We Must Prohibit the Export of Nickel Forthwith!

(Continued From Page 1).

The further proposal made by the lords of the admiralty that "rights of pre-emption over the output" of the nickel mines in this country should be retained or acquired by the Dominion Government, so as to insure a sufficiency of supplies for imperial use in cases of emergency, raises a question of policy which it is not within the province of your honor's advisers to pronounce upon, since it invites action by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, not by the government of this province. The matter is one which, in the opinion of the undersigned, might with propriety be referred to the Government of Canada.

Regarding the suggestion made in the covering letter of the late colonial secretary, that in any future grants of nickel lands it should be a requirement that companies working them shall be British, and shall not pass under foreign control, the undersigned concurs in the view expressed in the memorandum attached, that it is doubtful whether any substantial result could be expected from its adoption, the fact being that the nickel-bearing lands already granted and leased comprise practically all the known deposits.

The undersigned has the honor to recommend that if your honor in council approve, a copy of this report and of the memorandum of the director of the bureau of mines, hereto attached, be forwarded to the honorable the secretary of state at Ottawa, for transmission to the secretary of state for the colonies, and further, that the attention of the secretary of state for the colonies be directed to these matters arising out of the correspondence which appear to come within the purview of the Government of Canada, so that if he considers advisable the same may be referred to the said government for their consideration.

(Signed) F. Cochrane,
Minister.

Toronto, December 28, 1905.

Memorandum for the honorable the commissioner of crown lands re correspondence from imperial authorities on the subject of nickel lands, marked "O.K." by Hon. Frank Cochrane, then minister.

The undersigned begs to state that there has been forwarded to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario by the honorable the secretary of state for Canada a despatch from Hon. Mr. Lyttleton, secretary of state for the colonies, Downing street, to His Excellency Lord Minto, lately Governor General of Canada, dated July 9, 1904, covering copy of a letter from the lords commissioners of the admiralty, dated May 6, 1904, dealing primarily with an offer made by Mr. T. M. Kirkwood of Toronto, to sell to the imperial authorities certain nickel mines or deposits in the Sudbury district of Ontario, but also making certain suggestions founded on considerations of public policy, regarding nickel lands remaining the property of the crown in this province, and also regarding the output of the nickel mines themselves. The paragraph of the admiralty letter to which Mr. Lyttelton invites special attention is as follows:

"In conclusion I am to inquire whether, having regard to the possibility of the future acquisition by foreign countries of further nickel-bearing areas in Canada to which Mr. Kirkwood alludes, any arrangements have been or could be made whereby the Dominion Government could retain certain rights over a considerable extent of ore-bearing areas or rights of pre-emption over the output so as to secure adequate supplies in case of necessities, for imperial purposes"; and in the despatch forwarding the admiralty letter Mr. Lyttelton makes the further suggestion that "if any of the lands in question are crown lands, it might be possible in the grant of any future lease to make provision to ensure that any company working them shall be British and shall not pass under foreign control."

It appears from the correspondence that Mr. Kirkwood in March, 1904, offered to sell to the Government of Great Britain for the sum of $450,000, certain nickel mines or deposits of nickel ore in the Sudbury region, suggesting that the government might either hold the ore in reserve to prevent their being charged an excessive price for nickel, or in case of necessity, operate the mines themselves, thus securing a sufficient supply under any circumstances.

This offer was referred to the lords commissioners of the admiralty, but was declined, their lordships expressing the opinion that, owing to the arrangement made thru the armor-plate manufacturers for the constant maintenance in Great Britain of large stocks of nickel for a number of years ahead, and in view of the probability that even in wartime there would appear to be no insuperable difficulty in obtaining supplies of ore from Canada if necessary, the position was already sufficiently safeguarded, and no necessity existed, so far as the admiralty was concerned, for incurring a large outlay for the acquisition of nickel properties such as was suggested by Mr. Kirkwood.

