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**N. S. Royal Commission Resumes Investigation Into Economic Situation**

(C. P. by Guardian's Special Wire) HALIFAX, Sept. 10.—Sweeping re-arrangement of the field of taxation and responsibility for services between the Federal and Provincial Administrations was advocated today by Prof. Norman McL. Rogers of Queens University, counsel for the Government of Nova Scotia, before the Royal Commission investigating the economic situation of Nova Scotia.

The commission, headed by Prof. John Harry Jones of Leeds University, England, resumed its sessions in the capital after three weeks of touring the province.

Financial arrangements between the province and the Dominion occupied the members today while Prof. Rogers entered a discussion of theories of taxation and government, sorted out a maze of statistics and took the commissioners on a survey of the incidence of the tariff, as he saw it, on Nova Scotia.

He was supported by A. S. Barnstead, deputy provincial treasurer with tabulated figures on certain phases of the professor's brief.

Professor Rogers attributed in the main Nova Scotia's increased expenditures in recent years to necessity for branches of government inconceivable when the British North American Act was framed.

He contended that there should be a consideration of the whole financial relationship in addition to that of subsidies paid the province by the Dominion. There should be a delimitation of the fields of taxation as well, he declared. He quoted at length from the Duncan report's recommendations on subsidies and then commented on the failure of Dominion Governments to implement them.

Changes had been brought about in the situation since the report had been made, he pointed out, in that western lands had been returned to the provinces by the Dominion and it was proposed that water-powers developed as an incident to the canalization of the St. Lawrence were to go to the provinces. He suggested that there should be some compensation to other parts of the country as conceivably these water powers might be sources of revenue.

The professor then claimed that the Duncan Commission had not given attention to the incidence of the tariff on the Maritimes and the Prairies in relation to the needs of these provinces to additional subsidies. He believed that the national policy had by concentration of development in the central provinces aggravated the need for Federal assistance in the outlying sections.

**Industry Expands But Great Armies Must Be Absorbed**

OTTAWA, Sept. 11.—(C. P. by Guardian's Special Wire) Increase in employment in Canada, the last year has been very considerable. The latest Government statistics show this.

During the same period the number of persons on relief has declined only moderately. This is an anomaly of the current economic situation, a factor in the complex situation regarding relief that awaits a solution in the signing of new agreements between the Federal Government and the provinces.

But there is another factor, one of great significance in obtaining a clear picture of the situation. That is the continually increasing number of persons in Canada available for absorption into industry—the thousands of young people annually graduating from school. Averaging about 150,000 each year, these new competitors for the salaried jobs industry offers constitute a problem that so far seems to have escaped economists and sociologists.

To gain a comprehensive picture of the current employment and relief situation The Canadian Press has made an authoritative estimate of the total number of young persons becoming potential wage earners during the depression. Adding this factor to the other statistics available, there is obtained an analysis of the present status of the Dominion regarding employment and relief that is both accurate and complete.

Between July 1, 1933 and the same date this year the employment index for all industries of the Dominion increased 84.5 per cent to 101 per cent. This is the statistical way of saying

work in industry than there was a year ago.

**Figures of the Index**

The employment index has 1926 as a base of 100 per cent. To give a clear picture of the rise and fall of industrial employment in the Dominion the last nine years, and the new surge upward that has taken place the last 12 months, the index on July 1, from 1926 to 1934 is tabulated: 1926, 100 per cent; 1927, 109; 1928, 117; 1929, 124; 1930, 112; 1931, 103; 1932, 88; 1933, 84; 1934, 101 per cent.

The available figures on relief, while not so comprehensive, still give a clear picture. The peak was reached in April, 1933, when 284,500 heads of families were on the rolls, with dependants and single unemployed bringing the total number of persons to 1,591,000. Of this number 16,700 families, 75,000 persons, were on farms in the drought area of Saskatchewan. The number of single unemployed in camps supervised by the Department of National Defence was 18,000.

Since April 1933 the total number of persons on relief declined to 1,200,000 in November 1933 and to slightly over 1,000,000 July 1, 1934.

The ratio of persons entering employment in the year to the total number on relief is disproportionate. How is this difference to be accounted for? If employment is going up why shouldn't the number of persons on relief decline in exact ratio? This is the current economic problem of significance. It presents the question of whether or not when industrial development again reaches its maximum, is Canada still going to have a relief problem.

**White Trappers Heading North For All Winter**

(By R. K. Carnegie Canadian Press Staff Writer) CHURCHILL, Man., Sept. 11.—(By Canadian Press)—The schooner Fort Severn is on her way north out of Churchill in Hudson Bay. She sailed from Churchill on Aug. 28, and her departure was the week's highlight in the port.

