

## Forest Fire Damage Lighter In Some Canadian Provinces

(By The Canadian Press)  
Forest rangers across Canada are keeping their fingers crossed but 1954 is shaping up as one of the lightest in years for forest fire damage.

Ontario officials consider the situation normal but other provinces report a decline both in number of fires and in damage done.

British Columbia sources put the loss at 85 per cent less than 1953 and other provinces report varying declines. None reported increased fires or damage.

A cool, wet summer in most forest areas was credited with the improvement. Vigilance of forest rangers and a safety campaign among tourists and residents also was a factor.

### BLAZE IN B. C.

The worst fire in British Columbia this year was 180 miles north of Vancouver when about 160 acres of hemlock and cedar burned. Damage to Sept. 10 this year was \$35,095, compared with \$18,828 for all last year.

Only the northern Peace River area in Alberta was considered dangerous as the rest of the province recorded good rainfall. Two bad fires this year in the far north destroyed only scrub timber.

Officials said damage this year will fall far below that of recent years due to the extremely moist summer. Last year's Alberta damage totalled \$1,927,000.

Saskatchewan rangers report the fire hazard still high in the north but feel in other areas there is little possibility of forest fires this year. The only bad fire was at Uranium City in July.

Only eight fires, all minor, occurred this year in Manitoba. Most of the forests are damp.

### PREVENTION PROGRAM

Manitoba maintains a staff of 53 permanent rangers and 50 foresters. During the summer four new fire towers were built and another four were shifted to better locations. Films, school book covers and floats in various county fairs this year all carried how-to-pre-

vent-forest-fires messages. Most serious fires in Ontario this year were at White River, Kapuskasing, Cochrane and Gogama. The year has been classified a normal season with 55,700 acres having been burned in 83 fires to date. Usual average for the season is 900 fires, officials said.

Damage was minor in all Quebec fires this year. Damage last year totalled many millions of dollars but final figures have not yet been compiled. They are expected to equal the record in 1941 when 1,710 fires did \$5,832,345 damage and destroyed 1,590,234 acres.

The hazard is described as "very low" in New Brunswick due to the wet summer. Small fires numbering 15 burned 1,725 acres causing a loss of \$18,000. Loss last year was \$27,000 as 369 fires consumed 5,414 acres.

Light rains fell steadily in Nova Scotia forests and rangers consider the danger very slight. Last year was considered better than average with only 225 fires and a total of 1,895 acres burned.

Prince Edward Island also experienced a light year with rains removing danger. Newfoundland also had one of the lightest forest fire years on record.

## If You're TIRED ALL THE TIME

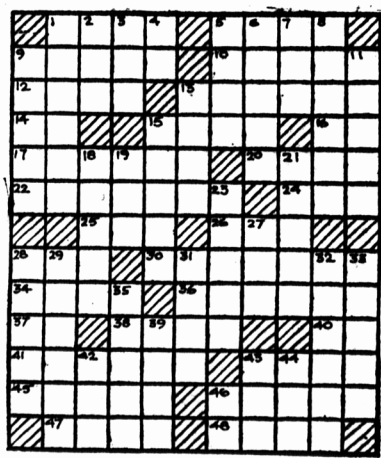
Everybody gets a bit run-down now and then, tired-out, heavy-headed, and maybe bothered by backaches. Perhaps nothing seriously wrong, just a temporary toxic condition caused by excess acids and wastes. That's the time to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's stimulates the kidneys, and so help restore their normal action of removing excess acids and wastes. Then you feel better, sleep better, work better. Get Dodd's Kidney Pills now. Look for the blue box with the red band at all druggists. You can depend on Dodd's. 22

