

40-HOUR WEEK ABROAD

Industrial Countries Not Expected To Adopt It In Practice

PARIS, July 21—Industrialists contend that American government regulation of hours and wages — which automatically will increase costs of production, with the only alternative a decrease in volume of production—must redound to the advantage of European industry. Newspapers endorsing this theory cite the figures of American imports, which indicate that under American trade policy, so-called reciprocal trade pacts, a wider potential market is opening in America for the products of European labor. It is pointed out that whereas the United States had a favorable trade balance of \$500,000,000 in 1934, which diminished to \$35,000,000 in 1936, all favorable balance was entirely erased in the first quarter of the present year, when United States imports exceeded exports by \$115,000,000.

Europe's increasingly larger participation in the American market intensifies interest on this side of the water, both in pending American legislation aimed at hours and wages, and in Geneva's new drive for international convention establishing the 40-hour week in all industry, which might throw the balance of trade to Far Eastern peoples whose traditions and customs tend to nullify the observance of the convention.

It is not expected that the 40-hour convention will be ratified by all industrial countries. There have been many discussions in the past on shorter hours in industry. The Washington Conference, 1919, adopted a 48-hour week though many countries, including Great Britain, withheld ratification. Great Britain is fast recovering her industrial status as workshop of the world, and notwithstanding the Labor party, there is not more than half-hearted pressure to disturb the industrial status quo under which prosperity and re-employment have returned.

French industrialists, emphasizing their own difficulties under the ac-

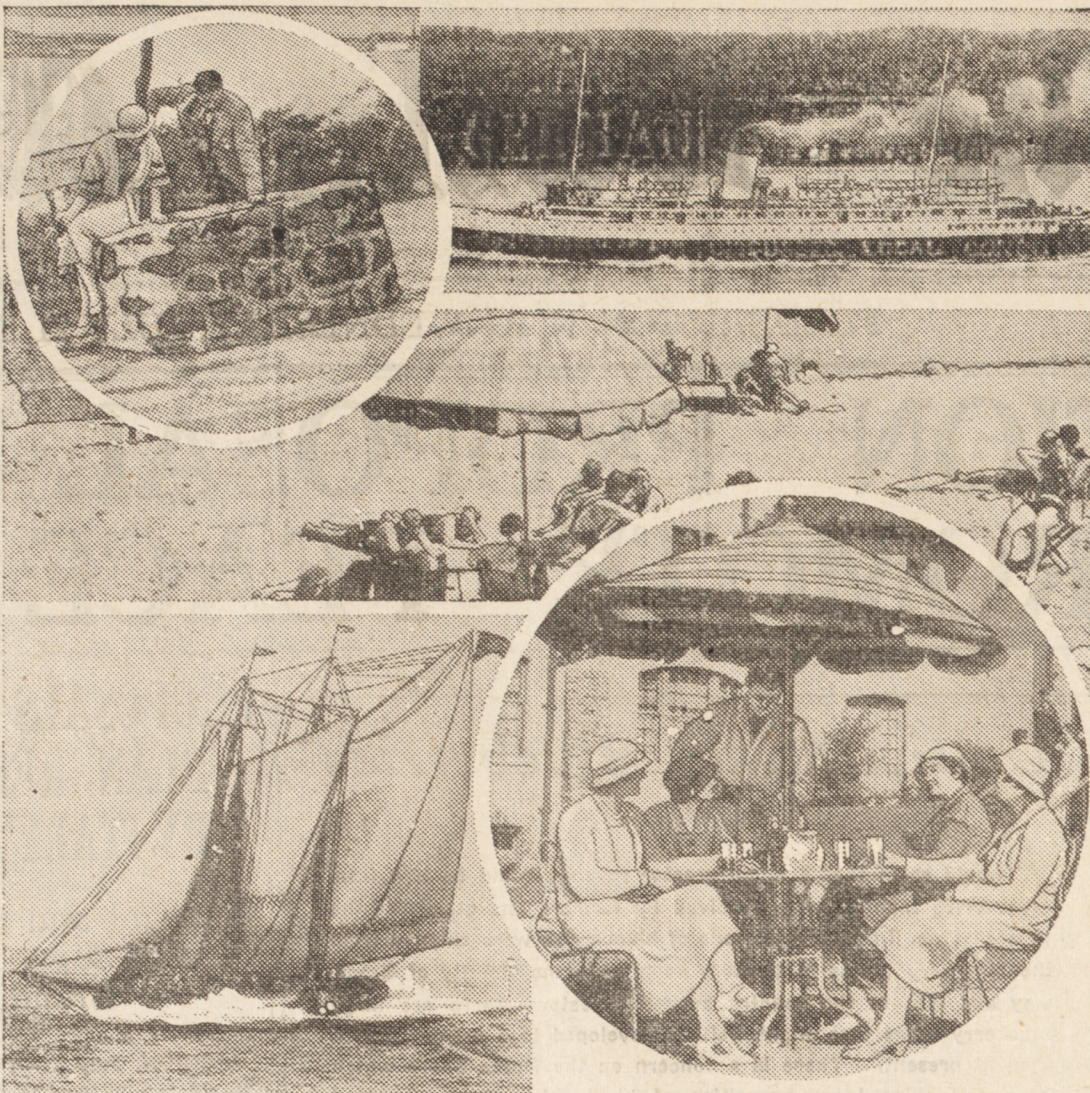
celerated reform program of the Popular Front Government, point out that under the British Factory Acts women and children (14 to 16 years) may not work more than 55½ hours a week in textile factories nor more than 60 hours a week in non-textile factories, with some provision for emergency overtime.

