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LONDON, SEPTEMBER 22, 1923.

PREPAID	SUBSCRI	PTION RA	TES
UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES	$\left\{ \begin{array}{cc} 3 \text{ Months (1)} \\ 6 & , & (2) \\ 12 & & (5) \end{array} \right.$	3 issues, post free)	36 66 - 12-
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H	IOME N	VEWS	

A Swiss mission, headed by Col. Arthur Fon-jallaz, has left for Constantinople and Angora in order to study on the spot important problems in relation to the establishment of trade relations with Turkey. * * *

Following their protest against the extension of the working hours, decided upon by the Swiss Federal Railways, the Unions interested are circularising their members as to their attitude and possible participation should a strike be declared. * * *

The exhibition buildings belonging to the Basle Samples Fair were destroyed last Sunday by fire, which broke out a few minutes before midday. Within an hour's time, in spite of the heroic efforts of the fire brigades and a company of soldiers, the wooden structure was reduced to ashes, with the exception of Hall V, situated on the eastern end. The roofs of the buildings were recently newly tarred, thus rendering them an easy prey to the flames. The damage, which is covered by insurance, is stated to be in the neighbourhood of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million frances. The work of reconstruction is to be taken in hand at once, the plans being ready, as the francs. The work of reconstruction is to be taken in hand at once, the plans being ready, as the erection of a more solid structure had already been decided upon. The holding of next year's Fair, which had been fixed for April 5th to 15th, will probably take place somewhat later, towards the middle of May. The cause of the conflagration is net known, but it is rumoured that a former em-player is under suricipa of arcon ployee is under suspicion of arson.

The Secretariat for Swiss Abroad has transferred its offices from Geneva to Fribourg.

* * *

An encounter, accompanied by revolver firing, took place last Sunday at Lugano between Socialists and local Italian Fascists; the latter were returning by boat from a manifestation, when they were refused a landing whilst wearing the "black shirt."

*** Printing works, for the present a branch of a well-known Berlin concern, have been established at Zurich by the Hugo Stinnes interests. This Zurich branch is in charge of Col. Karl Egli, who, it will be remembered, was tried during the War by the Swiss Military Court on a charge of supply-ing information to the German and Austrian Lega-tions in Berne to the detriment of our pourtelity. tions in Berne to the detriment of our neutrality

* * * Frau Welti-Herzog, the well-known concert sin-ger and theatre star, has died in Aarburg at the age of 63.

EXTRACTS FROM SWISS PAPERS.

Démissions de pasteurs. — M. Paul-Louis Mayor, pasteur de la paroisse de Cully-Epesses-Riex, né le 9 avril 1863, admis dans le corps pastoral le 4 novembre 1887, suffragant à Montagny dès la même date, et à Montpreveyres dès le 1er mai 1888; pasteur à Montpreveyres dès le 5 novembre 1889, à Daillens dès le 25 octobre 1891, à Cully dès le 10 iuin 1900, qui a donné sa démission pour la

pasteur à Montpreveyres dès le 5 novembre 1889, à Daillens dès le 25 octobre 1891, à Cully dès le 10 juin 1900, qui a donné sa démission pour le 81 octobre 1923, après 36 ans de service. M. Christian Honoré, pasteur de la paroisse de Cronay-Gossens, né en 1849, admis dans le corps pastoral vaudois le 8 novembre 1879, suffragant à Vufflens-la-Ville dès le 16 novembre de la même année, pasteur à Cronay dès le 30 mai 1880, qui a denné sa démission aussi pour le 31 octobre 1923, après 44 années de service, dont 43 à Cronay. M. Paul-Louis Gallay, pasteur à l'Etivaz, né en 1847, admis dans le corps pastoral vaudois le 5 novembre 1875, suffragant à Vufflens-la-Ville dès le 10 novembre 1875, à l'Etivaz dès le 30 avril ‡876, pasteur à l'Etivaz dès le 9 juillet de la même fannée, qui a donné sa démission pour le 20 octobre 1923, après 48 années de service, dont 47 à l'Etivaz. M. Daniel Meylan, pasteur de la paroisse de Champagne-Bonvillars, né en 1861, admis dans le corps pastoral le 15 novembre 1885, suffragant à Ependes dès le 16 novembre 1884, pasteur à S Cergue dès le 2 aoti 1885, à Ollon dès le 14 juillet 1889, à Lausanne dès le 2 mai 1897, à Chailly (Lausanne) dès le 29 octobre 1905, à Champagne dès le 16 juillet 1916, qui a donné sa démission pour le 30 sept. 1923, après 39 années de service.