The clause in the letter of the lords commissioners of the admiralty quoted above and emphasized by Hon. Mr. Lyttelton, no doubt arises out of an intimation in Mr. Kirkwood's communication to the effect that a monopoly exists in the production of nickel control by two companies, one in New York and the other in France, and that, as Americans were buying up the nickel properties in the Sudbury region, they would probably soon own those he had for sale, which, in his opinion, were the only undeveloped nickel properties in the market. The lords of the admiralty also in their communication revert to the offer made by the government of this province in 1891 to enable the government of the United Kingdom to acquire "a substantial, possibly a controlling interest" in the nickel deposits of this province subject to such arrangement for the working of the mines, the establishment in Ontario of nickel-steel works, etc., as might be agreed upon and approved by the legislature of the province, and to the hope expressed at that time by their lordships in declining this offer—which they did on the ground that no difficulty was anticipated in securing all necessary supplies of nickel for the requirements of His Majesty's service thru the ordinary channels—that the Government of Ontario would "for some long period to come retain under its control some of the land in which these nickel ore deposits are to be found."

The suggestion made by the admiralty authorities in 1891 that the government of this province should keep under its control for an indefinite period a considerable tract of nickel-bearing land to be made use of by the imperial authorities in case it was required, does not seem to have commended itself to the favorable consideration of the administration then, and until lately in charge of the affairs of Ontario; possibly, to some extent, because of the difficulties incident to such a course, one of which would be the impossibility, in advance of actual discovery, of being certain that any area of land which might be reserved or withdrawn from sale actually contained bodies of nickel ore, and another, the serious retardation of the development of the nickel industry which might result from the locking up and witholding from use of the possible nickel deposits situated on such lands. At any rate, no steps were taken to withhold from private enterprise any lands upon which discoveries of nickel ore were made from time to time, and as a matter of fact all lands upon which such discoveries had been made since the date of their lordships' suggestion and for which application has been made to the department have been granted to and are now the property of private individuals or companies.

It may be further stated that explorations have been systematically carried on during the last three years by the bureau of mines, as well as by the geological survey department at Ottawa, with the view of delimiting Sudbury nickel fields, and one result of these explorations has been made to make it clear that the nickel deposits in that portion of the province occupy a well defined relationship to a band of eruptive rocks enclosing, roughly speaking, an elliptically-shaped area some thirty-five miles long and eight miles wide, the ore bodies being found scattered along the outside or basic edge of this eruptive band. The territory favorable for the occurrence of nickel ore deposits is restricted to the outer edge of the eruptive belt, and explorations and prospecting have been actively carried on upon it for years, with the natural result that the deposits of nickel ore as soon as found are acquired from the crown by the discoverers or their assignees. So far, no deposits of workable nickel ore have been found in Ontario, or, indeed, in Canada, outside the Sudbury region. Small quantities of nickel are now being recovered from the silver-cobalt-nickel ores of the Halleybury region, but the main values of these ores are in silver and cobalt, and as the veins are not large they cannot be considered as constituting an important source of nickel supply. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that bodies of nickel ore now unknown may be disclosed by a minuter inspection of the nickel belt, either on crown lands or on privately owned property, but with our present knowledge of the nickel ranges it may be regarded as likely that any such discoveries, if made, will be within somewhat sharply defined and limited areas; and, of course, to the extent that the lands yet remaining in the possession of the crown along the nickel-bearing belts have been thoroly prospected for ore bodies, the likelihood of such bodies being left undetected has been reduced. As to finding new nickel fields in the province, while such a possibility cannot be definitely excluded, it must be said that up to the present time no indications of their existence have been discovered.

For these reasons, therefore, (1) because all nickel ore deposits so far discovered have been granted, and (2) because it is doubtful whether there is remaining in the possession of the crown in Ontario any large extent of nickel-bearing lands, it is questionable whether it is any longer open to the government of this province, even if it should desire to do so, to give effect to the request of the lords commissioners of the admiralty that a considerable tract of territory known to contain nickel ore should be retained under government control. (Their lordships' letter speaks of the Dominion Government retaining such rights of control over the lands, but this doubtless is a slip of the pen, the fact being the jurisdiction over crown lands in Ontario is vested in the government of the province.)