Recently the Standing Committee of the House of Commons has been considering the Factories Bill in the light of government intention to move a new clause reducing factory hours of women and juveniles, subject to certain exceptions, to 48 hours a week. On April 23 the committee considered a paragraph of clause 68, providing that "the period of employment for women and young persons in factories shall not exceed 11 hours in any day and shall neither begin earlier than 6 o'clock in the morning nor end later than 8 o'clock in the evening, or, on Saturday, 1 o'clock in the afternoon." An amendment was carried altering the hour for beginning work from six o'clock to seven o'clock. A Labor amendment that the working week for women and young persons in factories should not exceed 4 hours was negated by 24 votes to 15.

This would hardly seem happy augury for a 40-hour international agreement at Geneva, but with both the French New Deal and the American New Deal committed to the 40-hour week, proponents of the measure are newly fortified and optimistic.

Proposal for an international 40-hour agreement is as old as September, 1932, when the governing body of the International Labor Organization convoked a special session to discuss suggestion of Signor de Michelis, Italy's representative, who offered this as an emergency measure to spread employment. That was one year before Germany resigned from the Labor Organization and two years before President Roose-

Holiday Down by the Sea



The Maritimes, where Canada begins, offer a combination of holiday attractions that have made the three sea-girt provinces very popular among Canadians and Americans alike.

The rare mixture of historic sites, scenic beauty, and opportunities for all types of outdoor sports gives New Brunswick and Nova Scotia an unusual attraction for visitors.

The Algonquin Hotel, at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, holds its place as New Brunswick's leading resort by virtue of its splendid position on the bay of Fundy,

its two fine golf courses, and its facilities for fishing, boating, and other sports. Open from June 26 to September 7, the Algonquin is particularly popular among Americans because of the nearness of President Roosevelt's summer home at Campobello.

Across the Bay of Fundy—a delightful trip by the steamer Princess Helene—from Saint John to Digby, lies Nova Scotia. Visitors are always interested in that section where the poignant story of Evangeline was enacted. Canadian Pacific Railway hotels at leading holiday points in Nova Scotia in-

clude: The Pines, at Digby, open from June 25 to September 11; Lakeside Inn, near Yarmouth, open from June 28 to September 7; and Cornwallis Inn, at Kentville, in the heart of the Land of Evangeline, open all year. Chief amusements at these resorts are golf, tennis, motoring, sea fishing, boating, and bathing. The pictures above show Evangeline Well at Grand Pre; the "Princess Helene" which joins Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; Katy's Cove at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, N.B.; a typical Nova Scotia fishing schooner; and a social gathering at Lakeside Inn, Yarmouth, N.S.

THEY'RE ALL ALIKE TO ME

"I HOPE we don't have another summer like last year," said a Toronto man to me the other day.

"Why? What was the matter with it?" I asked him.

"What! Don't you remember how hot it was," he exclaimed and then he went on to tell how he suffered—nearly fainted a couple of times, uncomfortable day and night. That was the burden of his story.

Then I opened up on him—and this is the gist of what I said.

"There is no more necessity for a man to suffer from the heat than from the cold. I don't—I enjoy both equally because my blood is in such condition that it keeps my body on its toes in any kind of weather, summer or winter."

To be up and coming at all times is only a matter of a sufficient mineral reserve in the blood. But most people try to get along on mineral-deficient foods—demineralized by foolish methods of preparing or processing. Thus they violate the great basic law of life, health and youthfulness: "A normal mineral reserve in the blood is nature's first defense against physical degeneration, old age, fatigue, disease and premature death."

On the other hand, I live almost exclusively upon mineral-rich foods—raw fruits and vegetables, milk and, most important, Roman Meal, Bekus-Puddy and Lishus, and drink at least six cups of Kofy-Sub daily. And, by the way, iced Kofy-Sub is the most delicious summer drink I've ever tasted—slightly bitter, slightly sweet—icy cold—amber colored—a hot day treat, and the richest thing in minerals, and especially iron, known to me. It is better sweetened with honey or brown sugar.

