

NEW FALL MILLINERY

We wish to advise our customers that our NEW STOCK of TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED MILLINERY is now ready for inspection. Last Saturday we had our first display and received a great many orders.

We are prepared to take orders at once.

MISS DICK

Lambton Street, Durham.

FARMERS' ATTENTION

We Have a Small Quantity of Mixed Feed Barley, Wheat, Peas and Oats that we are offering at Twenty-Five Dollars per Ton, in ton lots, and if you need any feed this is the cheapest feed you can buy.

We have also a stock of

Oat Dust, Feed Meal and Pea Chop

that we are offering at low prices.

The McGOWAN MILLING Co.

Oatmeal Millers - - Durham, Ont.

ARE YOU GOING WEST?

IF SO

Come to the Saskatchewan Valley

Canada's Greatest Wheat Belt

Choice Prairie Lands at from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per acre.

Choice Improved Lands at from \$15.00 to \$35.00 per acre.

You can invest your money in land here that will advance from \$3.00 to \$10.00 per acre during the next year.

I have choice investments along the New Prince Albert to Battleford line.

The estimate of the average yield in this vicinity this year is:

Wheat 30 Bus., Oats 75 Bus. per acre.

For further information write or come and see

R. J. SCOTT

Fielding, Saskatchewan.

POINTS ABOUT THE DEAL.

ONE THE HOME MARKET

The Loss of Reciprocity in 1866 Resulted in the Creation of Profitable Industries for Canada

By JOHN V. BORNE.

It is a fact that both political parties in Canada formerly desired a measure of Reciprocity with the United States. But that was when trade generally was small and depressed, and before proof had been given that, on the line of reciprocity to Canadian prosperity, the United States, Canada as an exporter of its most important products and its essential necessities of the United States.

There was a Reciprocity Treaty between the two countries from 1854 to 1866, which advanced the price of Canadian farm produce. But the Crimean War in the first half and the United States Civil War in the second half of the Reciprocity period raised prices everywhere. The Canadian farmer came to depend upon the United States for his market.

He received a severe lesson when Reciprocity was withdrawn. But, instead of being ruined, he found a more stable market in Great Britain, which has persisted to this day. Instead of sending his crops across the border he fed them on the farm, retained and improved the fertility of the soil, and by selling dairy produce and cattle became more permanently prosperous than was possible under a delusively profitable market across the line.

In time the National Policy expanded the farmer's home market. The gold he received for his produce, instead of going out of the country to purchase goods, was kept in Canada for those who had begun to make things that formerly had been imported, and who bought things of him that otherwise would have gone abroad. This meant better prices for the producer, as it also meant greater earning and spending power in the manufacturing towns.

This change was slow, as men count time; but swift in the reckoning of nations. It was accompanied by a conspicuous disadvantage—young Canadians left Canada by the thousands for the United States, where Canada was regarded as a poor relation.

POINTS ABOUT THE DEAL.

TWO OLD CONDITIONS HAVE PASSED

The Four Reasons Which Produced Continentalists Have Died Natural Deaths

By JOHN V. BORNE.

The drain of population from Canada to the United States was the fundamental reason for such organizations as the Continental Association, of which the late Goldwin Smith was president. Mr. Smith, in a letter accepting the presidency, gave four reasons for the propaganda of the Association:

1. The population was standing still.
2. The backward condition of the manufacturing industries and the inferiority of their production.
3. The condition of agriculture, our farmers barely making a living, while tenant farmers were considered clever to make ends even meet.
4. The exodus of young Canadian manhood to the United States.

There were two factors in Canadian development which the Continentalists of that day did not appreciate, and which inevitably produced a third, which wrought considerable harm to the country.

In the first place the Continentalists did not see that the exodus to the United States would not continue indefinitely, because the unoccupied lands of the Republic would fill up, and Canada's turn would come. In the second place they did not really believe that Canada was a country of practically unlimited producing power.