As to the second suggestion made by their lordships, namely, that rights of pre-emption should be retained by the government of Canada over the output of nickel mines in this province so as to ensure the imperial authorities a sufficient supply of nickel in case of emergency, it appears to the undersigned that this is a question for the consideration of the government of Canada, and not for that of this government. There is nothing in the patents or leases granted by the crown to the owners of nickel mines in this province entitling the crown to recover or take possession of any part of the nickel extracted from the mines, nor, so far as the undersigned is aware, is there any provision in the charters of the existing companies to the like effect. If, therefore, it is desired that the government, for the purpose of national defence or in cases of imperial necessity or emergency, should be in a position to claim the output of any or all of the nickel mines of this province, it would seem that legislation would be required to enable this to be done, and, further, that the proper body to pass such legislation would be the parliament of Canada.

The propriety of enacting such legislation belongs to the realm of high public policy, to be passed upon presumably by the responsible advisers of His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada. The undersigned, therefore, does not venture to express any opinion or make any recommendation on this point. He may, however, be permitted to say that nickel, which plays so important a part in modern armaments both of offence and defence, can now be obtained in commercial quantities practically from only two sources, namely, the Province of Ontario and the French penal colony of New Caledonia. It is conceivable that under certain circumstances exports of nickel ore from New Caledonia will be prohibited, or the supply cut off, which would leave the mines of Ontario the only remaining source of nickel. It might then become a matter of urgency to His Majesty's government to procure and procure quickly, nickel in sufficient quantities to meet large requirements, and if some machinery were not already in existence by which such supplies could be obtained, regardless of the complications or difficulties to which the largely non-British ownership of the nickel mines of Ontario might possibly give rise, a serious situation might confront the imperial authorities. Whether the power to take possession of nickel ore or nickel matte would of itself be sufficient, in the absence of the necessary means of treating the Sudbury minerals (which are quite distinct in their character from the ores of New Caledonia, and require very different methods of manipulation), may admit of doubt. It would, however, enable the imperial government to obtain stocks of the raw material for the refining of which provision would have to be made.

The third suggestion contained in the correspondence is the one made by the Hon. Mr. Lyttelton, that in any future grants of nickel lands provision should be made to ensure that the company working them shall be British and shall not pass under foreign control.

For reasons which will be apparent from the foregoing, it is doubtful whether such a provision would now have much useful result. A clause of this kind in grants made hereafter would be likely to deter foreign capital from engaging in the nickel industry, and thus act as a hindrance to its development. As a matter of fact, the nickel business in Ontario has been established and developed very largely by capital from the United States. Canadian companies which have gone into it have had very moderate success. English companies have done better, but so far their operations are on a small scale, and if it were the law that henceforth nickel lands should be sold only to British subjects, and worked by British companies the introduction of further capital from United States into this department of the mining industry would be hampered, and other branches of mining would probably suffer in sympathy. Perhaps the end desired by Mr. Lyttelton might be more effectually achieved by providing for the British composition or control of any companies hereafter incorporated, either by authority of the government of Ontario or of the Dominion of Canada, for the purpose of engaging in the nickel business. This could be done by inserting a clause in the act or letters patent of incorporation bringing any such company into existence.

