

carrying on a propaganda of emigration—the only restraint being placed on the emigration Agents proper of the country, who are bound to give security for the honest pursuit of their calling. Apart from this, advertising, canvassing, lecturing, &c., &c., on emigration are as free in Switzerland as in England. This is a fact important not only as regards Switzerland itself, but with reference to the countries which surround it, since Italian, German, and French are all languages used in Switzerland.

The freedom to publish information opens the doors to Italy, Austria, Germany, and France. From Switzerland the local emigration Agents carry their agencies into all these countries except France—though less to Italy than the others. The feelings of the upper classes in Switzerland—that is to say, now, of the monied and mercantile classes is contrary to emigration, because they desire to keep down the rate of wages. In many respects the state of things resembles that in England. The country occupies an advantageous position for commerce, and as they say in England, "The rich are getting richer, and the poor are getting poorer every day." Land near the cities is increasing in value, land beyond the cities is also more and more being absorbed for the purpose of luxury rather than of cultivation, and the tendency therefore is to the breaking up of the small farms and homesteads, and a departure either to the cities or to other countries. I do not doubt that this process will go on in an increasing ratio, and that now is the time for the Canadian Government to take advantage of this state of things, and to prepare to secure what would be to it, as a practical measure, one most considerable element of development. What are the objections and advantages of the scheme?

Upon a careful survey of these, I have come to the conclusion that the advantages overbalance the objections. The first objection that will be made will be granting to any foreign Government rights which might seem to be inconsistent with the absolute dominion of the Canadian Government, or which might at some future time lead to diplomatic difficulties with that Government.

This first branch of the objection is well met by Dr. Joos's explanation that no such rights are to be conferred, and can of course be fully met by carefully defining the terms upon which any convention of the kind is established. If this is satisfactorily arranged, it is improbable the *second branch* of the difficulty should occur, because the terms being defined, and the rights or benefits granted being of