These two things together inevitably prevented the Continentalists from having a great vision of the future of Canada. They thought she would always be commercially dependent on the United States. They saw no future in which Canada could be the lynch-pin of an Empire more spacious and more splendid than the United States could ever be. They said "Go to, let us make the most of our neighbor." They did not know how to say "Go to, let us make the most of ourselves."

POINTS ABOUT THE DEAL.

THREE SAID "GOOD-BYE RECIPROCIETY"

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Justification of the Defeat He Sustained in 1891

By JOHN V. BORNE.

The starting of industries, the building of a railway across an empty continent, left Canada in a condition of strain. The lack of faith, of which the Continental cry was a model expression, meant a lack of works. Few of the millions of people who desired to forsake the Old World learned of Canada. The population continued stationary. Progress was painfully slow.

But, in due time, the movement of people into Canada began. It was presently accompanied by a movement of capital, until, at last, everybody saw that the hour of Canada had come. The final proof of it was vouchsafed when the exodus from Canada to the United States was more than balanced by an exodus from the United States to Canada.

Right up to the time that Canada

became known to the people of Europe there was a hankering after Reciprocity. In 1891 a general election was fought on the question, and the advanced Reciprocity men were beaten. The issue was destined to keep away from the ballot-box for more than twenty years.

The Liberal party, in pursuance of a platform written in 1893, asked Washington for Reciprocity in 1897, and was repelled. The immigration tide then began to flow, and is flowing still. At that very time the instinct which had turned aside from the Reciprocity advocated in 1891 re-asserted itself—this time in the unfamiliar guise of a Liberal Government—and in 1898 the offer of Reciprocity which had stood for many years on the Canadian Statute Book was repealed. The repeal was happily endorsed at the Imperial Conference in London by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who said:

"There was a time when we were wanting reciprocity with the United States, but our efforts were put aside. We have said good-bye to that trade and we now put all our hopes upon the British trade."

POINTS ABOUT THE DEAL.

FOUR MONEY IN THE BANKS

And Great Increases in Trade Have Made Canada a Brighter Britain

By JOHN V. BORNE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's repudiations of Reciprocity with the United States beginning in 1898 and continuing until 1907, was endorsed by Liberals and Conservatives alike. The country was behind him. The future was before him.

Remember the difference between the Canada of that day and the Canada which Sir Wilfrid vainly thinks has turned back, with hungry eyes to the policy he so patriotically abandoned.

At the time of the joyful abandonment of the idea that the United States could be the main prop and stay of Canadian prosperity the Canadian people had \$236,161,062 in the banks. To-day they have \$925,000,000 in the banks. Then their trade beyond their own borders was \$304,475,736 a year. Now it is \$649,000,000.

Then the flow of British capital was so small that no returns were available. Last year \$185,000,000 came from Britain to Canada, exclusive of individual amounts for investments, and the money brought by 112,000 people who came from Britain to Brighter Britain.

The magnificent point of this situation is that the turning away from the United States (which for thirty years had treated Canada as a commercial factor with good-natured contempt), and the new-found belief that Canada could march along the road to nationhood without regard to the business goodwill of the United States; were followed by an expansion of business that the firmest believer in her destiny would not have dared to prophesy in the days when Reciprocity was an Article of Faith and a veritable Promise of Hope to so many people.

POINTS ABOUT THE DEAL.

FIVE THE FARMER RECEIVES MORE

Prices For Which He Sells Have Increased More Rapidly than the Cost of What He Buys

By JOHN V. BORNE.

"The wise man often changes his mind; the fool never"—a way of saying that the political wisdom of to-day is the political foolishness of to-morrow. Nothing is more valuable than the teachings of history. Nothing is more futile than piling up proofs that many years experience have changed the point of view of a man or a party of men.

It is nothing to show that Sir John Macdonald was serious or merely astute in advocating Reciprocity, forty, thirty, twenty years ago. He is not with us now. We have conditions to which his utterances do not apply. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's position is different. He was an advocate of Reciprocity. On his experience he renounced it. The commercial conditions which caused him to renounce it—the prosperity of Canada without it—have become greatly accentuated in every particular.