This was the trip on which the schooner took the trappers to their trap lines in the far north. Here and there along the bleak coast she is stopping. The lone trapper waves a cheery good-bye and goes ashore to proceed inland. He will be alone when he will return in next spring, if he is lucky, with \$1,000 or more. They will be chiefly white fox, the principal animal sought in the far reaches of the Hudson Bay coast.

Trappers leaving Churchill were picked up along the shore and carried north, but no Indians. The eyes of Canada are on Churchill as a grain port—the newest trade in the world—but to the fur trade its big elevator and its tramp ships have no significance. To this trade the port is a great divide between the trapping domain of the Eskimo and that of their neighbors the Indians, whom by the way they do not like very well.

While the white trappers go everywhere, the Indian very seldom

goes farther north for actual fur gathering operations, and the Eskimo no farther south, than this port.

It will be some weeks before the trappers set their trap lines. The intervening time will be occupied preparing camps, catching food for themselves and their dogs.

So all day Monday, Sept. 27, the great wharf at Churchill was the centre of interest. The tramp ship Nalissamoor loaded 270,000 bushels of wheat that day, but that was commonplace. The tiny schooner—her two spars nestling under the black hull of the freighter—was providing the drama. It is a Hudson Bay Company ship and carries supplies to the posts. Bag after bag of old magazines went down the chute into her hold. Thoughtful people had sent them that the long nights in the sub-Arctic might be more cheerful for these brave people.

One trapper was worried. A wiry, active little chap with keen alert eyes, he had lost something. He came to the Company's agent about it. He rummaged through his bags. At last his face brightened for he had found it in his hip pocket. It was a bottle of cough medicine. He was going to be put ashore before the ship got to Chesterfield Inlet to pick out a trap line several miles inland. He would be there alone all winter and did not want to be without his medicine.

W. E. Brown is the agent on the ship and Capt. Morris is the skipper. Up the coast they took on Ongwite, the Eskimo pilot.

Ongwite is a great character in the north. He takes his duties very seriously. As long as the ship keeps in sight of land he is on deck

**Preview of Sixth Council**

Kingston, Ontario, September 12-22, 1934.

(By Rev. T. Albert Moore, D. D., S. T. D., LL. D.) KINGSTON, Sept. 11.—"The tribes go up." As these words were written the Commissioners to the Sixth General Council are on their way when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord; whether the tribes go up, the tribes of the Lord, unto the testimony of Israel, to give thanks unto the name of the Lord."

The General Council is the supreme judiciary of the United Church of Canada. It deals with matters of organization as touching congregations, Presbyteries, Conferences and their activities; it legislates respecting the doctrine, worship, membership and government of the Church; it deals with certain properties subject to limitations and the approval of the Conference concerned; it provides regulations for the training, acceptance and ordination of candidates for the ministry and the admission of ministers from other communions; it determines the policy of the Church in her missionary, educational and other activities, and, in general, concerns itself with such measures as may tend to promote true godliness, repress immorality, preserve the unity and well-being of the Church, and advance the Kingdom of Christ throughout the world. The General Council speaks with authority in the name of the Church, and the United Church of Canada is judged by the decisions of its General Council.

It is natural to ask as to the important questions which there will be strung debates during the sessions. To answer this question it will be helpful to recall references to the Sixth General Council by its predecessor.

Since the General Council of 1932 met in Hamilton the 114 Presbyteries have consisted of 692 congregations.

First Remit: Shall there be a Judicial Committee to hear appeals from decisions of the Moderator, the Conferences or their Presidents, the Executive or General Boards, on questions of law? It was promulgated that two-thirds of the Presbyteries give their approval to this legislation shall come into effect on the 30th of April, 1930. The result of the vote was eighty-one Presbyteries favored, twelve were unfavorable and twenty-one made no report. The Committee was directed to prepare a report on the roll of the Moderator, with another 63,000 in Newfoundland and 2,000 in Bermuda.

The Sixth General Council of The United Church of Canada has a great programme and opportunity as the Church completes her first decade. It is probable that the General Council will make preparation for a fitting observance of that tenth anniversary. The Church is endeavoring to obey the Divine commission, and preach the Gospel throughout all the centres of population in Canada as well as in Newfoundlands and Bermuda, and her stations in Africa, India, China, Japan and Trinidad. The Church has found the promise of the Master to be her strength, "Lo I am with you always," and goes forward with confident faith, realizing the leadership and strength of His continuing presence.

