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2. INTERCONTINENTAL EMIGRATION ACCORDING TO NATIONAL STATISTICS

EUROPE

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY¹

(a) Austria

The people in the Southern Tyrol showed a tendency towards emigration in quite early times, particularly under pressure of the high cost of living after the Napoleonic Wars. The mere rumor that recruiting agents for settlers in Spain and America were in Genoa guaranteeing free passage, was enough to bring about a considerable exodus from the Southern Tyrol in 1816 and 1817.² The very incomplete statistics of permits recorded only slight emigration until 1851. In the first year, 1819, they showed 1,323 intercontinental and continental emigrants; in 1821, 2,656; but in 1826, only 794. In the later years of this period the number exceeded 1,000 only four times. An increase began in 1852 and reached its height in 1854 with 7,223 and 1867 with 9,299. The principal centers of emigration were Bohemia and Tyrol.³

For precise data for the years before 1871 it is necessary to consult the statistics of the overseas countries of immigration. To the United States the number of Austrian immigrants increased from 49 in 1861 to 4,424 in 1870. In Argentina 1,112 Austro-Hungarian subjects arrived between 1857 and 1870. According to the port statistics (Table VI), overseas emigration began in 1871 with 9,205 emigrants. From 1879 to 1880 the number rose from 7,366 to 20,993, and the following decades showed an enormous increase but with considerable breaks, until the War. In 1891, 53,778 Austrians sailed from European ports; in 1903 the number was 102,316; and in 1913, 194,462. The years of relatively small emigration were 1897

¹Table 1 shows emigration figures from 1871 to 1924 for the whole territory of the former Austria-Hungary, and diagram 3 gives the curve of the same total. These figures are considered in connection with the international tables. Only the national tables for Austria and Hungary are discussed here.

²Note of Police Minister Sedlitzky, dated 28-5-1817, in the Vienna State Archives.

³There are data for immigration into Austria from 1819 to 1854 (Table IV). In 1819, 4,860 immigrants settled in Austria; from 1820 to 1822, about 5,000 to 6,000; in 1823, nearly 3,000. During these years the immigration shown by the statistics is considerably more than the emigration. From 1825 to 1851, the number of immigrants was almost constantly less than 1,000. In 1853 it rose again to 3,338, but did not remain at that high level.

(25,104); 1908 (58,932); and 1911 (91,868). Austria has been since 1900 one of the most important European countries of emigration, and its outflow, like that of Germany, was directed almost exclusively towards America.

According to the European port statistics, over 90 per cent of the Austrian emigrants between 1876 and 1885 went to the United States (Table VII). In the following years the proportion for the United States declined to some extent; in 1906 to 1910 it amounted to 80.3 per cent. From 1901 to 1910 Canada received over 11 per cent of the Austrian emigrants. Argentina received only 412 from 1876 to 1880, but 44,145 or 6.8 per cent from 1906 to 1910. Brazil received a fairly large number from 1891 to 1900: during these ten years 37,229 Austrian emigrants gave Brazil as their destination, but for 1901 to 1910 only 9,271.

The repatriation of Austrian subjects can be determined from the statistics of some overseas countries of immigration. The figures for immigration and repatriation of Austro-Hungarian subjects in Argentina may be tabulated as follows:

1857-1920.		
Austrian immigrants into Argentina	87,266	100 per cent
Austrian emigrants from Argentina	36,726	42 per cent
	50,540	58 per cent

The United States give the following figures for 1908 to 1913:

Austrian immigrants into the United States	604,857	100 per cent
Austrian emigrants from the United States	238,870	40 per cent
	365,987	60 per cent

These data show that about three-fifths of the Austrian emigration to the western hemisphere is permanent.

There was also a considerable continental seasonal emigration from Austria before the War, but very few data are available. According to the records of the Frontier Police, the number of continental emigrants for the years 1906 to 1911 was 1,394,539 (Table XI). In 1911, 343,224 persons passed the boundaries to take work, mainly of an agricultural nature, in European states; in 1912 and 1913 the number was probably not smaller. The majority of these emigrants went to Germany. According to the *Reports* of the German Central Agency for Agricultural Labourers from Austria-

Hungary (Deutsche Feldarbeiterzentrale), Germany received between 200,000 and 250,000 seasonal workers, mostly Poles and Ruthenians, in each of the years 1907-08 to 1909-10.

Overseas emigration from the Austrian Republic rose from 5,176 in 1921 to 15,497 in 1923, but sank to 2,650 in 1924 (Table XIV). In the post-war period the United States continued to exert the strongest attraction upon Austrian emigrants; Brazil and Argentina played a measurable part in 1923.

(b) Hungary

Apart from the immigration statistics for the period 1760 to 1787, emigration statistics for Hungary are available from 1871 based on the records of various European ports (Table V). In 1871, according to these sources, overseas emigration from Hungary amounted to 294. The number remained insignificant until 1879 (1,759) but rose to 17,520 in 1882. In the following years the number of emigrants varied mostly between 10,000 and 25,000, rose to 35,125 in 1892, and fell to 8,044 in 1894. Towards the end of the century emigration revived and increased, with a single relapse, from 22,802 in 1898 to 209,169 in 1907. In the following year it fell to 49,365. It then rose again, but continued less than 130,000 up to 1913. So far as there are available data regarding the destination of Hungarian overseas emigrants (Table VI) they went almost exclusively to the United States.

For the repatriation of overseas emigrants the following data are available. In 1901, 6,801 emigrants returned from America. The number increased to 50,801 in 1908, but in the following year fell to 14,867. In 1913 there were 20,302 repatriations.

In tabulating the figures, these statistics of repatriation must be compared with the emigration movement according to the passport statistics (Table VIII). The figures are as follows:

1901-1913

Emigrants	1,139,140	100.0 per cent
Repatriates	298,435	26.2 per cent
Net emigration	840,705	73.8 per cent

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The statistics of the United States for 1908 to 1913 show a stronger movement of repatriation:

Hungarian immigrants into the U. S.	585,344	100.0 per cent
Hungarian emigrants from the U. S.	221,596	37.9 per cent
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net immigration	363,748	62.1 per cent

Continental emigration was principally directed to Rumania and Germany (Table VIII). Emigration for the years 1899 to 1913 was:

To Rumania	102,378
To Germany	41,585
To other countries, including emi- gration to over- seas countries other than America	49,815
	<hr/>
Total	193,778

Repatriations from the same countries for 1901 to 1913 were as follows (Table XXI):

Rumania	13,816
Germany	8,469
Other countries	6,411
	<hr/>
Total	28,696

It thus appears that only a small proportion of the continental emigrants returned to Hungary. Transport companies' statistics for post-War Hungary give 6,004 persons emigrated to overseas countries in 1921 (Table XXIX). The number then declined, remaining over 5,000 in 1923 and falling to 1,710 in 1924. From 1921 to 1923 emigration was almost exclusively to the United States; in 1924 Canada took nearly two-thirds of the emigrants and the United States less than one-third.

BALKAN STATES¹**Greece, Turkey in Europe, Rumania and Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro**

Among the Balkan States, Greece has furnished the largest number of emigrants. According to the statistics of the United States, 410,568 Greeks entered that country between 1820 and 1924. Turkey in Europe occupies the second place with 153,752 immigrants to the United States; then comes Rumania with 144,621, and next Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro with 81,441.

Until the 80's immigration from the Balkans was insignificant. Turkey and Greece appear in the statistics of the United States with isolated figures, generally only a few individuals. The two countries together did not in any of those years send as many as 100 emigrants. In the later period immigration from the Balkans became more considerable.

Greece sent more than 100 first in 1882, and 1,000 in 1891; in 1900 she sent 3,771. At the beginning of the twentieth century the increase became more rapid. The maximum, 36,580, was reached in 1907. After a decrease to 14,111 in 1909 the number of immigrants from Greece again rose, and reached a second peak in 1914 with 35,832. In the post-War period, 1921 brought a considerable number of immigrants, namely 28,502, but the following years less than 5,000.

Greek migration to other countries has been very small compared with that to the United States. Greeks are not shown in statistics before 1900. Canada received over 1,000 annually in 1907 and 1912-1914. Australia received more than 200 Greeks each year after 1902 and 2,028 in 1924. To Brazil and Cuba the number is generally less than 100.

The only information about the repatriation of Greeks comes from the statistics of the United States. Emigration of Greeks from the United States was less than 10,000 in most years. This number was exceeded, however, in 1912-1914 and in 1919-1921; in 1913 there were 30,603 and in 1920, 20,314.

The total Greek immigration into the United States between 1908 and 1923 was 366,454, with 168,847 repatriations. The net gain by the United States for these sixteen years was thus 197,607, or 54 per cent of the immigration.

¹Based on the statistics of the overseas countries of immigration.

Immigration from Turkey in Europe to the United States exceeded 100 for the first time in 1884 and remained less than 1,000 until 1903, except for the year 1892. As in the case of the other Balkan States, a high point was reached in 1907 when Turkish immigrants to the United States were 20,767; in the following years the movement remained considerable, almost always exceeding 10,000. The post-War period, however, showed a considerable decline. In 1921 the United States statistics reported 6,391 immigrants from European Turkey; in 1922, less than 2,000; and after being doubled in 1923 the number fell to 1,481 in 1924.

A considerable number of Turks have emigrated to Argentina and Brazil. The statistics for these countries include Turkey in Asia. In the ten years 1891-1900 Turkish immigration to Argentina was 11,583; in 1901-1910 it was 66,558, and in 1911-1920, 59,272. After the War, Turkish immigration was much smaller. Brazil showed isolated figures after 1871 and an unbroken series from 1897. Between 1904 and 1907 the number varied between 1,000 and 1,500 and then rose to 10,886 in 1913. For the post-war period the maximum was reached in 1923 with 4,829. Turkish immigration to Canada and Cuba is insignificant.

Repatriation statistics for Turkey are published by the United States and Argentina. From the United States repatriations amounted to between one-ninth and one-third of the immigrants in the years 1908-1913; in the post-war period it was very small. In Argentina between 1901 and 1910 the repatriations amounted to almost half of the immigrants and from 1911-1920 to one-third.

For Bulgaria, Serbia¹ and Montenegro the immigration statistics of the United States do not give any data before 1899. In that year there were 52 immigrants. The number rapidly increased to 1,761 in 1903 and 11,359 in 1907. In 1908 there were over 10,000, but in the following year only 1,054. In 1914 a high point, 9,189, was reached in comparison with the years immediately preceding and following. In 1921, after a fall to 19 in 1918, it was in turn exceeded with 9,999. Post-War figures are for Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

¹According to the statistics of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, overseas emigration for 1920 amounted to 5,988. The number rose to 12,965 in 1921 and fell to 6,086 in 1922. An increasing tendency appeared in the following two years; in 1924 the number amounted to 17,238. Until 1922 the emigration was directed almost exclusively to the United States. In 1923 Argentina and Brazil received almost half, in 1924 Brazil more than one-third and Argentina more than one-fifth, the United States one-eighth and Canada and Australia one-tenth each. The year 1920 saw the greatest number of repatriations; no less than 18,980 persons returned from overseas countries in this year. The movement then showed a decreasing tendency. In 1923 the statistics show only 1,981 repatriations and in 1924, 5,159.

After 1900 Canada recorded the arrival of a few Serbian immigrants. Their number varied between 209 and 366 from 1911 to 1914. During the two years 1923 and 1924 other countries show a larger Yugoslav intercontinental immigration. In the course of the latter year, 7,889 arrived in Brazil, 3,959 in Argentina, 1,933 in Australia, and 1,620 in Canada. Yugoslav immigration into Cuba has been small, 365 marking the maximum in 1924.

From 1908 to 1923 the United States received 104,808 Bulgarian, Serbian and Montenegrin immigrants, with 92,886 repatriations, giving a net gain of only 11,922 or 11 per cent of the immigration.

Immigration to the United States from Rumania was not recorded before 1880. The number remained less than 80 until 1883 and less than 1,000 until 1898, except for the years 1887 and 1888 when it amounted to 2,045 and 1,186 respectively.

Toward the end of the century there was a considerable increase in Rumanian immigration. In 1900 there were over 6,000 and in 1903, 9,310. The number then decreased, but did not fall below 4,000 until 1908. From 1909-1913 it varied between 1,500 and 2,500 and in 1914 again exceeded 4,000.

During the War Rumania acquired new territories which more than doubled its population. This explains in part the fact that the largest movement of migration from Rumania to the United States appeared after the War. In 1921 there were 25,817 and from 1922-1924 the number varied around 11,000.

Canadian statistics show a few hundred Rumanian immigrants each year from 1900 to the outbreak of the War; in 1913 there were 1,504. This figure was exceeded in 1924 with 2,056.

A few Rumanian immigrants arrived in Brazil and Cuba before the war but the number was not significant. In 1924 Rumanian immigration to Brazil was 6,340 and to Cuba 951; but for that year only 3 immigrants to Cuba gave Rumania as the country of last residence. Finally, Argentina and Palestine should be mentioned since their statistics show Rumanian immigration for the post-War period. The number entering Palestine was 990 in 1922 and 593 in 1924; the number entering Argentina was 1,500 in 1923 and the same in 1924.

According to the statistics of the United States the repatriation of Rumanians from 1908 to 1923 was smaller than in the case of Bulgars, Serbs or Montenegrins; for this period there was a net gain of 34 per cent of the immigrants.

