Gasoline Rationing Works Subtle Changes In Britain

LONDON (AP) — Gasoline rationing has worked a subtle social revolution in Britain. Habits of millions are being changed.

For a whole generation, it has been a rediscovery that "life can be beautiful" at home, that a good book has a special charm, that the pleasures of the hearth are as rewarding as a night at the movies

Parents are seeing more of their children, more of their neighbors and more of each other.

The change in the British way of life began Dec. 17, 1956. With the Suez Canal closed, the government limited motorists to only enough gasoline for 200 miles of travel a month.

In some rural areas, bread was delivered to the house like milk but with rationing, bakeries cut deliveries. Now there's an amazing jump in the amount of home-baked bread.

Libraries report more books in circulation and bookshops report increased sales.

SOME PUBS CLOSING

The traditional Sunday morning pint of beer is disappearing. Many automobile outing by the younger set to the rural public house for a public houses and inns are closing for lack of customers.

Rationing is supposed to end April 17 but it may go on longer Even if it ends then, there is widespread fear the price of gasoline may stay high.

This fear has brought about a new popularity in the small, gasoline-saving automobile, capable of many miles to the gallon. A taste may be created that will work a change in the British car industry with less emphasis on the big family touring car.

Second-hand buggies, which used to change hands at £10 ($28) each in the days before gasoline rationing, now sell at £30 to £40.

"A good horse nowadays is likely to fetch up to £30," said an auctioneer in rural Wadebridge, "but there just aren't enough to go round."

BOWLER HATS ON BIKES

More bicycles and motor scooters are on the road. Men in bowler hats, umbrella under their arms, putt-putt down the street in the scooters.

Taxi driver have had their work week cut by one day to help spread out the supply of gasoline.

"Rationing has its blessings, mate," said taxi driver Harry Somers.

"I've been driving for 24 years and, except for the war, this is the only time I remember being able to get through London without a jam."

Minister Suggests Value Of Fall Vacation Be Discussed

The suggestion has been made by the Minister of Education, the Hon. Keir Clark, that the value of the "fall vacation" be discussed. this was reported to the Charlottetown Rural branch of the P.E.I. Teachers' Federation by Claude Wood, chairman of the resolutions committee of the Board of Governors. Mr. Wood stated that the Minister had assured the resolutions committee that action would be taken concerning their resolutions.

The second meeting of the Charlottetown Rural of P. E. I. Teacher's Federation met in Parkdale Junior High School on January 30, 1957.

The meeting was called to order by the presidtnt, Mr. Frank J. Costello. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary Mrs. J. Currie and approved by all. The roll call was answered by over fifty members.

The president suggested if any teacher wished the executive to visit their Home and School Association, to contact him. He also announced that the next meeting will be held on the first Thursday in March.

CERTIFICATION BOARD

Teachers appointed to the Certification Board included Mr. Frank Costello, Parkdale; Miss Eleanor MacDonald, Queen Square; Mr. Wendell Horton, Queen Charlotte; Mrs. Wanda Murphy, East Royalty; and Mrs. Hazel MacPhee, Murray River.

It was stated that teacher's aid problems must be taken up at the locals, as Miss Estelle Bowness has no time to attend the same. A letter was also received from Miss Bowness regarding plans for the Easter Convention, and this was rtported on by Mrs. Grace MacKinnon.

The president asked for our opinion in regards to helping out the Charlottetown Urban Branch for Education Week. It was decided that we would carry on our own programme. It was moved and seconded that a cultural committee be appointed to obtain speakers for future meetings.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Governors, all locals were given twenty-five dollars for current expenses.

Tht president suggested having lunch at these meetings, which was unanimously approved. It was decided that each member contribute a dime towards the cost.

SPEAKER

Father Adrian Arsenault of Saint Dunstan's University gave a very impressive lecture on his recent tour of Europe. Father Arsenault described conditions in Europe in such a way that everyone left feeling as if they, themselves, had witnessed the scenes. His keen wit and sense of humour combined with his observant eye gave us a vivid picture of the people in the various countries which he visited.

