

lowing conditions have been met:

“(i) That appropriate amendments to existing applications have been filed with the Board by August 26, 1977, seeking the issuance of the certificates in the names of subsidiary companies of Foothills (Yukon) for the segments of the project in northern British Columbia, Alberta and southeastern British Columbia. Fifty-one per cent of the voting shares in each of the subsidiary companies would be owned by Foothills (Yukon) and 49 per cent in each by Westcoast, Alberta Gas Trunk Line and the Alberta Natural Gas Company Ltd. (or Westcoast, if not acceptable to ANG), respectively.

“(ii) That agreements have been entered into by Foothills (Yukon) with the Government of Canada whereby Foothills (Yukon) or any successor, would undertake the following:

(a) to conduct feasibility studies with respect to the construction of a gas pipeline of no less than 30-inch diameter from the Mackenzie Delta parallel to the Dempster Highway connecting Delta gas to the Foothills (Yukon) sys-

tem near Dawson City, Yukon, and on or before July 1, 1979 make an application to the National Energy Board for a certificate of public convenience and necessity for such pipeline;

(b) to agree to provide capacity in the main 48-inch diameter pipeline from the point of connection of the Dempster lateral to such point or points on the 48-inch diameter system in Canada deemed necessary to effect delivery of Delta gas to southern Canadian markets, such capacity to be provided by January 1, 1984 or such later date as deemed necessary by the Government; and

(c) to provide payment upon the request of the Government of Canada of a sum of money which would be used by the Government to pay for socio-economic indirect costs of the pipeline project north of the 60th Parallel incurred during a period expiring two years after leave had been granted by the Board to open the pipeline. The Board recommended that the obligation be limited to \$200 million.”

### Population increases 6.6 per cent

The population of Canada at June 1, 1976 totalled 22,992,604, an increase of 6.6 per cent or 1,424,693 from the previous census in 1971, reports Statistics Canada.

The provinces of Alberta and British Columbia recorded the largest growth rates at 12.9 per cent each. Ontario's growth was next, at 7.3 per cent. The only province to register a decrease was Saskatchewan, where the popula-

tion was some 5,000 lower than at the time of the 1971 census.

Among the Census Metropolitan Areas, Calgary, Alberta, showed the greatest increase at 16.5 per cent, with Kitchener, Ontario, following at 14.1 per cent. The Toronto CMA became the largest in Canada with a population of 2,803,101, an increase of 7.7 per cent over the 1971 census total, while Montreal CMA was close behind at 2,802,485, a growth rate of 2.7 per cent since 1971.

#### Population by provinces

	1971 Census	1976 Census	Percent Change
Newfoundland	522,104	557,725	+ 6.8
Prince Edward Island	111,641	118,229	+ 5.9
Nova Scotia	788,960	828,571	+ 5.0
New Brunswick	634,557	677,250	+ 6.7
Quebec	6,027,764	6,234,445	+ 3.4
Ontario	7,703,106	8,264,465	+ 7.3
Manitoba	988,247	1,021,506	+ 3.4
Saskatchewan	926,242	921,323	- 0.5
Alberta	1,627,874	1,838,037	+12.9
British Columbia	2,184,621	2,466,608	+12.9
Yukon	18,388	21,836	+18.8
Northwest Territories	34,807	42,609	+22.4
Total Canada	21,568,311	22,992,604	+ 6.6

### Babies ingest fluoride

Speaking at the fifty-fifth general session of the American Association for Dental Research in Las Vegas, Nevada, U.S., a researcher working at Montreal's McGill University reported the results of a study assessing fluoride concentration in a large number of commercially prepared infant foods. Doctor John Stamm, professor of dentistry at McGill, analyzed an assortment of strained, bottled baby foods containing single major food components. He attempted also to determine whether various manufacturers produced similar products containing different levels of fluoride.

Dr. Stamm reported that non-poultry strained meats contained 0.070 parts fluoride *per million* parts of bottled food. Vegetables and fruits contained 0.040 and 0.056 parts *per million* of fluoride respectively. By comparison, optimal water fluoride levels are roughly ten to 20 times higher, or about 1.0 parts *per million* fluoride, depending on average climatic conditions. Doctor Stamm indicated there was no significant difference between the two major Canadian baby food manufacturers with regard to fluoride content in their products. A pertinent finding of the investigation was that one manufacturer's bottled preparation of "chicken with broth" contained up to 25 times the level of fluoride commonly found in the other meat products.

In analyzing milk and milk formulas, it was shown that fresh milk contained 0.03 parts *per million* fluoride. On the other hand, concentrated infant milk formulas contained anywhere from 0.15 to 0.70 parts *per million* fluoride depending on the manufacturer and the ingredients used.

Doctor Stamm stated that if infants were breast-fed or bottle-fed with cow's milk, intake of fluoride from bottled baby foods would generally be very low regardless of whether the local water supply were fluoridated or not. Infants being maintained on concentrated milk formulas are probably ingesting somewhat higher levels of fluoride. If substantiated by others, Doctor Stamm concluded, these findings would have some implications on fluoride-supplementation schedules now being recommended for infants under six months of age living in non-fluoridated regions.