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URGE SEVERAL CHANGES IN FISH AND GAME LAWS

Committee After Studying Problem for Two Years Makes Drastic Recommendations to the Ontario Government Last Week.

Many far-reaching changes in the fish and game laws of the province and of the control and conservation of wild life, were contained in a report tabled last week in the Legislature. A committee composed of Hon. Findley MacDiarmid, Professor B. A. Bensley, of Toronto University, and C. N. Candee, of the Ontario Anglers' Association, has been studying the problem for two years.

The major recommendations of the committee were as follows:

Appointment of a special publicity depot of men with educational and technical qualifications with the object of encouraging local associations of sportsmen in the conservation of fish and game. The hatcheries should be developed along game-fish lines and emphasis should be placed on new sites appropriate to the various species concerned, including speckled trout, pickerel and muskellunge.

The Government should consider the advisability of organizing a general force of field officers for natural resources and policing service. Efforts should be made to do away with the licensing of unqualified guides. An agreement should be sought between the Province of Ontario and the Provinces of Manitoba and Quebec, under which the nonresident angling license would not be required for fishing in waters traversed by the inter-provincial boundary.

A resident rod license with a minimum age limit at which it could be taken out, should be established, with the revenue applied exclusively to game fish protection, propagation and conservation.

Provision should be made for two new fish hatcheries in Southern Ontario and there should be an investigation made of the practicability of establishing and operating in the northerly part of the province hatcheries with rearing ponds attached.

North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William were mentioned in the report as desirable sites. Special consideration should be given the re-stocking of the waters of Lake Simcoe, Georgian Bay, Muskoka lakes, parts of the Trent and Rideau systems, because of the depleted supply of fish.

It was recommended also that the open season for black bass be considered on the basis of allowing fishing from July 1, to October 14 or 15 days, in view of the protests from certain sections of the province with respect to June and October fishing.

Artificial propagation of the muskellunge should be developed rapidly in the southern part of the province, with the especial object of serving the waters of the Trent system.

The commercial fishing line, extending along the main, or northeast shore of Georgian Bay, should be redrawn some five miles off shore, with the object of establishing a game fishing area adequate in extent, which would afford greater protection to spawning fish in a part of the Great Lakes, preeminently Canadian, and would restrict inshore net fishing and disposal of fish in operation conducted under Government supervision.

AIR SERVICE OF PROVINCE REVIEWED AT CONVENTION

A comprehensive review of the Ontario air service occupied the attention of the convention of the Ontario Forestry Branch at the opening session last week at Sault Ste. Marie.

An address on this subject was delivered by Captain Roy Maxwell, director of the provincial forestry protection service, who announced that two new metal planes will form part of the flying equipment this year. They were built in Milwaukee and are capable of carrying a load of 1,000 pounds in addition to 100 pounds of operating equipment. Three new Moths would also be added and two will be scrapped. Captain Maxwell traced the beginning of the air service and told how those who were connected with the air force during the war saw in the aircraft a possible means of patrolling the inaccessible areas of the province and how, in 1924, their dreams were realized when the service was established.

PREPARATIONS FOR 1931 CENSUS NOW UNDER WAY

Preparations are under way, says a Canadian Press report, for the decennial census of Canada to be taken in 1931. The census will give employment to 15,000 persons. Every inch of Canadian territory will be covered by information seekers. The actual work of enumeration will begin in June, 1931, under the direction of the Canadian Government Bureau of Statistics. Population, births, deaths, migrations, sex, nationality, age, occupations are recorded. Production in all forms including mines, transportation, marketing, finance is looked into. Altogether there are 36 main headings in census classification, and 56 sub-section headings.

The first modern scientific census was proudly claimed by Canada. This was taken of the colony of New France in Canada in 1666. It was a systematic "nominal" enumeration of the people, taken on the "de jure" principle of a fixed date, showing age, sex, occupation, and family conditions. That census recorded 3,215 names.

Statistics of this sort find many uses. They furnished data by which various trends of modern life may be observed. Authoritative figures have become a necessity to salesmen, manufacturers, financiers and producers the world over.

The first census of the Dominion was taken in 1871 and similar census have followed in every tenth year.

INTERESTING STATISTICS ON EDUCATION IN CANADA

The annual survey of education in Canada for 1928 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is now ready for distribution. In addition to the regular statistical material on education the new edition contains a section on library legislation, history and statistics; also an appendix showing the teachers' pensions plans in the provinces which have such plans.

The number enrolled in all educational institutions in Canada during the last year reported was 2,342,391, an increase of 50,671 over the previous year. Of this enrollment 2,054,298 were in publicly controlled kindergartens, elementary and secondary schools, while more than half the remainder were in other publicly controlled institutions such as technical schools, teacher-training schools, schools for the blind and deaf and state universities. Over 33,000 were taking work of university grade at universities and colleges of whom 4,900 received degrees in addition to those receiving licenses, diplomas and certificates.

The total teaching staff in all institutions was approximately 80,000. These, of course, included a number of part-time teachers.

Adequate figures of expenditure on education during the year should represent all institutions and the year's proper portion of its capital expenditure, and that portion only, should be included. An estimate placed such figures at \$121,930,000.

