dier with one cow, and these things will continue unless we take some special precautions. What is the difficulty about a merchant knowing? It is not hard for him to find out, if he is dealing with a soldier settler, that he cannot rely for his security on the goods the Government provides. If the man is reliable he can give him credit if he wishes, but he had better not rely for his security on the goods that we supply to that man There is no difficulty about them knowing the law in that regard, and if they do not know it, they had better inquire and find out. In my judgment, the whole plan would be doomed to inevitable failure on any other basis whatsoever.

Mr PEDLOW: I fail to realize that by showing the man's standing you would be creating a basis for credit. I think it would have just the reverse effect; it would protect the general public. It would also be protecting the Government's interest. I do not see why the Government should make laws to govern private individuals, and not live up to those laws themselves, as in this case. I think the Government should live up to the law just the same as any individual in the country.

Mr. MEIGHEN: We intend to live up to it.

Mr. PEDLOW: But you are making one law for yourselves and another for individuals.

Mr. McKENZIE: Will the farm and all that is on it be subject to municipal assessment?

Mr MEIGHEN: Yes, the settler's interest in all these things will be subject to assessment.

Mr. McKENZIE: I mean the land as well as the personal property. The title remains in the Government, and under the common law the property, being the King's property, would not be subject to assessment. Is there any arrangement by which that property shall be subject to assessment although it is the property of the Crown?

Mr. MEIGHEN: We are not creating any new law in that regard. Crown property of course, is not subject to taxation. It has been held, however, that in the case of a homestead, for example, although that is Crown property, the homesteader's right is assessable and taxable, and we think that ordinary law applicable here will be quite sufficient.

Section agreed to.

On section 34—while any sum on advances unpaid all properties of settlers to remain as security and his interests therein cannot be alienated.

Mr. BUREAU: Is the patent issued, in case of Government lands, before the whole indebtedness of the settler is paid off?

Mr. MEIGHEN: The patent does not issue until the obligation is paid; that is in the case of Government lands, what we call Dominion lands. But in the case of lands acquired by the board for sale, the patent, of course, is already issued, and the title following that patent rests with the board until the board is paid.

Mr. BUREAU: Including the amount due on chattels?

Mr. MEIGHEN: Yes, because as will appear by a subsequent section, all the obligations of the settler, no matter from what source arising, are made a charge upon the land, so that the Government holds the land for all.

Mr. FULTON: It is possible for a soldier settler, I suppose, who may have some money of his own to purchase horses or cattle which would belong to him and on which the Government would have no charge. How is the public to know in dealing with that settler which animals belong to the Government?

Mr. MEIGHEN: They can find out, of course, upon inquiry from the board if they do not rely upon the settler. In addition, we adopt the practice of stamping the goods sold.

Mr. FULTON: The animals, too?

Mr. MEIGHEN: Yes, by branding.

Mr. MORPHY: I think the word "charged" in line 37, of page 16, should be "charge."

Mr. MEIGHEN: What the draftsman intended was "against his interest in any property subject to lien," or "against his interest in any property charged." I think it should be the way it is.

Mr. MORPHY: Then the comma should be after the word "lien" instead of where it is?