



## The Swiss abroad

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Messina, Reggio, and other towns and villages must have grown considerably during the past hundred and twenty years. Will the horrors of the present deter our Italian friends from rebuilding their demolished cities? It is not likely. Earthquakes are unfortunately a too common experience in Italy. So late as 1905 and 1907, Calabria itself was somewhat severely shaken—although the damage done on these occasions was inconsiderable. But although the last awful visitation will not be forgotten by the survivors, they will probably conclude that a long period of repose may now be expected, while new-comers and succeeding generations will think no more of the devastation of 1908 than their predecessors thought of the terrible catastrophe of 1783. Messina and Reggio will rise again, but it is to be hoped that in view of what has happened some attention will be paid to the proper construction of their buildings. One would fain feel reassured as to the future and predict a lasting period of rest for distracted Calabria. But existing geological conditions and the fateful records of the past, are not such as to justify optimism. What has been will be again; sooner or later swift destruction will once more come upon those beautiful lands, and the longer the interval of repose the greater will be the subsequent devastation.

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### THE SWISS ABROAD.

By VICTOR DINGELSTEDT, Corr. Memb. of the R.S.G.S.

*Introductory.*—Prof. James Bryce, in his inaugural address at the meeting of the London Branch of the R.S.G.S., held in April 1892, fitly remarked<sup>1</sup> that the study of the migrations of men belongs almost equally to physical and descriptive geography on the one side, and to history and economics on the other. According to this eminent authority three forms may be distinguished in the movements of population—transference, or the migrations of the whole, or of a large majority of a people; dispersion, the most ordinary process, by which some active races spread themselves over the world, or, while retaining their ancient seats, overflow into new lands; and thirdly, permeation or assimilation, when a nation, thanks to its ascendancy or moral superiority, imparts to other nations its character, institutions, language, etc.

Dealing in this paper with the Swiss going abroad to seek new fortunes, we are concerned exclusively with this second form of migration or dispersion. It is the commonest form of procedure for all very numerous people in thickly populated countries, who are discontented, ambitious, or do not find sufficient means of existence at home.

The first emigration of man from his native country was, if we are to believe the Bible, that of Adam, compelled to leave the Garden of Eden. The change in that case was not for the better, as it was often-times later, when men were compelled to leave their home owing to

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<sup>1</sup> *S.G.M.*, vol. viii. p. 402.

invaders, famine, and other calamities. Strong bonds always attach a human being to the place where he first saw the light, and these bonds were particularly strong in primitive times when geography was in its infancy; but necessity was still stronger, and it has worked this wonder, that man, so enamoured of his home, has become the most migratory animal in the world. The migrations of man have been carried out on a very large scale. Unsuitable localities with scanty food and an unfavourable climate are usually excellent schools of adversity, strengthening the character and elevating the spirit of those who suffer from the discomfort; and their inhabitants naturally aspire to take possession of better places, badly defended by weaker effeminate races enjoying much comfort. Thus came about these great successive movements of nations, from North to South and from East to West, which occupy so considerable a place in the history of mankind.

The migratory movement in our time is greater than ever, but it has no longer a warlike tendency. People in our days leave their birth-places when they are badly off; or, pushed by ambition, they expect to find better homes and wealth elsewhere. They migrate also in consequence of religious and political persecution, from the spirit of adventure, and other motives. The migrations are mainly directed from poor to rich countries, from mountains to plains, from enslaved to free countries, from country to city. At the present time, the number of persons of all countries who leave their native shores in order to establish themselves elsewhere may be counted by many hundred thousands, if not by millions, annually. Half a million individuals go annually from Europe to America, and about a million from Russia to Siberia. A very considerable part of the movement belongs to the United Kingdom, Italy, Germany, Austro-Hungary, and Russia.

This migratory movement exercises undoubtedly a very great influence on the social and economic conditions, both of the countries quitted by emigrants and on their new homes, and has as yet not received, in the eyes of the governments concerned, the importance which it can well claim. The emigrants are mostly allowed to go where they please, and there is but little interest shown in their former homes as to their ultimate destiny—success or failure.