There is expressed in the correspondence an apprehension lest the nickel mined in Canada should not be available in case it is required for purposes of imperial defence or offence, and it is not to be denied that the existing state of affairs in the nickel industry gives to some extent warrant for this apprehension, since by far the larger proportion of the nickel leaves Canada in the form of matte, and is refined in a foreign country, namely, the United States, no refining whatever being done here. The following brief statement gives the main facts regarding the producing companies:

There are at the present time two companies working nickel mines in Ontario, namely, the Canadian Copper Company and the Mond Nickel Company. The former is the operating or producing branch of the International Nickel Company, which is an American concern, with its headquarters in New York, and a capital of twelve million dollars common and twelve million dollars preferred stock, with a bond issue of ten millions. The substantial basis of this company is its nickel mines in Ontario, and a refining plant in New Jersey, the latter operated by the Orford Copper Company, which is also a branch of the International Nickel Company. The company's other holdings include iron land in Ontario and nickel land in New Caledonia, but these are, so far, unproductive. The chief producing deposit of nickel ore owned by this company is the Creighton mine, in the southwest corner of the Township of Snider, a few miles west of Sudbury, which contains a very large and valuable body of high-grade nickel ore, and is worked as an open quarry. The opening on the ore body is about 350 feet long and 250 feet wide. It is yielding about 1,000 tons of ore per day, which contains about six per cent. of nickel as well as a less proportion of copper, and is believed to be capable of maintaining a similar rate of production for many years. Undoubtedly the possession of this mine places the Canadian Copper Company in a most advantageous position with regard to an abundant and cheap production of nickel, whether in competition with Sudbury deposits or with those of New Caledonia. The company owns a large area of nickel land and a number of other developed mines, some of which have been worked extensively in the past and are still capable of heavy production, but for the time being, work on all the other deposits has been suspended, and almost the entire tonnage of ore treated by the company is taken from the Creighton mine. The shareholders and management of the International Nickel Company and Canadian Copper Company are wholly American, and the product of the smelters at Copper Cliff, Ontario, which is a bessemerized matte containing about 80 per cent. nickel and copper, is exported to the United States, where the separation of the nickel and copper and other valuable constituents is effected by the Orford Copper Company. The production of nickel in the Sudbury region for 1903, was returned at 6998 tons of 2000 lbs., the nickel, as above stated, being contained in the bessemerized matte. In 1904 the production was given 4729 tons. Much the larger proportion of the production is to be credited to the Canadian Copper Company, whose new smelting plant at Copper Cliff, completed in 1904, is well equipped and extensive.

The other producing company is the Mond Nickel Company, which is of British origin, and whose mines and smelters are at Victoria mines, a short distance southwest of Sudbury, on the Sault Ste. Marie branch of the C. P. R. This company also produces a bessemer matte, which is sent to Great Britain, and is refined at Dr. Mond's works at Clydach, Wales, by a process of his own invention. The quantity of ore raised and smelted is much smaller than in the case of the Canadian Copper Company, and the production of nickel is less in proportion since the ore at Victoria mines is not so rich as that of the Creighton mine. The Mond Company's mines are also smaller than the Canadian Copper Company's, and the proved reserves of ore, tho understood to be of considerable extent, are not believed to be comparable to those of the Canadian Copper Company's properties, especially the Creighton.

There are other companies or firms owning nickel lands in the Sudbury region, but at the present time none of them are producing nickel matte. The Dominion Mineral Company, composed of Canadians, owns a nickel mine near Worthington Station, which it worked for some time producing matte from the ores, but it has been idle now for a number of years. The Lake Superior Corporation have opened up a couple of deposits called the Gertrude and Elsie mines, and produced some low-grade matte from the ores, but they are not at present operating their mines or works. This company's capital is for the most part American, but the management is Canadian, and the company's bonds have been guaranteed to the extent of two millions by the government of the province. The Nickel-Copper Company of Hamilton, also a Canadian concern, is interested in large deposits of ore on the Northern Nickel Range, which are unworkable at present, owing to the absence of railway communication. Other lands on the northern range and a few properties on the southern range are owned by private individuals including the properties offered by Mr. Kirkwood to the British Government, which are understood to be yet in the market.