M. Eugène Virieux, pasteur de la paroisse de Crassier, né en 1861, admis dans le corps pastoral vaudois le 7 novembre 1884, suffragant à Yverdon dès le 11 juillet 1884, à Rougemont dès le 12 août 1885, à Champvent dès le 26 juin 1886, pasteur à Rougemont dès le 20 avril 1889 et à Crassier dès le 12 août 1894, qui a donné sa démission pour le 31 octobre 1923, après 39 ans de service, dont 29 à Crassier à Crassier.

Crassier. Ajoutons qu'un des doyens du corps pastoral « M Iames-Alfred Porret, agent de l'Union Ajoutons qu'un des uoyans de serre l'Union suisse, M. James-Alfred Porret, agent de l'Union nationale évangélique de Genève, a fêté, le 9 sep-tembre, son 80e anniversaire. M. Porret est un nationale évangélique de Genève, a fêté, le 9 sep-tembre, son 80e anniversaire. M. Porret est un ancien serviteur de l'Eglise nationale vaudoise, né en 1843, admis dans le corps pastoral le 11 no-vembre 1869; il a été suffragant à Morges dès le ler novembre 1869 et pasteur à Provence dès le 25 juin 1871, puis à Lausanne dès le 3 juin 1877 jusqu'au 4 juin 1889, date de son appel à Genève, où il est en fonctions depuis 34 ans. (La Tribune.)

(La Tribune.)

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

There is an imp who haunts printing offices, where he lies in wait to confound the best efforts of the hapless scribe. (We are not referring to the "printer's devil," who is an entirely different personage, executing totally different functions.) On the type to be printed from this imp practises addition, subtraction, transposition and transmogrifi-ation with a fractish and maliant addition, subtraction, transposition and transmogrin-cation with a freakish and malignant ingenuity. The results are that not infrequently the reader is puzzled and that invariably the writer is incensed. You know the famous lines from Shakespeare:—

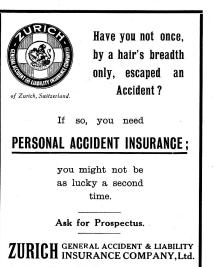
What's in a name? A rose, by any other name, would smell as sweet. accomplished the step from the sublime to the ridiculous by the change of a single letter, thus:---

"What's in a name? "A nose, by any other name, would smell as sweet." When such things happen to Shakespeare, we ought not greatly to complain if similar things happen to us! All we want to say is, that last week that imp visited "Notes and Gleanings" and filched one letter from one word in one of our admirable "Witterstime phrases whereby the whole sentence one letter from one word in one of our admirable alliterative phrases, whereby the whole sentence was pretty well converted into sheer nonsense! Our readers generally would, no doubt, at once supply the missing letter and lay the blame of its absence on the real culprit. . . . We are aware, however, that many clever boys and girls read the *S.O.* who are "dabs" at other things besides rifle-shooting, and therefore spotted the printer's error of the missing "a." We ask these boys and girls to write and tell us the word from which this letter was omitted, and to the writer of the first letter was omitted, and to the writer of the first letter opened which names the correct word the Editor will send a postal order for 5s. So now, young folks, get a move on !

Transforming a Giant.