The literature upon this subject is also rather scanty. The Italians seem to care most about their colonies, and in 1908 they organised a Congress at which, under the leadership of the Senator Giacomo de Martino, were discussed the interests of the numerous Italian emigrants spread over the world. It is in Italian literature that we find the greatest number of studies concerning emigration (Vincenzo Grossi, Gentili, Giovanni Florenzano, D'Avarna di Gualtieri, Corniani, Egisto Rossi, Achillo Salzano, Cesare Sardi, Giuseppe Careri, and others).

*Swiss Emigration Law.*—A Swiss about to emigrate must obtain leave from his communal authorities. Minors must obtain the consent of their parents or tutors. It is unlawful to transport persons under obligation to render military service without giving proof of their performance of this service. Parents intending to emigrate who are leaving behind at home little children, must take measures for the maintenance and pro-

tection of these. In 1888 a Federal law was sanctioned concerning the operations of emigrant agencies. These agencies have been placed under the control of the Federal Board of Foreign Affairs, and they have been obliged, among other conditions imposed on them for the prevention of abuses, to produce each a bail to the amount of 40,000 francs (£1600). There are in Switzerland at present 26 agents and 228 sub-agents, whose caution-money amounts to 2,177,230 francs.

In order to enable the political department of the Federal Council to exercise an effective control over emigration agencies, there was attached to it, in 1900, a *Bureau Fédéral d'Emigration*, among the numerous duties of which are the elaboration of the regulations of the Federal Council concerning colonisation and the measures to be taken against any unlawful participation in them, the supervision of advertisements and publications about emigration, the compilation of statistics, information, addresses, recommendations to intending emigrants, and so on.

The Federal authorities maintain, in regard to emigration, a neutral attitude; they neither encourage nor discourage it, but consider it their duty to protect emigrants against abuses or fraud, and to prevent emigration as far as possible from being directed to notoriously unsuitable localities.

*Early Swiss Emigrations.*—It is long since the Swiss, finding no sufficient means of existence in their own narrow valleys, or stimulated by ambition, began to emigrate. At the beginning of their political history the Swiss acquired great military glory. They defeated Charles the Bold at Granson and Morat (1476), and the next year they defeated him again at Nancy. After this they were in demand by pontiffs and monarchs to defend their thrones and persons, and they often engaged in foreign armies as mercenaries. These mercenaries proved themselves very faithful, and it is known that, at the return of Napoleon from the island of Elba, the Swiss alone stood by the emperor to whom they had sworn fidelity. Many Swiss have fought in the English ranks.

These military engagements, especially frequent at the time of the French Revolution, can not be considered, however, as a happy thing for Switzerland. They were, on the contrary, unfortunate, because so many soldiers, after a service of twenty-five or thirty years' duration, were dismissed at an age when they were no longer capable of working, with one or two shillings as a pension. Some Swiss arrived at high grades (Baron de Constant-Rebegen, Jomini, Hermann Lich), but there was no true military genius among them.

Swiss emigration of a more peaceful character also began early. A collective emigration to Russia, under the auspices of Baron de Beau-regard, was organised as early as 1660. The emigrants were led to the province of Saratoff, on the Volga, where the Russian Government had put at their disposal land and privileges, but they did not prosper. They have mostly lost their Swiss character and have blended with German colonists. At the end of the eighteenth century there were 3634 families (30,900 individuals).

Swiss colonies are now spread over the whole world, and there is no one important city in Europe and America where Swiss are not met with.

To protect their interests, as also to promote its own commercial and political interests, the Swiss Confederation maintains in Europe eleven diplomatic agencies and fifty-three consular agencies, besides seventy consuls in America, three in Asia, seven in Africa, and four in Australia.

*Swiss Emigration in Modern Times.*—Emigration from Switzerland is considerable relative to the number of its inhabitants. The Swiss may be rightly considered as one of those active nations which have exercised, and continue to exercise through their sons and daughters emigrated into the wide world, a potent influence on the progress of general culture.

