

Extension is reported in the supervision of permits. The co-operation of various social organizations has been enlisted by the board, and the result has been an increase in the number of cancelled permits. The report lays it down as a fundamental principle that the purchase of liquor should come only long after the purchase of the necessities of life. During the past year 5,118 permits were cancelled, with 20 orders of judicial interdiction and the examination of 391 cases which have been so adjusted as to limit permit holders without actual cancellation.

"It has been said," the report reads, "that by cancelling permits the board is only playing into the hands of the

bootlegger. In some cases the bootlegger is probably assisted through cancellation, but on the other hand the campaign against the bootlegger proceeds actively, and it is the opinion of the board that abuses and excesses ought never to be sheltered by a per-

mit after the board is seized of the facts."

Comparison of sales for the last five months of the fiscal years of 1927 and 1928—the act did not come into force until June 1, 1927, it will be recalled, and a five-months comparison is the only one possible—is shown in the attached summary:

GOVERNMENT URGED TO DEVELOP MARKETS FOR ONTARIO FARMER

Progressive M.P.P. Suggests New Liskeard Area for Seed-Grain Growing

IRON MINING SAID TO LAG

A picture of development in Ontario in agriculture and the mining and timber and pulp industries was painted in the Legislature yesterday afternoon.

R. H. Kemp (Progressive, Lincoln) and Hon. James Lyons (Conservative, Sault Ste. Marie) wielded the brushes. And while both filled a canvas with an illustration of activity in the Province, both left blank spaces which they hoped would be filled in with a further picture of progress.

These two gentlemen were speakers in the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. It had been thought that a night session might advance this debate, but such an evening sitting did not materialize, and the debate goes on today, with, so it is announced now, a session tonight. In fact, Mr. Lyons had not finished his address when the hour of adjournment, 6 o'clock, arrived, and he continues today.

Hydro Is Criticized.

Mr. Kemp's was chiefly an address from the farmer's point of view. He took the Government to task for "overcharges" in Hydro; he thought that the Government should be active in developing markets for the agriculturist; he suggested that the New Liskeard area be used for the production of high-grade grain seed.

Mr. Lyons, on the other hand, spoke of the timber and mining industries. And particularly he dwelt on the iron-ore situation. He emphasized, as his colleagues have before, that, while Ontario contains millions of tons of iron ore, the basic necessity for the development of a nation, not one ton is produced in Ontario for commercial purposes. He blamed the Ottawa Government for this, on the ground that it had refused an offer from the Ontario Government to share, dollar for dollar, a bonus for the industry which would put it on its feet.

Urges Seed-Growing.

R. H. Kemp (Progressive, Lincoln) furnished the House with some impressions he gained of Northern Ontario and its development on the occasion, last July, of the Progressive group's

tour of that section of the Province. Mr. Kemp thought that settlers should be gathered together more closely; that reforestation of white pine would be a long, slow and possibly unsuccessful process; that electrical energy from the water powers available could be more evenly distributed over the country than it is at present; and that every effort should be made by the Government to encourage the growing of seed by farmers in the district north from New Liskeard.

"That section," he stressed, "is a wonderful seed-growing country, comparatively free from weeds. From it there could be developed a high-price article of seed with a great market demand."

Claims 22 Per Cent. Over Cost.

Mr. Kemp got into a clash with Hon. J. R. Cooke, Hydro Commissioner, when he tackled the question of power for farmers, and claimed that the Hydro Commission was charging 22 per cent. over cost instead of cost.

"True," he said, "Hydro may tell us that the money is ours—that it is on deposit, and is going to be returned to us, but that doesn't help us much when we try to get other farmers to come in—the only means of reducing the cost. Many farmers stay out because of the high prices we have to quote them."

Mr. Cooke promptly quoted a number of rural districts in which original service charges had been reduced as low as \$2.50. Did this, he asked, look like overcharging? Mr. Kemp stuck to his guns, however, stating that Hydro figures would show that the overcharge in his Niagara district over the last four years would amount to approximately 22 per cent. Mr. Cooke said that the Lincoln member forgot the extensive rebates that had been made the district by the Commission.