Transforming a Giant. This arresting headline appeared in the *Pall* Mall and Globe (Sept. 11). After our first gasp of astonishment, we read the article itself, and then we gasped once more. It is probable that, were we to receive a straight left-hander from the subject of the article we chould gree none argin—our last we gasped once more. It is probable that, were we to receive a straight left-hander from the subject of the article, we should gasp once again—our last gasp1 It is all about our compatriot, Mr. Robert Roth, concerning whom we have had something to say in previous issues. Here is the latest:— Is it possible for a wrestler to be turned into a champion boxer? Ninety-nine trainers out of every hundred, backed by the experience and opinion of the boxing world, would answer "No." There is not one record in the history of boxing of a wrestler successfully turning into a champion "bruiser." Undaunted by lack of precedent, however, this ex-periment is being carried out at the moment in London. Robert Roth, the Swiss champion wrestler of the world, is under daily training to achieve the world's heavy-weight championship, and in the meantime is ambitiously prepared to meet any leading British boxer who will give him a chance to prove his mettle. * Roth's transformation is under the care of Mr. Arthur Abplanalp, who also hails from Switzerland, and has achieved fame in his own country as an expert sports. trainer. " I hope to prove to the world that a wrestler can

and has achieved fame in his own country as an expert sports trainer. "I hope to prove to the world that a wrestler can become a boxer," said Mr. Abplanalp to a 'Pall Mall Gazette' representative. "It will be the first case on record; but I maintain that it can be done. "The arguments against it in the sporting world are that a wrestler, by his very methods, will always remain slow. Moreover, wrestlers usually have a good deal too much flesh—a thing impossible for a boxer. "I am training him by my private method, based on the pure science of physiology, which guarantees elasticity, endurance, and flexibility of the muscles. "Three months ago Roth weighed 16 st. 10 lbs., to-day he weighs 14 st. 10 lbs. His waist measurement was then 40 in., to-day it is 80 in. He has gained the most amazing breath control, and can do twenty rounds without rest, as though it were child's play."



& 2, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C. 2. Telephone : CENTRAL 2772.

years boxing instructor to the Navy, was equally san-guine about the prospects of the future champion. especially so as he had just had three ribs broken in a sparing bout. Roth is to be introduced to the boxing world when the Beckett-Carpentier fight takes place. His present ambition is to take on Beckett, which is not possible until he has climbed the boxing ladder. He has the following proportions: Height 6ft. 2in., weight 14s. 10lbs., reach 78in., neck 18in., chest 52in., alf 16in., ankle 9jin. He is a tectotaller, a non-smoker, and a born fighter. It is said his evenness of temper is nothing short of marvellous.

Subtroom marvellous. We have all felt a natural gratification in read-ing of our fellow-countryman's previous successes, and hope he may likewise attain the goal of his ambition in his new rôle as an exponent of what used to be magniloquently called "the noble art of self-defence." of self-defence.

A Few Pats on the Back.

Most people have an amiable weakness for hear-Most people have an aniable weakness for hear-ing pleasant things said of them. If the pleasant things said are also true—and, as a rule, we can easily persuade ourselves that they *are* so—we ex-perience the uplift of a sense of conscious virtue and justly praise the man who said them as a person of penetration and discernment; if they are not true, we plume ourselves on our cleverness in sceming to be what we are not lightly imporing true, we plume ourselves on our cleverness in seeming to be what we are not, lightly ignoring intrusive reflections respecting the difference be-tween "esse" and "videre," and with equal facility suppressing any sneaking suspicion that the other fellow may be more soapy than sincere! So many pleasant things are constantly being said about Switzerland and the Swiss that our heads might well be turned were it not that we are, on the whole, such sane, sensible and level-headed folk. We cannot doubt the sincerity of the clergyman who is thus reported in the Walthamstow Guardiam (Sept. 7th):-(Sept. 7th):-

