

## THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

The Canadian pharmaceutical industry has been developing at a rapid pace in recent years. Production of medicinal and pharmaceutical products rose from \$71.5 million in 1949 to \$137.6 million in 1957 and the industry has thus become the second largest in the chemical and allied products field in this country. Shipments of Canadian pharmaceuticals abroad last year went to 82 countries and were valued at \$6.8 million, compared with \$3.9 million in 1949.

### PRODUCTS EXPORTED

Exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, although they constitute a relatively small proportion of the total production, are of considerable importance to those firms engaged in foreign marketing of their products. Ethical pharmaceutical specialties make up the largest proportion of these exports but the figure also includes proprietary and patent medicines and a wide range of synthetic and natural chemical products intended for use in pharmaceutical industries abroad.

Included in the latter groups are such products as penicillin, streptomycin and other antibiotics, certain vitamins, biological products both for human and veterinary use, and animal glandular products such as liver extracts, ACTH and bile acids. In addition many crude drugs which occur naturally in Canada are collected and exported. In this group are such botanicals as senega root, cascara sagrada bark, ginseng root, golden seal root, Canada balsam and other coniferous oils which, although they may not be used exclusively in the preparation of medicines, have related uses.

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### SPECIAL SUMMER COURSES

More than 150 high school teachers from across Canada are taking advanced studies this summer in special university summer courses aided by The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited.

Part of Inco's \$2,800,000 five-year educational programme, the summer courses are designed to give teachers of scientific subjects the opportunity of taking advanced or supplementary studies. More than 400 teachers have taken part in the 15 courses held to date, with Inco's sponsoring grants totalling \$73,000.

The greater bulk of Inco's financial aid to teachers is given in the form of bursaries to defray expenses while taking special course work at Canadian universities.

Started at Queen's University in 1956 in answer to need for more highly qualified

teachers of scientific subjects, the courses have proven to be very successful. Besides the Queen's courses, the University of Manitoba, Dalhousie University, University of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia Technical College, University of British Columbia, University of Saskatchewan, University of Western Ontario, University of Ottawa and St. Francis Xavier, all have held similar programmes.

Courses vary in length from four to six weeks. In addition to programmes in chemistry physics, mathematics, biology and geology, special seminars are now being held in guidance counselling. These were established by Inco as a means of providing more comprehensive training for high school guidance counsellors. The first successful 3-day seminar in the subject was held recently at the University of British Columbia.

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### EMPLOYMENT EXPANDS

Employment expanded strongly during July. The number of persons with jobs was estimated to be 5,934,000 at July 19, about 140,000 more than the previous month. From this year's low in February, employment has increased by 11.7 per cent, a greater gain than in any of the previous five years except 1955. Total employment in July was 15,000 less than a year earlier; in non-agricultural industries it was 12,000 higher.

The number of persons without jobs and seeking work declined by 34,000 during the month to 286,000. In addition, there were 19,000 on temporary layoff. The number of persons seeking work amounted to 4.6 per cent of the labour force, compared to 2.7 per cent in July 1957.

Farm labour requirements accounted for four-fifths of the employment increase in July and the construction, trade and transportation industries were responsible for a major part of the remainder. There was little evidence of renewed expansion in manufacturing. Layoffs and extended holidays were prevalent in automobile plants and in some of the iron and steel products industries.

Regionally, manpower requirements were strongest in the Prairie provinces where non-farm employment was 6.4 per cent higher than last year. In other regions, year-to-year declines in non-farm employment ranged from 0.1 per cent in Quebec to 3.3 per cent in the Atlantic provinces.

Unemployment declined during July in all but a few centres in Ontario and British Columbia. At August 1, 1958, the classification of 109 areas was as follows (last year's figures in brackets): in substantial surplus, 5 (1); in moderate surplus, 56 (29); in balance, 48 (77); and in shortage, 0 (2).