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TIMMINS THIRD IN THE PROVINCE IN O.T.A. FINES

Only Toronto and Sault Ste. Marie Received Large Amounts.

The report of the Board of License Commissions for Ontario for 1924 has much interesting information. Figures taken from the report by the daily papers show that Timmins is third in the amount of fines for B.O. T.A. received by the Town. It does not stand so high in the amount of fines paid the Province from this town, the local authorities looking after practically all the work in town in this regard and the fines accordingly coming to the municipality. The fines paid the municipalities and the Province respectively are kept separately in the Blue Book.

Toronto headed the list of municipalities in the matter of O.T.A. fines received, the amount being \$164,195.00. Sault Ste. Marie was second with \$22,703.05, and Timmins third with \$22,635.00. Windsor only had \$17,882.00.

Other Northern country municipalities benefited as follows: Capreol, \$480; Cobalt, \$2,700; Cochrane, \$5,875; Copper Cliff, \$1,320; Cache Bay, \$70; Englehart, \$340; Fort William, \$9,974; Fort Frances, \$528; Haileybury, \$430; Iroquois Falls, \$140; Kenora, \$2,450; Kapuskasing, \$1,500; Mattawa, \$190; North Bay, \$7,380; New Liskeard, \$1,370; Port Arthur, \$12,484.50; Parry Sound, \$760; Sturgeon Falls, \$1,200; Sioux Lookout, \$850; Tisdale Township, \$4,554.50.

In fines paid the Province, Timmins did not figure to any extent worth special mention for the reason noted above.

In amounts collected and paid to the province in fines under the O.T.A. Sudbury district leads the North Country with \$28,465. Toronto, with \$59,954, Hamilton with \$32,835, and Waterloo with \$32,120, lead the province, with Sudbury next. In the North Country the figures are as follows:

Algoma, \$3,665; Cochrane, \$12,615; Kenora, \$3,802.55; Manitoulin, \$95; Nipissing, \$5,845; Parry Sound, \$4,000; Port Arthur and Fort William, \$26,055; Rainy River, \$2,604; Sault Ste. Marie, \$2,730; Temiskaming, \$13,232.47. The total throughout the province was \$420,868.67.

The expense of enforcing the O.T.A. in the province according to report, was \$180,986.11, a decrease under the figure of \$187,906.34 for the previous year.

In Sudbury district the expense of enforcing the act was \$4,395.74. In Hamilton it was \$5,284.05, and in Windsor, \$6,500, these being the only other License Districts in excess of Sudbury. The North Country figures are as follows:

Algoma, \$1,416.55; Cochrane, \$1,633.28; Kenora, \$1,480.12; Manitoulin, \$617.97; Nipissing, \$1,979.78; Parry Sound, \$1,000; Port Arthur and Fort William, \$733.20; Rainy River, \$2,500; Sault Ste. Marie, \$267; Temiskaming, \$2,454.05.

The following list of convictions and dismissals is given in regard to Northern Ontario:—

	Con.	Dis.
Algoma	44	2
Cochrane	44	5
Kenora	36	5
Manitoulin	10	5
Nipissing	52	5
Parry Sound	64	4
Port Arthur, Fort William	125	8
Rainy River	31	2
Sault Ste. Marie	21	2
Temiskaming	147	7
Sudbury	160	11

HELP SAVE A PLACE IN NORTH FOR WATERFOWL

Last week The Advance published an open letter from Mr. J. R. Todd, in which appeal was made to all lovers of nature and wild life to assist in preserving Frederickhouse Lake as a breeding and feeding place for wild duck.

Great interest has been shown in Mr. Todd's letter. "That's the stuff!" said one hunter. "Good for J. R. Todd!" commented another. There were many complimentary references to the good purpose of such a letter and praise for the good sportsmanship and spirit of Mr. Todd in taking the time and trouble to battle for the preservation of the wild ducks of Frederickhouse. Now, all this is very nice, no doubt. But it is not near enough. There must be something more than just interest or praise or approval. All interested must actually and actively get behind Mr. Todd in his efforts. There must be active co-operation.

Mr. Todd has plainly outlined the situation. No one denies the facts as he gives them. There is very general agreement that unless something is done, it will be a very short time before there will be no wild ducks in this part of the North.

EMBARGO WOULD NOT MEAN MORE MILLS IN CANADA

'Economist' Shows That the United States Has Other Sources of Pulpwood Supply.

In writing some time ago on the proposed Pulpwood Embargo, The Advance pointed out that the theory that the embargo would force U. S. mills to move to Canada was a rather far-fetched one. This point is taken up in extended way in the following letter from "Economist," who contributed a few weeks ago a helpful letter on the Pulpwood Embargo question. "Economist" writes as follows:—

A fertile source of new legislative proposals is always found in those developments which sagacious people think themselves able to foresee. If their foresight is good, there can be no more valuable guide. But there is always a high degree of risk that they are anticipating what would justify their pet proposals, rather than shaping their proposals by what sound reasoning would anticipate.

Here is an example. Part of the case which has been so widely advanced for a pulpwood embargo turns upon hypothetical action by American users of paper, if their supply of such material for their purposes should be stopped by legislation in Canada. We are assured that an immediate result would be the establishment in these Canadian provinces of paper mills that would give employment at American expense to a multitude of Canadian workman. A glowing prospect indeed! We are promised that by cutting off one channel of trade we should secure another whose profits would be far greater and far more extensively enjoyed.

An old writer invented the name "Hypothetics" for "the science of what might have happened, but did not." Let us beware lest it is in Hypothetics that we shall turn out to have been dealing. Sacrifice of a present good for something on a larger scale that we might expect in the future is a sacrifice to be made only after very careful analysis. We may easily find that we have given up something actual in exchange for something dependent on prospects never to be fulfilled. Whether those American companies will be driven to set up mills for the manufacture of paper in Eastern Canada will be determined just by the commercial advantage of such policies to themselves. Unless our best thinkers are gravely mistaken, we shall not by the expedient of an embargo have forced the United States paper companies into any such difficult corner as we may suppose. If they cannot get pulpwood from Canada, will they really have no alternative except to make their own paper on our soil? There are other ways in which they can meet the situation.

The sooner we get out of our minds the odd delusion that Canada has a monopoly in wood, the sooner we shall be able to judge this issue with clearness. Evidence given before the Pulpwood Commission made it abundantly plain that United States operators can get large quantities from their own forests. Further reserves are available through adaptation of types of wood not hitherto used in the paper industry, and as yet Alaska is untouched. Nor is this all. To-day they can buy European pulp cheaper than they can manufacture Canadian wood. Once we start a contest, every channel hitherto neglected will be developed as it has never been developed before. For the sake of winning, our powerful neighbours would no doubt even submit to some temporary inconvenience. In a trade war, as in other wars, anyone can start it, but only the side that has the most resources can say when it will stop. And that side will stop only on its own terms.

—Economist.

No one seems to desire that Mr. Todd suggests a plan to remedy the present conditions. All he asks is the co-operation of others interested.

Is Mr. Todd going to get the help of other sportsmen in this matter? It is up to the other sports.

If you are interested in the wild life of this land; if you are a sportsman; if you are a lover of nature; if you would like to see the North Land hold its own; just sit down and drop a line to Mr. Todd, and follow your line with your heartiest support and co-operation. That will assuredly mean that Frederickhouse Lake will be preserved as a breeding and feeding place for waterfowl, and a noteworthy service will be conferred upon this part of the North.

The Lady—"Is Sir Reginald Wot-name staying here?"

Hotel Clerk—"Yes, first floor, suite one."

The Lady—"Sir!"

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