberal government in Canada.

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### CANADA COUNCIL GRANTS

At the conclusion of its recent meetings in Halifax and Charlottetown, the Canada Council has announced awards to universities and organizations totalling about \$4,650,000.

Very Reverend Father Georges-Henri Lévesque, Vice-Chairman of the Council, has announced that University Capital Grants were made to the following:

University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.; \$824,000 for an addition to its Library; Notre Dame College, Nelson, B.C., \$32,700 for a classroom wing; University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, \$2,569,000 for an Arts Building on its new campus; University of Western Ontario, \$798,500 for construction of an arts building for Middlesex College, a constituent arts college of the University; Collège Marie de France, Montréal, \$44,600 for classroom extension.

Father Lévesque also announced that grants amounting to more than \$200,000 had been made out of the Endowment Fund to ten of Canada's symphony orchestras. The largest grants were made to the two orchestras in Montreal and