Switzerland has a rather poor soil, and has no coal, no iron, no minerals, and is, in consequence, not everywhere capable of sustaining her children, who, receiving usually a good education, are ambitious and go abroad to satisfy their wants. Thanks to his school, his industry, his character and ability, a Swiss, having left his native canton, mostly succeeds well in making for himself a good and sometimes even an enviable situation, though, of course, there are also occasional failures. The Swiss colonies remain patriotic, they maintain relations with their mother-country, and, under the presidency of their diplomatic or consular agents, they are wont to gather annually at a banquet to extol their patriotic feelings, and they always remember to help those of their number who are necessitous.

Almost every Swiss colony in the world is kept together by a sentiment of national solidarity, and there are few of them who have not their "Société Helvétique de Bienfaisance," and different kinds of charitable societies maintained by annual subscriptions of all well-to-do members, as well as by subsidies from Swiss cantons and the Federal Council. There are now 186 of such Swiss charitable societies abroad. Last year the Federal subsidy to them amounted to 35,000 francs, and the subsidy from all cantons to 28,470 francs. The total annual expense of these charitable societies amounts to 575,000 francs.

*Swiss in Different European States.*—We have no statistics concerning the emigration of Swiss into neighbouring states and other European countries, but we have some more or less reliable official data concerning the number and the quality of Swiss domiciled outside Switzerland, and forming in almost all important towns what are called "Swiss colonies."

*France.*—The greatest number of Swiss immigrants reside in France, and it is probably in France that the Swiss, through their Protestant missionaries, soldiers, statesmen, and publicists, have exercised the most considerable influence outside their own frontiers. Though there are also large numbers of Swiss immigrants in the German Empire, yet presumably the activity of Swiss in this last country, though noteworthy, is of much lesser account than in France. The fact is the more significant as there are in Switzerland far fewer French-speaking than German-speaking people.

There is between France and Switzerland a Treaty of Establishment (23rd November 1882), according to which the French "seront reçus et traités dans chaque canton de la confédération relativement à leurs personnes et à leurs propriétés, sur le même pied, et de la même manière

que le sont ou pourront l'être à l'avenir les ressortissants des autres cantons," and reciprocally for the Swiss in France.

The number of Swiss immigrants in France may be put approximately at about seventy or eighty thousand; it is about eight per cent. of the total number of foreigners in France. According to official statistics there were in France in 1891 45,416 men and 37,701 women—that is, a total of 83,117 domiciled Swiss; but that number has since slightly diminished. About one-third of the Swiss immigrants live in Paris. They have a Swiss Chamber of Commerce with a budget of £1000 and 820 members. They have their press organ and philanthropic or charitable societies, and they unite regularly, in numbers, at an annual banquet, under the auspices of the Swiss Minister, to remember their native country and to revive the spirit of patriotism and fidelity to the Swiss banner.

Besides Paris, Swiss immigrants are met with in almost all important French towns, but especially in Besançon, Lyons, Annecy (Savoy), Marseilles, Nice, Versailles, Nantes, Macon, in each of which they form influential colonies, some thousand persons strong, and, as everywhere else, keep more or less together in defence of their interests under the guidance of their consuls.

In Swiss colonies in France the men are far more numerous than women, the ratio being as 100:85. It is the contrary in Switzerland, and it may well be that so considerable a preponderance of women over men (100:96) in this country is to be sought in the loss of men through emigration.<sup>1</sup> In France, as in Germany, there are some hundreds of Swiss students.

*Algeria.*—The Swiss emigrate also to this French African colony. From 1838 to 1842 about 870 persons went to it, mainly from Ticino, workmen—masons, marble-cutters, tailors, carpenters, joiners, blacksmiths. Three years later their example was followed by a number of agriculturists; but their attempts were unsuccessful, and they have found only deception, misery, and disease. At the present time the number of Swiss immigrants in Algeria may be estimated at about three thousand. They enjoy generally some prosperity. The largest number—about two thousand—are in Algiers, and are merchants, masons, landlords, and contractors. There are many rich men among them. In Oran are domiciled fifty Swiss—watchmakers, masons, exporters. In Constantine a Genevese Joint-stock Company owns and cultivates a territory of 37,050 acres. There are about one thousand Swiss engaged in the two foreign legions.