(Sept. 7th):-That it is the beauty of Switzerland that has made its impress upon the religious character of the Swiss folk is put forward by the Rev. William Kilshaw, in his holiday letter to his parishioners at St. Gabriel's, Walthamstow. Writing from Vevey, he asks: Where lies the secret of the cleanly, kindly and religious disposition of the Swiss ? "I believe,' he adds, "that it can be traced to three sources. . . The first is natural beauty . . from the peak, dwelling amids the silence of the elternal snows, to the deep blue crystal lake resting in the secluded valley, all is beauty. . . . This beauty has, I believe, deeply and proloundly modified Swiss character. eliminating many of the ugier sides of life. Turn to England-London-with its miles of factory-smitten plains, its hundredfold acres of ugly, monotonous villas, its streets disfigured by unsightly telegraph poles, and consider how far we have yet to go upon the road of progress before beauty of environment can help to form beauty of character." A second contention is that the Swiss people know the meaning of work, and that activity has given charm to their character; and, finally, that Switzerland is great because she has been loyal to the Reformed Faith. "True," he says, "the difference in Swiss churches is that they seem cold and bare, and too often closed, but there has been, as there still is, in that Reformed religion a power which makes for freedom, brotherhood and morality. Very, very marked is the difference in one between Switzerland and her near neighbours. There only too often there is much open observance of religious the owner Switterland end her her has beervance of religious all else, but other things are wanting. Here one hears litte of the church, but finds that the leaven has been, and is pt. (th):--That it is the beauty of Switzerland that has made

ever silently working, in the midst of the people, moulding a nation which must glorify God as it arouses the respect of man.

A real, good, hearty pat, that! In fact, a

A real, good, hearty pat, that i in fact, a regular thump! Next to hearing nice things said of ourselves, we like to hear them said of our native country. "Lives there the man with soil so dead "Who never to himself hath said: "This is my own, my native land!" It is altogether creditable to us that we feel a glow of pride when our country's praises are sounded.

of pride when our country's praises are sounded. There is something wrong about the man who does not feel this pardonable pride in his native country, town or locality. To such a one we feel disposed to put the question, formulated by a shrewd Amerifeel disposed can preacher, somewhat to this effect: "What mean thing did you do there, that you do not like the

poison. The second is its mention of the Thy-ground of Europe." It seems we cannot get away from it; it may therefore be just as well to accept it as inevitable—like death and taxes.

The pat on the back, administered by the *Morning Post* (Sept. 8th), is, as might be expected, given with due restraint and decorum:— Morning

Morning Post (Sept. 8th), is, as might be expected, given with due restraint and decorum:— Travelling has now returned to pre-war conditions. But the Swiss Railways are at present in the throes of electrification. Fares, consequently, apart from luggage charges, which seem somewhat high, remain at about double the rates of 1914. Even so, the actual third, class rate is based on a scale slightly lower than that still enforced on English railways. As the process of electrification advances, it is asserted, rates will decrease, but such a step will be impossible before 1924 at the earliest. Passport and all forms of police control of visitors have been entirely suppressed. Moritz should be much appreciated by motorists visiting the Alps in their cars. The Federal Post Office has continued and improved its automobile diligence services all over the major mountain roads, such as the Furka, Grimsel, Lukmanier Passes. There is no better way of seeing the Alps in confort and with rapidity. The vehicles are good and the fares reasonable. Public chars-a-bance also ply from centres, such as Interlaken and Lucerne. More the constant demands of the Hotel Employees Trade Union have entailed a large increase in theory of the eight-hour day in the houst of the Hotel Employees Trade Union have entailed a large increase envert due way of seeing the Alps ways a fature of most with rapidue to the banks. It is not surprising, then, that was a fature of most wish shotel have very many houses became heavily indebted to the banks. It is not surprising, then, that whole the food nearly everywhere is both adequate and appressing the Alps in comform down the whole the food nearly everywhere is both adequate and appeting. Though, too, many houses cannot afford to embark upon redecoration or improvements, the scruplous cleanliness of the Swiss and the kindly Alpine climate have continued to conceal many shortcomings.