"Doesn't affect the question at all," said Mr. Kemp. "The Hydro has been overcharging and will continue to overcharge. We don't care so much about a small overcharge, but it should be as near as cost as it is possible to get it. Twenty-two per cent. is altogether too much."

Plea for Farmers.

On the general question of agriculture, Mr. Kemp painted a sad picture of farmers' sons leaving the farms, with "nothing that immigration or education can do" to put as good men in their places; with 75 per cent. of the farmers on certain concessions he had visited anxious and trying to seal out, with fire insurance companies refusing business from farmers on the flimsiest sort of pretexts; and with nothing being done by the Government to aid the farmer in his marketing problem.

Mr. Kemp pointed out that when politicians made their rounds of the homes of constituents they had a duty, or at least a ceremony, to perform. They must praise the children, at least pay their respects to "the pet in the cradle."

And so he had some words for the "pet" in the "Government's cradle," "its child," the Liquor Control Act. He believed that those who had opposed that measure should demand of those who had supported it that the supporters should at least observe its regulations. "It is up to them," said he, "to stand behind it and make it the law." He had seen a report from Sir Henry Drayton that 6,000 permits had been cancelled. Was this evidence that those who had

wanted the law supported it? "In fact," said he, "6,000 people who wanted the law have violated it." If, said he, you want the law, you should "stand up" and "observe" its regulations. And Government members as well as Opposition members applauded this sentiment.

Hon. Mr. Lyons then took up the debate, and for half an hour or so entertained the House with declarations that had been heard oftentimes before. His first remarks were a particularly extensive eulogy of the Conservative Party generally and Hon. G. Howard Ferguson in particular. And then on the liquor situation he expressed a series of thoughts which had been advanced in the pre-L.C.A. days. Lauding the Control Act, he reiterated the views advanced by Government members on the O.T.A. In fact, as he readily admitted, he went back to an old speech of his to get a bit of whimsy with which to laugh at the Opposition.

Joke Again Applauded.

He pulled out of a past address in the House what he considered to be a delicate bit of humor, his statement that a five-gallon keg of native wine would put the Progressive members under the table. He repeated this, and again his colleagues, as on that occasion, some years ago, applauded vigorously.

Then he started into the subject of conditions, in New Ontario, particularly as involving the natural resources of forests and minerals. For many minutes he spoke on the newsprint industry and the timber situation in the Province, the chief matters of a department which he once administered as Minister of Lands and Forests. He spoke, too, of road expenditures in the North country, denouncing criticisms advanced by the Opposition in this regard. He had a suggestion, it being that there should be a Provincial park on the North Shore of Lake Superior.

run through by the Trans-Canada Highway. This, said he, would be available to many thousands of people of the United States, and would be a source of revenue.

Iron Mining Neglected.

Next he undertook to speak at length on an industry which he said was being practically neglected, that being the mining of iron. Ontario, he observed, as has been done before, possessed enough iron to fill all her own needs, but is not producing one ton of iron ore for commercial purposes, and he laid the blame for this at the doors of Ottawa.

He remembered that the Provincial Government had offered to give dollar for dollar with the Federal Government to develop the iron and steel industry, but that the offer had been ignored. "The result," said he, "is that last year Canada imported \$312,378,327 in iron and steel from the United States."

"If," he declared, "there is any secret in the farmers' present condition, the solution is found in these figures—this immense importation of products which we could produce within our own boundaries."

"There's a Difference"

The question of calling a Provincial election came up in the House yesterday when John G. Lethbridge, Progressive Leader, drew the members' attention to an article in The London Free Press which stated that there would be no election until June, 1930.

"I hope," said he, "that the Prime Minister will take us into his confidence and tell us whether this is official or not."

"I will give the honorable member this assurance," the Premier replied. "That I'll let him know before I tell The Free Press."

Mr. Lethbridge had pointed out that the Federal Prime Minister had taken the public into his confidence on the matter of a Dominion election.

"They are in a different position at Ottawa than we are," Mr. Ferguson retorted to that remark. "They are afraid down there. We are not."