

## REASONS WHY TORONTO MARKET PRICES ARE LOWER THAN CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

IT'S A QUESTION OF FEEDING ADMIRERS GARDENS AND GROUNDS

Where the United States Farmer Has the Advantage—Dead Meat Trade Idea.

The World has received two further communications on the Canadian cattle question. They are as follows:

Editor World: I have noticed in your column the last few days a good deal being said about why live cattle sell so much higher on the Chicago market than they do on the Toronto market. The difference is due not so much to the breeding as to the feeding.

These Chicago cattle you see selling at from 7c to 8 1/2c per pound live, have been fed all the corn they could eat for from six to ten months, running loose. This mode of feeding produces beef with the fat well mixed with the lean, which is of the very best quality and is the kind of beef that is sold in all the large American cities. It is none of these high-priced cattle as you reported. This feeding is very expensive.

The Canadian cattle, with few exceptions, short feed, which means the farmers only feed their cattle from two to three months, and not all that time on grain. This process is not nearly so expensive and the cattle are sold much cheaper. I have no doubt if the Canadian feeders had as good a market for the very best cattle as the American feeders have, they would soon produce the same quality of beef as the American feeders have, and they would not bring as high a price if they were equally as good.

It has been proved time and again by exporters that it does not pay to ship these high-priced cattle. The main advantage the American feeder has over the Canadian is the cheap corn. In your issue of yesterday you quoted figures showing that the Americans exported a great many less cattle during the last seven months than they did during the previous seven months. This was caused wholly by the partial failure of their crop last year. With the crop of corn well up, last year, their exports will equal or exceed other years again. But you doubt their exports of beef and cattle will increase instead of decrease.

Regarding exports of dressed beef from Canada, a great change will have to be made in the feeding and handling after being killed, both on this side, on the ship and in England, before it will be a success. Cattle can be produced only for a few months in the year, suitable quality, while they can be got in Chicago any week in the year. I don't consider Canada is losing anything by not having a dead meat trade. She does not produce enough good cattle for exporting alive yet, and with ocean freight at 30 shillings live cattle can be sold for dressed beef. Feeders are the best judges of how long to feed and the kind of feed to use. They are very intelligent on this matter regarding results.

Boston, Sept. 4, 1902. Joseph Gould.

Editor World: My attention has been called to your remarks with regard to the price of United States cattle in Chicago, compared with prices obtained for Canadian cattle in Canada. As I have been a long time engaged in the trade, I venture to give my opinion. In the first place, American cattle are better finished than Canadian. They are allowed to grow their flesh from the time they are calves, and consequently, they dress a greater percentage of live weight.

On the contrary, our cattle in the majority of cases are only skin and bone in the spring time, and never get time to grow flesh, but are shipped away in good condition, just when they are little more than skeletons. They are sold for more than Canadian by at least 1 cent per pound. Very few, if any, of these fine priced cattle in Chicago find their way to England, dead or alive. They have a better market at home, and note your remarks regarding Argentina. You seem to overlook the fact that live cattle that are not allowed to grow their flesh in Great Britain and Ireland, so that accounts for the increased prices of dressed beef. There are people now in Toronto who were engaged in the dead meat trade in Great Britain many years ago, and if they had found it remunerative they would likely have continued it. If I am rightly informed it would take the proceeds of the Klondike gold mines to carry it on.

The question is often asked, how do Americans make money by exporting dead meat? Because in the United States the trade is in the hands of a syndicate, who regulate the home market by sending away the surplus, and by the freight and other expenses by doing so. Why, they will sell meat in London and Liverpool, and then they get in New York and Boston, just to keep up home prices. The Canadian exporters do not do this. They lose their money has not the opportunity of getting remuneration in that way, as the trade here in Toronto and Montreal is cut pretty close by competition in the wholesale business. During three months of the year Canadian cattle compete with those of the States, but when it comes to grass time we are not in it with the States.

Dennis O'Leary.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1902.

To Discuss Appendicitis.

London, Sept. 7.—Great interest is taken in the forthcoming discussion of appendicitis, which will have the first place at the Brussels Surgical Conference, opening on Sept. 8. Lord Curzon, president of the British Association for the Promotion of Science, was invited and is unable to attend, but a number of other eminent persons will contribute papers.

AN OLD WAR.

Pretty Near Time to Stop.

Wouldn't it make your friend mad to tell her she was in reality a drunkard, but many women are drunkards, unconsciously from the use of coffee, which wrecks their nervous systems, and they seem unable to reform.