Alpine climate have continued to conceal many short-comings. Hotel tariffs throughout the country have now been stabilised by the action of the all-powerful Hotel Pro-prietors' Association. It should, therefore, be possible to gain a clear idea beforchand of what a holiday in the Swiss Alps is going to cost the intending tourist. A cost of half a sovereign a day is a good mean to work upon in the case of all less pretentious houses. The pamphlet of the Association, obtainable at all tourist offices, quotes the minimum prices for hotels owned by members of that body. These minimum

rates compare favourably with those in vogue at nearly every other holiday resort throughout Western Europe Extras, however, have an irritating habit of creeping into the daily account. Visitors are, therefore, recom-mended to take two precautions. In the first place, when writing for rooms, they should state in detail what they require in the way of baths, tea, etc., per week; secondly, they should ast for an inclusive charge at so much per week or per day, especially for a winter stay.

at so much per week or per day, especially to a winter stay. The attitude of Swiss people towards English travellers has undergone marked change since 1918. The prevalent mistrust of the foreigner has entirely subsided. In its place there has arisen a certain ad-miration for a nation that shouldered the burden of war as England has done. The Swiss now look to England as the most sane nation in Europe: their courtesy to British tourists is noticeable without being exaggerated. Many thanks for thus making known the friendly feeling of the Swiss people towards the British !

Prevention of Simple Goitre.

"Thyroid enlargement is not the serious problem "in this country that it is in Switzerland and some "of the American States," says the *Lancet* (Sept. 8th). After dealing with the exhaustive study of this subject in America, the article contains the following reference to the method of combating the problem in Switzerland:—

following reference to the method of combating the problem in Switzerland:— Dr. R. Klinger, of Zurich, instead of sodium iodide, employs an organic iodide which is non-hygroscopic, very stable, practically tasteless—a vegetable fatty acid compound which is combined with chocolate and made into tablets, each containing 5 mg, of iodine. This method has been employed in all the schools in the striking results—e.g., incidence of goitre among all the school children in the Canton of St. Gallen: January 1919, 87.6 per cent.; January, 1922. 13.1 per cent. The possibility of harm from a very small dosage used by the authors is negligible. A mild rash occurred in but 1 per 1000 of the cases treated, and in Switzer-land not a single case of rash has been seen, nor has a case of exophthalmic goitre districts every woman would keep her thyroid saturated with iodine during adolescence, that is from the age of 11 to 16 inclusive, none would develop goitre. A large majority of the goitres in boys are congenital, and could be prevented by the administration of iodine to the mother during pregnancy. In young individuals with thyroid enlarge-ment of recent development the curative effects of iodine are very striking, and amount to complete relief. In long-standing goitre neither iodine nor desiccated thyroid are of much value in relieving the deformity.

ROUND AND ABOUT.

With reference to the appeal, published in our last number on behalf of a "Swiss Rifle Associa-tion" to be formed I have received up till now communications from sixteen compatriots, and I am confident that in the near future the required num-ber will come forward. There is, of course, no obligation connected with such an application; those interested in the matter will have to meet later on and decide on the ways and means by which the object in view can best be realized. There are no insurmountable difficulties, and it should be quite insurmountable difficulties, and it should be quite possible to send a small team to next year's "Tir Fédéral" in Aarau, similar to what is being done by some of the other Swiss colonies overses

At the extraordinary meeting of the Swiss Mer-cantile Society, held last Wednesday, the proposed new rules in connection with the Education Departnew rules in connection with the Education Depart-ment were passed--not without giving rise to some interesting discussion. When a vote of credit to defray the expenses for printing the annual report was submitted by the President, the latter came in for some heckling, chiefly by Messrs. Braga and Werner, who maintained that the issue of a report without the previous approval of a members' meet-ing was contrary to "tradition." No fault was found with the report, it being a question of prin-ciple, and the meeting subsequently sanctioned the necessary expenditure, adding a unanimous vote of thanks to the Committee for the admirable way in which the varied activities of the Society had been recorded in this report. Preparations are now in full swing for the

Preparations are now in full swing for the Preparations are now in full swing for the social life in our colony during the coming season. As will be seen in another column, the cinderella dances of both the City Swiss Club and the Swiss Mercantile Society have been fixed. Arrangements are also well in hand for the annual gathering of the colony, the banquet of the City Swiss Club, which will be held on the last Friday in November (Nov. 30th) at the Victoria Hotel, Northumberland Avenue, where our friend, Mr. E. DeVegney, wields the sceptre. the sceptre.

