

to be made an Honorary Bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada. The detailed programme for Princess Mary has not yet been worked out, but, before she leaves Canada towards the end of June, it is expected that she will visit her other Canadian Regiment, the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals. Her Royal Highness has also accepted the invitation of the Governor General and Madame Vanier to visit them in Ottawa.

It is recalled that Prince Philip will also be in Canada in the spring of 1962 on a private visit, to attend the Second Commonwealth Study Conference, which is taking place between May 14 and June 6.

CANADA-U.S. TRADE TALKS

The seventh annual meeting of the Joint Canada-United States Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs is to be held in Ottawa on January 12 and 13. The Canadian members of the Committee are Mr. Howard Green, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Donald M. Fleming, Minister of Finance, Mr. George Hees, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Mr. Alvin Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture.

The United States will be represented by Mr. C. Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Stewart Udall, Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Orville L. Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Luther H. Hodges, Secretary of Commerce and Mr. George W. Ball, Under-Secretary of State.

This will be a regular meeting of the Committee, for the purpose of discussing trade and economic matters of mutual interest to the two countries. The last was held in Washington on March 13 and 14, 1961.

ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS

Who employs Canadian engineers and scientists? In what kinds of work are they engaged? How much do they earn and how do these earnings vary by specialization and experience? These and other questions are dealt with in a report entitled "Engineering and Scientific Manpower Resources in Canada: Their Employment, Earnings and Salary Rates, 1960-61" recently released by Mr. Michael Starr, Minister of Labour.

This bulletin, the tenth in the Professional Manpower Series published by the Department, is the

third that presents statistics on the employment and professional income of engineers and scientists. Similar reports were issued for the years 1957 and 1959.

The statistics in the report are based on replies received from some 15,000 respondents in a representative sample of Canadian engineers and scientists surveyed early in 1961. Engineers constituted about two-thirds of the total replying and scientists the remaining one-third.

Four out of five of the engineers who replied worked in private industry; 16 per cent in government; and three per cent in universities and secondary schools. Out of every 100 engineers, 46 had graduated from university from one to ten years ago; 30 from 11 to 20 years ago; 14 from 21 to 30 years ago; and the remainder more than 30 years ago. More than a quarter of the engineers were engaged in executive or administrative work, with the next two most commonly-found functions being design and production.

FIGURES FOR SCIENTISTS

The pattern of employment for scientists was different in many respects from that of the engineers. Fewer than half (46 per cent) were employed in private industry; nearly a third worked at various levels of government; and the remainder were employed in universities or secondary schools. The largest group of scientists replying were employed in teaching (22 per cent) with an almost equal proportion (21 per cent) engaged in research and development work. About 18 per cent, most of whom had many years of experience, were engaged in administration, compared to 28 per cent among the engineers. The distribution by years since bachelor graduation followed much the same pattern as that for engineers.

The median earnings for all engineers in 1960 was \$8,500, and for all scientists \$7,500. The comparable figures for 1959 were \$8,250 and \$7,100. Medians for those with graduate degrees were higher than for the total group, \$9,050 for engineers in this category and \$8,550 for science graduates.

In 1960, the highest-paid engineering fields for those with bachelors' degrees were mining, metallurgy and geology, with median earnings of \$9,850, \$9,100 and \$8,750 respectively. In science, median earnings were highest at the bachelor-degree level for graduates in mathematics and physics, geology and chemistry, at \$9,000, \$8,650 and \$8,550 respectively.