New machinery

An increased emphasis on the acquisition of new machinery is in evidence in spending plans for 1973, while in general less emphasis is placed on outlays for new structures. Planned spending on new machinery and equipment in total is up by about 14 per cent this year, compared to a gain of 10 per cent for 1972. The expected increase of less than 6 per cent in 1973 in outlays for new construction is a slackening from the pace of last year, when an advance of close to 8 per cent was attained. The slower rate of growth is entirely attributable, however, to an anticipated levelling-off in housebuilding activity. In 1972, expenditures on new housing rose by 18 per cent. In contrast, non-residential building construction should advance by about 8 per cent in 1973, compared to a rise of 3 per cent recorded last year. Engineering construction is also likely to rise by some 8 per cent in 1973.

All regions participate in the increase in anticipated outlays for 1973 on new capital projects, and advances range from 12 per cent for the Prairie region, 10 per cent for Quebec, 7 per cent for Ontario and British Columbia inclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories, to 6 per cent for the Atlantic region. With few exceptions the broad pattern is about the same as last year's.

The report, produced jointly by Statistics Canada and the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, emphasized the importance of the sharp increase planned in business investment. The rapid growth in outlays in this sector provides a potentially greater expansionary influence to the economy than in the last five years. The acceleration in intended expenditures by business on new production facilities - in particular the recovery in manufacturing - will strengthen Canada's productive base in the current year and stimulate as well further industrial growth in the near future.

Safe, not sorry, in this car seat

Although many types of special seat have been produced to hold a child securely, more and more stringent tests have found inadequacies, even inadvertent dangers, resulting in many withdrawals from the market.

The "Guardwell" child's car-safety seat was a full year in design and development before Donlee Plastics of Weston, Ontario, put it into production, after tests by the Highway Safety Research Institute of the University of Michigan. The results were excellent.

Donlee has constructed its one-piece safety seat from "high-density" polyethylene, which has two important advantages — its ability to absorb energy and also, resistance to moisture. The impact pad on the front of the seat also has the characteristics of energy absorption and moisture resistance. Also, the Guardwell has a flat bottom, which means that it stays level and will not rock from side to side.

The lap seat-belt holds the child's seat securely in position but never comes in contact with the child because it passes through openings in the side of the safety seat, which takes all the pull and strain. This



The Guardwell car-safety seat

means that the seat belt can be firmly tightened.

The new seat can also be used on the floor, on the grass and as a booster seat at the table. In fact, the company recommends that it be used outside the car to help make it familiar and fully acceptable to the child.

Ontario university grants raised

The total amount of operating grants to Ontario universities and community colleges will rise from \$555.4 million to \$603.9 million, or 8.7 percent over the 1972-73 figure. "The province's financial commitment shows that post-secondary education remains very high on the Government's list of priorities," said Jack McNie, Ontario Minister of Colleges and Universities.

Much of the increase comes with a rise in the value of the "basic income unit", which is used in calculating grants based on enrolment. It has risen to \$1,825 from \$1,765, an increase of 3.4 per cent reflecting increases in the consumer price index.

Other factors affecting the increase to universities include added support to part-time programs, more support for bilingual programs and an increase in grants to municipalities in lieu of taxes for education facilities.

Calculation methods change

The formula for calculating grants based on enrolment has been changed with the introduction of "slip-year financing". Under this method, grants for the 1973-74 fiscal year will be based on actual enrolment in 1972-73 rather than on the 1973-74 enrolment.

A new method of calculating support for bilingual programs will also be introduced. Grants equal to 5 per cent of their basic operating income will go to the University of Ottawa, York University's Glendon College, Laurentian University, Algonquin College of Applied Arts and Technology and the University of Sudbury.

A first for student nurses

In 1973-74, for the first time, the colleges' estimates include operating support for 9,500 diploma nursing students who will be integrated into the system in September. Several colleges already are involved in health sciences programs. Some nurses' training will continue in regional and hospital nursing school facilities.

Support will also go to registered nursing assistant schools, including some provision for students' living allowances. It is expected that the RNA schools eventually will be integrated into the colleges. At such time, college grants will be adjusted.