Church will be present on Monday, September 17th, during the afternoon session. Other Canadian communions will probably be received during this session. The suggestion has been made that whereas the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada will be in session in Montreal the same time as the General Council in Kingston, delegations for each to the other should be received at the same time. While this delightful courtesy could be effected only by the bodies themselves it is probable that general publicity will be given in due time.

The reports of the General Boards of the Church for the biennium will be received during the first days of the Council, referred to the Sessional Committee, and the Council will consider the recommendations that may be presented. It is during this consideration that the policy of the Church in her missionary, educational, evangelistic and other activities is determined. Prominent among these reports will be that of the Missionary and Maintenance Fund and the statement by the Treasurer of the Church. The liberality of the ministry and membership of The United Church has been most commendable. Through the recent depression this fund has enabled the Church to carry on in her foreign and home mission fields, her educational, evangelistic and social welfare activities, her care of the veterans of the Cross and her encouragement to the tollers in the lonely frontier settlements, the crowded city missions and the churches which have enterprises in carrying out her Master's commission, "Go ye, preach the Gospel."

The United Church looks forward with confidence and expectation. Ten years ago next June union was consummated. At that time there were reported 600,000 members. During the years she has received an annual average of more than 25,000 persons into her membership, on profession of faith. Her membership is now 686,492. She has gone into many hundreds of communities where there was no reported membership, and organized congregations with Sunday Schools and all other local religious activities. Her 2,800 pastors preach the Gospel every Sunday in thirty languages to almost 8,000 congregations, and have upwards of 2,000,000 members in Canada, with another 63,000 in Newfoundland and 2,000 in Bermuda.

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**Tignish Sports**

Labour Day was celebrated in a very significant manner as the Tignish branch of the C. Y. M. L. and the parish executive put on a Field Day which proved very successful and which was held on the C. Y. M. L. grounds.

Although the time of year was a very busy one nevertheless the attendance was good and an excellent sum of money was realized.

The sports were well contested, and many exciting finishes brought cheers from the onlookers.

The first event was:

100 yd. Dash—First Heat: 1. F. O'Leary; 2. I. Shea; 3. R. MacKinnon. Time 11 secs. Second Heat: 1. M. Evans; 2. J. Calaghan. Time 11 secs. Final Heat: 1. M. Evans. Time 11.5 secs.

200 yd. Dash, Junior—1. H. Ramsay; 2. F. MacKinnon; 3. E. Murphy. Time 27.2-5 secs.

High Jump, Senior—1. W. Allen; 2. E. Murphy; 3. J. Calaghan. Height 5 ft. 1-1 1/2 ins.

High Jump, Junior—1. E. Murphy; 2. H. Ramsay; 3. R. O'Connor. Height 5 ft.

Broad Jump, Senior—1. W. Allen; 2. I. Shea; 3. R. MacKinnon. Distance 18 ft. 5 ins.

Broad Jump, Junior—1. R. MacKinnon; 2. E. Murphy; 3. H. Ramsay. Distance 17 ft. 1 in.

Hop, Step and Jump, Senior—1. W. Allen; 2. E. Murphy; 3. E. O'Connor. Distance 36 ft. 7 in.

Hop, Step and Jump, Junior—1. E. Murphy; 2. F. MacKinnon. Distance 35 ft. 7 in.

Shot Put—1. E. O'Connor; 2. W. Allen; 3. A. O'Malley. Distance 33 ft. 10 ins.

Ball Run—1. G. McInnis; 2. F. O'Leary; 3. H. Ramsay. Time 4 min. 50 secs.

Half Mile—1. G. McInnis; 2. F. O'Leary; 3. E. O'Connor. Time 2 min. 13 secs.

Baseball Throw—1. A. Murphy; 2. W. Allen; 3. W. Bernard. Distance 293 ft.

Relay Race—One Mile, four men to a team; Tignish vs. Alberton, won by Tignish, Time 4 min. 10 secs. Tignish team: A. Richard, E. Murphy, R. MacKinnon, I. Shea, Alberton: R. O'Connor, Fraser, Ramsay, Gavin.

Bicycle Race—1. H. Ramsay; 2. H. Doyle.

Starter, J. M. Ahern.

Timekeeper, O. Murphy.

Judges: J. B. Morrissey, A. Murphy; H. Buote.

After the events were run off, the second and final playoff game for the Shea Baseball Trophy between the Sea-Hawks and the C. Y. M. L. of Tignish which resulted in another win for the latter by a score of 7

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WARSHIPS TO FIRE IN OLD LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 11.—British warships are to come up the Thames and fire royal salutes during the King's silver jubilee celebrations next week.

They will be brought up the river as far as possible, so that their guns will fire from the heart of the city.

