

time. There yet remained fifteen miles of the road to be built, and the extension would enable the company to earn the \$3,000 per mile promised.

Land and Money Grant.

The line running north from the town of Bruce Mines, originally to be twenty miles, was reduced to six miles in the new agreement with the Government, and a grant of one thousand acres of land and a subsidy of \$3,000 per mile is granted for that distance.

More Land for New Line.

With regard to the Superior & Western Ontario Railway, in the district of Thunder Bay, it is proposed to grant one thousand acres of land per mile for the building of a line from Wauku station to the branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific, a distance of seven miles. At that point there is a stretch of water which is navigable without interruption for a distance of seventy miles, which will render this branch line an important one.

Twenty Thousand More Acres.

The Government proposes also to grant one thousand acres per mile for the building of a line from the town of Kenora through the Keewatin territory to connect with the C.P.R. and the G.T.P., a distance of about twenty miles.

The Premier added that he had briefly outlined the Government's railway measures, his sole object in so doing being that the members might be cognizant of them before a late date in the session. In the meantime the bills would be printed and distributed, and the various clauses considered in detail some time next week.

A Pure Milk Commission.

In moving his resolution for the appointment of a commission to investigate the conditions under which milk is produced, cared for and supplied to the people, Mr. W. K. McNaught (North Toronto) made an earnest appeal for a purer milk supply. He submitted statistics showing the great consumption of milk in Ontario. A serious phase of the situation was the report of physicians who had studied the question, showing that a large percentage of infant deaths were caused by impure milk. In Toronto alone 1,650 children under five years of age had died last year, while the Provincial figures were 18,085.

"What we need in this Province," declared Mr. McNaught, "is pure milk at the same price we are now paying." He was not an extremist. In the opinion of authorities ninety per cent. of diseases transmitted by milk were due to dirt.

Ontario's Milk Not Pure.

"I am sorry to say," commented the member, "that the milk supply in Ontario is not very pure. Pure milk should be made a matter of education." He advocated distribution by the Department of Agriculture of pamphlets to the farmers and the employment of competent lecturers to speak with the aid of views. "Our milk supply," Mr. McNaught concluded, "should be put on the same strict plan as other foods."

Mr. J. R. Dargavel (Leeds), speaking as a producer, paid a tribute to the work and words of the North Toronto representative.

Hon. James Duff, Minister of Agriculture, expressed the accord of the Government in the resolution, which carried.

Government Got Good Terms.

Mr. W. F. Nickle (Kingston) enquired as to the cable recording the placing of a Provincial loan in London.

Sir James Whitney replied that the report was true. Despite efforts by parties opposed to the Government's power policy "to attack, discredit and destroy the credit of Ontario," there had been underwritten on the British market on Ontario registered stock four millions of dollars at the remarkable and advantageous price of 102. (Government applause.)

Hon. A. G. MacKay asked when the loan matured. The Premier replied that forty years from the passing of the act two years ago, viz., 1947, was stipulated.

Where the Money Goes.

The Hon. Provincial Treasurer expressed great gratification that the new Provincial loan should have been floated on such advantageous terms, having regard to the present condition of the money market. Col. Matheson stated that the loan was floated

for the purpose of retiring the loan of £800,000 which was raised on Treasury bills last year. The present intention is that the whole of the new loan shall be applied to the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, for which purpose the original loan was made. The additional £20,000 was included in the new flotation in order that the authority existing with regard to loans for the Government railway, the limit of which is \$4,000,000, might be exhausted. Primarily the proceeds of the loan will be applied as described, but a portion of it will be used to meet calls upon the Treasury which become due before the bulk of current revenue is received.

It is not the intention of the Government to apply any portion of the loan to the financing of the Hydro-electric scheme for the transmission of Niagara power, but in this matter it is understood the Government will be guided by the conditions prevailing in monetary circles when the time comes to give the municipalities the necessary financial assistance.

OTTAWA BILL HELD OVER.

Measure to Organize Civil Servants' Loan Society is Opposed.

When the bill of A. E. Fripp (West Ottawa) to incorporate the Civil Service Co-operative Savings & Loan Society of Ottawa was called at the Legislative Private Bills Committee yesterday morning, Chairman Lucas read a communication from Dr. Hunter, Provincial Superintendent of Insurance, condemning the measure, as it was against the provisions of the loan corporations act. Hon. Mr. Foy, who was present, also condemned the principle of the bill on the same ground.

Mr. Fripp, reinforced by Mr. D. J. McDougal, made a vigorous fight for the measure. The conditions, he maintained, were peculiar in the capital. The civil servants sought to have a co-operative organization of their own for mutual benefit, and a protection against money-lenders. Mr. McDougal also vigorously supported the measure. He suggested that a sub-committee be appointed to confer over it and amend such clauses as might be deemed objectionable. Mr. Fripp concurred, and this course was finally adopted.

Ottawa's civic bill, which followed, fared rather badly, a number of clauses being struck out and others amended.