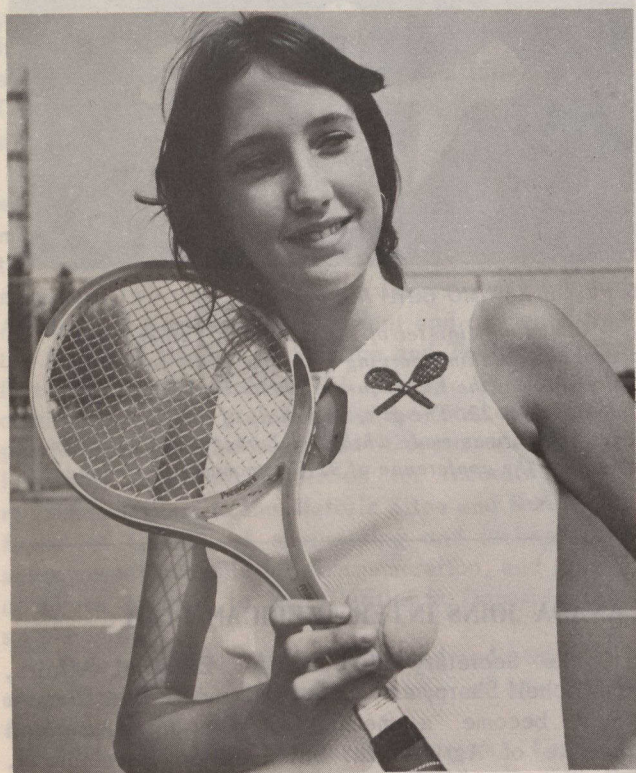


POPULATION ESTIMATES

The estimated population of Canada was 21,854,000 on July 1, 1972, 285,000 or 1.3 percent more than that counted in the census of June 1, 1971, and 259,000 or 1.2 percent more than estimated for July 1, 1971.

British Columbia had the fastest growth-rate in the year ended July 1 (2.9 per cent or 64,000), while Ontario had the largest growth (121,000 or 1.6 per cent). Quebec's increase was 28,000, Alberta's 27,000, Newfoundland's 10,000, New Brunswick's 8,000 and Nova Scotia's 5,000. Saskatchewan was the only province to show a decrease.



TENNIS ANYONE?

A tennis racket designed 40 years ago in Hungary and finally manufactured in Canada was one of the exhibits of the Diadal Manufacturing Company at the International Trade Fair of Sports Goods, Camping Equipment and Garden Furniture in Cologne, West Germany from October 15 to 17. The firm, which calls the racket "The President", claims that it combines the "touch" of a conventional wood frame with the "power" of an open-throat one.

A.S. Lokos, president of Diadal, which constructs the hand-crafted rackets of Canadian hickory and maple, says this type of racket was first made by his father-in-law in Hungary as a hobby that expanded into a business which lasted until the beginning of the Second World War. The family migrated to Canada in 1957 and in 1971 Mr. Lokos formed the Diadal company to produce "The President", as well as conventional types of tennis and squash rackets.

NEW DRUG-TEST LABORATORIES

Laboratories equipped with automated drug monitors that will increase considerably the capability of the Health Protection Branch to test drugs available to Canadian consumers, were opened by Health Minister John Munro in Toronto on September 25.

The new facilities will have a vital function in the analytical phase of the Drug-Quality Assurance Program being carried on by the federal health department.

In May 1971 Mr. Munro announced increased expenditures of \$2,355,000 for the Drug-Quality Assurance Program, which would allow for its extension and at the same time be a major step toward the Government's goal of reducing the cost of drugs to the public.

The new laboratories, which are located in the Toronto regional office of the Health Protection Branch, have been specially designed to conduct large-scale analyses of drug products. The highly-automated facilities will be able to test and analyze specimens obtained for identity, potency, content uniformity, weight variation and disintegration time.

In addition to analysis, other aspects of the Drug-Quality Assurance Program include inspection of manufacturing facilities, assessment of efficacy and the publication of results, including informing the public.

COUNSELLING COURSES FOR INDIANS

Three Canadian colleges, in co-operation with the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, will offer a one-year course this autumn to train Canadian Indians for careers in counselling and guidance. The program is a result of a pilot project for social counsellors initiated in Ontario and Alberta in 1971.

The one-year course will be offered at Lethbridge Community College, Lethbridge, Alberta; the College of Education of the University of Toronto; and Althouse College of the University of Western Ontario in London. The colleges are designated by geographical area to handle the demand for counsellors.

On graduation, the counsellors are employed by Indian bands, school boards, or by the Indian and Northern Affairs Department to provide liaison between school and community in consultation with guidance counsellors and teachers. They also provide counselling in urban areas for Indian students living away from home during the academic year. The course is designed to develop leadership abilities of Indian people interested in working with Indian and non-Indian communities, school boards and Indian Bands.

In the 1971-72 school term, 50 Indians from five provinces completed the requirements for a diploma in social counselling under the program.