



The reputation of this store for fine furs is widely known. All our time and energy is devoted to buying, making and selling furs, and we're in absolute control of every detail of the business.

Visitors to Toronto will find this display without equal anywhere for style and value. We invite inspection of the stock regardless of whether or no you are ready to buy.

DIANE'S
Hatters and Furriers,
Yonge and Temperance Streets,
TORONTO.

MANUFACTURER'S CONVENTION
Continued from Page 1

every hand evidences of comfort on the part of the people and prosperity of our business institutions. Canada's foreign trade had shown a remarkable increase. The total trade was \$73,046,000 in excess of 1904-05, and exports had increased \$58,270,000. The imports from the United States showed another increase. This year they reached \$180,728,000, an increase of 8 per cent. A gratifying feature was that the imports of British goods had increased more proportionately than imports from the United States. The increase was 12 per cent. The total imports, \$69,296,000. A large proportion of this increase was a direct result of the preferential tariff. The value of the exports of agriculture and animals and their products was \$120,518,000, an increase of \$30,197,000 over 1905. Manufactured goods had increased from \$21,191,000 to \$24,561,000, a gain of about 16 per cent.

Opportunities at Home. "The growth of this country is so rapid that we must guard against the possibility of becoming engrossed with the enormous work of today without placing a proper estimate upon the future. Agriculture is the cornerstone of Canadian industry. With the development of our farms, we have built railways, established banks, and opened trading houses, all of which are most necessary. We thought at one time that certain of our eastern provinces were destined to be chiefly agricultural provinces. After a few years we discovered that we were lacking in big cities, in consuming centres; we discovered that our sons and daughters born on the farm would not all be farmers, some would not because of their temperament, others would not because

PROVED AFTER FIFTY YEARS.
The test of time has proved that Putnam's Corn Extract cures quicker, with less discomfort and more thoroughly than anything else. Contains no acids, is purely vegetable and absolutely guaranteed. Insist on "Putnam's" only—it's the best.



There is lots of vim and "expression" in this season's styles, and you get it all if we make your suit. You get exclusiveness, too. We can show you any number of different things in cloths that are bound to appeal to you and the Suit we make will be made as you want it—not as someone else wants it.

Suits from \$25.00.
Sever's
Tailors and Hatters,
77 KING STREET WEST

they saw greater opportunities elsewhere. The result was that Canadians went south by the thousand. I feel safe in saying that the most of these Canadians were lost to our country because we had not the so-called factories—in other words, the inducements and the opportunities.

"To-day the situation is completely changed. We have begun to study our own resources. Within our own borders, we have all the raw materials for the world's great industries, the necessary industrial opportunities for all our sons and daughters, and the greatest and best market for the products of our farms. Our neighbors to the south have recognized this even sooner than we ourselves. To-day they are returning to us our own.

"It is for us to say whether we will continue to purchase our manufactured goods in the United States, or put just a little more tariff on certain lines, and make the factories in the States built plants in Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Regina, Edmonton or any other of the many centres in our great western prairies which have advantages to offer by the means of keeping the population we are getting."

What of the Future?
It was only within the last decade that Canada has begun to realize the future remain in the country, or should it be a mistaken fiscal policy to go abroad for the enrichment of other nations?

"The future of Canada largely depends upon the way our statesmen decide," said Mr. Ballantyne. "It must be a matter of gratification to all patriotic Canadians that the fiscal policy has ceased to be a matter of partisan controversy. The leading politicians of both political parties now recognize the necessity of protecting Canadian industries of kinds, and we may hope that when the members of our Dominion parliament are called together in November to consider the revision of the tariff they will set aside all old prejudices and look at the question from the broad standpoint of Canadian interests. The question of a preferential tariff cedes to the British people. That when we must go abroad to buy goods we would prefer to buy them from our fellow citizens of the British empire. The leaders of the tariff reform movement in England expressed approval of the attitude, and the chambers of commerce of the empire had also endorsed it.

