

take certain liabilities and incur certain expenses. These it would expect to recoup itself out of any profits made on managing the land.

*Question.*—How would it manage the land and how make profits? The Canadian Government were already offering from 100 to 200 acres of land free to all settlers.

*Reply.*—Yes; but it does not get them, and the reason it does not get them is that many emigrants never hear of the offer: if they do, they do not credit it when heard of, or think other offers to be more eligible or more trustworthy. In the majority of cases, says Dr. Joos, what the emigrant wants is, First—assurance of an estate; Second—assurance of good faith; Third—association with his compatriots; the latter being, as he affirmed, an especially strong point with Continental *émigrés*.

Well, supposing the colonising Government to have received an offer from the Colonial Government, to have investigated it, to have satisfied itself of the advantages of the territory and of the *bona fides* of the Colonial Government, it turns round to its own public and says "Here is land in Canada which we can offer to you cheap, the conditions on which we get it are such as to assure you, First—possession; Second—good faith; Third—associates of the same race and language as yours."

Then he says, *if such offers are made by the Government of the emigrants, it will be able to sell at reasonable rates the very same land which, offered by the immigrating Government free, the people would not even look at.*

The proposition underlined is the key-stone of Dr. Joos' system. As he puts it, it brings moral and political forces to bear upon emigration; for it excludes fraud at home and abroad; the fraud of the emigration Agent and the fraud of the speculative coloniser, who is a man peculiarly dreaded by thoughtful men on the Continent as distinct from a Government. If the speculative coloniser *should* make a similar offer to the Swiss Government, it can scarcely be expected to be successful, for the reason that he can scarcely give the necessary assurance.

As an example, Dr. Joos instanced the case of a Florida land speculator who some time since made such an offer to the Swiss Council. As it had been publicly made it was necessary to entertain it, and public opinion obliged them so far to entertain it as to ask their Consul General at Washington to send two or three gentlemen experts to examine the land. But no sooner was the instruction