A lady in Philadelphia, Pa., was very badly affected by coffee, causing her to have nervous prostration, and she finally woke up to the fact that she was in reality a coffee drunkard. Her doctor told her that she must give up coffee, but she seemed unable to do it.

One day she read an advertisement about Postum Food Coffee and thought she would give it a trial. She says: "At first I did not make it all Postum, but I added a tablespoonful of coffee. After a while I found I felt much better. Continued use stopped my headaches and biliousness. I felt much better, and my nervousness had evidently left me for good. Now I would not use anything else, and the smell of coffee makes me sick."

"I am using your Grape-Nuts also, and think it a wonderful food. I lately cured an attack of indigestion by eating nothing but Grape-Nuts and drinking Postum for two weeks, and now I can eat solid food and feel no distress. I name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich."

For Fair Visitors.

A very useful booklet has been issued by the Fair visitors and citizens department for Fair visitors and citizens. It contains special trains, showing all regular and special trains, and also information, rates, etc., for many side trips from Toronto. It is on the beautiful Muskoka Lakes, Lake of the Islands, the St. Lawrence River, and other scenic spots. It is a most useful and interesting booklet, and is free of charge. It can be obtained from the Grand Trunk Information Bureau, 100 Queen Street East, at the Exhibition grounds.

Great Snakes.

Huntsville, Sept. 6.—Peter Fetterly, the novel experimenter of killing a blowing adder in Mr. T. Caswell's marsh this week. The serpent measured four feet long.

## KING EDWARD VISITS SKIBO

Calls on Andrew Carnegie in Course of Automobile Drive in Sutherlandshire.

Where the United States Farmer Has the Advantage—Dead Meat Trade Idea.

The World has received two further communications on the Canadian cattle question. They are as follows:

Editor World: I have noticed in your column the last few days a good deal being said about why live cattle sell so much higher on the Chicago market than they do on the Toronto market. The difference is due not so much to the breeding as to the feeding.

These Chicago cattle you see selling at from 7c to 8 1/2c per pound live, have been fed all the corn they could eat for from six to ten months, running loose. This mode of feeding produces beef with the fat well mixed with the lean, which is of the very best quality and is the kind of beef that is sold in all the large American cities. It is none of these high-priced cattle as you reported. This feeding is very expensive.

The Canadian cattle, with few exceptions, short feed, which means the farmers only feed their cattle from two to three months, and not all that time on grain. This process is not nearly so expensive and the cattle are sold much cheaper. I have no doubt if the Canadian feeders had as good a market for the very best cattle as the American feeders have, they would soon produce the same quality of beef as the American feeders have, and they would not bring as high a price if they were equally as good.

It has been proved time and again by exporters that it does not pay to ship these high-priced cattle. The main advantage the American feeder has over the Canadian is the cheap corn. In your issue of yesterday you quoted figures showing that the Americans exported a great many less cattle during the last seven months than they did during the previous seven months. This was caused wholly by the partial failure of their crop last year. With the crop of corn well up, last year, their exports will equal or exceed other years again. But you doubt their exports of beef and cattle will increase instead of decrease.

Regarding exports of dressed beef from Canada, a great change will have to be made in the feeding and handling after being killed, both on this side, on the ship and in England, before it will be a success. Cattle can be produced only for a few months in the year, suitable quality, while they can be got in Chicago any week in the year. I don't consider Canada is losing anything by not having a dead meat trade. She does not produce enough good cattle for exporting alive yet, and with ocean freight at 30 shillings live cattle can be sold for dressed beef. Feeders are the best judges of how long to feed and the kind of feed to use. They are very intelligent on this matter regarding results.

Boston, Sept. 4, 1902. Joseph Gould.

Editor World: My attention has been called to your remarks with regard to the price of United States cattle in Chicago, compared with prices obtained for Canadian cattle in Canada. As I have been a long time engaged in the trade, I venture to give my opinion. In the first place, American cattle are better finished than Canadian. They are allowed to grow their flesh from the time they are calves, and consequently, they dress a greater percentage of live weight.

On the contrary, our cattle in the majority of cases are only skin and bone in the spring time, and never get time to grow flesh, but are shipped away in good condition, just when they are little more than skeletons. They are sold for more than Canadian by at least 1 cent per pound. Very few, if any, of these fine priced cattle in Chicago find their way to England, dead or alive. They have a better market at home, and note your remarks regarding Argentina. You seem to overlook the fact that live cattle that are not allowed to grow their flesh in Great Britain and Ireland, so that accounts for the increased prices of dressed beef. There are people now in Toronto who were engaged in the dead meat trade in Great Britain many years ago, and if they had found it remunerative they would likely have continued it. If I am rightly informed it would take the proceeds of the Klondike gold mines to carry it on.