This is part of the plans which are being drawn up for the jubilee by the Lord Lieutenants of the counties and boroughs throughout the country. The completed program will be announced by Mr. Baldwin when the House of Commons again meets.

The ceremony of the visit of the King to the city of London is being arranged by the Duke of Norfolk. The royal carriage on its drive from Buckingham Palace will be escorted by Indian ruling princes, riding with drawn swords.

The Prince of Wales, as High Steward of Scotland and Duke of Rothesay will visit Scotland. It is hoped that he will be present at the festival being arranged by the Balmoral Highlanders.

Towns in the north of England will be visited by the Duke of York, and the Duke of Gloucester will visit Northern Ireland. Prince George will visit other centres of the kingdom.

The jubilee will last for a fortnight. The ceremonial side will be arranged by the Duke of Norfolk and his lieutenants at the College of Heraldry and Office of Arms.

OGOGOPO'S FIRST COUSIN IS QUIETLY LAID TO REST ON BEING DISMANTLED

KINGSTON, Sept. 11.—The sea-serpent, first cousin to the Ogopogo, which has been haunting Cartwright's Bay causing much excitement among campers and residents for some time, has been laid to rest.

The alleged monster, a nail keg filled with empty corked bottles for buoyancy, has been dismantled and stored away. Two boys, Hill Dunlop and Jimmy Reid, who Summer near Cartwright's Bay, were the inventors.

A head made of canvas was fastened to the keg, and ropes run from the bottom of the barrel to an anchor, thence under water to a hidden spot on shore. From their hidden position the boys operated the "monster."

Miss May Reid, formerly of the McGill University school for social workers, has been appointed acting director for social work by the Baltimore Emergency Relief Commission.

to 3. Space does not permit to give a full account of the game but there were many good plays made by both teams, especially by the C. Y. M. L. boys.

Sea Hawks: McInnis, Harper, Ready, Handrahan, Hogan, Ready, Gavin, Shea, Gavin.

C. Y. M. L.: MacKinnon, MacKinnon, Murphy, Richard, Gavin, Richard, McInnis, Bernard, Evans, O'Leary, H. Buote, Morrissey.

After the game the boys were given an excellent supper by the ladies of the parish, which was enjoyed by all.

In the evening the prizes were donated to the winners of the sports during the day. Besides the prizes donated by the C. Y. M. L. executive, special prizes were also

donated by the different business concerns of Tignish.

Special Prizes: Best all round athlete, senior, prize donated by J. H. Myrick and Co., won by William Allen.

Best all round athlete, junior, prize donated by Morris, Bernard & Co., won by Emmet Murphy.

Prize for mile run, donated by C. P. McCarthy, won by Gregory McInnis.

Prize for second position in mile run, donated by Alexander MacDonald, won by F. O'Leary.

Prize for 800 yard run, donated by P. J. Bernard, won by Gregory McInnis.

Prize for shot put, donated by J. J. MacDonald, won by Everett O'Connor.

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With practically all forms of land transportation, other than railways, the only service rendered is the conveyance of the passenger from one place to another—that is all. Problems of personal convenience and comfort are left to the passenger to solve for himself as best he may. Railways, however, are the outstanding exception.

Not merely is this matter of transportation attended to, but it is done in such a way as to add to it the important considerations of safety, comfort and speed. The ideal striven for is to make the passenger feel—and be—as comfortable and as free from anxiety as he would be in his own home. That, at any rate, is the C.N.R. ideal. How this is being done can perhaps best be illustrated by taking C.N.R. dining cars and hotels as typical examples.

The dining car of a C.N.R. train is highly organized and expertly managed, and it meets adequately and unobtrusively the desires of even the most fastidious traveller. Here are to be had fixed-priced meals of a quality and variety which challenge those served under the most favourable conditions anywhere. In keeping with C.N.R. policy, the dining car service has been improved and modernised, and prices are as low as—and frequently lower than—prevail in city restaurants.

Then the C.N.R. hotels are among the best on the American continent. The Chateau Laurier at Ottawa, The Macdonald at Edmonton, and The Fort Garry at Winnipeg not only lend lustre to the cities in which they are situated, but are known all over the world. They have afforded hospitality to leading statesmen, financiers, and travellers from all corners of the globe, and their praises are proclaimed everywhere by those who appreciate and are able to command the best. One does not, however, require to be exalted in position or in purse to enjoy these and other C.N.R. hotels—their hospitality is available to all, whether it be for a sojourn of long duration or just for a meal.

The standards set by C.N.R. hotels and dining cars are very high. They are instanced here as being typical of C.N.R. service throughout the whole system. The desire is to provide the best at the lowest cost. You can test this for yourself. Travel by C.N.R. and be thoroughly satisfied.

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