Following the address by Father Arsenault lunch was served by the ladies of the Parkdale teaching staff. The teachers took the advantage of a social hour conversing with fellow teachers and Father Arsenault.

REPORTED SHOT

Soviet Deputy Premier Lazar M. Kaganovich, above, has been shot and is near death, the New York Daily News said in a dispatch from Washington. The News said Dr. Hans Joachim Schulten of Cologne is in Moscow to treat Kaganovich.

(AP Wirephoto)

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

P. E. I. Department of Agriculture

MACHINERY MAINTENANCE

Fortunate are the farmers who serviced their machinery last fall prior to storage. They will have little to do to prepare their equipment for spring operations. Others who have not had the opportunity to attend to this matter would do well to do something about it now, as no one can afford costly delays at seeding time.

Why not check the following list to see if you have all your machinery ready for the work ahead.

1. Service the tractor according to the operator's manual. 2. Check and lubricate tillage equipment; tighten bolts and replace any worn parts. 3. Sharpen discs and shovels. 4. Check wheels, horizontal and vertical hitching for correct adjustments. 5. Clean grain box and fertilizer attachments. 6. Correctly adjust furrows openers. 7. Calibrate seeding equipment to ensure correct seeding rate.

The value of a thorough check and service program at this time should not be overlooked.

THINGS TO COME.....

The National Council of 4-H Clubs in Canada will be meeting for the first time in the Maritimes at the Fort Cumberland Hotel, Amherst, starting on Tuesday, March 5. Several of the Agriculture officials and 4-H Club workers will be attending these meetings.

The Agriculture Short Course will be held in Charlottetown during the week of March 11 to 15. This Course is open to all those interested in their Province. This will be an opportunity to hear and see some of the latest advances in Agriculture and examine the various husbandry programmes.

The Prince Edward Island Agriculture Council will be holding their meetings next week on Monday through to Wednesday. President Warren Burns of the Experimental Farm Staff will preside. After the submission of reports and recommendations, a banquet will be held on Wednesday night.

Various Artificial Insemination Clubs will be holding Directors meetings within the next couple of weeks.

FARM WORK SHOP

Many dollars can be saved by making necessary repairs in a well equiped Farm Work Shop. This is the third and concluding article dealing with various aspects of operating a shop.

OTHER TOOLS

In addition to hammer and tongs, the tools next in order of importance will be a sledge of about 8 pounds in weight, and a set of what English blacksmiths call flogging tools; hot and cold chisels, swages, fullers, set hammer and flatter to be used for heavy work when the smith can have the help of a striker to use the sledge.

For the work bench there will be needed wrenches, files, punches of different sizes, cold chisels, screw drivers, brace and set of twist drills, stocks and dies for threading bolts and burs, hack saw and blades. If horseshoeing is to be done, a shoeing hammer, hoof nippers, and horse rasp will be needed.

A post drill is such a convenience that it almost comes under the head of necessary equipment.

Some of the above-named tools can be made by the smith in spare time. Others it may be cheaper to buy.

A handy is a tool which is much used, and often abused. It is a chisel with a shank made to fit the square hole in the anvil. It should be made of tool steel of about the same grade as that used in making cold chisels. As it is used to cut hot metal, there is no use in tempering it, as the temper would be drawn out of it by the hot metal; but in other respects it is like a chisel. It should have a rather thin edge and be kept sharp. This can be easily done if the smith will always remember that its edge is never to be hit by the hammer. In cutting off a piece of hot iron or steel on the hardy, the hammer should top before the iron or steel is cut through.

The shank of the hardy should be fitted to the hole in the anvil so that there will be no wobble or play to the tool when it is used. The shank should be long enough to extend through the tail of the anvil, so that in case it becomes stuck in the hole, the lower end may be tapped with the hammer to loosen it.

If a post drill can be afforded, one which will answer very well for the farm shop may be had for about $5. This price includes a chunk to hold drills of different sizes.