It is, perhaps, not yet too late for the British Government, if it entertains any such desire, to acquire nickel lands in Canada, but it would seem that it must obtain them from private owners, since it is problematical whether the crown domain has much nickel-bearing territory left upon it. Should the imperial authorities continue unwilling to enter the field directly, perhaps the most practicable method of ensuring a sufficient supply of nickel at all times would be to vest power, say in the hands of the governor-general-in-council, to expropriate or take possession of nickel ores, mattes, etc., and possibly also the mines themselves, whenever the necessity arises, whether for purposes of Canadian or imperial defence, or warfare, paying, of course, the fair value thereof. To enable this to be done it would seem that legislation would have to be enacted by the Dominion Parliament.

Thos. W. Gibson,
Director.

Toronto, April 29, 1905.

CANADIAN LIQUIDATION SEPARATE PROCEEDING

Assets of Breakwater Company Are to Be Distributed.

In a judgment handed down by Mr. Justice Middleton at Osgoode Hall yesterday regarding the liquidation of the Breakwater Company of Cleveland, Ohio, his lordship held that the Ontario winding-up is an independent liquidation, regard being given to the preferred claims, and that the assets should be distributed among the creditors of the company. He finds it the duty of the Canadian liquidator to distribute the Canadian funds, as remitting them to the American liquidator would render them liable to preferential claims not recognized in the Ontario legislation.

The judgment was on an appeal from the order of the master-in-ordinary directing the liquidator to ascertain the amount of the creditors' claim allowed in the American liquidation and to the Canadian creditors only such dividends as the united assets will pay, and then to remit to the American liquidator for distribution among the American creditors any balance that may remain.

The Breakwater Company also operated a quarry at Windmill Point, in Welland County.

In dismissing the appeal of Mrs. Agnes Price of North Bay against the decision of the court to allow her alimony, Mr. Justice Kelly stated that the woman's temper was one of the causes of the trouble between the parties. "Her feelings toward the defendant," his lordship said, "are expressed by the neglect of attention to his wants, such as her refusal to prepare his meals at times and failure to make his bed, tho she assigns a reason for such inattention."

A Lorne Park Case.

The appellate divisional court refused the appeal of Sidney Small in regard to certain rights of the cottagers at Lorne Park. Mr. Justice Middleton, in a previous judgment, held that the commons in the deed included three blocks, and thus is to be continued as recreation grounds. This judgment prevents the property being sold as an asset of the Farmers' Bank.

DUNNING'S

Call in today when downtown. Breakfast, luncheon, dinner and supper. (Music.) Make yourself at home. We are open New Year's Day. 27-29 King street west.

FOUND DEAD CHILD IN CELLAR; MOTHER HELD

Daughter Missed New Born Babe and Informed Police.

On the result of an autopsy which will be held today on the body of a male child which was discovered yesterday underneath the cellar floor at 414 West Adelaide street, depends the nature of the charge to be preferred against the mother, Polina Rominschen, 45 years, Polish, a widow, who was arrested yesterday by Detectives Croome and Montgomery, acting on information given by the woman's daughter, aged 16. The body was found by the woman who kept the house. It was under the cellar floor, wrapped in linen.

After the birth on Christmas eve the babe disappeared. The daughter, becoming suspicious, questioned the mother and was told to mind her own business.

The police were notified and a search made, with the result stated. The woman has been removed to the General Hospital for treatment, under police supervision.

DUCK-HUNTERS FAILED TO UNDERSTAND ORDER

Survivor Says Shouts of Canadian Soldiers Caused Confusion.

Canadian Press Despatch.

BUFFALO, Dec. 29.—Charles Dorsch, who was wounded by Canadian soldiers while hunting ducks in the Niagara River at Fort Erie, was able to give his version of the affair today. He stated that neither Smith, who was killed, nor himself understood what the soldiers wanted. In the confusion the hunters decided to pull for home. The fatal shots followed immediately. Dorsch said he counted fifteen shots and then lost track. Several shots, he said, were fired after the men had been hit and were lying in the bottom of the boat.

The three militiamen who formed the firing squad are under military detention at the Fort Erie barracks.

