



## To the Shareholders and Customers of Canada Northern Power Corporation, Limited

In recent months power matters in Northern Ontario and Northwestern Quebec have been freely discussed by newspapers and individuals. Many incorrect statements have been made about the position and rates of Canada Northern Power Corporation and its associated companies. It is possible, therefore, despite the fact that current sales of power are the highest in history and future prospects are most promising, that a feeling of uncertainty has been engendered in the minds of some of our 3,000 shareholders in Northern Ontario and Quebec.

Not to enter a controversy, but merely to remind shareholders of the corporation's position, and assure customers generally of the fairness of existing power rates in the North, it is proposed to publish a series of advertisements in the leading newspapers circulating in the district. This is the first of the series.

Just as the mining areas of Northern Ontario and Northwestern Quebec grew gradually, so did the various power companies which were eventually merged into Canada Northern Power Corporation. It is therefore necessary to go back to the early days of mining in the North, to the discovery of Cobalt, to get an understanding of power conditions in the districts served by the company. The first plants to serve Cobalt were small, and represented one of the biggest gambles ever taken by men setting out to develop and sell power. There were doubts as to the permanence of the mines, but several groups had sufficient courage to take the hazard. Once committed to supplying power to Cobalt, an increasing demand had to be met until no less than four plants were in operation on the Montreal River, supplying Cobalt and a few surrounding towns.

Today, consumption of power in Cobalt is negligible, so it is obvious that if Northern Ontario Light & Power Company, the predecessor company then supplying the Cobalt field, had not been able to find

other outlets, there would now be several idle plants on the Montreal River. A great loss of capital would have resulted, rendering it increasingly difficult to induce investors to risk their money to provide power for Mining Areas.

Porcupine's power demands were, like Cobalt's modest at the beginning. One plant on the Mattagami River sufficed to carry the mines through development and early production stages. Later, as the mines expanded, two more plants were built on that river, and finally, when all available power sites of suitable size in that part of Northern Ontario were exhausted, arrangements were made to develop a site on the Quinze River in Quebec, and transmit energy 125 miles.

The first water power to be used by the Kirkland Lake camp came from a small development at Charlton. Later a long transmission line was built from Cobalt. A few years passed and a second line was necessary, to be followed by direct connection with a plant on the Montreal River to the west, and finally a connection with the Quinze transmission system, which in the meantime, had been extended to serve Noranda and other mines in Quebec.

So from a small beginning at Cobalt, a great power system has been built up, supplying many mines and many communities in the North. Nine plants are in operation and power is distributed over a network of eight hundred miles of transmission lines. Could today's consumption of power by the Corporation's customers have been foreseen, larger plants of lower first capital cost could have been built. Yet more than offsetting this point is the continuity of service that is possible when several sources of energy are networked into one system, assuring all mines and residents of continuous service in an area subjected to peculiar natural and local hazards, such as forest fires, dry years, and severe climatic conditions.

But more about these and other matters later.

## Canada Northern Power Corporation, Limited

Controlling and Operating

Northern Ontario Power Company, Limited

Northern Quebec Power Company, Limited

## Ask Abolition Gill Nets in North Land

Kirkland-Larder Lake Game and Fish Protective Association Also Seek Ban on Trapping Licenses to Foreign-Born Residents.

Some weeks ago The Advance made note of the plea made by Coulter McLean, M.P.P., in an address at Toronto against the granting of trapping permits to other than British subjects. Mr. McLean's idea is fully supported by the Kirkland-Larder Lake Game and Fish Protective Association. The latter body goes much further than Mr. McLean in its recommendations. The stand of the Kirkland-Larder Lake association may be seen from the following reference in The Northern News last week:—

Strong endorsement of a plea voiced recently by Coulter McLean, M.P.A., against the granting of trapping permits to other than British residents, is forthcoming from the executive Kirkland-Larder Lake Game and Fish Protective Association.

The legislator some days ago came out clearly on the question of trapping licenses and in an address before the Ontario Hunters' Protective Association at Toronto declared that: "Enormous devastation is being done by the Finns north of the Canadian National line. The Finn is an exceedingly good bushman, but a ruthless hunter, shooting everything and using poison indiscriminately. The Indians imitate the methods of the Finn. There are about 4,000 Indians in Northern Ontario and the situation is pretty serious."

### Strong Resolution Drawn

Mr. McLean's appeal not only obtained the support of the local protective body which is headed by Louis Geizer, but found the executive of Kirkland-Larder Lake Game and Fish Association behind a resolution that goes much further. 1—A plea for the discontinuing of gill nets in Northern waters; 2—and an appeal against the granting of trapping licenses in Ontario to others than those in British nationality.

The resolution:—

Resolved: That the use of the "Gill Nets" in Northern waters be entirely discontinued owing to the very serious depletion of fish of all kinds in these waters.

Resolved: That the issue of "Trapping Licenses" to others than those of British nationality be entirely discontinued. Owing to the very heavy trapping which has taken place in the North, both legal and illegal, the amount of fur bearing animals is very seriously reduced and a very large amount of this trapping has been carried on by foreigners, most of whom are not British subjects.

Signed on behalf of the executive, LOUIS GEIZER, president.

A copy of the resolution is to be forwarded to the Ontario Minister of Game and Fisheries.

Some weeks ago the local protective association petitioned the Ontario authorities for the appointment of a resident game warden in the local area.

### Conditions Here Are Bad

"In Mr. McLean's reference to north of the Transcontinental Railway he will find conditions in this district just as bad, if not worse, as our game has long since departed and the fish are going the same route," says an official of the local association.

"We consider the fish just as important an item as the game, and a bigger drawing card, as this sport can be indulged in by all during the fine summer months.

"Conditions are: 1st — A certain amount of lake pollution from mine slimes, (unavoidable, of course). In this case the natural dumping ground is Amikoungami Lake, now spoiled, a short distance from Kirkland Lake, north 14 to 18 lower than Kirkland will assure a dumping ground until every last ton of ore is mined out without destroying our last beauty spot.

### Dams Are Urgent Need

"Second: 14 or more dams, power and navigation without even the ghost of a fishway controlling 1000 miles or more of main or tributary streams; the fish unable to travel to their natural spawning grounds and soon will become barren.

"Third: In this district any lake of any value is presided over by a colony of Finns and has been for years past with gill nets, night lines, etc.; with power boats catering to tourist trade without the formality of a guide's license, also without any protection for human life; and we think that after last fall's drowning tragedy that this matter should be looked into without further delay."

### KIRKLAND LAKE MEN WARNED AGAINST ABUSING RELIEF

Three men were allowed to go at Kirkland Lake last week in connection with charges made against them in regard to alleged receipt of relief by improper methods. In each case there was some doubt as to whether the obtaining of relief was not done more through misunderstanding than desire to defraud, and the magistrate gave the accused men the benefit of the doubt. At the same time Magistrate Atkinson took occasion to specially warn one man that he had been running pretty close to the line and if it happened again it would likely be too bad for him. It was shown in this case that though the man in question had been on part time employment he had applied for relief saying that he was not working. On the day upon which he received the order that formed the basis of the charge, it was shown by the man's counsel that he had actually been unemployed. In another of the cases it was proven that it was the wife of the man accused who had secured the relief order and not the man himself. That let him out. No charge was laid against the woman. The third case was one in which a man told the officials that he had a family of six, which was quite true, but he did not inform the authorities of the other truth—that he was not keeping all his family.