

tout ce qui concerne ce pays. Dans les classes instruites même, on entend encore parler de la Nouvelle-Zélande comme peuplée de cannibales, et d'un pays d'où l'on ne revient jamais.

Mr. F. de Hochstetter, Professeur de l'Institut de Vienne, qui, en 1858, fit partie de l'expédition de la frégate autrichienne, la "Novara," et qui séjourna alors 9 mois dans les îles neu-zélandaises, publia en 1861 le résultat de ses travaux sur ces îles dans un magnifique volume édit à Stuttgart, mais cette édition de luxe et plutôt scientifique, n'était pas destinée à être lue par le public. Dès lors, à notre connaissance, il n'a rien paru en Allemagne sur la Nouvelle-Zélande, tandis que d'autres contrées intéressées à l'émigration, comme le Canada, ont par une publicité opportune réussi à attirer sur leur sol récemment une partie de l'émigration allemande.

Le gouvernement allemand, d'autre part, ne voyant pas aujourd'hui de bon œil une émigration qui menaçait pour certains territoires de dégénérer en dépeuplement, est loin de la favoriser. Mais l'Allemagne possède en fort excédant, un élément dont elle peut se passer pour la défense ou les conquêtes, tandis que cet élément se trouve en minorité dans la Nouvelle-Zélande, à laquelle il serait d'un intérêt vital pour ses conquêtes pacifiques. Nous voulons parler de la population féminine, dont, en Allemagne, la statistique montre un excédant d'environ 500,000. (Stat. 1870, avant la guerre franco-allemande.) A cette émigration là le gouvernement ne mettrait certainement pas d'obstacle, puisque les législateurs et philanthropes allemands se préoccupent des voies et moyens de procurer à la femme une occupation convenable, ce qui est difficile à résoudre dans l'émancipation.

Après les déceptions que l'émigrant allemand a eues ces dernières années, il convient de l'éclairer sur le champ assuré que lui offre la Nouvelle-Zélande, par la publication de brochures concises avec cartes. Celle que MM. Shaw, Savill, & Co. publient en Angleterre pourra lui servir de type.

L'incertitude de l'avenir dans une contrée lointaine étant en outre le principal obstacle à une bonne émigration, il convient de rassurer préalablement le public émigrant, par l'entremise de l'agent officiel du gouvernement, qui à son tour se mettrait en rapport avec les pasteurs de districts. Ceux-ci ont fréquemment occasion de donner des conseils à les paroissiens dans la gêne par suite d'un surcroît de famille qui ferait leur richesse dans l'autre hémisphère. Ils s'acquitteraient de ces fonctions à titre officieux et philanthropique, et par leur canal un contingent d'émigrants travailleurs serait acquis chaque année à la colonie la plus recommandable.

Mai, 1874.

A PIONEER FOR NEW ZEALAND.

[TRANSLATION.]

MEMORANDUM upon German Emigration during 1870 to the United States, Brazil, and Algeria.

The great bulk of German emigration has always been directed to the United States of America. But the great financial and commercial crisis which has come about in that country during the last two years has resulted in placing a check upon that emigration; disastrous news, which the German press takes care to circulate, has been confirmed by the disenchantment of those who have returned to their native country, as well as by the letters of those less fortunate, who, having exhausted their resources, are not able to follow them.

An attempt at German colonization made last year in Brazil by an attaché to the Court of Don Pedro, from whom he had obtained important concessions, was still less fortunate: a frightful mortality very soon decimated the 1,500 Germans who had responded to the seductive offers, and a small number have just returned to Germany perfectly destitute. We know further that the same thing happened in the case of English emigrants, who were more fortunate however in being able to be sent home again through the care of the English Consul at Rio.

The emigration from Alsace-Lorraine in 1872 was directed partly to Algeria. This colony, governed by a military administration and disturbed periodically by the Arabs, did not offer either a soil or climate suitable for a German colony. The 4,000 or 5,000 Alsace-Lorraines upon their arrival found nothing prepared, notwithstanding the announcements and proclamations—neither dwellings nor land; so that a great number of them, giving way to discouragement, and acting upon the advice of interested agents, left for the shores of the Rio Parana, where instead of the fertile country they had been promised, they found nothing but pestilential marshes.

The Consul-General for Spain at Algiers has lately transmitted to his Government a significant and circumstantial report upon the present precarious situation and the future of the Algerian colonists, particularly with regard to those of German origin.

*New Zealand, from a German Emigration point of view.*

It appears inconceivable that, in the midst of these continuous and important emigrations, the English colonies of the southern hemisphere have not attracted more attention from German colonists. New Zealand, in particular, combines all possible conditions of success: healthy climate, high wages, with the cost of living less than in Germany itself.

The principal cause of this disregard is the ignorance which exists in Germany of everything relating to the country. Even amongst the educated classes, one only hears of New Zealand as being peopled by cannibals, and a country from which no one ever returns.

Mr. F. de Hochstetter, Professor of the Institute of Vienna, who in 1858 took part in the expedition of the Austrian frigate "Novara," and who passed some nine months in New Zealand, published in 1861 the experiences of his travels upon the islands in a magnificent volume edited at Stuttgart; but this scientific and costly work was not of a character to be read by the public. Beyond this book nothing has appeared in Germany to our knowledge respecting New Zealand; whilst other countries interested in emigration, like Canada, have by a timely publicity succeeded lately in drawing to their shores a part of the German emigration.

The German Government, on the other hand, not at present favourably regarding an emigration which threatens depopulation to some districts, is very far from favouring it.

But Germany possesses a very large element of which she cannot avail herself for defence or conquest; whilst that element is in the minority in New Zealand, to which country it would be of vital importance for its pacific conquests.