

SALE OF CREAM IS REGULATED

Hon. George S. Henry Introduces Bill in Legislature

OTHER AMENDMENTS

Discussion Over Appointment of Escheated Estates Trustee

Hon. George S. Henry, Minister of Agriculture, introduced a bill in the Legislature yesterday to provide for the sale of cream on the basis of butter-fat content. Some months ago a deputation waited on the Minister and pointed out the difficulties existing under the present system, and the measure brought down yesterday was the result. It provides that where cream is purchased for shipment or manufacture it shall be paid for according to the butter-fat contents, which must be tested under the rules passed by the Department of Agriculture. Power is taken under the bill to permit the department to make the necessary regulations.

The bill provides that samples of cream must be tested in an officially stamped bottle, which shall weigh nine or eighteen grams. The person making the test must keep the sample for two weeks at least to permit of another test being taken, in case the fairness of the test is questioned. For non-compliance with the act penalties are provided ranging from \$10 to \$50.

Railway Amendment.

An amendment to the Ontario Railway Act was introduced by Mr. H. Eilber of South Huron. The bill, which it is said comes from London, seeks to enlarge the provision under which the board may fine companies for non-compliance with an order of the board respecting extra cars, etc., by giving power to fine for failure to obey regulations contained in any by-law of the municipal Council or to comply with any order or direction of the Engineer of the corporation.

There was a lengthy discussion on the Government bill to provide for the appointment of a public trustee to deal with escheated estates. Mr. William Proudfoot, K.C., the Opposition Leader, objected to certain clauses, and as a result they were allowed to stand over for further consideration. The Liberal Leader saw no occasion for the office at the present time. He had no objection to the bill in so far as it affected moneys that would come to the Government, but beyond that he believed the office unnecessary. The powers conferred upon such an officer were too large, particularly as he was to be allowed to deal with estates of all kinds. His chief objections were to those clauses which gave to the officer the power to deal with estates other than those dealt with under existing legislation. These clauses gave this officer the power to deal with other estates that are now administered by other parties.

Mr. J. C. Elliot (West Middlesex) thought it should be possible to shoulder the duties upon some official now in the service, without making a new office. The Attorney-General replied that many of the bar associations had expressed their approval of the measure in so far as it affected the estates of aliens, escheated estates and those handled by the Charities and the Charities Accounting Act. Under the proposed act four departments would be placed under the one office.

Must be a Lawyer.

On the suggestion of the Liberal Leader one slight amendment was made in the bill, a clause being inserted to require the appointee of the Government to be a member of the bar "of not less than five years' standing."

One clause of the bill respecting the registration of births, marriages and deaths was amended in committee to make it obligatory on the part of doctors to report births within 48 hours. The bill amending the Shops and Factory Act was advanced through committee, Hon. F. G. Macdunnid stating that it would be necessary for clothing manufacturers in cities over 50,000 to secure a permit from the inspector's branch. The bill respecting amendments to the Hoisting and Standing Engineers Act was advanced through committee. Several municipal bills were given second reading. The bill of V. A. Sinclair to allow municipalities to issue \$50 debentures for sale "over the counter" was sent to the Municipal Committee. The same course was pursued in dealing with J. E. Russell's bill to make all heavy vehicles carry rubber tires.

SAYS MORRISON RESPONSIBLE FOR PRIVATE DETECTIVE WORK

Trend of Testimony Given by J. D. Flavelle Before Public Accounts Committee of Ontario Legislature

Considerable light was thrown on the activities of the Employers' Detective Agency; the responsibility of George E. Morrison, until recently a Provincial Inspector, in engaging it to do work for the Ontario License Board; the methods pursued by the board in enforcing the Ontario Temperance Act, and the duties of the various officials of the board, at the first meeting of the Public Accounts Committee of the Legislature, which was held yesterday morning to probe certain phases of the Dewart charges against Chief License Inspector J. A. Ayearst. Under examination by Lieut.-Col. H. A. C. Machin, Conservative member for Kenora, J. D. Flavelle, Chairman of the Ontario License Board, placed on Morrison full responsibility for engaging the Employers' Detective Agency for nine-tenths of the work it was employed on for the board. He stated again and again that he had felt Morrison was an expensive man, and that he had personally checked up the former inspector's expense accounts because of that. Protests had been made by the witness to Morrison because of the employment of these outside officials; warm exchanges had taken place, but the witness had trusted his officers. The answer of Morrison each time had been that he could not get the work done with the special officers in the department.

Mr. Flavelle said that reports had been received that some of their officers were persecuting people in the examination of baggage in search of liquor. While he had notified them not to do this on previous occasions, he had, on March 13 last, sent them letters instructing them not to search baggage unless they had good reason to believe there was a contravention of the act, and not to search persons unless they had a warrant. He admitted that special officers in the department were paid only \$2 and \$2.50 a day, whereas the Employers' Detective Agency charged \$5 a day for its operatives. He objected to this because he believed it was an extravagant way of enforcing the law, but Morrison protested that he had to have them to