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NOTES & GLEANINGS.

In the course of some unbiassed reflections entitled "Travel Notes" appearing in the *Queen* (March 4th) reference is made to the outlook of our hotel industry and the change which has taken place during the last few years in the character of its clientèle:—

"For many years before the war the Swiss, in their desire for humbers of tourists, made their country one of the cheapest in the world. In a sense they did not improve it, except probably financially. They handed it over to the multitude as a 'playground,' and throngs arrived from every part of Europe, if not from every part of the world, to see the wonders of the Abs. And they arrived in such numbers that all Switzerland was delighted; but Switzerland was not fashionable, with the evention of a few places here and there. Circumstances have before the war. The prosperity of the country was judged by numbers in those days. To-day the numbers are absent, but in the last two or three years put themselves on a level with the most fashionable resorts on the Continent, and there is before the war. The prosperity of the country was judged by numbers in those days. To-day the numbers are absent, but in the last two or three years put themselves on a level with the most fashionable resorts on the Continent, and there is of ormerly objected to them as being places for excursionistscheap excursionists, too—and not for people who wished to formerly objected to them as being places for excursioniststhey excursionists, too—and not for people who wished to exchange, of course, is bringing this condition about, because of many people think that Switzerland is out of the question for a holiday when they can only get 21fr. 80c. for 20s. in Switzerland, whereas they can get 52fr. in France. They do not fashes that the 21fr. 80c. in Switzerland is practically the same a 52fr. in France. However, I do not think Switzerland is going to suffer in the long run through any misunderstandings will be the gainer, and that more people of the will-to-do classes will be attracted there, not only for the winter sports are difficult but they are conditions which are making with a a country for the whole year, provided the right disticts provided not fear for the future. No doubt the present conditions are difficult but they are condition

The recent appeal made by Sir Martin Conway for the re-establishment of a British Sanatorium in Switzerland has brought forth some criticism, which, however, must be read in the light of the fact that the writer is interested in a sanatorium in Scotland. Both the *Lancet* (Feb. 25th) and the *British Medical Journal* (March 4th) publish a communication from a medical man who maintains that "the alpine resorts for the treatment of pulmonary tuber-"culosis are very much over-rated and that patients would "do just as well under treatment in a sanatorium in this "country." He remembers two cases which, after having been returned from Davos as hopeless, were ostensibly cured in this country. We did not know that Davos offered an infallible cure, and the writer might just as well have stated that occasionally people insist on dying even at that place.

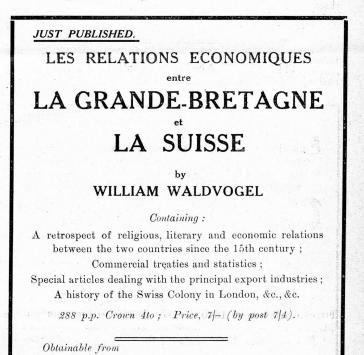
The progress made in Switzerland in fighting this scourge of the white race is freely admitted in the English press, articles appearing at more or less regular intervals, the most recent one dealing with the treatment of tuberculosis by heliotherapy. The *Medical Press* (Feb. 22nd) records the successful results obtained by Dr. Rollier, of Leysin, who has established a farm colony in order to provide for the after-care of patients whose disease has been arrested, until health is properly consolidated.

One of the novel ruses resorted to in consequence of trade restrictions is illustrated by the following little paragraph from *The Times Trade Supplement* (Feb. 25th):-

"As the Swiss import tariff is calculated on the gross weight, goods which are well packed—e.g., those goods coming from more distant countries such as Britain—have to pay more duty than goods from neighbouring countries such as Germany and France.

In view of the recent increase in Swiss import duties, German, French, and Italian importers find it profitable to have their merchandise sent to forwarding agents or branches in frontier towns on the other side of the Swiss boundary, and to import them practically unpacked. Under this system the Swiss importer who buys c.i.f. to his station has to pay less import duty than the Swiss importer who buys f.o.r. from the supplier's station."

Questions were recently asked in the British Parliament with reference to the methods employed by the Dyestuffs Advisory Licensing Committee, and the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Stanley Baldwin) is reported as having stated that the reason for advising applicants for German dyes to apply to Swiss agents is in consequence of the assistance rendered by Swiss dye makers to the English textile industries during the war.



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