Continuing Mr. Ballantyne explained what was wanted in an "equalizing tariff." The difference in the wages paid in two great factories in England and Canada was remarkable. Figures show that common labor is 52 per cent. higher in Canada than in England; gang-leader or sub-foreman 70 per cent. higher; boys (16 to 18), 35 per cent. higher; machinists, 54 per cent. higher; carpenters, 40 per cent. higher; girls (by the hour), 60-3 per cent. higher, and girls (piece-work) 62-3 per cent. higher. These figures are sufficient to show the necessity of maintaining an equalizing tariff against British goods.

As to foreign trade, business had never before been so good in all civilized countries. "Indeed," said the speaker, "Canada has been so prosperous that many of our people have failed to see the necessity of providing for future years. The world's commerce may pass thru a period of stagnation, as it has so often done in the past after periods of great activity and general prosperity. They have failed to see that, by sending abroad annually many millions of dollars for manufactured goods, they could be made just as well in Canada, we are draining the country of when the bad years come."

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, Canada's trade with the world at large amounted to \$63,000,000, an increase of over eighty millions over the previous year. Canada, per head of population, had a greater commerce with the outside world than the United States. We should not be too ready to congratulate ourselves on this fact. A writer on this subject had pointed out that if the Americans would buy all the iron and steel and all the cotton now manufactured in the United States the figures of foreign trade would be enormously increased. If the raw cotton and the iron ore used in American mills and furnaces were shipped abroad to be used in the cotton mills and blast furnaces of Germany and Britain the total exports of these raw materials would be largely in the trade returns, and when the finished products were brought back to the United States they would swell the figures of imports. Yet no one would argue that it would be better for the people of the United States to close their cotton factories and shut down their iron and steel works, in order to thus increase the foreign trade per head of population.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, imports from the United States for consumption in Canada, exclusive of gold and silver, amounted in value to \$152,431,826, while Canadian exports to the United States, exclusive of gold and silver, amounted to only \$53,498,642. "We hope," said the president, "that the tariff which the government will bring down at the coming session of parliament will effectually prevent future annual importations to the United States amounting to three times the value of our exports to the United States. The Canadian west is getting thousands of American farmers as settlers every year. Why, by means of our tariff, invite American manufacturers to follow them and build factories in the towns of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan?" The farmers in the Western United States declared for a policy of around protection, and they got it. Now there were hundreds of manufacturing and consuming centres throughout the great west, and western farmers have markets at their doors for their enormous harvests.

Be not the last to lay the old aside.
Look at the calendar and you'll see it's time for a new Fall suit.

Don't be the last man to lay aside the old suit for a new one.

Look at our lines—we both make and import.

Buyers tell us they can't find as smart a cut or style anywhere else as they get in our clothing—suits and overcoats.

You can't tell how good they are till you see them.

Glad to have you look. Look as long and as often as you like—then come again, if you like.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS, \$15 to \$25.
Remember this, when you deal at Fairweather's you deal with a firm who are keen on quality. Goods backed by experience and a guarantee.

HATS—\$2 up to \$8. SHIRTS—\$1.50 to \$4. GLOVES—\$1 to \$3. PRETTY NEAR EVERYTHING A MAN WANTS OR OUGHT TO HAVE.

Fairweather's
84-86 Yonge Street

large manufacturers in the east were building branch factories in Winnipeg now, and a great many more were contemplating doing so. If manufacturers were to receive a fair treatment in the growing trade in the west, it would be necessary for them to establish branch factories in Winnipeg and the other enterprising western centres. "To accomplish this we want a strong Canadian policy that will benefit both east and west," declared Mr. Ballantyne. "What action the government will take at the coming session of parliament we cannot say, but we believe that the government will give us the best and strongest Canadian tariff that we have ever had, and one that will give the best protection to every Canadian industry."

