

March 10

# ST. LAWRENCE POWER POLICY IS SUGGESTED

Challies Criticizes Ontario  
Government's Hydro  
Administration

CONFIDENCE IN HOGG

Adoption of a St. Lawrence power policy in harmony with Federal negotiations bearing on the international waterway was advocated yesterday in the Legislature by George Challies (Cons., Grenville-Dundas) in a debate speech critical of the Hepburn Government's Hydro administration.

In an address that was marked by frequent clashes with the Premier and Hon. Harry Nixon, Provincial Secretary, the member from the eastern counties attacked the Government's "betrayal" of its mandate to "go back to Niagara," scored the plan to export surplus power purchased under the post-election Quebec contracts, and urged Mr. Hepburn give free rein to Dr. Thomas Hogg, Chairman of the Hydro Commission.

"We will then have a hogshead of justice and a thimbleful of politics instead of a hogshead of politics and a thimbleful of justice, which for so many months was rampant during the Roebuck-Lyon hysteria at the Hydro headquarters," he said in conclusion.

**Questioned by Premier.**

Mr. Challies had just finished outlining his opposition to power export when he made the recommendation, and the Premier leaped immediately to his feet with the question: "Have you confidence in Hogg?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Challies.

"Well, he recommended the export of power," said the Premier. "He had complete charge of negotiations and he made the recommendation in regard to export, and it was my first intimation it could be done."

Earlier, when Mr. Challies charged that nine months before the election the Premier knew that the back-to-Niagara policy was not practical because Prime Minister King had notified him that diversion of water from the Hudson Bay watershed was inseparably connected with the St. Lawrence Waterways, he made added reference to Mr. King's letter of Sept. 7, 1937, on the same subject, to the Provincial Secretary.

**Received During Campaign.**

"The letter," retorted the Premier, "was received during the heat of a political campaign. It was Oct. 14 before my colleague handed the letter to me and that was the first I knew of it. I had no knowledge of its contents until after the election and had met my colleagues on the Cabinet."

"What right had you to continue the campaign on the back-to-Niagara policy when your colleague had a letter in his pocket saying that you couldn't go back to Niagara?" interjected Hon. Leopold Macaulay, Conservative House Leader.

"I didn't keep it in my pocket," said Mr. Nixon. "I sent it down to the Hydro Commission."

Mr. Macaulay wanted to know

why it had been forwarded and the Premier suggested that it couldn't keep up with him in the campaign.

Mr. Challies, continuing, contended that the Long Lac and Ogoki diversions, upon which greater power development at Niagara depended, was impractical, as the diversion would not provide a sufficient head of water.

**Denies Premier's Assertion.**

The speaker scored the Premier's contention that reserves had been depleted under the Conservative Administration. Reserves, he said, had been increased, while the loss of revenue during the depression period had been offset by withdrawals from the stabilization fund which had been created for that purpose. He took to task J. Albert Smith, Hydro Commissioner and Liberal member for Waterloo North, for having in his address given full credit of rural service reductions to the Liberal Administration.

The Government's Eastern Ontario policy in regard to power development, he charged was the reason why "Ontario is saddled with a million dollar frequency changer and a three-quarter of a million dollar transmission line to serve this unneeded machine."

Cheap partisan politics, he charged "dictated the cruel and unfair treatment of a great engineer, F. A. Gaby, who was guilty of nothing more serious than an inability to foresee the greatest business depression in history."

Dr. Hogg's statement to the Ontario Municipal Electric Association, he said, was a complete vindication of the stand taken by the Conservative Party in opposition to the Government's power contract repudiation policy.

He declared that a St. Lawrence program should be entered into immediately as ten years, at least, must elapse before power could be produced. He held that St. Lawrence power, sooner or later, must be the backbone of the power systems in both the central Provinces.

# IMPURE MEAT CURB IS RIGID, OFFICIAL SAYS

Director of Food Division  
Tells of Efforts to Curb  
Distribution

REPLIES TO LEGISLATOR

Toronto residents have little to fear from meat products purchased across the counters of city butcher shops, according to official viewpoint, although the municipal inspection system does not guarantee the purity of meat obtained at outlying markets near the city's borders.

According to William Duckworth, M.L.A. for Dufferin, diseased meat might easily find its way to the consumer through these markets. Mr. Duckworth made this statement during a discussion of the pasteurization bill in the Legislature.

Admitting that individual farmers who killed their own beef were not required to subject the meat to inspection, Dr. H. R. B. Richmond, Director of the Food Division of the City of Toronto, said Wednesday that all meat passing through the various local abattoirs underwent an inspection based upon one of the most rigid systems in the world.

Meat for city consumption, he said, was inspected by the Toronto authorities but all meat going out of the country or the Province was inspected by the Federal Government. The Toronto system, he said, was based upon that of the Government and called for thorough ante mortem and post mortem examinations.

Should a carcass be found infected, it was banned from market and manufacture of edible products. In cases where the infection was confined to a certain portion of the carcass, the remainder was sometimes passed when found to be free from infection. In cases where the carcass was condemned completely, it was placed in tanks and rendered down to grease for soap and base for fertilizer.

"The chances of infected meat getting by our inspectors and reaching the consumer are very slim indeed," said Dr. Richmond.

In addition to the inspection of meat at the abattoir, rounds were made at regular intervals of all retail butcher establishments, said Dr. Richmond.

"Our inspectors watch not only for unsuspected meat, but also for any laxity in the observance of sanitary regulations governing the handling of meat in butcher shops," said Dr. Richmond.

Dr. H. M. Cooke, Inspector of Hospitalization for the County of York, said that most meat purchased in the vicinity of Toronto came from city abattoirs. Only an extremely small percentage came from small farms and was sold over open markets, he said.

"Danger from infected meat is cut down to a minimum by virtue of the fact that it undergoes a natural sterilization in the cooking process, as a general rule," said Dr. Cooke.