The question is often asked, how do Americans make money by exporting dead meat? Because in the United States the trade is in the hands of a syndicate, who regulate the home market by sending away the surplus, and by the freight and other expenses by doing so. Why, they will sell meat in London and Liverpool, and then they get in New York and Boston, just to keep up home prices. The Canadian exporters do not do this. They lose their money has not the opportunity of getting remuneration in that way, as the trade here in Toronto and Montreal is cut pretty close by competition in the wholesale business. During three months of the year Canadian cattle compete with those of the States, but when it comes to grass time we are not in it with the States.

Dennis O'Leary.

Toronto, Sept. 5, 1902.

To Discuss Appendicitis.

London, Sept. 7.—Great interest is taken in the forthcoming discussion of appendicitis, which will have the first place at the Brussels Surgical Conference, opening on Sept. 8. Lord Curzon, president of the British Association for the Promotion of Science, was invited and is unable to attend, but a number of other eminent persons will contribute papers.

AN OLD WAR.

Pretty Near Time to Stop.

Wouldn't it make your friend mad to tell her she was in reality a drunkard, but many women are drunkards, unconsciously from the use of coffee, which wrecks their nervous systems, and they seem unable to reform.

A lady in Philadelphia, Pa., was very badly affected by coffee, causing her to have nervous prostration, and she finally woke up to the fact that she was in reality a coffee drunkard. Her doctor told her that she must give up coffee, but she seemed unable to do it.

One day she read an advertisement about Postum Food Coffee and thought she would give it a trial. She says: "At first I did not make it all Postum, but I added a tablespoonful of coffee. After a while I found I felt much better. Continued use stopped my headaches and biliousness. I felt much better, and my nervousness had evidently left me for good. Now I would not use anything else, and the smell of coffee makes me sick."

"I am using your Grape-Nuts also, and think it a wonderful food. I lately cured an attack of indigestion by eating nothing but Grape-Nuts and drinking Postum for two weeks, and now I can eat solid food and feel no distress. I name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich."

For Fair Visitors.

A very useful booklet has been issued by the Fair visitors and citizens department for Fair visitors and citizens. It contains special trains, showing all regular and special trains, and also information, rates, etc., for many side trips from Toronto. It is on the beautiful Muskoka Lakes, Lake of the Islands, the St. Lawrence River, and other scenic spots. It is a most useful and interesting booklet, and is free of charge. It can be obtained from the Grand Trunk Information Bureau, 100 Queen Street East, at the Exhibition grounds.

Great Snakes.

Huntsville, Sept. 6.—Peter Fetterly, the novel experimenter of killing a blowing adder in Mr. T. Caswell's marsh this week. The serpent measured four feet long.

For Fair Visitors.

A very useful booklet has been issued by the Fair visitors and citizens department for Fair visitors and citizens. It contains special trains, showing all regular and special trains, and also information, rates, etc., for many side trips from Toronto. It is on the beautiful Muskoka Lakes, Lake of the Islands, the St. Lawrence River, and other scenic spots. It is a most useful and interesting booklet, and is free of charge. It can be obtained from the Grand Trunk Information Bureau, 100 Queen Street East, at the Exhibition grounds.

Great Snakes.

Huntsville, Sept. 6.—Peter Fetterly, the novel experimenter of killing a blowing adder in Mr. T. Caswell's marsh this week. The serpent measured four feet long.

For Fair Visitors.

A very useful booklet has been issued by the Fair visitors and citizens department for Fair visitors and citizens. It contains special trains, showing all regular and special trains, and also information, rates, etc., for many side trips from Toronto. It is on the beautiful Muskoka Lakes, Lake of the Islands, the St. Lawrence River, and other scenic spots. It is a most useful and interesting booklet, and is free of charge. It can be obtained from the Grand Trunk Information Bureau, 100 Queen Street East, at the Exhibition grounds.

Great Snakes.

Huntsville, Sept. 6.—Peter Fetterly, the novel experimenter of killing a blowing adder in Mr. T. Caswell's marsh this week. The serpent measured four feet long.

## SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

\$5,000 Reward will be paid by Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto, to any person who can prove that this soap contains any form of adulteration whatsoever, or contains any injurious chemicals.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

## THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

THE PRIVILEGE OF ACHIEVEMENT

## THE METROPOLITAN BANK

Head Office.....Toronto.  
Authorized Capital.....\$2,000,000.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

A. E. Ames of A. E. Ames & Co.  
R. H. Warden, D.D., Treasurer Presbyterian Church in Canada.  
J. M. Moore, President Wm. A. Rogers, Limited.  
T. Bradshaw, Vice-President Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada.  
C. D. Massey, President Massey, Harris Co., Limited.

