

March 3

KENNEDY EXPLAINS MILK CONTROL BILL

Every Person Handling Com-
modity Must Hold Board's
License

"STAB IN THE DARK"

Hon. T. L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture, explained his Milk Control bill yesterday to a Legislature seemingly fated to deal mainly with beverages. Lengthy discussion of the act, which the Minister admitted was something new in the annals of the department, was forecast by requests for further opportunity for debate, made just before adjournment, by Hon. Harry C. Nixon and Clifford Case (Conservative, York North).

The principle of the proposed law, Colonel Kennedy explained, provides that every one handling fluid milk in Ontario must hold a license from the board established by the act. The legislation will not regulate prices, the Minister pointed out, but is designed to prevent bootlegging and the undercutting of prices. The latter was termed one of the greatest evils in the industry.

To Bring Parties Together.

Colonel Kennedy warned against any suspicion that inefficient producers and distributors would be sheltered at the expense of the consumer. To sum up the proposed bill, he stated: "The whole thought is not one of having a constable or policeman over them, but of bringing together the three parties: the farmer, the distributor and the consumer."

After admitting that "there was no background" for the new law, which he labelled "more or less a stab in the dark," the Minister described similar legislation in other countries, citing England in particular. Although enthusiastic about milk control in the British Isles, he declared, "Their troubles are just the same as our troubles, but their solution will not fit Ontario." One reason for this was advanced in the Minister's figures showing that the English proportions of fluid and "manufactured" milk were almost the reverse of the Ontario figures.

Simplicity Deemed Advantage.

Legislation in many other countries has gone too far, the Minister of Agri-

culture declared. The simplicity of the proposed bill, he contended, was one of its advantages.

Colonel Kennedy briefly reviewed the Provincial dairy situation before dealing with the proposed legislation. Terming milk a unique food because of its importance and easy contamination, the Minister stated the Province's milk producers were also unique; he mentioned the two world records for production of milk and butter-fat which are held in Ontario.

Answering questions from William Newman (Liberal, Victoria North), Colonel Kennedy stated the new act would not supersede the present milk laws. A. H. Acres (Conservative, Carleton) averred the bill would protect the cheese factories now threatened by the sale of milk to large cities.

NO HYDRO BUSINESS IN MAGUIRE COMPANY

Government Also Denies He
Is English Firm's Rep-
resentative

COSTS OF SETTLEMENT

Opposition efforts to show that insurance on Hydro buildings was held by a Hydro Commissioner came to nought yesterday, when the Government formally denied that Maguire and Cannon hold any of the business in question. The Maguire in the firm, Hon. J. A. Cooke readily admitted, was C. Alfred Maguire, Ontario Hydro Commissioner. In further questions, the Opposition received a negative answer to whether Mr. Maguire was the Canadian representative of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, England. The company, said Mr. Cooke, Hydro had \$546,893 in insurance through Ontario agents, and the premium paid was \$2,691 per annum.

Another controversial subject raised in an Opposition question was the case of one Newton-White, who allegedly syndicated articles to Northern papers boosting the land-settlement scheme. Hon. William Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests, admitted in reply to a question by T. P. Murray (Liberal, Renfrew North) that Mr. White was an employee of the department between May 12 and June 12, 1933. The department understood that during his service he did furnish certain articles to newspapers.

The whole question of settlement on Northern land was raised in a third Opposition question. Mr. Finlayson stated that 356 heads of families had been placed on homesteads in the North. Of these, 315 were still there and fulfilling the settlement duties expected of them. The land required for the project totalled 27,665 acres, and of this area 2,976 acres had been withdrawn by the Government. Total expenditure was \$153,919, with \$11,861 paid by the Dominion, \$87,166 by the Province, and \$5,489 by the municipalities. Further payments to the Province were expected shortly.