LIQUOR and Tobacco Habits

Dr. McTaggart's Vegetable Remedies for these habits are safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injection, no loss of time from business and positive cures. Recommended by physicians and clergy. Enquiries treated confidentially.

Literature and medicine sent in plain sealed packages. Address or consult—

DR. McTAGGART'S REMEDIES
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309 Stair Building, Toronto, Can. 37

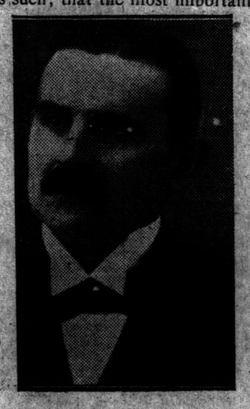
The Request to Vote for McCarthy AS MAYOR FOR 1915 Is Based on the Following Message

TO THE ELECTORS OF TORONTO:

Five years ago I entered Council with two main conceptions of civic duty.

1—That the chief aim of a municipal government should be human welfare—the welfare of the masses of the public.

2—That civic affairs were a business, and should be treated as such; that the most important business in Toronto was the city's business.



As a citizen of a great city, do those conceptions of civic duty appeal to you? And have I been true to those conceptions? Has the municipal government of Toronto in these five years become an agency for human welfare? Here is some of the welfare work accomplished:

1—A Juvenile Court.
2—A Detention Hospital, now in operation, where mentally sick persons receive hospital treatment, instead of being sent to gaol, as formerly.
3—An Industrial Farm, to reclaim men, instead of the gaol to punish.
4—An Industrial Farm to reclaim women, instead of "a dollar and costs or 30 days."
5—Education, legislation, and a comprehensive programme, now adopted for caring for feeble-minded children.
6—Substantial progress made in the elimination of slums and in improving housing conditions.
7—The great growth of the playground movement—supervised playgrounds.

Five years ago, for my first election card, I chose the watchword: "A Clean Toronto." Clean, not in a petty or narrow sense, but in the broadest meaning of the word. I ask your judgment now as to whether I have in those five years been true to that watchword in this broad sense. In passing judgment, I ask you to review my activities from the years 1910 to 1914 for cleaner hospitals, cleaner sanitary conditions, cleaner water, cleaner food, cleaner housing, cleaner amusements, cleaner business methods, and cleaner moral conditions.

Here are two definite results of welfare work—of a cleaner Toronto.

The death rate among children under two years of age in Toronto in July, August and September of this year was between 40 and 50 per cent. lower than in the corresponding months of former years.

The death rate in Toronto from typhoid fever, scarlet fever and diphtheria combined in the first ten months of each of the last five years has been as follows:

1910—110.0 per 100,000 of population.
1911— 90.7 per 100,000 of population.
1912— 63.9 per 100,000 of population.
1913— 37.6 per 100,000 of population.
1914— 28.3 per 100,000 of population.

The decreased rate of these diseases in the last four years has meant the saving of approximately one thousand lives, and the saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the citizens.

Well-advised welfare work in any municipality is true economy.

CITY BUSINESS.

The day of depression tests the management of any business. The declaration of war in August laid a greater responsibility upon Council. New conditions, present and future, had to be reckoned with and civic policy shaped to meet the need of the hour. The city business and finances were in splendid shape, and the year's programme of work was carried out.

The "Business-as-Usual" municipal policy of the last five months has kept thousands of men employed, has inspired confidence, and has held property values steady.

The greatest danger to Toronto in this war crisis is the tumbling of property values. That would mean ruin, discouragement, and unemployment to tens of thousands of our citizens. Civic business and improvements must be carried along steadily and carefully in 1915 to prevent this. At the same time, luxuries must wait, and every possible economy in city services must be exercised, in order that we may have a decreased tax rate. Steady civic business and improvements and a lowering tax rate through this crisis will tend to hold property values steady. This will be my policy for 1915.

TRANSPORTATION.