The influence the Swiss have exercised on the culture of France may be considered as important. The roots of French Protestantism are in Switzerland, as it is in Swiss faculties of theology that a number of French pastors have received their training. The Swiss have given to France some eminent financiers, such as Necker; philosophers, such as Jean Jacques Rousseau; distinguished scientists and men of letters, lawyers, soldiers, excellent teachers and skilled workmen in all

<sup>1</sup> *S.G.M.*, vol. xxiv. p. 282.

branches of industry. The Swiss colonies in Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, and other great cities are potent factors in the commercial and industrial progress of France.

*Germany.*—Whilst the number of Swiss immigrants in France is decreasing, the number in Germany is, on the contrary, increasing; it was 44,875 in 1890, and increased to 55,494 in the year 1900. The Swiss immigrants in the German Empire constitute above 7 per cent. of the total number of its foreign residents. Thus it will be seen that in France the Swiss element among the foreign population is a little stronger than in Germany, though in Switzerland, as already observed, there are less French-speaking than German-speaking people. More than 25 per cent. of the Swiss immigrants are domiciled in the kingdom of Prussia, 21 per cent. in the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, 20 per cent. in the Grand Duchy of Baden, 11 per cent. in Bavaria, and the remainder are distributed in Saxony, Würtemberg, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Hamburg.

As in France, the Swiss immigrants in Germany mostly congregate in towns—Berlin, Strasburg, Mannheim, Stuttgart, Dresden, Leipzig, Hamburg and others, where they have their consuls or diplomatic agents. They are engaged in various industries (about 50 per cent. of the men able to work are in factories), and are also engaged in commerce; but there are also about 4000 agriculturists. About 1000 of the Swiss are engaged in the service of transports and communications, public administration and teaching; a number are artists and men of science.

Among the Swiss immigrants in Germany there are, as in France, far less women than men. It is noticeable that some families in Switzerland send their sons to Germany for some years to learn German, and be disciplined.

The Swiss emigration to Germany is of less importance than that to France; and whilst the number of Swiss immigrants in France is considerably higher than the number of French in Switzerland, it is quite the reverse with Germany, whose subjects are settled in Switzerland in numbers more than three times as great as the numbers of Swiss immigrants in Germany. The competition of the Germans in Switzerland is greatly dreaded. So far German-Swiss have known well how to preserve their national character, arts and literature from the undue ascendancy of Germany.

*Italy.*—Next to France and Germany, but far behind the emigration to them in importance, is the Swiss emigration to Italy, where the number of domiciled Swiss may be taken as above 10,000, and the number of residents at 1700. As among other Swiss emigrants the men are more numerous than women (in the ratio of 100:94). About 60 per cent. are unmarried, and 33 per cent. married. There are some agriculturists; but the main body of emigrants are either in factories, are employers of labour, workmen, or merchants, of whom the majority are principals. More than one-third of the Swiss emigrants live in Milan and other cities of Lombardy, 1000 in Tuscany, 1000 in Rome, about 1200 in Piedmont, 700 in Lazio, 650 in the Campania, about 300 in Sicily.

In Rome the majority of the Swiss gravitate towards the Vatican—that is, are acting papal guards or retired functionaries. There are besides many Swiss Italians from Poschiavo and the Engadine, mostly bakers and confectioners, also innkeepers and hotel servants, merchants, manufacturers (mainly chemists); there are besides a considerable number of Swiss girls as governesses and nursemaids. The Roman Swiss colony has two societies—one of a patriotic character, to hold national festivities and maintain cohesion between the Swiss; the other, as everywhere else, of a philanthropic character, for the assistance of the necessitous, with subscriptions and subsidies from Berne. The Swiss who go to seek their fortune in Naples and South Italy are mostly weavers, mechanics, and domestic servants.

