

Austin Announces The New A-40 Somerset

Today at all dealer points across Canada, The Austin Motor Company (Canada) Limited is unveiling one of the most unexpected new cars of 1952. The car is a completely restyled Austin A-40. Called the Austin A-40 Somerset, the new car is the successor to the Austin "Devon", the most successful car in British automobile history.

The new Austin A-40 has been completely restyled inside and out in new distinctive and eye pleasing lines. Push button handles open new wider doors to reveal increased seating space and leather upholstered seats cushioned with Dunlopillo foam rubber. Wide, curved, one-piece windshield and one-piece rear window give passengers and driver increased visibility and added enjoyment to pleasure driving.

Many mechanical improvements will be noticed by the motorist in this new Austin A-40. Four-wheel Girling hydraulic brakes, steering column gear shift controlling four forward speeds and a new "sports type" cylinder head giving substantially increased power without any sacrifice of economy are among them. These improvements are the result of Austin's experience in developing a car suited to the needs and demands of Canadian motorists.

In this respect, the first new Austin A-40 was subjected to a gruelling road test upon arrival at Austin's Hamilton factory several weeks ago. Prior to the arrival, several 400-mile routes were mapped to test the new car over every conceivable road and in every type of driving condition. When the car was ready for driving, the first of three teams of Austin-trained driver mechanics climbed in, installed instruments for testing gas consumption, acceleration, braking and temperature control and began the first 400-mile leg of a round-the-clock trip that lasted ten days and covered 10,000 miles.

Each of the three teams of driver mechanics drove eight hour shifts and carried their own gas to avoid service station stops. Much of the driving was routed over back roads to maintain secrecy in the test. Upon completion of the test drive, the new Austin A-40 was thoroughly checked. Actual driving time during the test was 232 hours, 10 minutes. Through this total time, running over every type of road from paved highway to frozen dirt, the car averaged 43.07 m.p.h.

At the conclusion of the test, and with no servicing, the car was tested for fuel consumption and acceleration. With tank, pump and carburetor drained the car, driven at a constant 30 m.p.h., ran 42.3 miles on one gallon. In acceleration tests the car went from a standing start to 50 m.p.h. in 15 seconds.

Austin engineers estimate that the new Austin A-40 Somerset was subjected to more punishment in the 10,000 mile test than the average car receives in more than a year of driving. The new Austin A-40 is on display this week at Austin dealers across Canada and ample stocks are now on hand at distribution points.

The New Austin A-40 Somerset



This week the Austin Motor Company (Canada) Limited is introducing the new Austin A-40 Somerset at Austin dealers across Canada. New, distinctive styling features this new A-40 while wider doors, roomier interiors and new air-conditioned heating give added driving comfort. Other new features include: Push button door handles; four-wheel hydraulic brakes; steering column gear shift and the new "sports type" cylinder head that gives increased power while retaining high fuel economy.

Increased either international or industrial tensions could revive these direct inflationary pressures and put our economic defences to a renewed test. Referring to the steps taken by the government to control inflation, Mr. Abbott said consumer credit restrictions have played an "important part" in reducing pressures and in improving savings.

These regulations were admittedly severe, but the inflationary pressures were such that strong measures were needed," he said. "As these pressures eased we were able to relax the regulations to some extent. Then indicating that no immediate relaxation is in prospect, he added: "I keep these matters under frequent review, and as soon as it seems sensible to do so we shall relax them again."

He referred to the deferred depreciation regulations contained in the last budget and said they have restrained a good deal of non-essential capital investment. The regulations delayed for four years the write-off of depreciation on non-essential capital investments.

Minister Foresees

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per, tabled Monday in the Commons. Ordinarily the white paper, which disclosed a surplus of \$355,737,000 for 1951-52, is tabled during the budget speech. Mr. Abbott had forecast a surplus of \$30,000,000 for the fiscal year ended March 31. The surplus in 1950-51 was \$211,294,000.

"We have made substantial progress in our defence program and the inflationary spiral has been brought to a halt," said Mr. Abbott.

"There remains, however, a strong inflationary potential, and any series of events that sharply

"No changes in the principle of these regulations are presently contemplated," he said, "but I can assure the House that we do not like regulations of this sort and that we shall be most happy to modify or withdraw them when the proper time comes."

He appealed to Canadians to keep up in 1952 the good record of personal savings they made in 1951. The savings climbed to approximately \$1,400,000,000 in 1951 from \$700,000,000 in 1950.

He reviewed Canada's trade situation, giving figures previously made public by the Bureau of Statistics. Bringing the Commons up to date on official holdings of gold and United States dollars, Mr. Abbott said they have shown little change in the last three months.

At March 31 they totalled \$1,787,000,000, or \$8,000,000 more than at Dec. 31, and \$134,000,000 more than a year ago. Between January and August last year the reserves dropped by approximately \$180,000,000. In the remaining four months of the year they went up approximately \$200,000,000 and since then they have shown little variation from week to week.

Looking to the future, he said the "present prospects for 1952 are for continued high levels of employment and business activity, but with some unevenness in their distribution."

Some lines and some regions "may experience demands that will fully or more than fully tax their available resources. Other lines and other regions may find their resources less fully employed."

Prices in 1952 probably will be unchanged to two per cent higher

than last year. The value of gross national production may reach \$22,500,000,000 compared with \$21,200,000,000.

