

comes in—they immediately become acquainted with him and learn his needs, and there are often certain things around an established farm that can be given to this new settler which will be of great value to him, but perhaps not of very much importance to the established person. For instance, he might give him a bag or two of potatoes, which he would never miss out of his bin. That is only one illustration. If you take a group settling there, they form a community by themselves and they do not get in touch with the people who have had the experience, but live off by themselves. You have to butt in, as it were, if you are going to help them and find out what they are doing and what their needs are. They live entirely within themselves; there is perhaps enough of them to form a social ring, and it is going to be hard for outsiders to get in, that is, the established farmers living in the neighbourhood. That is my main objection to group settlement, and while I might enlarge on it further I do not want to take up any more time. There is another thing, regarding land. I think the statement was made that there was about 61,000 acres of land sold at 50 cents and 60 cents an acre.

Mr. PRICE-GREEN: That is land in Ontario and Quebec, sold by the government at 50 cents and 60 cents an acre. It is provincial government land, and not land in western Canada.

Mr. MILNE: Sold to the settlers, the immigrants?

Mr. PRICE-GREEN: That is vested in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. They have their own resources and they sell the land on time at 60 cents in Quebec, and 50 cents in Ontario.

Mr. MILNE: That is not C.N.R. land?

The WITNESS: No. The average price of C.N.R. land would run between \$15 and \$16 an acre.

Mr. PRICE-GREEN: Our announcement says \$20, but the average last year was \$15 and \$16.

The WITNESS: The average price was \$15.66. They pay \$50 down, and after that in the first year I think they pay half the interest, and the second year they pay half the taxes and the interest—

Mr. PRICE-GREEN: Taxes the first year, taxes and half the interest the second year, taxes and all the interest the third year, and then they pay up in ten annual payments.

The WITNESS: Over the 15 years?

Mr. PRICE-GREEN: Yes. The period was put at 15 years, because it is better for a man to pay it in that time; it costs him very much less than if it were extended over a period of say 35 years.

Mr. JONES: What interest do you charge?

Mr. PRICE-GREEN: Six per cent.

Mr. JONES: From the beginning?

Mr. PRICE-GREEN: Yes.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: Mr. Chairman, the thought has occurred to me that for the amount of time at our disposal it is impossible for us to go through these accounts.

The CHAIRMAN: We made very good progress yesterday.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: Yes, but if we are going to take them up in detail, we will never finish. My view is that we have not time this year to do very much more than take up a few general points. If we are to just indicate certain items upon which we want information and ask the management to bring it down, I think perhaps we would be able to make more progress; we cannot do very much this year. By the method I suggest we might make considerable progress,

[Mr. W. D. Robb.]