SOLICITORS—Thomson, Henderson & Bell.

Applications having been already received for \$700,000 of the Capital Stock at 200 (or \$1,400,000 of par value and premium combined), which will be allotted in full, an opportunity is now afforded to those desiring to join in the inauguration of the Bank for subscribing for an additional \$300,000 at the same rate. When allotments are made in accordance with the subscriptions, the Bank will be in a position to close its business at the end of the calendar year 1902 with:

Paid-up Capital.....\$1,000,000  
Reserve Fund.....1,000,000

The room in Canada for additional banking facilities is generally conceded.

The Metropolitan Bank will, as soon as a new building can be completed, have its Head Office at the southeast corner of King and Jordan streets, Toronto. Desirable premises have been procured for temporary occupancy at 7 and 9 East King-street. Branches will be opened shortly in one or two other cities.

The stock is issued at 200, so that the Bank may be strong from the start. The protection thus afforded to depositors and note holders is obvious. The extraordinary success of Banks in New York and other large cities in the United States, which commenced business with large Reserve Funds, affords ground for the belief that investments in the shares of this Bank will prove very desirable.

Messrs. A. E. Ames and R. H. Warden have consented to accept the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the Bank, respectively. The appointment of a General Manager is under consideration, and will be made at an early date, and it is intended that the permanent Board of Directors shall consist of seven.

The shares are of the par value of \$100 each, and are issued at a premium of 100 per cent, payable as follows:

25 per cent. of par value and of premium upon allotment;  
25 per cent. of par value and of premium on October 15th, 1902;  
25 per cent. of par value and of premium on November 15th, 1902;  
25 per cent. of par value and of premium on December 15th, 1902.

The Bank will start business with absolutely no organization expenses other than the cost of its charter and of advertisements of this prospectus, there being no commission to be paid on stock subscriptions. Applications will be made to have the stock listed on the Toronto and Montreal Stock Exchanges toward the close of next December, when the shares are to be fully paid.

The Directors reserve the right to make allotments of the whole or any part of shares applied for, at their discretion; preference, if any, to be shown in the direction of wide distribution of the shares amongst bona fide investors.

Subscription Books will be opened at the office of the undersigned, 18 East King-street, Toronto, on Monday morning, September 15th, at 10 o'clock, and will be closed at 4 o'clock of the same day. Subscription forms may be had on application.

We recommend the shares of the Metropolitan Bank for investment.

1241 A. E. AMES & CO.

U.S. INDUSTRIES FOR CANADA.

Several Prominent Concerns See Possibilities in This Country.

Ottawa, Sept. 7.—Mr. Charlton, M.P., who is in the city, said today: "I am devoting my energies just now to securing reciprocity in natural products between Canada and the United States."

Mr. Charlton is much encouraged in his propaganda, which he carries on chiefly on the other side of the line by the establishment of a reciprocity club in Chicago.

The General Electric Company of Schenectady, N.Y., has over 200 hands at work sorting and shipping mica.

The mica is sorted and packed in a year machinery will be installed for additional treatment of the mica, which work is now carried forward at the American headquarters in this country.

The managers say, can be done to better advantage and at cheaper rates than in the mica mines of the United States. The plan of work for the Ottawa factory, which is now being carried out, is to employ 100 hands. New mines are being secured on the other side of the line by the Canadian company, and large quantities of the mineral are being secured in the neighborhood of Sydney, Nova Scotia.

The Collins Cigar Company of Pittsburg is in Canada, and is planning a year machinery will be installed for additional treatment of the mica, which work is now carried forward at the American headquarters in this country.

Negotiations with a New York tire company for a local tire in Ottawa are also in progress.

New U.S. Postal Card.

The United States government have just issued a new postal card. They differ from the old ones in that a likeness of the late President McKinley replaces the familiar one of Jefferson.

An emblem of the eagle with shield is seen in the left corner. In place of the printing, "United States of America" on the old cards, there are the words "Postal Card."

U.S. INDUSTRIES FOR CANADA.

Several Prominent Concerns See Possibilities in This Country.

Ottawa, Sept. 7.—Mr. Charlton, M.P., who is in the city, said today: "I am devoting my energies just now to securing reciprocity in natural products between Canada and the United States."

Mr. Charlton is much encouraged in his propaganda, which he carries on chiefly on the other side of the line by the establishment of a reciprocity club in Chicago.

## NONE CAN BE BETTER

PEMBER'S HAIR REGENERATOR