War conditions and other causes ended the proposal and negotiations to purchase the Toronto Railway and Toronto Electric Light Co. months ago.

The hope of myself and others to give Greater Toronto a comprehensive one-fare service upon safe terms, and prevent the turmoil and inconvenience to citizens of working out the last years of this franchise could not be realized.

To discuss the matter now is to discuss a dead issue. I will not reopen the proposal. By the time the war is over and financial conditions are again normal, it will be so close to the end of the railway franchise that we had better worry it through, and get ready to take over the whole system in 1921. In the meantime, other plans, including motor buses, must be developed to improve the transportation service throughout the whole city.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC RATES.

If I am Mayor for 1915, my efforts as a member of the Toronto Hydro Commission will be for:

1—A reduced Hydro rate.
2—Harmony between the Toronto and Provincial Commissions.
3—Economy, skilful management and service at bare cost.

CITY DEBT.

There has been recently gross misrepresentation in this connection.

Ninety per cent. of the increase of city debt in the last five years has been under the following heads:

1—Investment in revenue-producing public utilities.
2—Orders of the Dominion Railway Board for grade separation.
3—Board of Education for necessary school buildings.
4—Money by-laws for public improvements voted upon and carried by the ratepayers.
5—Local improvements, sewers, pavements, etc., petitioned for, needed and demanded by property owners willing to pay for same.

The City of Toronto has incurred debts in the aggregate of $30,180,114 for revenue-producing public utilities. Sound business principles and fair dealing with taxpayers demand that these services be self-sustaining. My effort has been and will be in this direction.

The debt at December 31, 1913, payable by the taxpayers of Toronto, was 7.62 per cent. of the assessment, while for 1910 and 1908 the figures were 9.15 per cent. and 9.04 per cent., respectively.

To quote the city debt without reference to the large amounts invested in revenue-producing public utilities, and without referring to the large additions to the sinking fund to meet the debt, is unfair to the credit of Toronto.

I have steadily urged care in creation of debt, and have urged the fullest publicity of city debt to insure care.

To criticize myself or any member of Council for increase of debt voted upon and passed by the ratepayers for public improvements and for local improvement debts, is a campaign of misrepresentation and unfairness that I do not believe the electors of Toronto will sanction.

THE CIVIC BUDGET.

If I am Mayor in 1915 I shall endeavor to have the estimates of revenue and expenditures for 1916 prepared and made public in December of next year, in order that the real business of the City may be discussed when candidates are appealing for election a year hence. The result of this policy is bound to be efficiency, more careful expenditures and clean business.

ACCOUNTING METHODS.

For eighteen months I have been advocating and helping to bring about necessary changes in the city's accounting system, to establish separate or unit accounts for City services and City-owned public utilities. There should be a separate financial story of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenditure, and loss and gain for every City service and utility. I desire to carry this further to completion in 1915.

I respectfully ask your vote on New Year's Day for Mayor for 1915. I desire to be the candidate of the best thought of all classes of this great city.

I will not, for the sake of any support that might come to me, surrender my right and privilege to think, act, and do my duty as I see it.

The present days are serious ones. We are in an Empire struggle for right and honor—for civilization itself. The occasion demands the best of every citizen of Toronto. The men at the front will play their part; we at home must play ours. Care, economy, courage and a rational hope for the continued prosperity of Toronto when the war cloud has passed, should characterize the work of the Council for 1915.

Faithfully yours,
J. O. McCARTHY.

VOTE McCARTHY X FOR MAYOR FOR 1915

DEATH OF PIONEER.

COBOURG, Dec. 29.—A pioneer resident of Percy Township is dead, in the person of Mrs. Samuel Allen, aged 91 years.

BUILDING OVER LAST YEAR'S.

ST. CATHARINES, Dec. 29.—Building permits issued in St. Catharines during 1914 exceeded those of the previous year by $24,000 in stated value.

ONLY ONE "Bromo Quinine," that is Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on box. 25c.