USEFUL ANVIL TOOLS

The smith often has occasion to do small jobs requiring something smaller than the horn of the anvil for bending or shaping. Two very convenient tools or pieces of equipment which the farm smith can easily make from a piece of shafting or other iron, or from milk steel which he may salvage from the scrap pile or "machinery graveyard' to be found on almost any farm, are a round mandrel which will be found handy for bending ferrules, small rings, etc., and a small horn to be used the same as an anvil horn in making small links or doing any kind of bending of small articles. Of course both are to have shanks to fit the square hole in the anvil.

In making either one of these tools it is well to begin by first forming the shank and fitting it to its place in the anvil. It should be a tight fit; and in order that it may be easily loosened from the anvil after bting used, it should have a shank long enough to extend a little below the tail of the anvil after being used, it should the hardy above mentioned.

THE FORGE FIRE

Much of the success of forge work depends upon the care and management of the fire and the proper heating of iron and steel. There ore it is of great importance that the smith be thoroughly familiar with the different factors that go into making the right kind of fire in order that he may get the results that he wants.

SMITHING COAL

The most satisfactory coal for ordinary smithing work is what is known to the trade as Cumberland coal. It contains less sulpher and other impurities than any other mined coal and is easily packed about the forge fire. Coke when broken up into small pieces, makes a good fire, particular when a large fire is wanted, but it is not so easily managed as Cumberland coal.

either ordinary soft coal such as is used for making steam, nor hard (anthracite) coal is suitable for use in a forge. Both kinds contain impurities which make it impossible to use them in welding.

Charcoal makes a good fire if properly managed, and is very desirable for use in making fine steel tools, as it is wholly free from sulphur and other injurious chemicals; but in most parts of the country it costs more than mineral coal and has almost gone out of use as a smithing coal.

MANAGING THE FIRE

The first and most important thing for the amateur smith to learn is the proper management of his fire so as to get the heat where he wants it, and to do this without too much waste of fuel.

Let us suppose that the beginner has the equipment and the most necessary tools mentioned on the preceding articles, and that he is ready to start a fire in the new forge. The fire is started by using pine shavings or any fuel that would make good kindling for a fire in a kitchen stove. After a good blaze has started, a little coal is packed around, not upon the kindling, so that it will take fire slowly. After a forge has been in use there will always be choke left over from the former fire to be used in starting new fire; but for this first time there is only kindling and the blacksmith's coal. It must be remembered that coal should never be put on the fire but around it. After being near the fire a short time the coal is changed to coke because all its sulphur and other impurities are burned out of it.

By continually packing the coal about the fire and crowding it toward the centre, a supply of coke is kept burning in the middle of the fire, where the most heat is needed. The packing also prevents the fire from spreading out and becoming too flat. It is well to wet the coal about the fire in order to pack it harder and to keep the fire confined to the middle.

The fire will now present the appearance of a mound of coal, the interior of which is a mass of burning coke, with a somewhat loose center through which the blast is coming. The most common mistake of the beginner is to allow this mound to become low and flat. The coal should be piled up quite high about the fire so there will be considerable depth to the mass of burning coke, Whatever is to be heated in the fire should be held midway between the top and bottom, so as to have burning coke both below and above it. If held too low, it will be struck by the blast of air from the blower, and if too high it will be cooled by the air from above.

Experience will soon show how much blast should be given. The stronger the blast the greater will be the heat, up to the point where the coke in the middle of the fire begins to be lifted out of place.

A LONG FIRE

It is sometimes desirable to have a long fire instead of a round one in order to heat an iron for some length instead of it on one spot; for example, the edge of a plow share. In such a case it is easy to lengthen the fire by packing coal on two sides instead of all around the middle.

Too much blast will cool the fire. Just enough blast should be given to keep the coke at a white heat but not enough to lift it out of place. Long experience and practice are needed to enable one to manage a forge fire so as to get the best results; although to the onlooker it may appear to be a very simple matter.