*Austro-Hungary* is the fourth power adjacent to Swiss territory, but the Swiss emigration to this country is not so important, perhaps because the Hungarians do not much like foreigners. The number of Swiss settled in this double kingdom was estimated in 1900 at 7790, which is only a third part of the number of Austro-Hungarians settled in Switzerland. The Swiss immigrants in Austro-Hungary form only a little above 3 per cent. of the total number of foreigners in that country.

The emigrations to Hungary have suffered some vicissitudes in the past. Thus a Hungarian magnate, Baron d'Orczy, formulated a demand in 1831 for some fifty peasant families from the Bernese Oberland to cultivate his vast possessions in the comitat of Arad. These families prepared to start off under the guidance of a clergyman, but other poor families in the same canton gained in the race, arriving before them, and they were ultimately decimated by misery and disease.

Contrary to what we have observed in regard to France, Germany, and Italy, the female element in the Swiss emigration to Austro-Hungary, as also to Russia, preponderates over the male element; the ratio of men to women being as 80 : 100. Among the Swiss immigrants 67 per cent. are unmarried, 26 per cent. married, and the rest widowed or divorced.

About 25 per cent. of the immigrants are settled in Vienna and Lower Austria, and other 25 per cent. in the Tyrol and Voralberg. There are about 1200 Swiss in Hungary and only 560 in Bohemia. Out of this Swiss population about 38 per cent. are capable of working. There are but few agriculturists, the majority being different kinds of skilled artisans and commercial people. Some Swiss are also in the railway service, public administration, and in the teaching profession.

*Great Britain.*—Among the European states that are not adjacent to Switzerland it is Great Britain that attracts the greatest number of Swiss emigrants. According to the statistics of 1901, the number of Swiss settled in the United Kingdom has been determined at 8357, of whom 4863 are men and 3494 women. Sixty-nine per cent. of these emigrants are unmarried, 28 per cent. married, and the rest widowed. Out of the total about 80 per cent. are in England and Wales, and of the rest rather more in Scotland than in Ireland. There is an important Swiss colony in London, with a Swiss "Home" for girls, and other charitable institutions.

*Russia* is a vast country for enterprise of all nationalities, and the



Russian Government not only does not require any guarantee from foreign immigrants, but gives often privileges to them. There has been some collective emigration from Switzerland to Russia in the past. We have already mentioned one of these emigrations in 1660. Much later, viz. in 1805, a collective emigration to the Crimea was organised by Major Escher of Zurich, and another by M. Tardent of Vevey to Ackerman in Bessarabia, then a Russian province. In 1822 the same enterprising colonist founded in Southern Russia the Swiss colony of Chabaz; he obtained from the Government gratuitously 150 acres of land for each of his men. But, notwithstanding this, colonisation by Swiss has not proved encouraging, for a great number of colonists perished from fever, want of comfort, and intemperance.

According to the statistics for 1897 there were in that year 5902 Swiss immigrants in Russia, including far more women than men (in the ratio of 100:70). In the total number 66 per cent. were unmarried, 26 per cent. married, and the rest widowed or divorced. The Swiss arrive from almost all cantons; about 41 per cent. are German-speaking, 35 per cent. French, and the rest Russian, Polish, Italian, and Romance. Among the women the considerable majority are French-speaking. Swiss colonies are met with in almost all important Russian cities, mainly in St. Petersburg (1300), Moscow (1100), Odessa, Riga, Warsaw, Tiflis, Smolensk. The main professions exercised by Swiss immigrants are those of school teachers, tutors and governesses, and nurses; as also that of hotel managers, confectioners, architects, sculptors, painters, watchmakers, and cheese manufacturers.

The Swiss support well the climate of Northern Russia and soon grow accustomed to their new environment. The men now usually marry Swiss women, whilst the Swiss girls also prefer as husbands their own countrymen. The German Swiss marry more frequently than French Swiss.