BELGIUM

The statistics of Belgian emigration through Antwerp, the principal port of embarkation, begin with 1885.

Some idea of the emigration for the earlier years of the nineteenth century may be formed from the statistics of the countries of immigration.

The United States received a few Belgian immigrants annually from 1820 on. The figures are discontinuous until 1840. For 1820 only one immigrant was reported; 14 was the highest figure in any of the first twenty years.

From 1841 when 106 arrivals were reported, Belgian immigration began to assume larger proportions. The maximum for the period 1820-1884 was 1,982 in 1856.¹ In 1884 the statistics show 1,576 arrivals. Between 1820 and 1884, the United States received 30,040 Belgians, an annual average of 462.

Belgian emigration to Argentina is reported from 1857, when 17 arrivals were recorded. The maximum until 1885 was 383 in 1883.

Brazil reports Belgian immigration in 1847. The number for 1862 (376) is the maximum; the movement then declines, and in 1884 there were only 19 arrivals.²

The Antwerp emigration statistics (Table XIII) for 1885 show 1,286 departures. The movement increased during the following years and reached a first maximum in 1889 with 8,406. It then declined to a minimum in 1897 with 923. At the beginning of the twentieth century it began to revive; in 1907 the statistics show 6,423 emigrants, and in 1913, just before the War, 7,590. For the war period, figures are completely lacking. The United States immigration statistics show 73 Belgians for 1918. In 1919 the records give 1,967 departures from Antwerp. The emigration in 1920 was the culminating point of the whole movement with 9,384 departures; this was followed by a decline to only 2,923 in 1924. The reported emigration from 1885 to 1924 was 127,843, and the United States alone registered the arrival of 111,864 Belgians.

¹On February 23, 1848, the Belgian Government presented to the Chamber of Representatives a Bill providing 500,000 francs to finance a scheme of emigration and colonization of Flemish paupers, in either the western parts of the United States, Central America, or Algeria.

The Government decided in 1849 and 1850 to encourage a two-fold scheme of settlement, one in the State of Pennsylvania, the other in the State of Missouri. Various families from Flanders and other provinces left for North America in this way. After ten years the colony of "New Flanders (Sainte Marie of Pennsylvania)" numbered only 200 inhabitants. (Duval, *L'Emigration*, p. 117 et seq., 120 f.)

²These indirect statistics show numerous gaps during the period 1847-1884.

The emigration to Canada is not so great. The minimum is 77 in 1899 and the maximum 2,072 in 1913. The immigration statistics do not show any large figures. In 1913, which marks the culmination of the movement, 2,651 arrivals were recorded.

Certain emigration statistics concerning the number of aliens in transit for the port of Antwerp, discovered at the National Library in 1912 and attributable to M. Royers, former Secretary of the Port, provide figures for the period 1843-1901. Some of the figures agree with the official statistics; others, however, show considerable discrepancies. The figures conform to the official data only from 1852. While 3,179 emigrants were officially registered for the year 1843, M. Royers' table shows only 3,130 departures. Apart from these differences the statistics have the advantage of giving figures for the years 1855-1859, for which official statistics are lacking.

1843. . 3,130	1849. . 10,260	1855. . 7,589
1844. . 2,961	1850. . 6,831	1856. . 10,010
1845. . 5,241	1851. . 8,375	1857. . 13,445
1846. . 13,178	1852. . 14,463	1858. . 4,080
1847. . 15,800	1853. . 15,197	1859. . 1,300
1848. . 11,513	1854. . 25,709	1860. . 2,507 (2,442 according to the of- ficial statistics.)

Although these figures should be used with caution, they show a noticeable decline during this period, which continued until 1871 when no departures were recorded. From then on the movement rose continuously until 1903 (72,486), as shown by the official statistics.

BRITISH ISLES

The Napoleonic Wars reduced intercontinental emigration, except to Canada, to insignificant proportions. But after the Peace of 1815 emigration came to be widely regarded as a panacea for social ills.¹ The Peace threw thousands either altogether or in a great measure out of employment.²

During the early decades of the nineteenth century Great Britain, from being mainly agricultural, became pre-eminently industrial.³

¹A. Redford, p. 148.

²J. M. Gregor, *British America*, Edinburgh, 1883, II; quoted by E. Abbott, *Historical*, p. 82.

³In 1811 the industrial and commercial population was 44.2 per cent and in 1900, 68.7 per cent.

This economic change which replaced workers by machinery plunged large sections of the working classes into misery and pauperism. By adopting the policy of free trade, England obtained agricultural produce more cheaply than by growing all of it at home, but the agricultural population suffered. As a consequence, Great Britain and Ireland became countries of large estates and extensive pastures, and the small farmers turned to the colonies for a livelihood.

In 1824 the interdiction of emigration of skilled workers was definitely abolished; in 1825 and 1826 acute distress prevailed among the workers, and in 1827 there was a marked increase in the working class emigration. The immense growth of this movement becomes manifest when we learn that there were 2,081 passengers in 1815 (the beginning of the statistical era) and in 1832, seventeen years later, 103,140 passengers (British and aliens).

Here are two illustrations of the economic condition of the country and its effect on those who were not entirely without resources. "High rents and heavy taxation, exorbitant tithes and grinding leases, are driving the small farmers out of the country," states *Niles' Weekly Register* on July 31, 1830, p. 402;¹ and the *Edinburgh Review*, in an article on "The Irish Crisis," wrote in January, 1848: "The emigrants generally belonged to that class of small holders who, being somewhat above the level of the prevailing destitution, had sufficient resources left to enable them to make the effort required to effect their removal to a foreign land. . . Large remittances, estimated to amount to £200,000 in the year ending on the 30th March 1847, were also made by the Irish emigrants settled in the United States and the British North American provinces, to enable their relations in Ireland to follow them."² Cobbett, writing in 1830 to an advocate of State-aided emigration, says: "The industrious people of England. . . are going of their own accord, and at their own expense. From Kent and Sussex, about 2,000; from Yarmouth, 400; from Boston, about 200; from Yorkshire and Lancashire, 1,500 or thereabouts; from Hull, gone this year and going, about 7,000; from Scotland, about 2,000."³

The introduction about 1840 of certain automatic devices in the textile industry greatly increased its production, giving rise to an economic crisis and unemployment, and contributed to swell the number of emigrants as well as to increase the endeavor to get rid

¹Quoted in E. Abbott, *Historical*, p. 75.

²E. Abbott, *Historical*, pp. 112-113.

³Cobbett, quoted in *Niles' Weekly Register*, 12 June 1830, p. 296; quoted in E. Abbott, *Historical*, p. 74.

of them by assisting emigration. The current grew from 62,527 passengers in 1833 to 128,344 passengers in 1842, followed after an inconsiderable fall by a further rise.

British emigration from 1815 to 1834 may be subdivided as follows:

English	110,000
Scotch	30,000
Irish	420,000
	<hr/>
Total	560,000

So, too, for the subsequent period 1835-1850:

English	320,000
Scotch	80,000
Irish	1,409,000
	<hr/>
Total	1,809,000 ¹

Separating Irish emigration from the total we obtain the following figures for the former during the critical period 1845-1850:

1845	77,686
1846	109,624
1847	217,512
1848	187,803
1849	218,842
1850	213,649 ²

Irish emigration in the first half of the nineteenth century supplied the largest contingent of emigrants from the British Isles. In fact, Ireland, which is eminently an agricultural country, suffered most from England's adoption of free trade. Unable to withstand the competition which ensued, many of its fields were converted into hunting preserves and pastures. The landlords expelled their tenants. The country's fate was the more distressing as in the seventeenth century almost every trace of industry except the linen industry had been rooted out by English competition and legislation. Hence, the inhabitants of Ireland expatriated themselves in mass. This was emphasized by the hopeless condition of the Irish during 1846 and 1847, when the potato crops almost completely failed.

¹M. G. Mulhall, p. 248a.

²E. Philippovich, article "Auswanderung," p. 291.

A series of misfortunes and of waves of emigration caused the population of Ireland to fall by about half, from more than 8 million souls in 1841 to 4,456,000 in 1901, and to 4,230,000 in 1926.

An important factor in enabling intending emigrants to realize their plan, was the monetary assistance rendered by the Government. Financial support of emigration began with the £50,000 voted in 1819 by Parliament to assist emigration to the Cape, and between 1821 and 1827 there were four more appropriations. In 1826 a Committee on Emigration recommended the colonization of the oversea possessions. Soon afterwards the local authorities were authorized to assist emigration.¹

The Commissioner-General of Emigration during 1837-1839 assisted 13,550 emigrants, and the Emigration Office during 1840-1846 assisted 30,854 emigrants and during 1847-1851, 60,194 emigrants. These are large figures, but of the total emigration they form only a small percentage. From the earliest years up to 1924 almost one million (964,299) immigrants arriving in Australia received State assistance.²

With the year 1853 British statistics began to distinguish between citizen and alien passengers, but the number of aliens who embarked in British ports was inconsiderable. In the same year, 278,129 departures of citizens were registered, Ireland supplying the largest contingent. After this date the pendulum swung back and in 1861 reached its lowest point with 65,197 departures.

During the next period the stream of emigration broadened. Thus for 1873 the statistics show 228,345 British passengers, but after the crisis four years later this number dropped to 95,195. Then there was a fresh upward movement, culminating with 320,118 departures in 1883. Towards the close of the century the movement slackened, and 140,644 British passengers departed in 1898.

From the opening of the twentieth century, the emigration movement showed a pronounced upward tendency, reaching the peak in 1913, with 469,640 British passengers. Naturally, the War arrested the efflux of emigrants, only 17,319 passengers leaving in 1918. With the return of peace and under the influence of the Empire Settlement legislation the numbers began to approach the earlier pre-war figures, 263,480 passengers leaving in 1924 (Table IV).

For emigration proper, figures are available since April 1, 1912. In 1912 there were 326,959 emigrants. The following year the

¹C. Stanley Johnson, p. 86-91.

²*Official Year-Book of the Commonwealth of Australia*, 1926, p. 895.

figure rose to 389,394. The minimum was reached in 1917—during the War—with 10,004. In 1924, 155,374 emigrants were recorded. For this entire period the number of emigrants (2,298,976) was about three-fourths (74 per cent) the number of passengers.¹ Until near the close of the eighteenth century, the goal of British emigrants was North America. Then the stream of emigration branched out in two further principal directions, South Africa and Australia.

The passenger statistics make it clear that during the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth, the majority of British intercontinental passengers left for the United States. Perhaps three-fifths of them sailed for that country where they knew that they would find not only high wages, but much the same customs as prevailed in their home land. From 1910 onward the statistics show a considerable shift in the destination of the emigrants, the stream flowing more strongly toward the British colonies and leaving less than half the aggregate number of emigrants for the United States.

The movement of emigrants to the United States is predominantly permanent. According to the emigration statistics of the United States a little over one-third of the British emigrants return to their home country.

From 1815 onward the movement to Canada² became gradually more pronounced. It started with 680 passengers, citizen and alien, in 1815, and rose to 109,680 passengers in 1847. In 1853, 31,779 passengers sailed for Canada, the number dropping to 2,469 in 1859. Then emigration to Canada recovered until in 1913 there were 196,278 departures. Those for 1924 were 99,717.

The number of British citizens returning from Canada is considerably smaller than the number emigrating. However, the divergence markedly decreased between 1910 and 1924.

Emigration to other American countries may be said to be relatively unimportant. Approximately half of those emigrating to these countries return.

For Australia and New Zealand combined figures are available since 1825.³ In that year 485 passengers sailed for that destination.

¹The ratio net departures/population has nearly doubled since 1851-1913.

²Canada here also includes other British possessions in North America, but the emigration to those is comparatively insignificant.

³For the two countries separately for 1840-1875 and 1906-1924. Accordingly, in the text the more comprehensive figures are given as they cover the whole period from 1825 to date. Taking the separate periods, it appears that from 1840 to 1875, 908,341 passengers embarked for Australia, 194,556 for New Zealand, and from 1906 to 1924, 615,750 for the former destination and 168,659 for the latter.

But in consequence of state-aid to emigrants the movement speedily assumed considerable proportions. Thus, in 1853, 54,818 departed, while in the following year, owing to the discovery of gold in Australia, the number of departures rose to 77,526. Then there was a decline, reaching 11,695 in 1871, followed by an ascent culminating in 96,800 passengers in 1912. For the year 1924 the figure was 58,500.

The number of returning British citizens during the period 1871-1886 was inconsiderable. Thus, in 1871 there were 11,695 departures against 1,994 returning. But from 1887 the relative proportions change. In that year, for instance, 34,183 departures and 10,258 returning are recorded. In general, however the departures far exceed the arrivals.¹

At first Australia was regarded by the British Government as primarily a penal colony. Accordingly, a stream of convicts was poured into the country. Before 1836 those who had come out to Australia of their own accord could not have exceeded 40,000. Meanwhile, from 1787 (New South Wales, Botany Bay) to 1836, about 103,000 criminals had been transported to New South Wales and Tasmania.^{2 3}

Summing up the matter of convict shipments to Australia,⁴ it has been calculated that from 1793 to 1860, England sent there 131,450 convicts, excluding Irish convicts prior to 1860.⁵ The rate at which they were deported has an interest of its own. Thus while for 1844-46 there were 681 annually sentenced to deportation, during the succeeding three years this number rose to an average of 2,658 because

¹With regard to emigration to Australasia, it is helpful to bear in mind the date of the creation of the colonies: New South Wales, 1786; Tasmania, 1825; Western Australia, 1829; South Australia, 1834; New Zealand, 1841; Victoria, 1851; Queensland, 1859; and the Northern Territory, 1863.