The farmer particularly has flourished. The Dominion Government reports show that in 1909 prices received by the farmer had risen over those of the ten years before 1899, like this:—

- Grain and fodder, including thirteen selected standard commodities, 49.3 per cent.
- Cattle and cattle products, hogs and hogs products, sheep and sheep products, fowl and turkeys, 48.6 per cent.
- Dairy products, 33 per cent.

And that the price of goods the farmer has to buy have not risen to an equal extent, as this list shows:—

- Woolen goods, 23.3 per cent.
- Cotton goods, 25 "
- Boots and shoes, 25 "
- Metals and implements, 24 "
- Imported goods—decrease 4 "

The staple lines, which represent over 90 per cent. of the farmer's expenditure have only increased 14.3 per cent., while the goods he sells have increased 35.7 per cent.

Agriculture is the basic industry of Canada. If its prosperity grows in greater ratio than that of other industries, it is in the doubly happy position of flourishing itself and enabling others to flourish.

This has happened with a home market that is nothing like as big as it will be. Canada has only really begun her manufacturing career, if she is permitted to retain her fiscal independence.

LOVE'S FOILS

Stella:—"I'm engaged to a struggling young lawyer."
Bella:—"Dear me; is he trying that hard to get away?"



"Shoes" "Shoes"

Our Big Summer Sale is now over and we have cleared out all our odd lines.

We are now prepared to cater to the public in the highest grade of Footwear in town, both in style and quality.

We are stocking a full line of EMPRESS SHOES for ladies, at all prices, which is the leading ladies' shoe made in Canada. Also many other makes at lowest prices.

Don't fail to see our stock of Fall Shoes for men, the latest styles, best quality and lowest prices that can be got in town.

SCHOOL SHOES—We are this year offering a small premium with every pair of School shoes sold at \$1.50 and over, which will enlighten the hearts of your boys and girls and enable them to perform their duties more pleasantly. This premium is a pencil box containing one lead pencil, one slate pencil and one writing pen, articles that are always useful in school, so do not deprive your boys and girls of this great opportunity.

Buy your Shoes here. Don't fail to see our Trunks and Suit Cases, the best money can buy.

Custom work and Repairing promptly attended to.

TERMS—Cash or Eggs.

The Big Shoe Store THOS. McGRATH

POINTS ABOUT THE DEAL.

SIX "LET LAURIER FINISH HIS WORK"

The Grand Trunk Pacific Scheme is a Direct Result of the Abandonment of Reciprocity

By JOHN V. BORNE.

Always when a country adopts a new and definite line of policy, some special, tremendous work is undertaken, which embodies that policy and becomes its monument. That is as inevitable as that day should follow night. It may be undertaken by members of the community, whose efforts may coalesce in several enterprises, or the Government itself may launch some scheme in the name of the country.

Canada furnishes two outstanding examples of this. The logical outcome of Confederation was an ocean-to-ocean Canada. The logical necessity of an ocean-to-ocean Canada was an ocean-to-ocean railway. The Canadian Pacific had to be. It was first undertaken by the Government, and was then committed to private hands, with Government assistance.

When the abandonment of the Reciprocity idea was so quickly succeeded by a marvelous expansion of business, and, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier said, "We now put all our hopes upon the British trade," the policy of fiscal independence had its sequel in a vast engine designed to establish that independence—the National Transcontinental Railway—which is to be operated by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, to which the backing of the public treasury was liberally given.

The general election of 1904 was fought on the wisdom of the Grand Trunk Pacific and National Transcontinental bargain, which was the Government's method of carrying to its logical end the repeal of the Reciprocity offer, and of implementing the Premier's announcement to the Imperial Conference, that Canada was devoted to East-and-West trade.

The election was won by the Government, and the railway was begun. In 1908 the Government went to the country again—not on the wisdom of the bargain, but on the necessity of completing the job. "Let Laurier finish his work," was the victorious slogan.