Russia owes to Swiss such statesmen as Lefort, such generals as Jomini, and such teachers as Colonel la Harpe. The influence exercised by Swiss in Russia is certainly beneficial.

*Belgium and Spain* may be mentioned among the minor states to which is directed Swiss emigration. In the first of these states the Swiss number about 2300. They may be divided into several categories. First, those who enjoy more or less considerable well-being—merchants, manufacturers, clerks, confectioners, pastry-cooks (the two last from Graubünden, and the others from Neuchâtel, Geneva, Zurich, Vaatland, and Glaris); secondly, those who have a more or less fixed trade or occupation—workmen, such as glaziers, chestnut-roasters, itinerant merchants; and lastly, those who are seeking for work, or are simply vagrants, living on charity. There are more men than women among Swiss emigrants; about half of them reside in the capital, and the most important colonies are in Liège, Mons, and Antwerp.

Some Swiss have made their fortune in *Spain*, but emigration to this country, which began long ago, has remained stationary. In 1768 Charles III., on the advice of Comte Olavidès, invited Swiss and Germans to settle in Sierra Morena, where were organised fifty-eight villages,

which, notwithstanding revolutions, wars, intestine troubles, proved on the whole prosperous, and preserved some Swiss usages. The chief locality for these colonies is Catalonia. At present the Swiss in Spain seem to have frequent occasion to appeal for the protection of their rights to their diplomatic agent in Madrid, and quite recently the Swiss Federal Council have asked for 19,500 francs to establish a consulate there.

Swiss emigrants go also to many other countries not yet mentioned, as for instance, the Balkan States, Turkey, Egypt. Many Swiss occupy high places in the Ottoman Administration, and for some ten to fifteen years have taken a considerable part in the development of the Turkish Empire, which has so suddenly taken rank among constitutional states.

Many Swiss reside also in Bucharest, Jassy, Galatz, and other Roumanian cities, where they often occupy high and lucrative situations and enjoy general respect.

The Swiss go also to Cairo and Alexandria, and quite recently, in order to promote Swiss interests in Egypt, the Federal Council asked for a credit to the amount of 27,000 francs, in order to create a commercial agency in Alexandria.

*Emigration beyond the Seas.*—The Swiss, though far from the sea, have yet sufficient courage and daring to seek their fortunes beyond the seas, and this movement, though rather unequal, has some importance. According to official statistics the main migratory current is directed to the United States of America, and, in the second place, to Argentina and Brazil. The emigration to Chile and Australia is as yet very insignificant. During twenty-three years (1885-1907) there have emigrated from Switzerland to these just-mentioned states 127,389 individuals, of both sexes, making a mean annual average of 5538 emigrants, or under two per thousand of the total Swiss population. In 1907, 5710 persons emigrated. In these numbers are included also foreigners established in Switzerland. It is only since 1880 that a regular bureau of statistics of emigration beyond the seas has been established in Switzerland, comprising all cantons and also the foreigners established in the different cantons. There may be distinguished three periods in this migratory current. From 1880 to 1893 the number of emigrants was high, with a mean annual averaging 7500, and attaining even in one year (1883) a total of 13,502 persons, the maximum. From 1894 to 1902 the emigration sensibly slackened, the mean annual being only 3464—that is, less than half of the preceding average, and there was even a minimum in 1898 of only 2288 emigrants. Since 1903 the number of emigrants has risen again, the annual average for the last five years (1903-1908) being 5338. The emigration is unequal for the different cantons: Appenzell, Nidwalden, Glarus, Zug, give but very small numbers of emigrants over seas, whereas the strongest current of such emigrants comes from the canton of Berne, and after it Zurich and Ticino. These three cantons alone give about 70 per cent. of the whole movement.