²H. Merivale, p. 351. From 1788 to 1806, convicts, soldiers, officers, and some clerks were about the only Europeans in Australia.

³According to the Proceedings of the Land Committee of 1836 (question 1879), the following were the arrivals in New South Wales from 1829 to 1834:

	Deported	Voluntary emigrants
1829.....	3,664	564
1830.....	3,225	309
1831.....	2,633	457
1832.....	3,119	2,006
1833.....	4,151	2,885
1834.....	3,161	1,564

Extending the period to 10 years, from 1825 to 1834, the total number of emigrants arriving in New South Wales was 28,983, of whom only 4,141 were females.—K. Rathgen, p. 17f.

⁴The penal colonies under the British Government were four in number: New South Wales, Tasmania, Bermuda, and Norfolk Island.

⁵A. Legoyt, p. 15.

of the famine which raged in Ireland.¹ A universal outcry then was raised in the Colonies against receiving criminals, and finally about the middle of the nineteenth century, the British Government reluctantly consented to deport no more convicts. The deportation of females had previously been abolished by the Act of November 19, 1839.

The number of emigrants to New South Wales can be approximately gauged by noting that the number of its inhabitants was about 50,000 in 1832, 97,512 in 1838, and 265,503 in 1850.² In the twenty-five years 1832-1856 the number of immigrants was 151,394, of whom 109,286 were assisted.³

Official regulations defining the desirable types of emigrants to be recruited for New South Wales and South Australia were published in 1849. These included the following suggestions: The emigrants should be mainly married couples, not over 40 years of age, fit for work and wage-earners. Preference was to be given to newly married couples without children (as suggested by Wakefield). Persons who intended to purchase land or wished to establish an industrial undertaking in the Colony and persons in receipt of poor relief were not granted free passage. No one was to be accepted without good testimonials regarding character and efficiency. The cost of traveling to the port of embarkation was to be borne by the emigrant.⁴

New Zealand was colonized almost entirely through the activity of certain colonization companies,⁵ the principal one being the New Zealand Colonization Company. In the first year, in September 1839, over 1,200 British emigrants sailed for New Zealand.⁶ Among these were 168 adults and 48 children of the educated classes and 583 adults and 320 children of the working classes.⁷ By 1850, eleven years later, New Zealand had 26,700 inhabitants.⁸ The creation of this colony is first and foremost owing to the determination of the emigration reformer, E. G. Wakefield, who influenced British and colonial emigration legislation to a vital extent.⁹

¹K. Rathgen, pp. 164-165.

²To Tasmania til 1853 and West Australia til the 60's.

³K. Rathgen, p. 52.

⁴*Ibid.*, p. 40.

⁵*Ibid.*, p. 25.

⁶*Ibid.*, p. 23.

⁷Beit, p. 11.

⁸K. Rathgen, p. 63.

⁹At the Public Record Office is correspondence of the New Zealand Colonization Company which throws an interesting light on various aspects of emigration. Thus, it is stated in parts of the correspondence relating to 1840-1841 (Letter-book No. 4, Letter 1522) that "the fact of a family including more than two children under 7 years of age

The British statistics of passengers for South Africa go back to the year 1821. For the following twenty years the annual number did not generally exceed 500. The net immigration, 1824-61, was 470,000 persons. From 1841 to 1876 the statistics comprise citizens and aliens in one figure; but it may be said that for this period the annual figure doubled. Then from 1877 to 1924—when citizens and aliens were separately recorded again—809,476 British sailed for South Africa. However, something like three-fourths of the passengers to the Cape and to Natal returned. In fact, from 1882 to 1924 no fewer than 610,825 British subjects returned to the British Isles.

Examining now the immigration statistics of the country of arrival, we find that 321,792 British immigrants arrived at the Cape during the period 1900-1912, and 238,639 or 74 per cent of that number departed. Natal recorded 12,270 British arrivals for 1911 and 1912, as against 13,448 British departures.

During 1820 and 1821 some 5,000 British settlers arrived at the Cape,¹ Parliament having voted £50,000 in 1819 for sending 4,000 persons to South Africa.² In response to the Government's announcement, no less than 90,000 applicants clamored to be taken with their families. However, only 3,659 people embarked and arrived at the Cape between March and October, 1820. Of these, 1,020 were men; 607, women; and 2,032, children. The occupations of the settlers were various: doctors, artists, printers, wine-dealers, rope-makers, bakers and woodcutters, were mixed with a few agricultural laborers.³ At the close of 1822 Mr. Ingram, the head of one of the Irish Parties, obtained the financial assistance of the Government and transported a shipload of 347 emigrants (laborers, with women and children) to the same destination.⁴ In 1844 Cape Colony began to assist the immigration of maids, farm hands, and certain manual workers, such as smiths and building operatives, by providing bounties, while under the supervision of the Emigration Office, during the period 1848 to 1850, 3,690 persons

renders the whole family ineligible to receive a free passage"; (Letter 2585) that "single women can only receive a passage in one of the Company's ships in the event of their going under the protection of a near married relative"; that single men were not granted free passages to New Zealand; that "we have already a very much larger proportion of young children to the number of adults than is sanctioned by the Directors," and that therefore such applications must be discouraged; and, lastly, "the price of a steerage passage in the Company's ships averages from £17 to £20."

¹*Official Year-Book of South Africa.*

²K. Rathgen, p. 8.

³A. Redford, pp. 228-229.

⁴G. E. Cory, II.

were sent over.¹ Lastly, as the result of a stirring propaganda by Byrne, 3,792 emigrants departed for Natal between 1848 and 1850.² As we see from the preceding figures and from the official statistics given above, the efflux to South Africa was intermittent and, in the first half of the nineteenth century, decidedly restricted. By 1849 there were some 34,000 white inhabitants in the eastern districts of the Cape.³ The presence of the Dutch in various parts of South Africa, the existence of an enormous native population, and the climate, accounted for the relatively insignificant number of British emigrants to that part of the world.

FRANCE

At the beginning of the nineteenth century French colonial emigration was confined to refractory persons wishing to escape military conscription due to the great wars of the Empire. Napoleon I (1804) carried out a policy of complete abandonment of the colonies, which were left to fend for themselves. This policy paved the way for the loss of the French possessions. By the Treaty of Paris in 1814, however, France recovered Réunion, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guiana and Madagascar.

The heavy taxation and other burdens of France during and after the Napoleonic wars led to extensive emigration, both continental and intercontinental. The north-eastern Departments of France, the Moselle, the Meurthe, the Lower and Upper Rhine were principally affected. Since the strict prohibition of emigration to foreign countries had by this time been abandoned, there was nothing to stop the movement. Late in 1816 and 1817 simultaneously with a continental emigration, many Frenchmen went to America. Agents for America, commissioned by Amsterdam firms, offered the poor wretches the possibility of becoming landowners and promised them their passage.⁴ There are hardly any numerical data for this overseas emigration. Many of the unfortunates did not reach their destination; it was necessary to return them for lack of means of subsistence.

Requests for foreign passports had to be sent to the Ministry of the Interior and were required for all countries, without distinction.

¹K. Rathgen, p. 9.

²G. E. Cory, IV, p. 393.

³K. Rathgen, p. 9.

⁴A letter of March 28, 1817 to the Ministry of War states that unknown agents were endeavoring to bring about emigration to the United States from the French provinces on the Rhine.

The scanty numerical data which it has been possible to compile for this first half of the nineteenth century are furnished by the statistics of these requests. Even these statistics are not complete for 1817 for the Departments concerned. Many persons attempted to leave without passports or with simple passports for travel within France. Others left France with passports for Switzerland and Germany, and consequently did not appear in the records as emigrants to America or Russia.

It is impossible to determine precisely the extent of the continental and overseas emigration; but according to the requests for passports received by the Prefects of the Departments of the Meurthe, the Moselle and the Lower and Upper Rhine, the available figures for the first half of 1817 have been collected. From January to May 1817, 940 applications are recorded for the Department of the Meurthe, most of them for Russia.¹ From October 1816 to the middle of April 1817, 3,222 persons left the Moselle;² their destination is not known. The Department of the Lower Rhine provided the largest contingent of emigrants. For the first half of 1817 (January to June) 4,858 persons proposed to leave their country for a more hospitable land.³ From January 29, 1817, to June 21 of the same year, the passport statistics of the Upper Rhine show 3,996 applications.⁴

In a letter of March 23, 1817, to the Ministry of General Police the Prefect of the Lower Rhine states that the majority of the emigrants are day-laborers and asks for authority to check this emigration by refusing passports, at least to farmers and day-laborers without sufficient means to undertake a long journey. According to this document emigrants were encouraged to emigrate to the East. Indeed, five Amsterdam houses undertook to pay the passage of the emigrants in this direction.⁵

Mention should be made of an attempt at colonization in 1817. Three hundred officers and soldiers on half pay left under the command of General Lallemand and founded the colony of Champ d'Asile in what is now Texas. But in 1819 the Viceroy of Mexico had the settlement destroyed.⁶

In spite of the obstacles which the Prefects attempted to put in the way of emigration to America in the following years, they did

¹18 applications were received on May 18, 1816.

²National Archives of France, F. 7, 6138^o.

³National Archives of France, F. 7, 6138^o.

⁴National Archives of France, F. 7, 6138^o.

⁵National Archives of France, F. 7, 6138^a.

⁶G. Chandéze, p. 98.

not succeed in stopping the movement. They were often compelled to assist many of these emigrants who departed with great hopes but soon returned poorer than when they left.

Direct statistics showing that emigration to America still continued, though greatly diminished, are preserved in the Archives of the Department of the Lower Rhine; for the 10 years 1828-1837, 14,365 inhabitants of the Lower Rhine left for the New World.¹ Since the other three Departments mentioned above were subject to the same economic conditions, it is probable that their emigration was as extensive as that of the Department of the Lower Rhine.

For the years 1820-1836 a precise notion of French emigration can be derived from the figures of the United States. The French Trans-Atlantic Steamship Commission in 1840 expressed the desire to know the number of French and foreign passengers annually embarking at French ports for the two Americas, and the Ministry of the Interior instructed the Prefects of the maritime Departments to report the total number of embarkations during the past three years.²

The Prefects of the maritime Departments report the departure of 35,721 emigrants during these three years: 12,028 in 1837; 9,610 in 1838; 14,083 in 1839.

The port statistics from 1837 to 1839 are neither complete nor precise, since the Prefects as a rule did not distinguish between French citizens and aliens and omitted to record the servants and children who appeared on collective passports. It may be presumed,

¹They were distributed among the districts of this Department as follows:

Saverne	4,620
Schlestadt	385
Strasbourg	2,711
Wissenburg	6,649
	<hr/>
	14,365

(Archives of the Lower Rhine: Record of persons emigrating to America from 1828 to 1837 inclusive.)

²The Havre statistics, by countries of destination up to 1875, do not distinguish French citizens from citizens of other nations. But for the years 1837 to 1839, when the maritime Prefects were requested by the Ministry of the Interior to give the total number of French emigrants, it has been possible to arrive at the following figures for that port—the destinations are unknown:

	French	American	German
1837	1,376	503	5,527
1838	744	444	2,677
1839	1,216	580	7,800
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,336	1,427	16,004
			(Arch. Nat. F. 7, 12,337.)

therefore, that the figures presented by the marine registers are less than the truth. The largest numbers of emigrants to America sailed from Havre and Bordeaux. Regular departures from these ports took place every month and ships were run specially for the passenger service.

Many travellers who did not find an opportunity for sailing from France proceeded to embark at ports of neighboring countries, particularly England, where there were regular and frequent services for North America.

The immigration statistics of the United States for these three years show the arrival in 1837 of 5,074 French immigrants, of 3,675 in 1838, and 7,198 in 1839.

The port register of Bordeaux distinguishes only emigration to South and Central America.¹ It may be presumed that French emigration was fairly large by reference to that of later years. The Basque population, which still figures most largely in the movement, was the first to form a regular stream of emigration. Their presence in Argentina is indicated from 1825. Departures of Basques from France were 1,575 in 1840 and 2,827 in 1841. These figures do not include the numerous clandestine departures through Spain.² After the discovery of gold in California or about 1850 French emigration to the United States increased, especially through recruiting agents, but numerous agencies abused their privileges. The Government was therefore obliged to follow the example of the English and German ports. On January 15, 1855, a Decree was promulgated regulating French emigration. Special commissioners were appointed for the protection of emigrants and measures taken to obtain more accurate statistics.

While French statistics start with the year 1857, the statistics of other countries show French emigration for earlier years. The arrival of French immigrants began to be recorded in the United States in 1820. The number was then unimportant, only 371; but from 1827 there was an upward tendency. In 1840 French immigration reached its first peak, with 7,419 arrivals. Then the movement slowed down for a time, after which it began to rise until in 1851, as the result of the political and economic crisis of 1848 in France,

¹ The figures are:	North America	Central America	South America
1837	512	929	728
1838	464	703	432
1839	539	672	392

(Archives, F. 7, 12,337).

