



Dr. Gold and the Isocap 300 Bater Scintillation Counter.

McGill professor wins Steacie Prize for cancer research

Dr. Phil Gold Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine at McGill University, Montreal, was recently awarded the Steacie Prize 1973 for cancer research.

This prize has been awarded annually since 1964; six disciplines have been represented by the recipients. The award to Dr. Gold is the second in the field of medicine.

The award of the Steacie Prize aims to honour a younger person for an outstanding contribution to the natural sciences and to perpetuate the memory of Dr. E.W.R. Steacie, who had a great influence on the development of science in Canada. He died in 1962.

The prize, \$2,000, was presented by Dr. D.J. LeRoy, Vice President (Scientific) of the National Research Council,

one of the trustees of the E.W.R. Steacie Memorial Fund.

The citation states that Dr. Gold's research, carried out at the Montreal General Hospital, is "a beautiful combination of the fundamental and the applied". His discovery of a blood-borne antigen in patients with cancer of the bowel has led to a valuable method for clinical diagnosis of cancer of the digestive system. At the same time, his wide-ranging studies of antigens are providing new insights with the changes in gene expression that are characteristic of neoplastic cells.

By a coincidence, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has just approved a blood-test kit for the detection of cancer by methods based on Dr. Gold's discoveries.

Nigerian census

Two Canadians will play key roles in Africa's first computerized census, which is to precede Nigeria's elections in 1976.

Alan Netherton and Stephen Kemplar of Ottawa left recently for Lagos on a special two-year assignment for the Canadian International Development Agency. The Nigerian government re-

quested Canadian assistance to get its highly complicated computers humming, because experienced computer personnel are in short supply there. Mr. Netherton, previously with the Treasury Board, was responsible for developing guidelines for computer use throughout government. Mr. Kemplar worked with IBM as an engineer and consultant for data processing and equipment. General Yakubu Gowon, head of Nigeria's

federal military government, has made the census an integral part of his program for national elections by 1976 and has set tight deadlines for all phases.

Alberta matches aid dollars

Alberta has become the first province to match its citizens' contributions for international development. In making the announcement recently, Premier Peter Lougheed noted that Alberta's present economic strength "has made it somewhat easier to take the lead, but the project is so important that we hope the other provinces will follow quickly".

Under the new plan the Alberta government will provide \$400,000 on a matching-grant basis to organizations supporting overseas development projects, plus additional assistance through "loaned" personnel and contributions of foodstuffs, machinery and other goods. A minimum of 5 per cent of funds will be used for development education projects in Alberta. Total annual cost of the program is expected to be about \$1 million.

Contributions to the development work of about 20 organizations will be eligible for matching grants. Each dollar donated by Albertans for projects that also receive Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) matching grants will thus raise \$4 for international development.

The new plan is part of a highly-ambitious program for development participation that is presently unfolding in Alberta.

Population at October 1

According to Statistics Canada, Canada's population totalled 22,207,000 at October 1. This represents a year-to-year increase of 295,000 or 1.35 per cent. Population in thousands by provinces (with October 1972 totals in brackets) was: Newfoundland 540 (536), Prince Edward Island 115 (114), Nova Scotia 808 (798), New Brunswick 655 (646), Quebec 6,098 (6,058), Ontario 7,988 (7,865), Manitoba 1,000 (992), Saskatchewan 906 (912), Alberta 1,696 (1,666), British Columbia 2,343 (2,269), Yukon and N.W.T. 58 (56).