

11. It is no reflection on the capacity of any political head of a government department to say that it would be suicidal, in the country's best interests, for him to undertake large expenditures of money in establishing settlers. It is appreciated that all would gladly enter into agreements to repay advances so made through long term mortgages, with many disposed to hold back, when the times comes for meeting payments due. It must never be forgotten that the man who lends, will eventually find himself engaged in what is frequently a very disagreeable task - that of collecting his loans. Political heads of departments will not be allowed - through their political friends - to be other than exceedingly poor collectors. Hence, a great colonizing force should be removed from all political control.

12. In the adoption of any colonization plan, it would seem prudent for Canada to take advantage of the experience of our neighbours and give some attention to the races from which our people are to be drawn. The measure of a people's worth, is when under a great national strain. They then fall back to their racial characteristics, bred into them for generations.

During the period 1776 to 1917, the immigration to the United States was as follows:-

- 27 per cent from the British Isles and British North America
- 26 per cent from Germany, Norway, Sweden, Netherlands, Belgium, France and Switzerland. The heavy proportion from the first three named.
- 47 per cent from Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Roumania, Greece, China, Japan, Turkey, Portugal, West Indies, Mexico and certain unnamed countries. The heavy proportion from the first three named.