²G. Chandèze, p. 98.

it reached the maximum of 20,126. The total number of French arrivals in the United States for the period 1820-1856 was 195,971.

For Brazil we possess only some discontinuous figures of French immigration prior to 1857, and these are insignificant. In fact, only 345 arrivals in all are recorded for the years 1842-1843, 1846, and 1850-1852.

According to the statistical evidence, French overseas emigration in 1857 amounted to 5,721, a figure which is negligible in relation to the population of France. The movement steadily diminished during the following years. In 1862, only 2,334 Frenchmen emigrated; the movement had thus decreased by half. This fall in emigration, which was already so slight in 1857, is explained by favorable economic circumstances.

From 1863, however, emigration increased. It rose from 2,384 in that year to 7,898 in 1869. During this period emigration agents were trying to induce Frenchmen to settle in the South American states; this is probably the explanation of the increase. In the two following years, 1870-1871, the movement decreased considerably because of the Franco-Prussian war and the insurrection of Sept. 4, 1871, in which all classes of the population took part, and also the repression of May 1871; but it revived in 1872 when it amounted to 15,829, almost three times as many as the 5,947 in the preceding year. Emigration thus assumed proportions previously unknown, but only for a moment. By 1873 the movement had decreased appreciably and reached its lowest level in 1877 with 2,116. Beginning with 1878, when there were 2,316 emigrants, there was a gradual increase until 1886 (7,314), when the number was about three times as great as in 1877.

During the four following years the increase was accentuated. In 1887 the number reached 11,170. In 1888 it rose to 23,339 and in 1889 it was highest of all, 31,354. The following year saw a decrease to 20,560 and in 1891 there were only 6,217 emigrants. From that point the movement continued to decline. The statistics for 1894 show only 4,000. During the period 1895-1902 there was no great change. From 1903 a slight increase appeared. The curve rose to a peak in 1907 with 8,000 or much less than the previous maximum. Emigration then continued to decrease, rapidly at first and with great variations until the beginning of the War (1914-1918). In 1914 the figure was relatively large (3,057). From 1915 to 1918 the figures are insignificant; French emigration was checked by the political events which were overwhelming Europe. As in the

period after 1870, the post-war period showed an increase: 5,439 for 1919; 4,012 for 1920. From 1921 to 1924 French emigration continued to decrease; from 1,762 in 1921, it reached 1,568 in 1924. (Tables I and VI).

Direction of French Emigration

During the second half of the nineteenth century French emigrants turned in the main to South America.

The statistics are incomplete, since only departures from the most important French ports (Bayonne, Bordeaux, Marseilles from 1865 to 1874, and also Havre from 1875) were registered; they indicate the countries of destination of French emigration.¹ From 1865 to 1891 (figures are lacking for the years 1886-1889) there were 54,605 departures of citizens for Montevideo and Buenos Aires, 3,941 for Brazil and 28,288 for the United States and Canada. Chile and Peru attracted only a few hundred. These are the only destinations which figure to any extent in the statistics. The other continents—Africa and Australia—received only a few.

Canadian statistics indicate the arrival of an increasing number of Frenchmen up to the eve of the war; the number rose from 360 in 1900 to 2,755 in 1912. During and after the war the number decreased; in 1924 it was less than in 1900 (326). The total number of arrivals 1900-24 was 29,428.

Beginning with 1911 Cuba reported immigrants from France and in 1924 the number became considerable. From 264 in 1901, with an interval during the war, the number departing from France rose to 504 in 1920.

Argentina has received considerable numbers of French immigrants since 1857; up to the war there was a steady increase in the numbers. From 1857 to 1924 the total was 226,894. French emigration to Brazil has been much less. The total from 1842 to 1924 was 33,304. Mexico received only 10,986 French immigrants between 1909 and 1924. There was a steady movement to Uruguay from 1879 to 1904, which was resumed after an interval from 1913 to 1921. The annual figure was generally under 1,000. Between 1867 and 1921

¹In the national tables the data relating to the countries of destination of the French emigrants have not been included. They cover only a small proportion of the emigrants and do not even permit one to judge of the shares of the different countries of destination in French emigration as a whole. The figures which follow in the text are taken, for the period down to 1881, from the *Rapports à S. E. le Ministre de l'Intérieur sur l'Émigration* and for the years 1882-1885 and 1890-1891 from the *Statistica dell'Emigrazione italiana* (Rome).

Uruguay received 24,114 French immigrants. Paraguay received only 1,736 from 1883 to 1906. Of the other continents Australia has received the largest number. Its total from 1902 to 1924 was 24,615. South Africa received only 844 from 1913 to 1924.

There are serious discrepancies between the French emigration statistics and the immigration statistics of the countries of destination. From 1857 to 1890, for example, French statistics show 237,218 departures for all countries. But the United States, Argentina and Brazil alone received a hundred thousand more than that number of French immigrants. During the period 1857-1890 the arrivals from France were:

United States.....	170,748
Argentina.....	136,036
Brazil.....	12,532
	319,316

or one-third more than the recorded departures from France for all countries. For the period 1910-1924, the French statistics show 43,450 departures of French citizens. The indirect statistics of the American countries (United States, Canada, Cuba, Argentina, Mexico, Uruguay, Paraguay) and of Australia and South Africa show the arrival during the same period of 199,868 French citizens or nearly five times as many.

French emigration to French colonies in the nineteenth century was insignificant. The government therefore sought to bring in—besides colored labor—other European immigrants by granting privileges to colonists.

By decree of March 27, 1852, it authorized labor contracts and allowed free passage, defrayed out of the immigration fund to European workers engaged by colonial employers, on condition that the undertakings needing such support were of value to the public.¹ In spite of this decree, no current of European emigration to French colonies has been observed. Officials and soldiers are the chief white immigrants. Indians and Africans seem to possess the necessary qualifications for laboring on large agricultural estates in a climate such as that of the French colonies. The Government therefore, during the nineteenth century, called for colored labor in order to exploit its colonies.²

Guiana and New Caledonia, however, received white convict im-

¹Brunel, p. 181.

²See Indian and Chinese emigration.

migrants.¹ The transportation of European convicts injures a colony by checking free colonization. In 1870 there were in New Caledonia 1,562 colonists, 289 officials, 754 soldiers, 1,176 Asiatic or African immigrants and 2,302 non-political prisoners. Three thousand to 4,000 persons were deported there for taking part in the insurrection of 1871 in Paris.² From 1879 to 1883 New Caledonia received only 751 immigrants of various nationalities, including 330 French. From 1897 to 1924 continuous statistics are available. During this period the registers show 15,013 immigrants, including 6,658 French and 1,347 English. The rest were mostly Chinese and Japanese. Repatriations for the same period number 14,488 including 6,633 French and 1,301 English. The French population is thus unstable.

The French Government was at first uncertain about measures for the colonization of Algeria. It prohibited immigration of such aliens as could not show adequate means of subsistence. In spite of the steps taken to encourage French emigration, that current never assumed large proportions, not even when the Constituent Assembly voted 50 millions of credits to people Algeria from the streets of Paris. After the revolution of 1848, however, 13,500 unemployed workers were sent to Algeria.³ This was an exceptional measure. The decree of April 26, 1851, opened a new period by granting property in land from the first day of occupation. The population of Algeria thenceforward increased rapidly, in spite of the decree of April 23, 1852, which required colonists to show proof of sufficient resources to carry on exploitation.⁴ From 1853 to 1864 French statistics show continuous emigration to the Mediterranean colony. During this period 55,352 French emigrants landed in Algeria.⁵

¹The State transported to New Caledonia from Mar. 27, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1867, 18,078 convicts including 292 women, an annual average of 1,205. From 1867 to 1879, 3,656 more arrived. (French Colonial Ministry, 135, cf. Lagneau, p. 519.)

²Leroy-Beaulieu, pp. 285-286.

³Deslinières, p. 33.

⁴Increase in the population according to Chandèze, p. 139—

Year	French	Total European population
1833	3,748	7,812
1836	5,485	14,561
1839	11,000	25,000
1841	16,677	37,374
1845	46,339	95,321
1851	66,050	131,283
1856	92,750	167,670

⁵By Decree of April 26, 1853 the State granted a Genevese company lands in the vicinity of Sétif. But the colonists exploited by the company were expropriated by it and left the country. The population of the Genevese estates on January 1868 was only 308. The indigenous population in these white colonies on the same date numbered 3,242. (Chandèze, pp. 138-9).

After the war of 1870 emigration was organized from Alsace-Lorraine to Algeria, amounting to 11,000 in 1871.¹ From 1877 to 1881 Algeria received 2,992 French immigrants, as shown below.²

In Morocco 39,896 French immigrants were registered from 1916 to 1924. But 15,304 Frenchmen left the colony during the four years 1920-1924 alone.

In the sugar colonies of Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Réunion, accountants, mechanics, commercial and industrial agents, officials, troops and priests are to be found, but they go with the intention of returning. The French Antilles receive principally colored immigrants. From 1857 to 1862 the house of Regis at Marseilles settled 10,000 free negroes in Guadeloupe, Réunion and Martinique.³ In 1923-24 Martinique received only 29 European immigrants (English, French and Dutch) and 6 Venezuelans.

St. Pierre and Miquelon receive a few immigrants; although their stay is temporary, the movement is renewed each year with such regularity that this element of the population is almost as fixed in its numbers as the permanent inhabitants. Some fishermen pass the winter there with their wives and children. The number varies from year to year between two and three thousand.

Madagascar receives only a few French immigrants. From 1921 to 1924 the arrivals numbered 2,598, an annual average of 650. Repatriations for the same years were 616.

French emigration to Tonkin shows a slight increase. But a comparison of the figures for immigration with those for repatriation shows that the French emigration is temporary.

¹Johnston, A., p. 137.

²French emigration to Algeria, 1877-1881:

Year	Number
1877	890
1878	870
1879	649
1880	352
1881	231
Total,	2,992

(Lagneau, p. 516f).

For movements during 1893-1924 see National Tables, Algeria Tables I-III, and Tunis Tables I and II.

³In 1833 there were still 79,760 slaves in Martinique out of 114,260 inhabitants. In 1848 the population was 120,350. In the same year the population of Guadeloupe was 124,850 including 99,040 slaves. (Zimmermann, *Kolonialpolitik Frankreichs*, p. 35f.)

Year	French ¹	
	Immigrants	Emigrants
1920	480	375
1921	510	406
1922	512	410
1923	472	424
1924	518	417

Foreign immigration is slight:

Year	Foreign	
	Immigrants	Emigrants
1920	80	69
1921	91	83
1922	75	72
1923	82	74
1924	76	72

Foreign immigration into Cochin-China is not large. According to a communication received from the Minister of the Colonies arrivals and departures for the years 1920-1924 were as follows:

Year	Foreign	
	Immigrants	Emigrants
1920	635	503
1921	614	442
1922	551	583
1923	572	518
1924	533	475

While this study was passing through the press additional tables for a number of French colonies in America and Africa came to hand.

GERMANY

With the end of the Napoleonic wars, a new period of German migration began. It changed from a series of separate movements to a continuous flow. Checked for years by the wars, German emigration in 1816 and 1817 began to assume proportions previously unknown.² The immediate cause was the bad harvests of those two

¹Communication from the Tonkin police.

²On August 7, 1816, the Oberpräsident of Cologne, Count von Solms-Laubach, reported to Berlin "that frequently nowadays persons not provided with passports float down the Rhine on rafts towards Holland. Almost every day people arrive here both by land and by water with similar intentions." (Prussian State Archives, A. A., *Acta generalia*, No. 73.68)

years; in Baden, for example, in January 1817, provisions had to be distributed at public expense.

In 1815 only three persons were recorded as leaving Württemberg for North America; in 1816, the number was 443 (in addition to the continental emigration, which was considerably greater); and in 1817, about 6,000 had emigrated to America by July; 1,070 in March alone.¹ The emigration from Württemberg was estimated by the government at Cleve at one-fifteenth of the population of the kingdom.² The *Amsterdamsche Courant* on April 24, 1817, was informed from Stuttgart that 12,000 had emigrated from Württemberg since the first of the year.

In the southern parts of Baden everyone was eager to go to America. The Government did not hamper the movement but rather encouraged it, as appears from the following letter of the Austrian ambassador at Carlsruhe, dated May 22, 1817: "The Grand-Ducal Ministry has hitherto done everything possible to encourage emigration from this country. This would seem to be due to over-population and it may be hoped that the removal of so many families will lead to better conditions. . . The Grand-Ducal authorities soon had their hands full with the task of satisfying the desire to emigrate."³ Up to the middle of May 1817, according to the reports of the Ministry, over 20,000 persons had applied for permission to emigrate. Permission was granted to about 16,000 persons, of whom a few thousand were compelled by poverty to return home from Holland.⁴ From 1816 onward the Dutch ports were crowded with German emigrants.

In confirmation of this, the contemporary sources agree that the principal roads on both banks of the Rhine were crowded with such unfortunates. The *Maynzer Zeitung* on May 3, 1817, reports the passage of 839 families comprising 3,312 persons from April 13-30; 5,517 persons (1,739 men, 1,235 women, 2,543 children) from May 1-15; and 3,041 persons from May 16-31, or 11,870 persons in a month and a half.⁵

¹E. V. Philippovich, p. 236.

²Letter from Oberpräsident von Solms to Hardenberg, May 19, 1817; Prussian State Archives, *Acta generalia*, Rep. I.

³Vienna State Archives.

⁴E. V. Philippovich, p. 113, 117.

⁵"During this spring the number of persons who passed by water was over 10,000; this does not include those who, in considerable numbers, drove through with a starved horse and a wagon full of children. Only the numbers of emigrants passing down the Rhine during the second half of April will be quoted:

13 April	369 families	1,344 persons	from Baden, Alsace, Switzerland.
22	16	93	Alsace
22	18	60	Württemberg

(Footnote continued on next page.)

Many emigrants got no further than Holland. They either came without funds or spent them during the long delay in the ports and so could not pay for transportation and were forced to beg their way home. Others turned back when they heard from the returning mobs of the wretched state of affairs in Holland. Many then turned eastward to Prussia and Russia, which at that period exercised a strong attraction.

How many emigrants actually reached America is unknown. Freiherr von Gagern, in his work, expresses the opinion that 6,000 persons in 19 ships arrived in Philadelphia between July 12, 1816, and the beginning of 1817. Since the principal movement took place in the first half of 1817, it may be estimated that in the two years at least 15,000-20,000 Germans arrived in America. A rather old but not unreliable writer¹ estimates the emigration at 30,000 for each of these two years. Incomplete official American statistics make the total immigration 22,000 for 1817.

In the autumn of 1817 emigration rapidly declined. The Prussian envoy at Stuttgart reported to Berlin on September 3, 1817, that emigration from Württemberg to America had practically ceased and that to Poland entirely, since the Russian legation would grant no more passports.² In 1818 emigration to the United States was almost nil. The following years brought good harvests, which acted as a brake on emigration, particularly to countries where it was not specially encouraged, as in the United States.

This improvement did not last long. The liberation of the peasants with the abolition of tithes and ground-rents had a bad effect, since the taxation involved money payments. This induced the peasants to sell land, which brought about a further reduction in earnings. The economic position of purely agricultural parishes from 1830 on was very difficult. In many districts the margin of food supply could no longer be maintained. "In the southern parts of Baden," says Philippovich, "for a long time a proportion of the population, corresponding to the excess of births, had to leave the country or seek employment in nearby industries. The latter could not offer much of a livelihood."³ Certain industries, especially

22 April	59 families	235 persons from	Württemberg (Quakers, etc.)
23	33	257	Alsace
27	131	538	Baden and Alsace
29	64	241	Baden, Alsace, Switzerland.
30	149	544	Baden

Total = 839 families, 3,312 persons."

¹Löher, p. 254.

²Prussian State Archives, Emigration Office, *Acta generalia*, Rep. II, Vol. 1-2.

³E. V. Philippovich, p. 130.

house industries such as weaving and spinning, were depressed by the competition of new mechanical processes. The agricultural depression was thus aggravated by an industrial crisis.

From 1820 on the United States immigration statistics record the arrival of German subjects. From 1820 to 1831 the number was 10,142. The figures for this period vary between a minimum of 148 in 1822 and a maximum of 2,413 in 1831. In 1828 and 1829 Brazil received 1,984 German immigrants. For the following years emigration statistics are available for Bremen from 1832 to 1836, and for Bremen and Hamburg for the subsequent period. The number of emigrants leaving the port of Bremen was 10,344 in 1832 and 6,185 in 1835. The number of German emigrants through the ports of Bremen, Hamburg and Havre for the years 1836 to 1840 was:

	Total	Bremen and Hamburg ¹	Havre
1836	17,007	17,007
1837	23,041	17,514	5,527
1838	12,944	10,267	2,677
1839	21,781	13,981	7,800
1840	33,874	14,526	19,348

For the same years (1836 to 1840) the United States statistics² show the arrival of the following numbers of Germans:

1836	20,707
1837	23,740
1838	11,683
1839	21,028
1840	29,704

The statistics of German emigrants are those for all destinations. It should be added that the records of the United States for this period are incomplete. On the other hand, the death rate on the voyage during this period considerably diminished. From 1841 to 1844 only the statistics of the two German ports mentioned above are available for emigration; there is no important change in the movement during these three years.

The depression became more intense after 1844. The interna-

¹The German emigration statistics for the ports of Bremen (from 1832) and Hamburg (from 1836) did not distinguish between nationals and aliens until 1846 and 1871, respectively. It may be assumed, however, that during this period there were few non-Germans. Swiss Germans were departing via Havre also.

²The statistics of the United States show 152,454 arrivals for the years 1831 to 1840, an annual average of 15,245 German immigrants.

tional widening of markets was equally ruinous for small enterprises in agriculture and the crafts. The years 1846 and 1847 were particularly serious, partly because of the potato disease. The whole agriculture of southwestern Germany centered around the potato crop. Further inadequate harvests in the early 'fifties and several bad years for the wine industry completed the economic depression of agriculture, and involved the craftsmen of the towns in equal disaster. The immediate result was a rapid increase in emigration.

Figures are available for German emigration from 1844 to 1854 for national and foreign ports. The number rose from 45,655 in 1844 to a maximum of 108,457 in 1847: after decreasing to 78,549 in 1850, it again rapidly increased and reached its culmination in 1854 with 240,427 departures of German citizens (116,190 through German ports and 124,237 through foreign ports).

For the year 1840 and the period 1844 to 1854, the total German emigration through the ports of Hamburg and Bremen together with that through foreign ports amounted to 1,239,900. German immigration in the United States for the same years was 989,283. A decrease began in 1855. The American Civil War (1861 to 1865) closed the principal outlet for emigration, the United States, considerably checking the exodus. After the end of that war, the movement increased and reached a level higher than before with 102,400 departures in 1868 (Hamburg, Bremen and French ports). The volume of emigration increased in 1870 and 1871, but diminished after the depression of 1873 until 1877 when it fell to 22,898. (From 1870 onward foreign ports are included.) But this falling off was followed during subsequent years by a considerable increase. The year 1881 marks the culmination of the whole movement with 220,902 German emigrants. The economic depression which is bound to result from the economic transformation of a country passing suddenly from agricultural to industrial economy is undoubtedly a leading cause of the acceleration of this movement of emigration.

The large numbers of 1881, 1882 and 1883, did not continue but for the next ten years the totals remained high. In 1898 the number of emigrants fell to a very low level; only 22,221 departures were recorded for that year, one-tenth of the number in 1881. German emigration up to this time had been principally drawn from the rural population; but in the Germany of our own time, which instead of an agricultural power had become above all an industrial power, the agricultural population decreased; the growth of the

cities and the development of industries brought peasant workers into the towns and thus provided an alternative remedy for their wretched situation. Until the World War, during which the movement absolutely ceased, emigration decreased steadily. After the War, the movement was resumed. The general position of Germany after the War was responsible for this exodus which in 1923 amounted to 115,416 and in 1924 decreased to 58,328.¹

It is interesting to observe that one of the characteristics of German emigration is that it moves in masses. Comparison of the movement with emigration as a whole to the United States shows that the one current which cannot be compared with any other in volume is that from Germany to the United States. Apart from the exceptional years of the War, about 90 per cent of German emigrants go to the United States to join relatives and compatriots who send for them and often provide them with funds for the journey. From 1836 to 1870 direct statistics are available only for Hamburg and even these include departures both of aliens and of German citizens. The number of aliens embarking at this port during the period in question, however, was probably very small.² From 1836 to 1870 the immigration statistics of the United States record the arrival of 2,280,323 Germans. The Hamburg figure represents hardly more than one quarter of the German immigration into the United States. For the subsequent period 1871 to 1924 the German port statistics provide figures for the total emigration of German citizens. The movement to the United States maintained its volume during this period. In 1871 departures from German ports amounted to 73,816. The movement increased rapidly and culminated in 1881 with 206,189 departures.

During the first twenty years of the present century German emigration to the United States did not exceed 30,000 annually except in 1903 with 33,649; during the War it practically ceased. After the War it revived. In 1923, 92,808 Germans left for the United States; in 1924, only 22,475.

¹Table II up to 1870; Table VIII, 1871 to 1924.

²In 1836 the direct statistics showed 2,870 departures for the United States. The movement decreased during the following years to a minimum of 484 in 1838, and then rose, culminating in 1868 with 37,274. In 1870 the movement was checked; only 24,874 German and alien emigrants through the port of Hamburg were recorded.

From 1836 to 1870 German statistics also showed the indirect emigration to the United States through that port. These figures are not without importance. In 1854 there were 18,509 indirect departures. The minimum was reached in 1861 with 675. In 1870 the statistics show 5,114 departures for the United States.

The total emigration from Hamburg to the United States from 1836 to 1870 was 513,364 (direct and indirect departures of German emigrants).

The statistics of the United States show that from 1820 to 1924, 5,643,793 German immigrants arrived. The German emigration to the United States may be regarded as permanent migration. During the years 1908 to 1924 arrivals numbered 381,179, and departures only 57,241, or one-seventh of the arrivals.

The other countries of North America received very few German immigrants.¹

Canada attracts only a small number of Germans, about 1 per cent. According to her statistics, the arrivals from 1831 to 1924 were 223,376. This small proportion is probably due to the fact that many emigrants to Canada come from Germany indirectly, either embarking for other destinations and passing on to British North America or departing through other European countries.

The statistics of Mexico show the current of German emigration from 1910 to 1924. During this period Mexico² received 12,916 German immigrants; but from 1911 to 1924 Mexico lost 8,602, leaving a net immigration of 4,314, or about two-fifths.

Direct statistics show 5,861 departures of German subjects for Central America and the West Indies from 1871 to 1924. According to the indirect statistics Cuba received only 1,186 German immigrants from 1911 to 1924.³

After North America, Brazil has received the largest number of immigrants.⁴ Altogether 32,448 German and foreign emigrants left Hamburg for Brazil 1838-70.

German emigration to Brazil was 6,872 in 1921, and 21,016 in

¹During the years 1846 to 1870 several thousand Germans and foreigners left for the other countries of North America. The number shown by the Hamburg statistics rose from 399 in 1846 to 4,208 in 1857. In 1870 only 97 persons left Hamburg for other North American countries. The total number of emigrants leaving Hamburg for North America (exclusive of the United States), from 1846 to 1870, was 43,219.

²German emigration to Mexico began in 1832 (Berlin Archives, Vol. II, Acta VI, March 1829-November 1833); to British Guiana in 1838 (Vol. II, Acta VIII, February 1837 to September 1840). In 1835 there was German emigration to Jamaica and in 1840 to Central America.

³There is documentary evidence of German emigration to Cuba in 1819. (Archives of Munich, 419-41.)

⁴Documents have been discovered in the Berlin Archives relating to emigration to Brazil from 1819. In 1828 Austrian movement of emigration to Brazil paralleled that of Germans. A communication from Vice-President Fritsche of Coblenz mentions in 1828 the departure of 313 persons for Brazil (Berlin Archives, Vol. II, Acta V, June 1827, December, 1828). Documents discovered in the Archives of Munich show that there was a movement of emigration to Brazil from 1822 to 1824 (Archives of Munich, 614-624). A document in the Bremen Archives (C. 12. E) shows that free passage was granted to German emigrants to Brazil. Hamburg statistics show only a few disconnected figures for 1836 to 1848; but from 1849 the figures show a marked increase from year to year. From 37 emigrants in 1849, the number reaches its maximum in 1858 with 3,431 departures. The movement then decreased and again rose. From 414 departures in 1865, it passed to 3,475 in 1869.

1924. The indirect statistics, which are rather incomplete, indicate the arrival of 174,816 Germans for the period 1828 to 1924.

Emigration to Argentina from 1871 up to the War was fairly regular but generally less than 1,500 each year. Here also there was an increase after the end of the War. Argentina received 9,640 Germans in 1923 and 8,125 in 1924. The Argentine statistics for the period 1857 to 1924 show the arrival of 100,699 Germans; departures for the same period number only 49,252.

Peru, Chile, and Uruguay receive few Germans.¹ For the other countries of America, Central and South America, there were only a few emigrants from the port of Hamburg between 1836 and 1870; only a few hundred are shown annually for these countries.

Chile has encouraged foreign immigration since 1846.² In 1850 two convoys arrived with 185 Germans. According to the report of an Inspector of Colonisation the foreign colonies in the south, mostly German, numbered about 600 in 1851. In 1856, 1,822 Germans were counted in Chile. Between 1871 and 1924, 6,050 Germans left for Chile from German ports and 1,096 for Peru, which received about 1,000 Germans in 1851.³ Between 1886 and 1924, 857 German emigrants left for Uruguay.

In Venezuela the Government favors foreign immigration. In 1843 a model colony was founded at Torar under the management of Colonel Codazzi, who introduced a section of 600 Germans.⁴ On Oct. 31, 1853 the colony numbered only 469 inhabitants—253 men and 216 women.

The discovery of gold in Australia in the middle of the nineteenth century attracted European emigrants.⁵ Until 1848 the statistics give only a few disconnected figures. After that date a continuous current of emigration was set up between Hamburg and Australia. In 1848 1,069 emigrants embarked. The movement reached its maximum in 1854 with 4,880 departures. During the second half

¹Traces have been found, however, in the Munich Archives, of emigration to Argentina in 1835. A document of 1855 refers to the operations of an agent who solicited emigrants for Buenos Aires. (Munich Archives, Act. Mo. 955.)

²F. Duval, pp. 242 ff.

³From 1851 documents are found in the Berlin Archives referring to German emigration to Peru. A document of 1853 speaks of the steps taken to encourage colonization. On April 14, 1857, 300 Germans left for Callao (Berlin Archives, 18, acts referring to the supervision of emigration from Germany to the West Coast of America, October 1852-August 1863). From 1847, there was German emigration to Chile (Berlin Archives, Vol. XI, Acta IV, July-December 1847).

⁴Emigration from Baden to Venezuela is reported in 1844 (Berlin Archives, Vol. 1).

⁵German emigrants embarked for Australia as early as 1836 (Berlin Archives, Vol. II, Acta 7, April 1834-December 1836.) Other documents of 1841 refer to further departures in the same direction (Vol. II, Acta 9, January 1841-December 1842).

of the nineteenth century, the movement decreased. In 1869 it was reduced to 73; in 1870 emigration to Australia amounted to 1,259. From 1836 to 1870 direct emigration from Hamburg to Australia numbered 30,318. Emigration to Australia became fairly extensive from 1871 to 1883. A maximum was reached in 1883 with 2,104. After that date emigration amounted only to a few hundreds and ceased completely from 1914 to 1922.

The other continents, Asia and Africa, have not attracted many German emigrants. Only 3,063 Germans embarked for Asia between 1871 and 1924, an annual average of only 57 emigrants.

ITALY

Emigration Before 1876¹

For the first half of the nineteenth century there is no official statistical record of emigration from Italy, but there was an overseas movement as well as emigration to European countries. From 1820 to 1850, the United States received 4,561 passengers from Italy. The number of immigrants into South America was larger. From 1835 to 1842, 7,945 Italians migrated into Uruguay. The Brazilian records show 180 Italian immigrants for 1836. These numbers are not important; but they indicate a regular movement of emigration from Italy to South America. From 1856 on the statistics of French ports give the number of Italians departing, mostly to South America. Before 1865 the annual number remained less than 1,000; in 1873 it rose to 21,727. The number of emigrants via Genoa, 1861-73, is also known. Before 1866 it varied between 4,287 and 8,790; during 1867-73, between 10,651 and 26,183. In 1873 the total via Genoa and the French ports was 47,910.

The United States received 24,000 Italian immigrants from 1851 to 1875; 209,000 arrived in Argentina from 1857 to 1875. However, the repatriation from Argentina for the same period amounted to 127,000 or more than three-fifths of the immigration. According to Duval there were 15,000 Italians in the province of Buenos Aires in 1859; and 2,738 Sardinians are said to have emigrated to that province in 1856 through Italian, French, and Spanish ports. In 1852 as many as 674 Italians also arrived in Montevideo.² The General

¹See General Notes, Italy.

²J. Duval, pp. 157, 247f.

Commissioner of Immigration in Montevideo received 4,929 applications for work from newly arrived Italians between 1867 and 1875. From 1862 to 1875 9,533 Italian subjects immigrated into Brazil. Correnti estimated the number of Italians living in South America in 1858 at 30,000.¹

In addition to the La Plata states, Algiers attracted numerous Italian emigrants. Its Italian population in June 1860 was 12,755. The importance of the emigration to other parts of North Africa and to European States is indicated by the fact that in 1861 there were 12,000 Italians settled in Alexandria; 6,000 in Tunis; 78,000 in France; 14,000 in Germany, an equal number in Switzerland, and 4,500 in England.²

According to the statistics of Carpi, which are incomplete,³ from 100,000 to 150,000 persons left Italy annually 1869-1875, and, as far as there is any information about their destinations, from one-fifth to one-third went overseas, principally to America.

Migrations Since 1876

According to the official statistics the total number of emigrants in 1876 amounted to 108,771. In 1887 it exceeded 200,000 and in 1896, 300,000. In the twentieth century the numbers became even greater, increasing from 533,245 in 1901 to 787,977 in 1906, and reaching the maximum of 872,598 in 1913. The statistics for 1920 show 614,611 emigrants but those for 1921 only 201,291; for 1924, 364,614. Italy stands at the head of European countries of emigration. Before the War it often held the first place in overseas emigration.

The Italian statistics distinguish between emigrants to European countries and the Mediterranean area and those to overseas countries.

The overseas emigration was at first considerably less than that to European countries and the Mediterranean area. From 1887 on, however, it exceeded the latter and in the years 1905 to 1913 it was sometimes almost twice as great. The movement began in 1876 with 19,848 emigrants and in 1886 had reached 82,877. In the following year, as a result of the increased demand for labor in the

¹Quoted by R. F. Foerster, *The Italian Emigration of our Times*, Cambridge, 1919, p. 5.

²General Commissioner of Emigration, *Les statistiques de l'émigration italienne* (1876-1924), Rome, 1925, p. 8.

³Tables II-VI; cf. also General Notes. It appears from the text, (*Delle Colonie*, etc., p. 31) that the figures given for 1871 refer only to adult emigrants.

American market, it rose to 130,302 and in 1888 to 204,700. The volume of this emigration then declined; but in 1901 it again exceeded 200,000, reaching 511,935 in 1906. The American depression decreased Italian emigration to 238,573 in 1908, but in 1913 it reached its maximum with 559,566. By 1918 the number of emigrants had diminished to 4,010, but the post-war period saw a considerable increase. The passport statistics for 1920 show 409,239, which obviously exceeds the actual number of emigrants.¹ In 1921, as a result of the limitation of emigration and the depression in the United States, the overseas emigration amounted only to 198,891, and then fell to 186,192 in 1923 and to 137,517 in 1924.

Continental emigration is much less variable than the overseas movement. Up to 1896 it ranged between 75,065 (1878) and 113,425 (1894). After that there was an increase reaching 253,571 in 1901, 308,140 in 1912, and 313,032 in 1913. Continental emigration also reached its minimum in 1918 with 24,301. By 1924 it had risen again to 271,089.

Before 1921 statistics of repatriation exist only in the case of overseas emigrants, and before 1902 these figures make no distinction between Italian subjects and aliens. The total repatriation for 1884 was 12,908; in 1900 it reached 80,570. The proportion of aliens in these totals is obviously very small. In 1902 the repatriated included 92,707 Italians. The maximum was reached in 1908 with 300,834. In 1918, however, there were only 9,025; in 1920, 78,498. The number for 1924 was 65,390. By comparing the number of inter-continental emigrants with the number of repatriations, the following result is obtained:

	1902-1924	
Emigration	4,782,134	100 per cent
Repatriations	3,004,950	62.8 per cent
Net emigration	1,777,184	37.2 per cent
Continental emigration for 1921 to 1924 is tabulated as follows:—		
Emigration	759,593	100 per cent
Repatriations	272,643	35.9 per cent
Net emigration	486,950	64.1 per cent

¹It appears by reference to the statistics of actual emigrants that these figures are too high. The statistics for 1920 show 211,227 emigrants as against 409,239 shown by the passport statistics. The passport statistics have, however, been given in the international tables, first because they give continuous figures from 1876 to 1920, and secondly because they show the countries of destination in such detail that we are able to distinguish overseas emigrants from emigrants to other parts of the world.

It thus appears that since the War continental emigration has become much less seasonal than in the past.

THE NETHERLANDS

For the period before Dutch emigration statistics began to be compiled, some idea of the movement from the Netherlands may be formed from the immigration statistics of the United States. The latter show 49 Dutch immigrants in 1820. Until 1844, the annual movement remained less than 350. But in 1847, it reached a first peak with 2,631; in the following years it declined and then increased until 1873 with its 3,811 arrivals. The movement for this period culminated in 1881 with 8,597.

The port statistics of emigration from the Netherlands began in 1882. The figures are incomplete, however, and do not include emigration to the Dutch colonies.

In 1882 the port statistics recorded 7,304 departures for intercontinental destinations. The movement decreased; in 1886 there were only 2,024. After rising to its culminating point in 1889 with 9,111, it fell to a minimum in 1897 with 792. It rose to 4,393 in 1907 and then diminished year by year, reaching another low point of 867 in 1917. After the war it resumed its importance, but did not attain the proportions reached at the end of the nineteenth century. In 1920 emigration from Holland was 5,978; in 1923, 5,648; in 1924, only 3,137.

The United States attracted the majority of Dutch immigrants, receiving 9,517 in 1882. The movement then declined to 767 in 1898 and increased during the following years; in 1907 the indirect statistics show 6,637. In 1911 the number of immigrants reported as entering other countries rose to 8,358, while the Dutch statistics of emigration for that year, including all intercontinental destinations (except Dutch colonies), show only 2,638 emigrants.

The War caused a decline in emigration; in 1917 only 2,235 arrivals from the Netherlands are recorded, and in 1918 only 944. After the war it revived; in 1920 such arrivals numbered 5,187; in 1921, 6,493. The movement then rapidly declined; in 1923 the United States received only 3,150 immigrants and in 1924 only 3,783. While the Dutch statistics for the period 1882-1924 show 130,222 departures, the American statistics show 179,258 arrivals from the Netherlands.

After the United States, Canada receives the majority of the

Dutch immigrants. In 1900 only 25 are reported. The first peak was reached in 1912 with 1,524 and the movement culminated in 1924 with 1,637 arrivals.

Since 1913 South Africa has received a few hundred Dutch immigrants. In 1913 there were 225. The movement culminated in 1920 with 431; in 1924 there were only 136.

POLAND

Polish immigration to the United States began between 1820 and 1830. The annual number before 1831 was never above 5 and until 1851 it was always less than 100. A relatively large immigration took place in the three years 1872-1874 (1,647; 3,338; and 1,795). Apart from these years the number before 1879 never exceeded 1,000. From 1880 to 1889 it stood between 2,000 and 6,000. The curve then rose very sharply and in 1892 reached 40,536, falling again in 1894 to less than 2,000 and in 1895 to less than 1,000.

For the years 1899-1919 immigrants from Poland were not separately shown in the statistics of the United States, but were classed under Austria-Hungary, the German Empire and the Russian Empire. Statistics were published, however, showing immigrants of Polish race. The number rose from 28,466 in 1899 to 138,033 in 1907; during the next five years it fluctuated between 68,105 and 128,348, rising in 1913 to 174,365.

Canada has also received a considerable number of immigrants of Polish race, 162 in 1900 and 2,177 in 1910, but nearly 10,000 in 1912 and 1913. In the United States statistics Jews arriving from Poland have been classed as "Jews" since 1899; in Canada since 1905 they have been separated as far as possible into "Hebrew Polish" and "Hebrew, N. E. S."¹

Moreover, the statistics of Congress Poland give certain data for this period. The "permanent" emigration for 1901 was 11,439. The emigration for 1904 is given as 17,239, of which 14,573 went to North America. In 1908, a total of 20,817 Poles emigrated to the United States; in the following years, up to the outbreak of the war, the number varied between 15,000 and 22,000, to which, for example, should be added for 1913, 25,074 temporary emigrants. The majority of these emigrants went to the United States; in certain years there was also a considerable emigration to South America.

After the war the overseas emigration from the Polish Republic

¹Canada Sessional Papers, v. XLI, No. 10, "Immigration".

rose from 74,121 in 1920 to 87,334 in 1921. The next year it fell to less than half, rising slightly in 1923 and falling in 1924 to 22,511. It should be noted that the proportion going to the United States has continuously decreased during these years. In 1921 about four-fifths of the Polish emigration went to the States, but in 1924 only one-fifth. In the latter year Argentina and Palestine received more than the United States. Brazil and Canada each received about one-tenth.

During the fiscal year 1920 the statistics of the United States show the immigration from Poland as 4,813, and that of 1921 as 95,089. This unusually large number of immigrants did not continue. In the following years 1922-1924 the number varied between 27,000 and 29,000.

Argentina in 1921 registered 2,407 Polish immigrants. The number rose to 9,938 in 1923 and fell to 6,637 in 1924.

Polish immigration to other immigration countries, so far as statistics have been published, is of less importance than to Argentina. In Canada the numbers for the years after the war range from 2,700 to 4,200, and in Palestine for 1922-1924 from 2,252 to 5,702. Still smaller numbers are recorded in Brazil and Cuba, where the number exceeded 1,000 for the first time in 1923 and 2,000 in 1924.

Repatriations are not recorded in the Polish statistics. It appears from the statistics of the United States that 788,957 Poles entered the country during 1908-1923 and 318,210 left it. This shows a net immigration for these years of 470,747 Poles or 60 per cent of the Polish immigration.

The annual number of repatriates from the United States, 1908-14, varied between 46,727 in 1908 and 16,884 in 1910. In the fiscal year 1921, 42,207 Poles left the United States and 31,004 in 1922; in 1923 and 1924 the number of repatriates was very small (3,361 and 2,590).

Far more important than permanent emigration was temporary emigration, principally to Germany. In 1903 and 1904, there were 150,000 "temporary" emigrants from Congress Poland to European countries and America. The number rose from 254,895 in 1908 to 377,674 in 1913. In the latter year 343,415 of these emigrants went to Germany.

Continental emigration from the Polish Republic decreased from 26,846 in 1920 to 12,129 in 1921, rose to 72,020 in 1923, and fell to 52,082 in 1924. In 1922 and 1923, for which years the countries of destination are known, practically all the continental emigration

was directed to France, but it may be assumed that there was considerable clandestine emigration to Germany.

PORTUGAL

For the period prior to 1855, when the emigration statistics of Portugal began, the United States and Brazil give a few insignificant immigration figures. In 1820 the United States registered 35 arrivals, and in 1833 the maximum for this period, 633. Between 1820 and 1854 the United States received 1,844 Portuguese immigrants. Brazil attracted the majority. In 1837 the statistics show 120. The figures are discontinuous until 1849. After 1851 there was a pronounced increase. For the period 1837-1854 the maximum was 8,329 in 1853, and the total was 16,927.

From 1855 to 1865 the Portuguese emigration statistics show 80,821 departures, an annual average of 7,347. In 1872 the movement reached 17,284; it then declined until 1878 (9,926) and increased again, reaching another peak in 1895 with 44,746. The numbers decreased slightly until the end of the century with 17,776 in 1899, but in the twentieth century rose to a very high level, reaching 88,920 in 1912. The War brought about a slight decrease in emigration. In 1918 there were only 11,672, but it recovered in 1920 with 64,651. In 1921 it diminished to 24,523 but rose in 1924.

Between 1855 and 1921 Portugal lost 1,484,763 by emigration. The immigration statistics of Brazil show that during the same period 1,058,208 Portuguese immigrants, or more than seven-tenths of the outflow, arrived in that country.

For the years 1922 to 1924 we have also the emigration figures relating to third class passengers for the ports of Oporto and Lisbon. In 1922 embarkations numbered 31,601. In 1923 there were 36,311 and 25,742 in 1924.

Practically all these emigrants proceeded overseas. The annual number of passport departures for European countries did not exceed 500 except for the years 1885 and 1916 to 1924.

On the average, during the period 1872 to 1921, 95 per cent of the emigrants left for America. For earlier years the statistics do not show destination, but it is probable that America received the majority of the emigrants recorded. The movement to America underwent much the same fluctuations as the total emigration.

The immigration statistics are more instructive, enabling us to see which American countries attract the majority of Portuguese emigrants.

Until 1891 the annual figures for the United States, with one exception, were less than 1,000. In 1892 the number was 3,400; increasing until 1913 with 14,171 and diminishing during the War to only 1,222 in 1919, it rose in 1921 to 19,195. It did not remain at that level for in 1924 only 2,769 arrivals were reported. From 1820 to 1924 the United States received in all 221,759 Portuguese immigrants.

A continuous stream of Portuguese immigrants arrived in Argentina from 1857 on. Though insignificant at first the movement gradually increased and in 1912 culminated with 4,959. During the War immigration declined, with only 197 in 1917, but increased again as soon as the War was over. In 1923 2,873 immigrants arrived, and 1,742 in 1924. Between 1857 and 1924 Argentina received altogether 38,196 immigrants.

Portuguese immigration into Brazil rose from 120 in 1837 to 12,918 in 1872. After diminishing to 3,692 in 1875, it reached a higher peak in 1891 with 32,349. The movement increased, particularly in the twentieth century. The culminating point was in 1913 when arrivals numbered 76,701. The movement diminished during the War to only 6,817 in 1917 but after the War again increased. In 1923 it amounted to 31,866, and in 1924 to 23,267. Between 1837 and 1924 Brazil received 1,158,890 Portuguese immigrants.

Between 1867 and 1924 a few Portuguese immigrants arrived in Uruguay. The number was insignificant, seldom exceeding 300 annually.

Portuguese emigration to the other continents is very slight. After America, Africa is the principal destination; but the annual figures never amount to as much as 2,500 departures.

RUSSIA

Overseas emigration from Russia before the 'seventies was very small. According to the statistics of the United States, the annual immigration from Russia through the period before 1868 never exceeded 300 and was frequently less than 10. Into Argentina the immigration of Russians was also very slight, not exceeding 78 in any year between 1857 and 1870. In later years it was different. Russian emigration through German ports increased from 2,480 in 1871 to 11,400 in 1882 and 109,515 in 1891. It did not continue on this scale, but decreased to 17,792 in 1894. Towards the end of the

century it again rapidly increased; in 1904 the number was 105,554 and in 1906, 129,184. After great variations (46,376 in 1908), it reached 127,747 in 1912 and 208,719 in 1913. In the post-War period Russia ceased to play a part as a country of emigration; the maximum was reached in 1923 with 4,233.

The principal destination of Russian emigrants was America, especially the United States. In most years more than four-fifths of these emigrants went to that country. To this number has been added the considerable number of Jews and Poles from Russia, who since 1899 can be distinguished (as in Canada) from the total numbers of Jews and Poles. The United States continued in the post-War period to be the most important destination for Russian emigration, although at times Canada, Brazil, and Argentina have figured to some extent. In 1890 and 1891 Russian emigration to Brazil was 29,226 and 10,051 respectively. In 1911 the number again exceeded 10,000. In that same year 3,001 Russians emigrated to Canada and 17,433 in 1913. Russian emigration to Argentina from 1905 to 1913 fluctuated between 4,503 in 1911 and 15,274 in 1912.

There are no European statistics for the repatriation of Russians,¹ but the statistics for Argentina and the United States provide some information:

Immigration and emigration of Russians in Argentina, 1857 to 1924.

Immigration	169,257	100	per cent
Emigration	70,899	41.9	per cent
Net immigration	98,358	58.1	per cent

Immigration and emigration of Russians in the United States, 1908 to 1924.

Immigration	1,438,861	100	per cent
Emigration	273,885	19	per cent
Net immigration	1,164,976	81	per cent

The seasonal emigration of Russian agricultural workers to Germany has been even more important than overseas emigration.

¹The volume of the Jewish emigration dating from the Russo-Turkish War, 1856, is not exactly known. Most of the Jewish emigrants were but temporarily in the British Isles, leaving later for America. Pre-war statistics by the Home Office and the Board of Trade were unsatisfactory. Alien statistics by the Home Office show an insignificant number of Russians admitted by permit as laborers since 1921.

According to the Russian short-dated passport statistics, this seasonal emigration amounted to 71,428 in 1898; followed by an almost unbroken increase to 283,536 in 1902; 493,260 in 1906; 636,826 in 1910; 849,792 in 1913.

SCANDINAVIA

(Sweden, Norway and Denmark)

Overseas emigration from Scandinavia is directed almost exclusively towards North America, and here again the United States receives a preponderant number. This current may be considered therefore on the basis of the figures of the United States.

Between 1820 and 1924 Scandinavian immigration into the United States was as follows:

From Sweden	1,168,260
From Norway	768,030
From Denmark	318,809
	2,255,099
From Scandinavia	2,255,099

The population of these three countries in 1910-1911 amounted to 10,637,000. It thus appears that emigration has been very great relative to population. The principal reason for it is unfavorable natural conditions in the country of origin, but religious and political circumstances have also contributed to it.

Scandinavian emigration to the United States may be divided into five periods.¹

Up to 1865 there was a slow increase. From 1820 to 1830 the number remained less than 100; after that there was a more rapid increase, but before 1865 the number exceeded 4,000 in only one year.

In the second period, 1865 to 1877, emigration increased to 43,941 in 1869 and then declined to 11,274.

The third period, 1877 to 1898, was marked by the largest volume of emigration. From 1880 to 1893 the annual number was over 40,000; in 1882 it reached 105,326. During the twenty years 1879 to 1898, the total number was 1,062,139, or 47 per cent of the emigration for the 105 years.

¹See *Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Emigration to the Secretary of Labor, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920*. Chart 2: "Immigration into the United States from the different countries."

The fourth period, began in 1898 with 19,282 arrivals. The number rose to 77,647 in 1903, and the period ended in 1919 with 5,590.

In the post-War period the movement seems to be increasing; in 1924 the number of emigrants from the Scandinavian States to the United States was 35,577.

The following comparison of immigration and emigration of Scandinavians for the years 1908 to 1923 shows that Scandinavians are for the most part permanent settlers.¹

Immigration	448,846	100 per cent
Emigration	97,920	22 per cent
Net gain	350,926	78 per cent

The Swedish immigration and emigration statistics for 1876 to 1924 confirm this conclusion. (Diagram 11, p. 199.)

As far as it is possible to conclude from national statistics the migration of Scandinavians within Europe, apart from migration from one Scandinavian country to another, seems to be very slight. What there is, takes place between Finland, Russia and Scandinavia.

SPAIN

Spanish passenger statistics did not begin until 1882. For previous years the only figures available are the immigration statistics of the United States, Argentina and Brazil.

The United States has not received any considerable current of Spaniards. From 139 persons recorded in 1820, the number reached a maximum in 1854 with 1,433. The movement then declined to only 484 in 1881. Between 1820 and 1881 the United States received 28,695 Spaniards. From 1857 on Argentina shows larger figures. Beginning with 854 emigrants in 1857 the number rose to a maximum in 1873 with 9,185. Between 1857 and 1881 emigration to Argentina was 73,967.

Brazilian immigration statistics record the arrival of 10 Spaniards in 1841, but continuous statistics are available only from 1868. From 218 in that year the number rose to 727 in 1872. Figures are lacking for 1873 and 1874; in 1875 only 39 Spaniards are reported. But the movement soon became more extensive. In 1881 2,677 Spaniards arrived. Between 1841 and 1881 Brazil received 8,716.

The insignificance of the movement is probably a reflection of the

¹"A Century of Immigration," *Monthly Labor Review*, Washington, January, 1924. p. 13.

relative incompleteness of Spanish statistics. Spanish passenger statistics began in 1882. In that year 71,806 departures were recorded. In 1885 the movement decreased to 40,316 and then increased. In 1889 there were 125,807 passengers registered. During the following years the volume decreased; in 1890 only 65,860 passengers were recorded. It again increased to 166,269 departures in 1896, decreased in the following years with 51,593 passengers in 1902, then increased and culminated in 1912 with 257,264. During the War the movement decreased: the year 1918 marked the minimum of emigration with 36,254. In 1920 it revived with 189,517. For 1921 and 1922 the number of departures was less than 100,000 and in 1923 there were 123,804. The total number of passengers leaving Spain during the period 1882 to 1923 was 4,262,594.

Repatriations for the same period number 3,318,343, showing a net loss of 944,251 (Spain, Table I).

In 1924 the number of emigrants proper from Spain to non-European countries was 86,920. More than half of the Spanish emigrants were destined for South America.

The passenger statistics show a few departures for the United States between 1882 and 1899, but the figures are insignificant. The number 278 in 1899 is the culminating point; from 1882 to 1899 only 1,132 passengers left for the United States. No more departures for the United States are indicated by the statistics until 1914. In 1914 the movement revived to an extent hitherto unknown. In that year 3,017 passengers left for the United States. In 1920 the movement culminated with 18,575 and decreased to 185 in 1923.

Concerning indirect statistics, those of the immigration countries based on ethnical character included in certain cases Spanish immigrants arriving from other regions as well as from Spain. This explains certain discrepancies with the corresponding figures of Spain.

The indirect statistics of the United States show the arrivals of Spanish emigrants since 1820. During the nineteenth century the movement was very slight, but in the twentieth century it increased. From 1820 to 1900 the United States received 41,361 Spaniards; 12,311 arrived between 1882 and 1899. Although the Spanish passenger statistics show no departures between 1901 and 1913, the immigration statistics of the United States record 45,503, possibly from Spanish possessions. Between 1914 and 1923, 76,367 Spanish immigrants landed in the United States, but Spanish emigration statistics show only 40,855 departures for that destination.

Numbers of Spaniards go to Mexico. In 1882 there were 414 passengers; the movement increased and culminated in 1907 with 4,766. During the following years it decreased to 3,758 in 1909. In 1913 we find 3,136 departures. During the War the movement continued to decrease (2,030 in 1914) and in 1918 reached 413 passengers, a level lower than in the first year. In 1921 there were 4,617 passengers, and 3,279 in 1923. Mexican immigration statistics before 1909 do not show the arrival of foreigners. In that year they record 5,635 Spanish. A decrease appeared in 1913 (4,487) and the minimum was reached in 1914 with 1,393. Immigration then increased and culminated in 1921 with 8,364 arrivals. In 1923 and 1924 the movement declined with 5,904 and 3,869 respectively. The total Spanish emigration to Mexico between 1909 and 1924 was 71,084. Between 1911 and 1924 the number of Spaniards leaving Mexico was 51,699, as compared with 65,449 arrivals, showing a net gain of 13,750 or 21 per cent for that period. If we compare the statistics of emigration with those of immigration, a considerable discrepancy appears. The direct statistics show 41,936 departures from Spain for Mexico between 1909 and 1923; the indirect statistics show 67,215 "Spanish" arrivals in Mexico during the same period.

The largest number of Spanish passengers give Cuba as their destination. Direct statistics give 30,730 for 1882; the movement then declined to 8,319 in 1885 but revived during the following years, reaching 90,527 in 1896. It decreased to 10,323 in 1902 and then rose to 37,544 in 1913. In 1918 emigration to Cuba amounted to 15,460. Two years later the movement culminated with 99,487 departures. In 1923 it decreased to 47,689. The total Spanish emigration to Cuba from 1882 to 1923 was 1,252,500. Indirect statistics are available only from 1901. From 17,330 in that year the number reached its culminating point in 1920 with 94,294; in 1923, 46,439 Spaniards landed in Cuba and 41,070 in 1924. While the direct statistics for the period 1902 to 1923 show 693,516 departures, the indirect statistics for the same years show 663,478 arrivals.