### DAILY CROSSWORD

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| <b>ACROSS</b>                           | <b>DOWN</b>             |
| 1. Erase (Print.)                       | 1. Stratagem            |
| 5. Fellow                               | 2. Assam silkworm       |
| 9. President of Argentina               | 3. Danish weight        |
| 10. Enticed                             | 4. Half an em           |
| 12. Roman poet                          | 5. Music character      |
| 13. Middle                              | 6. Seeks game           |
| 14. Greek letter                        | 7. Skill                |
| 15. Not hard                            | 8. Skinned              |
| 16. Behold!                             | 9. Pius and Benedict    |
| 17. Sea urchin                          | 11. Slag                |
| 20. Observes                            | 13. Piece of hard money |
| 22. Browning, as a roast                | 15. Cuts                |
| 24. Public notices                      | 18. By chance           |
| 25. Vitality                            |                         |
| 26. Large roofing slate                 |                         |
| 28. The entire amount                   |                         |
| 30. Stopped, as an engine               |                         |
| 34. Places                              |                         |
| 36. Practical unit of intensity (Elec.) |                         |
| 37. At home                             |                         |
| 38. Decimal units                       |                         |
| 40. Half an em                          |                         |
| 41. East Indian tree                    |                         |
| 43. Jargon                              |                         |
| 45. Cases for small articles            |                         |
| 46. Wandering workmen                   |                         |
| 47. Old Norse work                      |                         |
| 48. Below (naut.)                       |                         |



Saturday's Answer:  
43. Pass between mountain peaks  
44. Finnish seaport  
46. Exclamation



### DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE—Here's how to work it:

One letter simply stands for another. In this example A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

A Cryptogram Quotation:  
N EXQLUC LUCHHWAO WH N EXO  
LUC OKNYC—HDNMCHVCNK.  
Saturday's Cryptogram: I LOVE THEE, CORNWALL, AND WILL EVER, AND HOPE TO SEE THEE ONCE AGAIN—FREEMAN.

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Bank of Commerce Bldg.
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This advertisement is being published nationally because we believe the Canadian people have an interest in the principles involved in our current wage and labour contract negotiations.

The majority report of a Conciliation Board, appointed by the Minister of Labour for the Province of Ontario, which was under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice W. F. Schroeder of the Supreme Court of Ontario, rejected the demands of Local 200 UAW-CIO for an increase in wages. The union's demand was for wage and fringe benefits equivalent to 54c an hour, or an additional cost to the company of \$14,000,000 annually. Subsequently these demands have been reduced to the equivalent of 28c an hour or an additional \$8,500,000 annually.

We believe, and have always believed in good wages, and good working conditions for our employees.

In the past five years, the average cost of an hour of

labour in our Windsor plants has gone up 30.7 per cent, an increase of 59c an hour for wages and fringe benefits. Since the last contract was signed on February 19, 1952, Ford of Canada employees, including members of Local 200 bargaining unit, have received increases amounting to 3c an hour, which is equal to about \$3,000,000 annually. The latest increase of 2c an hour went into effect on September 19, 1954.

During the past five years, average prices of Ford passenger cars, apart from sales and excise taxes, have risen only 4.65 per cent. Now we are in a position where added cost, in the form of higher wages, without a corresponding increase in productivity, would have to be passed on to the car buying public in the form of higher prices. Higher prices result in fewer sales in both the domestic and export markets. The simple fact is that fewer sales mean fewer jobs. Canada today needs more employment — not more unemployment.

# What FORD WORKERS NOW RECEIVE

Average hourly wages and fringe benefits  
**TOTAL \$2.04 AN HOUR\***  
equal, on the basis of a 40-hour week, to  
**MORE THAN \$80.00**

The following summary of wage rates and benefits is taken directly from the majority report of the Conciliation Board. Referring to the demands of Local 200 UAW-CIO in Windsor, this report reads:

"Before discussing these demands it will be useful to consider the remuneration and benefits enjoyed by the employees under the existing agreements. It has been established that:

