

EMPLOYEES BY PROVINCE AND INDUSTRY

The preliminary unadjusted estimate of 6,805,900 employees in non-agricultural industries for the last week of June 1970 was 1.4 per cent higher than the May total of 6,708,700 employees. Most industry divisions contributed to the rise, the largest gains being recorded in forestry, 30.8 per cent (16,900 employees); in construction, 6.7 per cent (24,400); in public administration and defence, 3.7 per cent (16,800); in manufacturing, 1.7 per cent (28,100). Increases in these industry divisions more than offset slight declines in trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and community, business and personal services. All provinces showed higher employment except Alberta, which remained unchanged.

Employment was 2.1 percent (141,800) higher than in June 1969. All industry divisions shared in the increase except forestry and manufacturing, which declined. Employment rose in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, which reported decreases.

Seasonally-adjusted, the June estimate of non-agricultural employment dropped 0.7 per cent (46,700 employees), from May 1970. This decrease was mainly the result of declines in trade, 2.0 per cent (22,400) and in community, business and personal services, 1.1 per cent (20,500). Other changes were small. With the exception of Prince Edward Island, which showed a slight gain, all provinces recorded lower employment.

The advance unadjusted estimate for July of employees in the non-agricultural sector indicates a decline from June. Increases in mines, quarries and oil wells; construction; finance, insurance and real estate and in public administration and defence failed to offset decreases in other industry divisions. Employment was higher in all provinces, except Quebec and Ontario, which showed declines.

Seasonally-adjusted, the July advance estimate of non-agricultural employment showed a decrease from that of June. With the exception of mines, quarries and oilwells and finance, insurance and real

estate, which recorded gains, employment was lower in all industry divisions for which data were available. Employment increased in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta and declined in the other provinces.

SMALLPOX ERADICATION FUND

Canada is making a voluntary contribution of \$145,000 annually for the next four years in support of the World Health Organization's Smallpox Eradication Campaign.

The Canadian International Development Agency, in response to a request directed by the WHO to the Department of National Health and Welfare, will provide funds to purchase up to 17,000 vials yearly of a special type of vaccine suitable for the modern jet-injector method of vaccination now used in many of the developing countries.

The vaccine will be produced by the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories of the University of Toronto, one of the world's foremost sources of this high-quality vaccine and also one of the two WHO international reference centres for smallpox vaccine. The vaccine will be flown to the countries where it is needed.

A great deal has been achieved since 1967, when the WHO Smallpox Eradication Campaign began as an intensive 10-year effort to eliminate the disease completely. World incidence has declined almost 60 per cent, and the number of countries with recorded cases has dropped from 43 to 29.

The campaign is financed in two ways. Almost \$3 million will come this year from the regular WHO budget, to which Canada as a member contributes \$2,230,000. A substantial part of this is being used against smallpox.

The special contribution of \$145,000 annually is in addition to Canadian support of the WHO regular budget. It will make this country one of the largest voluntary contributors to the Smallpox Eradication Campaign.