Should Grow Flax.
Mr. Ballantyne also gave a little advice. No country in the world was as well adapted for producing flax as the Canadian Northwest, yet a flax industry in the west has not been produced in Manitoba and Northwest Territories during the last fiscal year, whereas the United States farmer produced 29,000,000 bushels. Canadian flaxseed is shut out of the American market on account of a duty of 25 cents per bushel. Why did not Canadian farmers place a duty on Canadian flax to give them the home market? There is from a million and a half to two million bushels of flaxseed consumed in Canada annually by Canadian linseed oil-crushers, and why should a million bushels or more of foreign seed be used? "I wish to point out to the intelligent farmers of the west that the American farmers find flax more profitable to grow than wheat, and I hope that, when revision of the tariff takes place, there will be a duty placed on flaxseed for the benefit of the farmer and that all flaxseed in Canada will be grown in Canada," asserted Mr. Ballantyne. He also gave figures to show that as a general proposition the western provinces could derive as much benefit from protection as the eastern. One reason why it was particularly important that the tariff protection should be increased without delay was the fact that our foreign materials are used on the Grand Trunk Pacific and other great railways that are now in the course of construction the money will go out of the country.

Provincial Taxes.
President Ballantyne then passed on to what he called a serious question, the growing tendency of several of the provinces to pass laws which in their private effect discriminate against the business establishments in other parts of the country. "It is a deplorable fact that many

of our provincial legislatures have so forgotten the great confederation idea of unity that they have been only too ready to devise means to add to their local revenue by taxation directed at the business people of other provinces, thereby imposing unnatural restrictions upon inter-provincial trade," he said. "The situation in this respect has grown rapidly from bad to worse in the last year or two, until one begins to wonder just how far the provinces will go before they will be obliged to call a halt."

"As manufacturers we have good reason to object when we cannot send our travellers or our goods into other provinces without filing statements, making deposits and paying special taxes and registration fees, the total of which varies in the provinces of Ontario, Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island. Steps should be taken to harmonize the trade legislation in the different parts of the country and make an end of the senseless discrimination of one province against another."

Under the head of transportation, the speaker referred to the new C. P. and Allan services to Britain and the C. P. and Esquimaux-Alaska experiment, together with various rail and water projects now under way. Notwithstanding the great progress, however, there were, during the fiscal year 1906, 2,600,000 more bushels of Canadian wheat shipped by United States ports than by Canadian ports. This showed that improvements in our shipping was a national question. It was to be hoped that with the great improvements that are being made in water and rail transportation from the west, it would soon be a matter of past history for the country to send any wheat abroad via American ports. The government was each year spending more money to improve our harbors and rivers, but the fact that it did not keep pace with the growth of the country.

The Association's Work.
The work and growth of the Association had been highly edifying, showing two new sections, pulp and paper and printing, had accorded Canada a favored-nation preference, of which the association had worked three years.

It was gratifying to know that there had been an absence of effort on the part of organized labor to secure unfair privileges from the Ottawa government. He hoped that the association would continue this policy. For the most part conditions between employer and employee were satisfactory, and the unions and the other associations of employers should seriously consider the results that ill-advised attempts to advance legislation would have. "Probably the greatest need of manufacturers at the present time was skilled help, and the association had not hesitated to express its approval of the emigration policy of the Dominion, which discouraged skilled mechanics from Canada, while the Allen Labor Law was designed to prevent manufacturers from bringing such men to Canada; a national system of training was greatly needed in Canada."

The insurance department had had a successful year, the once-again the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association had turned a deaf ear to the overtures of the American companies, and they prefer to remain entrenched behind their powerful organization, undisturbed by thought of injustice or unfair competition. The Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association had been entering the Canadian field and some measure of relief might be expected. The value of an expert in transportation matters had been emphasized more during the past year than ever before, and an increasing number of members were taking advantage of the services of the department.

In concluding his address, Mr. Ballantyne said that the great imperial preferential movement, to which we were moving on land in the commerce of the world, was a most important part, and the life of the C.M.A. must be woven into her development from year to year. "What a great task what greater opportunities," he said, "to develop all our industries, hand in hand, to cultivate and maintain a national co-operation between our now scattered provinces, to weld and strengthen the bonds which bind us to the other portions of the empire, and the wisdom to keep pure and healthful our moral and political life?"