The work is not finished. Another in competition with it has been begun.

POINTS ABOUT THE DEAL.

SEVEN BEWARE THE COMPETITOR

Sir Wilfrid Said, "Heaven Grant That It Be Not Already Too Late"

By JOHN V. BORNE.

A great deal has been said for and against the contention that in making a reciprocity agreement without consulting the people the Dominion Government reversed its established policy.

Those who say the Liberal party was always committed to Reciprocity, forget that the transcontinental railway policy was based on the abandonment of reciprocity, and that the general election of 1904, won by the Government, was the strongest endorsement of the abandonment of Reciprocity the country could give; for it authorized the Government to spend large sums of money to make new channels of East and West trade, which Reciprocity would have rendered unnecessary.

Listen to the Prime Minister justifying the great scheme:—

A railway to extend from the shores of the Atlantic Ocean to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and to be, every inch of it, on Canadian soil, is a national as well as a commercial necessity. That such a road must be built, that it is, in the language which I have used, a national and a commercial necessity, that it is a corollary of our status as a nation, that it is a requisite of our commercial development, is a proposition to which up to this moment, I have heard no dissent.

We consider that it is the duty of all those who sit within these walls by the will of the people, to provide immediate means whereby the products of those new settlers may find an exit to the ocean at the least possible cost, and whereby, likewise, a market may be found in this new region for those who toil in the forests, in the fields, in the mines, in the shops of the old Provinces. Such is our duty; it is immediate and imperative. It is not for to-

H. H. MILLER

and other Speakers will address

Public Political Meetings

as follows:—

- Glenelg, Tp. Hall, Thursday, " 31st
- Dornoch Hall, Friday, Sept. 1st
- Hampden School, Saturday, " 2nd
- Lunenburg School, Monday, " 4th
- Hanover, Rink, Tuesday, " 5th

The Meetings will open at 8 p. m.

MR. HUGH GUTHRIE, M. P., as an honored in other advertisements, will address the Hanover Meeting.

The speakers upon each occasion will discuss RECIPROCIITY and other Public Questions.

OPPOSITION is invited, and the Opposition will be allowed forty-five minutes time at each meeting.

RECIPROCIITY will put money in your Pocket. Come to the meetings and hear it proved.

Your Country and your Pocket first—Your Party after.

tomorrow, but of this day, of this hour, and of this minute. Heaven grant that it be not already too late; heaven grant that whilst we tarry and dispute the trade of Canada is not devoted to other channels and that an ever vigilant competitor does not take to himself the trade that properly belongs to those who acknowledge Canada as their native or their adopted land.

Continued on page 7.

BORN.

MIGHTON.—In Beninck, on Saturday, August 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. George Mighton, twins, son and daughter.

Farm For Sale.

LOT NO. 1, WEST HALF CON. 6, Glenelg, 50 acres; 30 acres cleared; balance pasture land. Convenient to church and school. For further particulars, apply to John Colbert, Ebdorale P.O. 314p

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of Archibald Cameron Kennedy, who departed this life, one year ago, September 1st, 1910, in Toronto.

Do not ask us if we miss him; O! There is such a vacant place; OR we think we hear his footsteps. Or we see his smiling face.

He has gone to brighter regions, Safe from every grief and care; We shall meet again in Heaven, And never more be parted there.

Angels guard you, darling Archie, May your harp ring loud and clear.

Leaving notes of love behind you To the ones that loved you dear.

—The Family.

OFFICIAL PROGRAM CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION FREE THIS YEAR.

An official programme has been issued of the Canadian National Exhibition showing the special attractions for each day of judging for each kind of stock, poultry, game, fruits and prizes for the different countries. program of harness racing, detailed description of the performances in front of the grand stand, fireworks display and the countless attractions of the midway. Program shows the effect from all points of special excursion days and rates and special train service. Copies may be had from any C.P.R. agent, or by writing R. L. Thompson, D. P. A., C. P. R., Toronto.