Departures from Spain for Argentina rose from 3,245 in 1882 to 58,135 in 1889. The movement declined to 3,821 in 1891 and then rose to its culmination in 1912 with 154,720 departures. It decreased to 11,278 in 1918 and then revived. In 1923 Spanish emigration to Argentina was 41,720. The number of Spaniards arriving in Argentina passed from 854 in 1857 to 71,151 in 1889. In 1891 there were only 4,290, but in 1912 the maximum number was

reached with 165,662. In 1918 only 9,188 Spaniards entered the country. In 1923 the indirect statistics recorded 48,428, and 45,691 in 1924. From 1857 to 1924, the total Spanish emigration to Argentina was 1,780,295. While the emigration statistics from 1882 to 1923 show 1,362,272 departures for Argentina, the indirect statistics for the same period show 1,660,637 arrivals.

In 1882 Spain sent 2,247 passengers to Brazil. This movement decreased to 332 departures in 1886 but recovered in the following years with 11,993 departures in 1896; and diminished again until 1902. From then it increased, culminating in 1906 with 19,748 departures. In 1913, just before the War, the number was 10,857. In 1918 the movement decreased to 909; in 1920 it amounted to 3,127 and in 1923 to 1,533. The indirect statistics however show higher figures. In 1882 Brazil received 3,961 Spanish immigrants. The movement rapidly increased, reaching the maximum for the nineteenth century in 1893 with 38,998 arrivals. In 1894 there were only 5,986, but in 1896 the number was 24,154. From then on to the end of the century immigration decreased. After falling to 3,588 in 1902, it increased again and culminated in 1913 with 41,064 arrivals. The War checked immigration, which fell to 5,895 in 1915. After the signing of the Peace Treaty the movement still remained less than before the War. In 1923 arrivals numbered only 10,140 and in 1924 but 7,238. Between 1901 and 1924 Spanish immigration for Brazil was 343,327. While the Spanish statistics show the departure of 226,037 Spaniards for Brazil the Brazilian statistics register 530,330 "Spaniards" arriving for the period 1882 to 1923.

Among the other countries of Latin America, Spanish emigration has been directed principally to Uruguay and Porto Rico. In 1882 992 passengers embarked for Uruguay; the minimum was reached in 1899 with 557, and the maximum was 3,442 in 1913. The movement decreased towards the end of the War with 832 in 1918, but in 1923 again rose to 3,081 departures. The indirect statistics of Uruguay give the figures from 1867 and are noticeably higher than the Spanish emigration statistics. In 1882 recorded arrivals were 2,487; in 1899, 3,110; and in 1913, 5,751. The indirect statistics however, are defective.

Several thousand Spaniards annually emigrated to the Pacific, particularly to the Philippines during the period 1882 to 1895. In 1896 an extraordinary number was reached (24,681). In the subsequent years, until 1923, the movement decreased; except for the

year 1907 when there were 2,672, the annual figures are less than 1,000.

The emigration to Africa has been more considerable. The movement began with 17,621 in 1882 and culminated in 1913 with 37,111. In 1918 there were only 5,133 passengers but in 1923 they increased to 12,629.

SWITZERLAND

Wherever German emigrations took place in earlier centuries, Swiss were to be found among them, as a rule, and the maxima of German emigration coincided with those of the Swiss. The parallelism between the two movements is to be seen, for instance, in the years 1816 to 1817 when emigration was very extensive, for Switzerland continuing into 1819.¹

In the first half of the nineteenth century emigration to the United States frequently took the form of founding Swiss settlements. The American immigration statistics long confused Swiss with Germans or French. In 1842, for example, Swiss were reported as landing at New York only; this was remarked upon by the Swiss consul at Alexandria, Va., as very improbable.² In 1820 the American returns showed only 31 Swiss immigrants and in the following years until 1851 the numbers were less than 500, and in only two years exceeded 1,000.

About 1850 emigration revived considerably, often exhibiting a character typical of pauper emigration; numerous complaints were made of the shipping out of paupers, convicts, and persons unable to work.³

In 1852 and 1853 over 2,700 Swiss arrived in the United States; in 1854 there were 7,953, a number which was not equalled until 1881; in 1855 there were 4,433. After 1855 emigration to the United

¹*The Amsterdamsche Courant* of April 10, 1816, reported that several ships with 300 to 400 Swiss were proceeding down the Rhine to Holland about to embark for America. On May 31 it was informed from Zurich that a large ship with about 300 Swiss of all ages had left Basle to proceed to the United States by way of Holland. On June 24 the same paper reported further Swiss emigration. On August 6, it mentioned the departure of a ship from Basle in the direction of Holland with about 300 Swiss. In 1817 emigration from Switzerland continued in even larger numbers, so that the Swiss Consul in Amsterdam asked for instructions from his Government concerning the numerous Swiss emigrants to America. On March 9 the departure of 200 Swiss and on April 25 of 1,400 from Basle was reported. Many returned for lack of accommodation in the ships; others halted halfway, as for example 105 Swiss who went from Holland to Lisbon, where they lived in dire need and supported by charity.

²*Emigration suisse*, p. 52.

³Karrer, p. 14 ff.

States declined considerably and did not recover until after the Civil War. In 1867 there were 4,168 immigrants.

The number of Swiss emigrants to North America (based on passport visas) via Havre according to the Administrative Reports of the Federal Council (A), and according to Legoyt,¹ based on the reports of the Swiss consul at Havre (B) was as follows:

	(A)	(B)
1852	6,675
1853	5,881	5,273
1854	12,098	12,098
1855	3,451
1856	2,367
1857	about 4,000	3,856
1858	1,401	1,402

For the years 1860 and 1861 the total of Swiss emigration to North America was given by the Federal Council as 1,727 and 1,587 respectively.

The first great movement of Swiss emigration to South America began in 1819. John VI of Brazil in 1818 officially applied to Switzerland for colonists. The proposal was taken up by various Swiss authorities in order to get rid of their paupers. The undertakings which the Brazilian Government was willing to make were very favorable. It was prepared to transport at its own expense such Catholic families as were provided with legal evidence of former respectability, to settle them, and support them until they were able to live by their own harvests. The agent who was appointed for this purpose carried out his recruiting without special attention to the conditions, having regard merely to his bonus for each emigrant, and instead of about 1,500 persons as anticipated, sent over 2,000 poor and even disreputable individuals, including many Protestants. In 1819 there were 2,003 persons emigrated from western and central Switzerland; and in Holland they were packed into a few ships without sufficient space. Their subsistence was also poor in quality and quantity so that 316 persons, or 15.5 per cent, perished on the voyage.² The place of settlement, also badly

¹Cf. Legoyt, p. 71 ff.

According to Legoyt, Swiss emigration also passed through German and Dutch ports:—

	1857	1858
Via Antwerp	695	80
Via Hamburg	94	45

²Karrer, p. 3; Lehmann, p. 37.

chosen, was in the primeval forest and without any modern means of transportation, so that the Novo-Friborgo colony did not succeed.

The Brazilian immigration statistics for 1820 give the population of Novo-Friborgo as 1,682 among the immigration figures (cf. Explanatory note to National Table I for Brazil).¹

Emigration to Brazil from Switzerland after the Novo-Friborgo experiment continued to a slighter extent and as a movement of individuals.²

In the 'forties Brazil again developed intensive propaganda in Switzerland. Numerous agents advertised the metayer system as offering the poor the possibility of rapid prosperity.³ Hundreds of Swiss emigrated to Brazil in the following years. Many Swiss communes granted those who desired to emigrate advances to facilitate their settlement, in order to get rid of these possible paupers. The anticipated prosperity, however, proved to an appalling will-o'-the-wisp. From the beginning the colonists were indebted to their landlords and it was practically impossible for them to work out of this oppressive condition.⁴

For 1847 the Brazilian statistics show 17 Swiss immigrants. The number rose to 604 in 1854, but did not exceed 500 for any year up to 1922; frequently it was under 50. In the 'fifties settlement by Swiss took place in the La Plata countries, particularly in Santa Fe, where in 1858 the Basle Company formed a Swiss settlement and granted advances. In 1861 New Helvetia was founded in Rosarioa Oriental (Uruguay) and in 1864 we find 600 persons settled there.⁵

Argentina reported very little Swiss immigration during this period. Between 1857 and 1870 the number rose from 68 to 499.

In Chile 60 Swiss settled in 1858. The active propaganda of the Chilian Government induced 1,311 Swiss to emigrate there in 1884

¹Many deserted it and sought land elsewhere, settled in the towns or entered the Foreign Legion. In 1825 about 100 Swiss families are said to have been still there, together with a few hundred new German settlers, who did not, however, contribute to the development of the colony. (cf. Lienau, *Darstellung meines Schicksals in Brasilien*, Schleswig, 1826, quoted by Brauns, p. 545; Lehman, p. 38.)

²The Swiss consul in Bahia (*Emigration suisse*, p. 85) reported that from 1830 to 1850 Swiss individuals provided with small capital had established coffee plantations and worked them with slaves, and had also brought artisans from Europe for their business.

³The inventor of this system was Senator Vergueiro, who in 1847 founded a colony of metayers with about 400 Swiss on his property in the province of São Paulo. (Lehman, p. 53; cf. also Handelman, pp. 569-571.)

⁴"There could no longer be any doubt about the matter. Two thousand Swiss in Brazil were reduced to a state resembling slavery from which they were unable to free themselves." (Karrer, p. 70). The bad situation could only be remedied by relief from the Federation and a cancellation of the repayment of the advances made by the communes.

⁵Karrar, p. 78 f.

and several hundred more followed in the next year.¹ The failure of the settlement led to a prohibition of emigration to Chile.

For the emigration to Algiers a few figures are available, based on the passport visas issued to Swiss in Marseilles. The number was:²

1838	76
1839	73
1840	173
1841	156
1842	392

The majority of these emigrants were from Tessin (building operatives, plasterers, smiths, etc.) and their emigration appears to have been of a seasonal nature, including hardly any families. In 1843, for the first time, about 50 families emigrated to settle as agriculturalists. In 1854 a highly capitalized colonization company was organized in Geneva and settled two villages and a huge farm in Sétif in the province of Constantine where settled 361 Swiss. But climatic conditions made any significant emigration impossible.

The statistics of Switzerland, which are very incomplete for the first years, show 5,007 emigrants for 1868, Swiss and foreigners settled in Switzerland. The number of emigrants then declined almost continuously, including those to overseas territories, to 1,691 in 1877, the smallest number before the War. This minimum was followed by a rapid increase to the maximum of 13,502 in 1883. Since then there have never been as many as 10,000. Until 1893 the movement remained relatively great, always exceeding 6,000; it then decreased, reaching a second minimum of 2,288 in 1898: but soon recovered and in 1913 again exceeded 6,000. During the War only a few inhabitants of Switzerland could emigrate overseas; only 304 in 1918. After the War the frontiers were opened and the number of emigrants reached its highest point since 1884. In 1920, 9,276 persons left Switzerland. The number diminished to 5,787 in 1922, but increased again to over 8,000 in 1923, decreasing by half in 1924.

In the statistics after 1882 the emigration of Swiss citizens alone is recorded separately. They form the great majority of the totals given above. The proportion represented by aliens settled in Switzerland for the years 1902 to 1913 was usually about one-quarter. The number of Swiss citizens among the emigrants rose

¹Karrer, p. 87.

²*Emigration suisse*, p. 21 f.

from 10,896 in 1882 to 12,758 in 1883, and decreased to 1,694 in 1898, reaching 4,705 in 1913. In the years 1920 to 1924, following the curve of the total emigration, an average of 5,918 Swiss citizens emigrated, more than in any five individual years between 1886 and 1890.

The majority of the emigrants from Switzerland have gone to the United States, over 80 per cent from 1881 to 1910, and 90.7 per cent from 1891 to 1895. South America comes next, particularly Argentina. In 1871 to 1880 over 20 per cent emigrated to South America and in 1906-1910 and 1911-1915, 11.4 per cent and 14.4 per cent respectively to Argentina. Before the War Canada and Brazil were receiving increasing numbers, and in the post-war period this tendency became more pronounced. In the years 1921 to 1924 the United States received only 58.4 per cent, while Canada received 10.4 per cent; Argentina, 9.6 per cent; Brazil, 7.8 per cent; and Africa, which played no part before 1919, 6.2 per cent.

Immigration to the United States from Switzerland during 1820-1924 amounted to 278,187; the total immigration of Swiss into Argentina for the years 1857 to 1924 was 37,017. During the same period 14,709 Swiss or 39.7 per cent of the immigrants left Argentina.

ASIA

BRITISH INDIA¹

Indian emigration, aside from that to Ceylon and Mauritius, dates from the early decades of the nineteenth century.¹ It was intimately connected with the abolition of slavery throughout the British Empire in 1838, because this change gave rise to a demand for laborers in semi-tropical districts, such as India could supply. In fact, Indian emigrant labor being indentured labor, was of a type intermediate between slave and free labor.

A Parliamentary Committee investigated in 1842 the industrial depression which ensued on the abolition of slavery and concluded that "the principal causes of the diminished production [of sugar] and consequent distress are the great difficulty which has been experienced by the planters in obtaining steady and continuous labour."² This demand for labor naturally stimulated Indian emigration.

The Government of India assumed from the beginning the rôle

¹The data here given upon Indian emigration are largely drawn from "Emigrant," *Indian Emigration* (London, 1924), published under the general editorship of the Director of the Central Bureau of Information of the Government of India.

²"Emigrant," p. 7.