About 80 per cent. of the Swiss emigrants go to the United States, about 9 per cent. to the Argentine Republic, a little over 1 per cent. to Brazil, while but very small numbers go to Chile, Australia, and Africa. Men emigrate in far greater numbers than women. Above 62 per cent. of

the emigrants are men, and a little under 38 per cent. female. Of each hundred men emigrants 80 are unmarried, 19 married, the rest are widowed or divorced. Of each hundred female emigrants 70 are unmarried, 22-29 married, the rest widowed or divorced. Thus there are always more married women than men. The professions or trades of the Swiss emigrants are very varied. By far the largest number of those who emigrate beyond the seas are agriculturists, who constitute one-third of the whole number. After them come merchants and bankers, domestic servants, innkeepers, and hotel servants; skilled workers and craftsmen, such as tailors, masons, joiners, carpenters, locksmiths and blacksmiths, butchers, bootmakers, confectioners, watchmakers, opticians, mechanics, weavers. Among the emigrants are also teachers, governesses, and nurses. Thus Switzerland sends skilled labourers to different parts of the world, and requires unskilled or raw labour for its different engineering undertakings, especially Italians.

During 1907 the Swiss emigrants paid to agencies for their passage 1,776,662 francs (£71,060), which amount, increased by considerable bills drawn on the countries beyond the seas, some of which reach the sum of £400 and £800, constitute a very sensible diminution of the country's assets. This amount may prove also that it is not so much necessity which drives the Swiss to emigrate, but rather the spirit of adventure, the allurements of the unknown, and the relations already established beyond the seas.

The *United States* continue to remain a most attractive field for Swiss emigrants, about 85 per cent. of whom, mainly agriculturists and farmers, as also merchants and watchmakers from the Bernese Oberland, Jura, Aargau, and Ticino, go to settle themselves in the States of New York, California, Wisconsin, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Oregon. In 1824 there was made an unsuccessful attempt from the Vaatland to establish a numerous colony of wine-growers in Indiana. Generally the Swiss do lose their nationality in time in the United States; they forget even their maternal language. Though there are exceptions, yet the Swiss cultivators are mostly prosperous. There are few towns in the United States where are not to be found some Swiss merchants and artisans. The oldest Swiss colonies are established in the north central division—Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio. In the first of these States there are still remnants of the colony called New Vevey.

*Argentina* is a most promising field for Swiss emigrants. The actual number of Swiss in this Republic may be estimated at about 40,000, of which number about 25 per cent. live in Buenos Ayres, and the remainder in the interior of the State. Nine-tenths of the Swiss in the capital have come from Ticino, and are mainly masons; the other Swiss are from German-Swiss cantons—Berne, Zurich, etc. From 1857 to 1907 there emigrated into Argentina 26,207 Swiss. According to authorised opinions the Swiss enjoy there an excellent reputation. Some of them have founded prosperous colonies, such as Baradero, Roldan-Bernstadt, San Geronimo, San Carlos, Esperanza. But of late the Swiss emigration has slackened, and many other nationalities are settling in the Argentine which will soon make the Republic cosmopolitan.

The Swiss have founded in Buenos Ayres many societies pursuing different aims. The Swiss have in Belgrano an excellent shooting range, a "Schutzenverein," and a Club Suizo Argentino,—which all demonstrates how prosperous are the Swiss in this vast but thinly populated country.

*Brazil, Chile, Canada.*—There is not much to say about the Swiss emigration to these countries. About 1600 Swiss, mainly from Berne and Fribourg, have emigrated to Brazil. In the year 1819 they founded in the hills, some hundred miles from Rio de Janeiro, a New Fribourg. But this colony did not fare well; the colonists were persecuted for their faith, and most of them became demoralised; some have taken service in the army. In twenty-five years the colony was considerably reduced in numbers, and in 1845 the colonists numbered only 710 individuals, of which 254 were heads of families; but they seem to be prosperous now. Some other colonists from Neuchatel and Vaud have settled in Caravellas, between Bahia and Rio. The colonists cultivated coffee, but suffered from malaria. The Swiss emigration to Brazil is now unequal, from 40 to 240 persons annually; the mean annual average for the last twenty years is 103. The usual professions of the emigrants are commerce, watch-manufacturing, confectionery, and carpentry; some are locksmiths. The Swiss support the climate of Brazil well, especially in the southern hills, but evidently they cannot work very hard.