A forge fire left to itself will soon die out. The experienced smith, when he leaves his fire for a short period of time, will place a small piece of hard wood in the fire knowing that it will hold the fire until he returns. Thrifty smiths save old wagon spokes and similar pieces of wood for this purpose. Often a forge fire which has apparently died out may be revived by a sprinkling of sawdust. If the old embers are still hot enough to cause sawdust to smoke, a handful of sawdust and a gentle blast will revive the fire and save the time that it would take to build a new fire in the ordinary way.

Board Reaffirms

(Continued from page 1)

organization believes that the establishment of an Atlantic House or similar establishment jointly maintained by the four Atlantic Provincial Governments could be a valuable aid from an immigration point of view as well as for trade and industry purposes.

The M.P.B.T. has noted that immigrants have already decided upon the part of Canada to which they are going when the arrive. Very few remain in the Atlantic Provinces and the Board contends that if this area si to receive its share of new Canadians then a selling job must be done overseas. The establishment of "houses by other Canadian Provinces has paid off as evidenced by the industrial expansion and flow of immigration to other parts of the Dominion.

The Board also commended the Prince Edward Island Government for its interest in the support of the Maritimes Transportation Commission and the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council, both of which were brought about through the efforts of the M.P.B.T. and urged a continuation of present support.

The directors of the M.P.B.T. advised the Provincial Government that was their belief that the Atlantic Provinces should be represented on the Board of Transport Commissioners and have expressed this belief to members of the Federal Cabinet. In advising Premier Matheson and his Cabinet of this action they urged that the four Provincial Governments of the Atlantic Provinces also pursue this course.

The M.P.B.T. recommended among other things that consideration be given to a system of mechanical check-ups of motor vehicles together with driver aptitude tests for all applicants of driving permits as a method of eliminating many of the driving hazards on the highways and urged that the P.E.I. Government continue to support the efforts of the National Highway Conference toward the enactment of Uniform National Legislation.

Attending yesterdays' meeting in addition to Premier Matheson were; Hon. George MacKay Hon. Eugene Cullen and Hon. B. Earle MacDonald. M.P.B.T. directors present were; President A. I. Barrow C.A. Halifax; Vice President F.J. Storey Charlottetown; John R. Mungall and C.R. MacLaggan of Summerside; Alistair MacLeod Charlottetown; Frank Bryan Alberton; Wm. Hayward Charlottetown and A.T. Parkes M.P.B.T.

York Men Told To Remember "Left Out" Youth

Tribute was paid to the late Wylie Gibson, at a recent meeting of the York Pastoral Charge Men's Association. Mr. Gibson was a past president of the Association.

Dr. George Fisher spoke on the problems and opportunities of sponsoring youth activity. He stressed the importance of trying to bring the "left out" youth into things.

A sing song was led by Vernon Dennis; devotional by Raymond Vessey; Arthur Brown, Arthur Johnson and Parker Jewell. Supper was served by the ladies of the York charge. Leith Brown, the president, was in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Sproule pronounced the benediction.

The next meeting will be in Harrington Hall on the 14th of this month.

GREAT UNIVERSITY

About 3,000 of the 21,000 students at the University of London, England, come from Commonwealth and foreign countries.

The carillon of the Peace Tower at Ottawa has 53 bells, the largest weighing 22,400 pounds, the smallest 10 pounds.

Coming Events

Card party tonight, Winsloe station hall. Time 8:30.

Dress Carnival Georgetown Rink, Saturday, February 9th.

Valentine social in New Glasgow School Feb. 8.

Races above Morris Bridge Feb. 7th at 2 o'clock.

Card Party, Hampshire Hall, February 7th.

Crokinole Party, Springvale School, Thursday, Feb. 7th.

Shippers of whole or ground grains, bran shorts. Atlas Grain Company, 300 St. Sacrement St., Montreal.

Dance Cardigan Legion Hall every Thursday night. Websters Orchestra, P. A. System and Canteen service.

Notice — All taxes due St. Georges School not paid by Feb. 15th 1957, will be handed in for collection by order of trustee's Mrs. Sarah Campbell, Sec'y of trustees.

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