

ing concerns, if desired. It would probably be easier to obtain more exact information as to these concerns than to propositions which had still to be tried.

- (3) The Institute should be formed in such a manner that it could come to decisions in its work, quite independently of the Government that happened to be in power.
- (4) The Institute would have to guard against a too rapid development as to the number of propositions to be considered. The Institute would have to consider propositions in a strict rotation, and to avoid a rush at the start.

DANGER IF NO SUCH SCHEME:

British investors have their eyes on the Dominions as a result of the British Empire Exhibition. If Canada does not put into operation some scheme such as this to safeguard these investors, there is danger, however cautious the investors may be, of unreasonably risky or even fraudulent propositions being taken up by the British investing public, with the inevitable financial crashes, and set-backs to Canadian credit and prosperity.

Of course, however careful the Institute might be, it is probable that some small proportion of the propositions submitted would turn out to be poor ones, but, in the main, it is equally probable that the vast majority of these propositions would turn out to be good concerns, and the Institute would be a real boon to the British and Canadian investing public.

If this scheme were put through, the investing public, British and Canadian, would get into the habit of looking for the Canadian Institute's reports when considering the investment of money.