Treasurer's Report.
The report of the treasurer says: There has been a steady and steady advance during the past year by our association in all its departments and undertakings, and this very net result is in the above statement. It will be observed that after providing fully for bad and doubtful debts and writing off \$200 for depreciation on furniture, our surplus assets are \$7400.46, which is an increase over last year of \$2657.25. The receipts, which total \$40,383 are \$1877 in excess of last year, and the expenditure, which amounts to \$39,258, is \$388 less. "Industrial Canada is now a paying basis. The insurance department has cost the association \$873.19 to date, and the transportation department \$3966.25, the cost of establishing a British office is estimated at \$6000."

Parliamentary Committee.
The parliamentary committee reported labor conditions on the whole satisfactory. Strikes in manufacturing establishments had not been numerous. Wages had, during the last few years, been on the increase, and employers had learned the necessity of keeping control of their shops, and have shown that they are not prepared to discriminate against any competent workman just because he does not belong to a labor organization. The "open shop" had made headway. It had not been necessary to oppose at Ottawa any demands of organized labor. Representations made opposing certain sections of the Sunday Act as originally drafted, the Gold and Silver Stamping Act, the Prison Labor (which should be taken up by the association); a recommendation that the exportation of wheat to Alberta be discontinued; a pointer that the Ontario Assessment Act should be carefully watched by the incoming committee; a word of regret that the act respecting stationary engineers—probably the worst example of hastily considered legislation, the committee has always felt—was ever allowed to pass; a reference to "measures of a dangerous character" successfully opposed by the committee; and the fact that the act respecting steam boilers, are touched on.

Technical Education.
The report of the committee on technical education noted the success attending the movement in Toronto for a new technical school, but in taking

The Robert SIMPSON Company Limited

H. H. Fudger, President. J. Wood, Manager. STORE CLOSÉS AT 5.30 P.M. DAILY. Tuesday, Sept. 18



New Fall Topper Coats \$7.95.

These Topper Coats are odd fellows—not all sizes nor in full assortment and only seventy-five of them all told. But they're the kind of fall coat most in demand among active men and manly boys. They're the best kind for walking—and there'll be thousands walking to-day.

75 Men's New Fall Topper Coats, assorted shades of grey, in neat and fashionable stripe patterns, cut in the correct lengths with deep center vents, broad shoulders, well shaped and good interlinings and trimmings, sizes 34-42, reg. 10.00 to 12.00, on sale Wednesday..... **7.95**

Men's New Fall Weight Overcoats, made from a plain dark Oxford grey cheviot, in three-quarter single-breasted Chesterfield style, lined with good durable Italian cloth, on sale Wednesday..... **8.00**

Fine Soft Imported Vicuna Fall Overcoats, in a very dark Oxford grey shade, the popular single-breasted Chesterfield style, with broad shoulders and deep silk-faced lapels, silk extending to bottom of coat, sizes 34-44, Wednesday..... **12.50**

Men's New High-Grade Fall Weight Overcoats, extra fine quality black vicuna with a rich soft finish, elegantly tailored and made up with first-class interlinings and trimmings and deep silk facings extending to bottom of coat, sizes 34-44, on sale Wednesday..... **15.00**

Remarkable Prices in Men's Silk Underwear and Pyjamas.

Here are some of the luxuries of life at the prices you'd pay for the necessities. If any man wants an "edition de luxe" of such everyday affairs as Pyjamas and Underwear he may buy it in the Men's Store to-morrow and be assured of the fact that he has found a rare bargain. Read these prices:

300 Suits of Men's English Silk Underwear, in salmon pink, pale blue and white, some have heavy watered silk trouser bands, extension backs, lined seats, light and medium weight, sizes 34 to 44, regular value up to 4.00 per garment, Wednesday..... **2.39**

20 Suits of High-class Pyjamas, in silk cashmere, and silk and mercerized, broken lines from our regular stock, regular value 5.00 and 6.00 suit, Wednesday..... **2.98**

Men's Fine English-made Plain Black Cashmere Half Hose, some are seamless, soft and warm, with double heel, heel and toe, also good heavy doubled half hose, fine even thread, the kind that mother knits, regular 40c value, Wednesday..... **.19**

2 in 1 SHOE POLISH

Black and White
Polishing shoes with "2 in 1" is a labor of love. Love for the work and of its effect. There is nothing like it for Ladies' Shoes.
Black in 10c. and 25c. tins. White in 15c. glass.