- "(a) The employees, after 320 hours of employment, are paid wages at the rate of \$1.56 to \$2.21 per hour and the average hourly wage is \$1.69. (Both figures including a 6c per hour cost of living allowance but not the cost of fringe benefits.)
- "(b) The company pays at the rate of time and one-half for all work performed in excess of 8 hours per day and for work performed on statutory holidays, including Sundays. Employees engaged on 7-day operations do not receive time and one-half for work performed on Saturday as such, but receive time and one-half for all work performed on the 6th day of their scheduled work week.
- "(c) A night shift premium of 7c per hour is paid for all work performed on the afternoon and mid-night shifts.
- "(d) Employees are paid 8 hours' pay at their regular hourly rates for 6 unworked statutory holidays, and any employee who may be required to work on such a holiday is paid this bonus in addition to time and one-half for the number of hours actually worked by him on that day.
- "(e) An employee with one but less than three years' seniority is given 40 hours' vacation pay annually and one with three or more years' seniority is given 80 hours' vacation pay annually. In 1954 nearly all employees in the bargaining unit will fall within the latter category.
- "(f) Employees called in for work but for whom work is not available receive three hours' pay at their regular hourly rate.

- "(g) Employees enjoy two ten-minute rest periods for each shift and a five-minute rest period before any over-time period which is expected to exceed two hours.
- "(h) In 1950 the company built a commissary building and 18 canteens at a cost of \$400,000.00 and endeavored to operate this food service through a caterer at cost, but has so far sustained a loss in connection with this operation.
- "(i) On completion of a three months' probationary period of service, each employee is provided with insurance fully paid for by the company affording protection as hereinafter stated.
- "(1) Life insurance from \$3,600.00 to \$7,200.00, according to earnings.
- "(2) Hospital accommodation for employees and dependents at \$5.00 or \$6.00 per day, depending upon earnings.
- "(3) Special hospital services such as X-rays, up to ten times the daily hospital benefit.
- "(4) Surgical services for the employees to an amount not exceeding \$200.00.
- "(5) Weekly sickness and accident benefits for employees up to a maximum of 26 weeks of from \$25.00 to \$30.00 per week, depending upon earnings.
- "(6) A monthly pension of \$55.00 for each hourly rated employee at age 65 after thirty years of credited service and for a pro-rated amount for employees with ten and less than thirty years' service. (Not subject to deduction if pensioner receives Government old age pension.) This pension plan is non-contributory and is provided at the sole expense of the company.

- "(7) The president and financial secretary-treasurer of the local are given leave of absence but enjoy full insurance coverage and future service pension credits, while devoting their whole time to the discharge of their union duties.
  - "(8) The 55 stewards and 14 committeemen are given a maximum time allowance of 2 hours each working day or 3 hours on any two consecutive working days for performing union duties, which time is paid for by the company.
  - "(9) Five plant committeemen are appointed by the union, two of whom are permitted to give their full time to the discharge of their union duties, one is allowed 4 hours per working day, one 3 hours and the other 2½ hours — all of which time is paid for exclusively by the company.
- \* It is pointed out that in the month of March, 1954, the average hourly earnings, including overtime and night shift premiums and the 6c cost-of-living allowances, was \$1.74 (the overtime factor in March, 1954, averaged 3.1 cents per hour for each employee, compared with an average for the year 1953 of 8.8 cents per hour). It is estimated that the cost of existing fringe benefits for members of the bargaining unit concerned is 30c per hour, which, combined with the average hourly earnings above mentioned, resulted in an average cost of \$2.04 for each hour worked by the employees of this company in March, 1954. Vacations and statutory holidays paid for by the company, together with amounts paid by it for pensions, life, surgical and hospital insurance and other like benefits are direct benefits to the employee and should be taken into account to the same extent as if the cost thereof were actually paid in hand to the employee or placed to his credit in a bank in addition to his remuneration for hours worked. In that view of the matter the members of the bargaining unit were receiving an average rate of \$2.04 per hour for the work performed by them in March, 1954."

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited