

issues in world politics, ways of mankind, looking at modern paintings, Canadian folk songs, and Shakespeare and his literature.

Of the new university and adult education centre, Air Marshal Curtis said; "In developing an institution to meet the increasing needs in Metro, we felt it wise to establish some contact with the constituency we will eventually serve. We also are interested in the opportunity for experimentation in method and content. We will be most interested in their experiences as we continue our plans for a degree granting institution."

Reginald Bundy, chairman of the new centre's operating committee said: "Instruction and leadership will be undertaken by a highly qualified staff which will undergo pre-training in the methods to be used.

"The method will be designed not only to impart information and facts (to guide the committee on the formation of the university), but will also enable students to relate such information and facts to their own lives in experience of renewed satisfaction.

"In the final analysis, university training is really education for adults, and the centre is beginning with people and their needs, and building courses around them."

James Gibson, dean of the arts and sciences faculties at Carleton said of the new university: "The new college will help distribute the load more evenly. It is doubly welcome because the universities of Ontario will be unable to handle the load over the next 10 years unless the University of Toronto is turned into a monster institution."

He said its early days likely would be easier than Carleton's because demand is now much greater.

"Starting as an evening institution (referring to the centre), it will make an appeal to mature people unable to work full time at a degree course."

Edward Sheffield, research director of the National Council of Canadian Universities, said: "The founders of this new college are venturesome, and they may have a lot of heart-aches because it takes some time for a new institution to gain recognition."

Members of the university committee are: Air Marshal Curtis, A.R. Hackett, partner in a Toronto advertising agency, A.D. Margison, professional engineer, T.R. Loudon, retired professor of aeronautical engineering at U of T, E.T. Alberts, industrial insurance agent, S.H. Deeks, executive director of the Industrial Foundation on Education, Dr. Roby Kidd, director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, Arthur Jordon, executive secretary of the North Toronto YMCA, and Mr. Clarke.

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Canada's consumer price index declined 0.3 per cent from 125.1 to 124.7 between June and July 1958 according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Most of this decrease resulted from a drop of 1.1 per cent in the food index, with the other four group indexes recording little or no movement; "other" commodities and services were down slightly, household operation unchanged, while both shelter and clothing rose fractionally.

In foods the index moved from 122.7 to 121.4 as sizeable seasonal price decreases occurred for a number of fresh vegetables, and a break in beef prices, which had been steadily rising, left some cuts 2¢ below June levels. Pork prices eased slightly as did those for sugar, coffee and fats. Egg prices rose 7¢ per dozen, while apple and grapefruit prices rose more moderately. The decline in "other" commodities and services from 130.7 to 130.4, reflected almost entirely a drop in the price of passenger cars, as well as lower gasoline prices in a number of cities, particularly Winnipeg. Newspaper prices rose in a number of cities.

Further minor advances in both the rent and home-ownership components moved the shelter index from 138.3 to 138.4. The clothing index recorded a small advance from 109.7 to 109.9 as a result of price changes in men's suits and topcoats. Both women's and children's wear declined slightly and footwear was unchanged. The absence of movement in the household operation index, unchanged at 120.6, reflected the offsetting effects of declines in both coal and fuel oil prices, higher domestic gas and electricity rates, mixed but minor price changes in furniture items and somewhat higher prices for new season's appliance models and floor coverings.

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## IMPORT BALANCE

Canadian total exports were valued at \$2,381,300,000 in the first six months of 1958 and were thus some 2 per cent higher than in the same period of 1957. Imports, on the basis of preliminary figures, declined by about 11 per cent to \$2,575,000,000 and the import balance fell from \$574,100,000 in the first half of 1957 to \$193,700,000 in the first half of 1958.

Exports at \$1,289,600,000 were more than 6 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1958 than in the corresponding quarter of 1957. In the same quarter of 1958 imports declined by about 10 per cent to \$1,385,800,000 and the import balance was consequently reduced from \$333,300,000 to \$96,200,000. For the month of