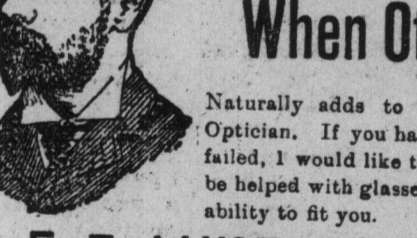


The Power of Money Saved

The systematic saving of something each week—even \$2.00 or \$5.00 will, in a few years, enable you to take a course at college, to buy a home, take a trip abroad, or get almost anything else you may wish for. Commence to save to-day. \$1.00 opens an account and interest is paid 4 times a year in

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BRITISH PLATE TABLE GOODS

INCLUDING
Toast Racks, Egg Cruets, Entree Dishes, Breakfast Cruets, Gravy Boats, Etc.

RICE LEWIS & SON, LIMITED.

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Headache Relieved Instantly

Got a constant headache? Ten chances to one the secret of your suffering is that "white man's burden," catarrh. Here's a sentence from one man's evidence for Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder: "One application gave me instant relief, cleared the nasal passage and stopped the pain in my head." It's a quick, safe and sure treatment, and it never fails to cure.

GO INTO HOT WATER.

Why Boys Hadn't Bathing Suits and What Resulted.
Three young lads were fined a dollar yesterday afternoon at the police court for going in bathing without suits. "The reason we didn't take suits," said one, "was because we didn't know the water was warm." Joseph Sugare of foreign birth, was an innocent banana seller. He didn't have a license for a day or two, but somebody put him wise to the fact that one was needed. Sugare saved himself by a day.

DR. SOPER

Specialist in Epilepsy, Syphilis, Stricture, Impotence, Varicose, Skin and Private Diseases. One visit advisable, but if impossible, send history and certificate for reply. Office: Cor. Adelaide and Toronto Sts. Hours: 10 to 6 p.m. Closed Sundays. Address: DR. A. SOPER, 55 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.

During open even days, Wed. H. H. Real Me. TWE TRAIN ONE. Driewood Cause. Kingst. It is bell lost to-d. Rock Isl. west into Oshawa bridge, n. and the c. tively kn. Little Sid paugh-Se. The 3-y. Sells. Pay effects of. Nine of more or. Guthrie. sons are injured as the result island p. from Dov morning. The en. mail cars, of passen left the C. Miramron stream, w. ous quick appeared. mail and their cars. The acc which swerved i. The re. was runn. gineer did the bridge. The man and verge of t. The frem. When t. the struc. the engin. coach in. remained. whirled th. The occup. the doors. The floate. men. other windows a. top of th. body. Those on. and while. The man. them away. Three of. were resou. The mos. the busin. ing-car. of few excep. covered. One man. at Cashion. depends is all. reported. The inju. fisher, who. their home. It may b. number of. sea. I fou. safe at son. Sheriff J. was in th. there were. said: "Just as. side I fou. forced my. I came to. coming in. When in t. I touched. on the bar. others in m. besides my. THE L. Livery in T. new Frem. Brantford. and \$2.50. Motor. Photo. of famous. fore purch. The Peel. Grand. Brantford. leaves Uni. and a big. of the Q.O. cursor. A. the town. with the B. banquet v. sionists at. CONTIN. Prints any. messenger. your. Co., Limite. A Sure. Whatever. the races, c. coming in. no doubt. the water as. when you. ment betw. Motor. B. machines, throughout. chine Co.,. Have you. 100,000. Federation. 2776. Drink Por. and your d. Are you. so, write C. Winter Clr.