Among the special features characterizing the year under survey was the manifest continuation of the process of weeding out over-age pupils in elementary schools. Another important feature, shown in all the provinces was the increase in the proportion of teachers holding the higher classes of certificate. Thus in Saskatchewan and Alberta the increase in the proportion holding first class or higher was 20 per cent. of the proportion holding these certificates in the previous year.

Fergus News-Record: Had a sad accident the other morning. We looked out the front window and saw ten cents lying on the sidewalk, but before we could get out to the door a man came along and picked it up.

Regina Leader: Public opinion in this province, and particularly in the rural district, appears distinctly opposed to anything in the nature of subsidized immigration at the present time, and probably feels just as strongly that if any immigration is to be allowed, it must wholly finance itself and be in a position to take care of itself for a considerable time.

London Daily Mail: Simple people sometimes ask how protective duties can bring in revenue. If the duties protect. They do not seem to be aware that the United States collects no less than \$120,000,000 a year in customs duties which are mainly protective, or that our safeguarding duties, which do to some extent safeguard, all without exception, bring in revenue.

PULPWOOD MEN OPPOSE THE PROPOSED EMBARGO

Belief of the President of the Canadian Pulpwood Association Is That Embargo Would Cause Thousands Hardships.

One of the chief topics at the three-day conference at the Chateau Laurier at Ottawa last week of the Canadian Pulpwood Association was the recent proposal that an embargo be placed on all Canadian pulpwood. This proposed embargo on the export of pulpwood from Canada is one of those regular hardy perennials. For a score of years or more it has been advocated every once in a while. Seven or eight years ago it was the subject of a keen debate at a meeting of the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade at Toronto. If memory serves right the proposition was brought before the Ontario body by a member from Kitchener, Ont., and it received a large measure of support from many who had given the question no real thought, and who were caught by the re-iterated suggestion that an embargo on pulpwood would mean that all pulp would be manufactured in Canada, and accordingly this country would have many more pulp and paper mills.

At the meeting of the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade referred to there happened to be a number of Northern Ontario boards of trade represented and it is worthy of note that every single representative from the North opposed the proposed motion recommending an embargo on pulpwood. The chief objection put forward by the Northern delegates was that such an embargo would not help the country but it would be a serious blow to the settlers. With the United States market shut off, as it would be under an embargo, the settler would have to take whatever price the Canadian mills might agree upon and it was a foregone conclusion that they would agree upon a price and that the price so agreed upon would not be a very high one. As one speaker pointed out the extra freight alone on pulpwood going to the United States meant a margin of several dollars in favour of the Canadian buyer. With this margin removed by the embargo, the outlook would be poor indeed for the settler. There was no big money for the settler selling pulp even under the best conditions, and with the competition of the United States dealers removed there would be a slump in the pulp market so that conditions would be worse than ever before. It was argued by the North Land representatives that an embargo on pulp was neither desired nor desirable. The other delegates, however, appeared to have made up their minds on the question. Skillful propaganda and the use of a number of catch phrases had apparently turned the majority of those at the meeting to favouring the proposed embargo.

When the North Land delegates came to the conclusion that there was a chance of the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade adopting the proposal for an embargo on pulpwood, the North Land men got their heads together to formulate a plan so that the resolution in this connection would be defeated. As a consequence the North Land men started to talk the proposition to death. One man after another from the North attacked the proposition from every angle. The result of the speech-making was that a number of the delegates were convinced that the pulpwood embargo would not be a good thing for

anybody concerned. The resolution was practically talked out. Since that day little has been heard of the proposal. For a time it looked as if no one but Mr. Barnum had any desire for a pulpwood embargo. Recently, however, the embargo proposition has been seriously discussed again. There is a resolution yet to come before the Dominion House whereby everybody will be satisfied and no interests be particularly injured. Those who have given the question any special consideration are not inclined to believe that any pulpwood embargo would be either practical or desirable. Since that meeting of the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade conditions have changed, so that the proposal is even more objectionable than it was years ago. With some pulp and paper mills in Canada closed down, some working only part time, and the general belief being that Canada has more mills now than can be operated with profit and success, it seems a particularly inopportune time to suggest an embargo. This was made plain enough by Angus McLean, the president of the Canadian Pulpwood Association. In the discussions that ensued at the meeting at the Chateau Laurier last week, Angus McLean said that this was the most important matter discussed at the conference and special reference was made to the resolution sponsored by Georges Parent, M.P. for Quebec West, proposing such an export duty.

"Most members of Parliament we have seen on the question," Mr. McLean said, "seem to be against such a step being taken and describe it as impracticable. They belong to all political parties. Those favouring the move believe it represents a means of bringing about a larger measure of home development but confronted with the fact that the paper business is already overbuilt and that Canadian mills have been compelled to curtail their production to less than three-quarters of their capacity, those pressing for an embargo cannot justify it at this time."

"As a matter of fact, Canadian shippers of all forest products, particularly in eastern and central Canada, are finding it increasingly difficult to find a profitable market because of competition from European countries where labour is cheap. Instead, therefore, of attempting to block up markets by embargoes, it would be much wiser to consider all possible ways of retaining those which we now enjoy."

"How different would conditions in this country have been had the wheat crop been marketed successfully at the proper time. The situation in the wheat trade could not perhaps, have been avoided but we certainly can and must avoid the folly of imposing an embargo on timber made into pulpwood which would cost this country many millions of dollars and create great hardships among thousands of farmers, settlers and other timber workers who now make their living through this industry."



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