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residing in Switzerland, 67,129 were naturalised up to 1920, and there were only 402,385 in 1920, as a great number of them went back to their native country during the war, while many Swiss families which had been living abroad came back and settled in the mother country. Another striking fact is the continuous decrease of the agricultural population since 1860, when one half of the population of Switzerland lived on agriculture. Since then the population has steadily increased, but the towns chiefly benefited, while the rural population progressively decreased. In 1900 there were still 1,035,000 persons living on agriculture, but that number came down to 964,000 in 1910, and to 960,000 in 1920, when it represented 26.3 per cent. of the total population, against 50 per cent. in 1860. But while the rural population has decreased in number, its importance in Swiss politics has developed so much that it now constitutes the most powerful section, thanks to its effective organisation, and the Government would be powerless without its support. The number of persons employed in industry and arts and crafts suffered no great modification during the first 20 years of the century; while industrial workers and craftsmen formed 46 per cent. of the population in 1910, they formed 45 per cent. in 1920. But a curious instance is the progressive disappearance of independent workers—those who are working at home or running small workshops of their own. These were 70,000 in 1910, and only 39,000 were left in 1920. They have been attracted and absorbed by the big factories and commercial undertakings, the staffs of which have risen from 57,000 to 76,000 from 1910 to 1920, as well as by transport undertakings and Government services. Independent workers represented 21.6 per cent. of the population in 1910, and only 19.7 per cent. in 1920. The number of