Government Accounts
Turning to government accounts, Mr. Abbott said Progressive Conservative members have charged him with bad budgeting. He had forecast a surplus of only \$30,000,000 for the year and ended it with one of approximately \$356,000,000.

"Let me say quite plainly that so long as we have such years of rising prosperity as we have experienced while I have been Minister of Finance I am not going to apologize for having a surplus and making some reductions in the dead-weight of our huge national debt."

Defending his estimates, he said "no Minister of Finance, provincial treasurer or any head of a national treasury with anything like comparable tasks has made as consistently good a record of forecasting of revenue and expenditures as has the Canadian Minister of Finance in the past five years."

New Federal

Continued from page 1

move. The doubt is whether the government has the right to prevent an industry from continuing in business even after a court conviction.

Rejects Proposed Changes

The report rejected legislative changes proposed by business interests, which the committee said would weaken legislation. Instead, it put forward a number of re-

commendations to enable stronger government action against those who break anti-combine laws.

Recommendations likely will lead to government legislation later this year. Last year's anti-price fixing recommendations now are law.

Headed by Mr. Justice J. H. MacQuarrie of the Nova Scotia Supreme Court, the four-man committee described Canada's laws against illegal monopolies, trusts, mergers and combines as fundamentally sound. However, there was one "basic weakness"—the Combines Commissioner seemed "at one and the same time prosecutor and judge."

The committee agreed that the commissioner, placed in charge of an investigating agency, should be given powers necessary to pursue investigations into alleged illegal price-fixing and commodity-control practices in Canada. However, powers to search premises, subpoena witnesses and judge whether laws had been breached should rest with a special three-man board.

This board would have authority to receive the commissioner's evidence and at the same time hear argument from the industry under investigation. The board would forward its report to the Justice Minister, who would decide, as at present, whether prosecution should be launched.

Other Recommendations

1. Broadening of the government's powers to modify tariffs and knock out patent rights to give it greater authority to deal with monopolies and combines.
2. No immediate action against

loss leaders—the practice of cutting prices below cost to attract customers and eliminate competition. The practice should be a matter of study for the new board and a combines-investigation agency.

3. The courts should have power to demand that convicted parties continue to make periodic reports on their activities even after the court case is finished.

4. Lifting of the ceiling on maximum fines to give the courts complete freedom on levies. The maximum fines fixed by the statutes, sometimes were "inadequate" in comparison with the heavy volume of business done by those found guilty. Under combines legislation, the maximum fine is \$10,000 for an individual and \$25,000 for a corporation.

5. Elimination of the legislative restriction which says that no court action can be brought against an industry two years or more after the offence was alleged to have been committed.

6. Anti-combine legislation in the Combines Investigation Act and the Criminal Code should be consolidated under the Combines Act.

7. The Criminal Code should be amended to make clear that a supplier is breaking the law only when he discriminates in granting discounts to some customers and not others during a long period of time and not in isolated cases.

On the committee with Mr. Justice MacQuarrie were Prof. W. A. Mackintosh, principal of Queen's University; Dean G. F. Curtis of the British Columbia Law School and Maurice Lamontagne, director of Laval University's economics department.

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- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| ACROSS | 2. Hall! | 22. Military life |
| 1. A wit | 3. Well-bred | 24. Persistent |
| 4. Chinese silk | 5. Slope | questioners |
| 7. Wash | 8. Male red | 25. In the |
| 8. Mandates | deer | capacity |
| 10. Level | 6. Mikish | of (L.) |
| 11. Inland sea | 7. A dog's | 26. Of the city |
| (Asia) | strap | 27. Buzz |
| 12. Shore recess | 9. Boat | 28. Praises |
| 13. Slight color | 12. Public | 29. Hole of a |
| 15. From | vehicle | needle |
| 17. Personal | 14. Writing | 31. A bounding |
| pronoun | fluid | in hills |
| 18. Departed | 16. Young fish | 34. A sidelong |
| 19. High, | 18. Untamed | glance |
| craggy hill | 19. A grave | 35. A size of |
| 20. Scream | 21. Shower | paper |
| 22. Duplicate | | |
| 23. Entire | | |
| amount | | |
| 24. Knave | | |
| of clubs | | |
| 25. A sovereign | | |
| (Brit. slang) | | |
| 27. Unassuming | | |
| 80. Coffee | | |
| receptacle | | |
| 81. A mound | | |
| 82. A firmative | | |
| vote (var.) | | |
| 83. Jewish | | |
| month | | |
| 84. Walk lamely | | |
| 85. Owing | | |
| 86. A son of | | |
| Adam | | |
| 87. Picked out | | |
| 40. Christmas | | |
| song | | |
| 41. Borders | | |
| 42. Attempt | | |
| 43. Enemy | | |
| scout | | |
| DOWN | | |
| 1. Swelling | | |
| in waves | | |



Yesterday's Answer



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE—Here's how to work it:
A X Y D L B A A K R
M L O N G F E L L O W

One letter simply stands for another. In this example A stands 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

IPP ILFF NEHM NEPFL HJUQ MF.
BJLF ZI BTH-MXLJU.

Yesterday's Cryptogram: WHO HAS NOT FELT HOW SADLY SWEET THE DREAM OF HOME, THE DREAM OF HOME, STEALS O'ER THE HEART!—MOORE

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