

Each Milk Authority has the power to buy and sell milk, to treat milk, and to provide generally for the cool storage of milk and milk products. It is also the duty of each Milk Authority to put into effect as soon as practicable an economic system for the consolidation or zoning of milk rounds, in so far as no such system is in existence at the time of constitution of the district.

From and after such date as may be fixed by a Milk Authority by special order it is not lawful for any person in respect of a particular milk district to sell or deliver milk to the district, or to have milk in his possession for sale in the district, or to pasteurize or subject milk to any treatment, or to use a milk store, except under a licence issued by the Milk Authority and in accordance with the terms established by such special order.

A Milk Authority may also from time to time make by-laws providing for—

- (a) Different kinds of licences:
- (b) Operating a zoning scheme:
- (c) Prescribing methods to be followed in the treatment, carriage, storage, distribution, or sale of milk:
- (d) Generally fixing standards of quality that must be observed in respect of a particular milk district.

Under section 74 (1) of the Milk Act, 1944, expenditure made by local Milk Authorities is recovered by way of levy imposed on milk sold in the district; the rate of the levy is one-eighth of a penny per gallon, but, with prior written consent of the Central Milk Council, the levy may exceed one-eighth of a penny per gallon, but may not exceed one-quarter of a penny per gallon.

RELATIONSHIP OF THE CENTRAL MILK COUNCIL TO LOCAL MILK AUTHORITIES

Whilst in this regard the main function of the Central Milk Council is to guide and supervise the activities of local Milk Authorities, it should be noted that the Central Milk Council has certain overriding authority, but only in respect of the following:—

- (1) In terms of section 102 of the Milk Act, in any case where, after a local inquiry, the Central Milk Council is of opinion that a Milk Authority should acquire or establish and maintain a milk treatment station, the Council shall have power to direct the local Milk Authority accordingly.
- (2) Section 104 of the Milk Act provides that in any case where a dispute or difference arises between a Milk Authority and any supply association or association of milk producers or of milk vendors, as to the terms of licences or contracts relating to the supply and sale of milk, any party to the dispute or difference may refer the matter to the Central Milk Council. The findings of any committee of inquiry established by the Council under this section shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute or difference.
- (3) In terms of section 105, the Central Milk Council may, after consultation with the Milk Authority of any district, fix in respect of that district the maximum amount that may be paid for the goodwill of the business of any milk vendor.
- (4) Finally, under section 92, the Central Milk Council may approve, after consultation with the Milk Authority, any association of milk producers to be a Supply Association, provided that the Council