

whereas you have a veteran in a V.L.A. house, a new house, a five or six room establishment, and you are suggesting he should have occupancy there maybe at a rate of \$20 a month. That creates some degree of discrimination in favour of a small preferred group. That is the reason why we felt there should be some differentiation in the charges where a veteran is simply paying rent rather than purchasing the property.

Q. I do not want to appear too stubborn on this matter, but I do want to get over my viewpoint for what it is worth. I think where the veteran moves into a house that is not yet finished that he ought to have an opportunity to make up his mind when that house is finished and decide whether he is going on with the contract. I have one other point.

The CHAIRMAN: May I ask a question?

By the Chairman:

Q. On the point of the committee you mentioned which is composed of a judge and a representative of the veteran is it the case that it is just provided for in the Act or is it in existence now?—A. It exists. It has never been called to meet.

Q. Who can appeal to that board? Can a veteran appeal to the board himself or has it got to be the administration which appeals to the board?—A. The Act provides that before any action is taken by the director to cancel an agreement of a veteran he must refer the particulars to that board. We expect that when that board meets that a veteran can appear himself or be represented before the board to give evidence in defence to the action.

Q. Could a veteran appeal himself to that board in order to have the price readjusted? Has he that privilege himself?—A. That board would not have the power to adjust debts due the Crown.

Q. The board has the privilege of making a recommendation. It is not just appointed to look after the facts. It has to make a report on those facts to the minister?—A. It is a provincial advisory board appointed to deal with cases where the veteran is in default under the terms of his agreement.

Q. It does not provide the right for a veteran to appeal himself to the board if he wants to cancel his contract?—A. No.

Q. And to have his house revalued?—A. No.

By Mr. Cleaver:

Q. If I recall correctly in reading Mr. Cleave's evidence he either said himself that he was going to be charged something like \$45 a month if he moved out and gave up the deal or that some friend of his was going to be charged that amount. Can you, without too much trouble, definitely determine as to what that house is, and as to whether on that house there was a duplication of tenants?—A. I could find that out.

Q. You will find it in the evidence on July 4. I should like to have that if I can. I have one more point, and that is in regard to the local improvements. By local improvements I refer to water mains, sewers, road improvements and the like. You, of course, know that in the normal development of real estate a builder will buy a large plot of raw land, and he will petition the local municipality to put in all of those improvements, and that the costs of those improvements are then collected back by the municipality in annual local improvement rates spread over perhaps fifteen or twenty years.—A. Yes, I am familiar with that.

Q. You did not follow that practice in your development. You as a department made all of that capital expenditure yourself.—A. With a few noted exceptions.

Q. But by and large that was what happened?—A. That is right.