The emigration to Chile is yet more limited, from 30 to 40 persons annually. At the census of 1895 among 72,812 foreign residents in Chile there were 1653 Swiss (men 1003, women 650), mostly agriculturists, commercial people, tailors, carpenters, domestic servants, and mechanics.

There are but few Swiss in Mexico, Japan, and the Philippines. The emigration to Canada is increasing—the numbers were 169 in 1907 against 109 in the preceding year, the agencies for Canada being very active.

*Conclusion.*—The writer has made only a superficial sketch of Swiss emigration, and has laid before the reader but bare and rather dry statistical facts. He believes, however, that these facts are significant, and lend themselves to intelligent interpretation, especially in relation to the point of so much importance for the progress of humanity—the interaction of nations standing at different degrees of civilisation. It is true that, in our case, the Swiss being small in numbers, this interaction presents itself on a rather small scale, but in this kind of reciprocal influence the quality of the individuals is of more importance than their number. Though the ancient Greeks were small in numbers, yet their influence on human culture is permanent and universal. May we not even make some comparison between the Swiss people and the ancient Greeks? Where is the modern state which makes greater and more successful efforts for public instruction, which leads the world in so many ways, whose sons are more devoted to the national welfare, and whose laws and institutions are better adapted to satisfy the modern democratic desire that the greatest possible number of citizens should share in the control of their own affairs? Even if we admit that the Swiss do

not possess the particular genius of the Greeks, which permitted them such an harmonious development both of their intellectual and corporal powers, yet, in at least one respect, the Swiss may be placed even higher than the Greeks, as their culture is founded on equality; they have no helots, and they treat foreigners not as barbarians but as honoured guests.

The Swiss, men and women, wherever they go, carry with them their civic virtues, their spirit of order, cleanliness, industry, patience, respect for law, and everywhere they are welcomed.

Perhaps it is a pity that their beautiful native valleys and mountains, not sufficient for their vast activity, are more and more invaded by heterogeneous masses of pleasure-seeking foreigners, not seldom corrupting the simple manners of the inhabitants. While the Swiss go abroad to raise the standard of civilisation in other countries, they are threatened with denationalisation at home; but there is a consolation in the fact that the spreading of the countrymen of William Tell into the wide world is not only beneficial to those who emigrate, but also to those who receive them in their new country.

## "THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON."<sup>1</sup>

(*With Illustrations.*)

AMONG the many problems that Africa has offered to her explorers not one has had a longer existence than the quest for the sources of the Nile. The river, which was one of the earliest known of all rivers, and perhaps the first to have an importance to man, was always a mystery as regards its sources. Aeschylus spoke of "Egypt nurtured by snow," and Aristotle placed the source of the Nile in a "Mountain of Silver." In his great geography, Ptolemy, deriving his information from Marinus of Tyre, wrote: "At the southern latitude of 12° 30' and between the longitudes of 57° and 67° there rises the Mountain of the Moon whose snows feed the lakes, sources of the Nile." All the Arab geographers had something to say about the Lunar Mountain shadowing the headwaters of the Nile; and centuries later Burton, Speke, and Grant heard again and again of these lost mountains. The legend never died, though as Africa yielded her mysteries one by one to the onslaught of the explorer this supreme mystery still remained unsolved. If the Mountains of the Moon really existed they were certainly not in the position assigned to them by Ptolemy and the mediæval cartographers. The discovery in 1848-9 of Mounts Kenia and Kilimanjaro revived a languishing belief in the Mountains of the Moon, and to some geographers the problem seemed at length to have been solved, but neither Kenia nor Kilimanjaro are connected with the Nile, and the mystery was really as

<sup>1</sup> *Ruwenzori: An Account of the Expedition of H.R.H. Prince Luigi Amedeo of Savoy, Duke of the Abruzzi*, by Filippo de Filippi. With a Preface by H.R.H. the Duke of the Abruzzi. London: Constable and Co., 1903. Price 31s. 6d. net.