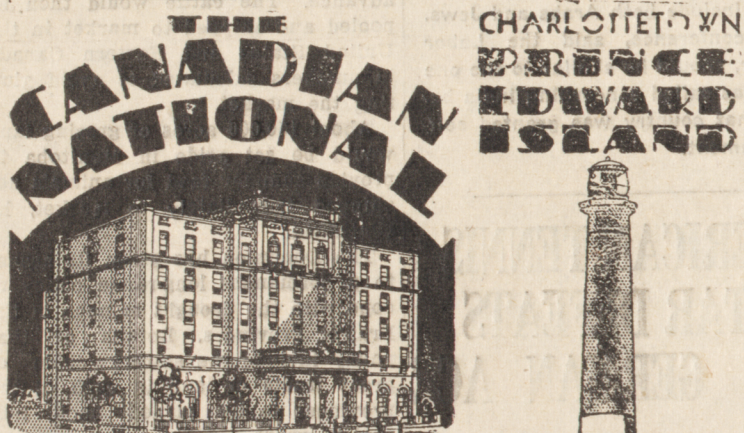
Roman Meal, Bekus-Puddy and Lishus can be served also cold. Cook for two minutes, let cool. Place in refrigerator over night. Serve for breakfast with cream or milk and honey, or fruit jelly or preserve and cream. Nothing can be more delicious. These Dr. Jackson products win the day for me and will win the day for you. Why, I walked 14 miles daily throughout the hot days last summer. I walked my seven miles this morning and enjoyed it—I will walk back again tonight. And I'm thrilled every



The above is from a photograph of Robt. G. Jackson, M.D., taken in his 77th year.

moment with the very joy of living and accomplishment—thanks to Roman Meal, Bekus-Puddy, Lishus and Kofy-Sub, more than any and all other things that influence my life. Write for proof from a great university that the Dr. Jackson products are by far the most important foods known for rebuilding and maintaining a normal mineral reserve in the blood, your first defense against old age, disease, fatigue and premature death, furnished free. Address: Dr. Robert G. Jackson, M.D., 7-37

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KESWICK RIDGE

An event of great interest to the congregations of the Keswick Ridge charge of the United Church of Canada, and to the community at large, took place on Friday evening in Keswick Ridge United Church when Rev. E. E. Ashley assumed the pastorate recently resigned by Rev. H. J. Rowley. Upon the resignation of Mr. Rowley, who received a call to Centreville, the congregation invited Rev. Mr. Ashley of Edam, Saskatchewan to be their minister. Mr. Ashley graduated from Pine Hill Theological college in 1935, and was ordained at the Conference of that year in Sackville. He was appointed for a two year term to the Saskatchewan Conference. A native of Prince Edward Island thoroughly trained in Maritime educational institutions, and enriched by his experience of church life on the prairies, Mr. Ashley begins a pastorate of great promise. Keswick Ridge is one of two former Congregational churches in the area covered by the Presbytery of Fredericton, its sister charge being at Sheffield. Both of these charges have had a long and honourable history, and both of them entered the United Church of Canada in 1925.

The impressive induction service of the United Church on Friday evening was in charge of Rev. George Telford of St. Paul's Church, Fredericton. The address to the newly inducted minister was given by Rev. J. S. Gregg, who out of a rich store of experience and wisdom, drew forth the spiritual and practical principles that must be followed to ensure success in the Christian ministry. The address to the people was given by Rev. Mr. Telford who used as a text a great utterance by William Carey, father of modern missions; "Expect great things". The congregation, he pointed out, must cooperate with the minister in a spirit of expectation. Moreover emphasis must be laid on the word "great". The congregation, by expecting the highest and greatest type of pastoral and pulpit service from their minister, would be a strong factor in helping him to produce his best.

Rev. W. A. H. Harper of the Baptist Church was also present and assisted in the service.

At the close of the service Mr. and Mrs. Ashley were welcomed by their people, individual members being introduced to them by Mrs. Timmins, President of the Ladies' Aid, and William Reid, representative of the Session.

the greater concern is for absorbing the workless into employment, irrespective of the effect on the wage scale, and that the living standard has fallen appreciably in Italy since the adoption of the 40-hour week.

In France, where "les quarantes heures" has the force of law, unemployment is fairly static, notwithstanding the stimulus of re-armament and the building of the Paris Exposition.

While it is too early to appraise the advantages or disadvantages of

the 40-hour week in France, it is conceded that a social measure which increases costs of production by an estimated 35 per cent. tends to create monopoly in industry, since only powerful industrial organizations can absorb such increased costs. It is admitted that the shortened week

has worked great hardship here among small manufacturers and tradesmen—la petite bourgeoisie—which for generations has been the backbone of this nation's economy. —H. Z. Torres.

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