*** The other clubs are also busy offering, in their own way, recreation and distraction; the only cause for regret to be recorded is the fact that the "Brighter London" movement has not yet recog-nized the necessity of insisting on some ultra-late trains, in order to allow the club habitués to reach their far-off homes in comfort and without further excitement. The other evening it would appear that one of our countrymen, well known and respected in banking and financial circles, "chartered" a taxi-cab for the conveyance of him-self and a friend, another shining light in money matters, to their respective homes on the northern heights. The taxi driver was evidently bent on giving his "fares" adequate value for money to

be extracted, for after taking them all round the western hemisphere of our big metropolis, he finally reached exceedingly undulating ground near the "Bull and Bush," Hampstead Heath (unfortunately "closed" at the time). In fact, I understand that the experience of this drive was tantamount to having "a rough night at sea," and it is hardly surprising that the unbargained-for efforts of the taximan produced in our illustrious City magnate a nightmare of "far too acute exchange move-ments." The cab having finally owned up to me-chanical defeat in trying to negotiate a particularly mountainous bump, the driver decided on a "back-wardation" operation, only to land his taxi in a ditch, where a broken drain pipe took out the "inflation of the currency" of the "off" wheel, and our friends thereupon had ample time to take stock of the illuminated "counters" of the firma-ment and prepare for the forthcoming "settlement." However, "All's well that ends well ": our two countrymen were ultimately safely "deposited" at their own hearths, and ever since this little epi-sode it is noticeable how remarkably steady the Swiss rate of exchange has remained, a feature which would certainly suggest that our City friend has definitely set his face against "violent move-ments" of an yest! be extracted, for after taking them all round the ments" of any sort!

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM SWITZERLAND.

The budget of the Swiss Federal Railways for the year 1924 foresces expenditure of Frs. 72,342,550 for construction account. In the report on the budget and prospects the railway authorities point out that the returns for 1923 will show a most satisfactory improvement, both in regard to the working accounts and the result of the profit and loss account. It has, however, in view of the present uncertain conditions, been necessary to maintain a reserved attitude towards unduly ex-tensive construction. And the actual volume of traffic, it must always be remembered, still remains behind that of pre-war years. The expected revenue in 1924 is put at Frs. 75,000,000, which is 31 millions higher than the 1922 figure, while expenditure is figured out at Frs. 278,000,000, or 35 millions less than 1922. This leaves a surplus of revenue over expenditure of almost 97 million francs. Such a result would be an improvement of 66 millions on the 1923 budget figures. The values of the values paintule and rail. The budget of the Swiss Federal Railways for

The returns of the various privately-owned railways are always an interesting barometer of the state of the "tourist industry" in Switzerland, and the August traffics, which are now to hand, show notable improvement in many cases. The Pilatus Railway carried 98,863 passengers in August, against only 76,530 in the corresponding month of 1922, while for the first eight months of the present year 233,000 persons travelled, as compared with 178.000 last year.

The figures of the Wengernalp Railway and that on the Jungfrau are not so imposing as regards the volume of traffic, but show a corresponding improvement.

provement. The Metallwarenfabrik in Zug closed the business year 1922-23 with a net profit of Frs. 380,528, as compared with Frs. 378,700 in 1921-22. A dividend of 7 per cent. is again being paid. The progress of the company during the year was on the whole satisfactory. This was largely due to the increased export of Swiss enamel goods, and though the profits on exported goods were only small, the increased output nevertheless made it possible to reduce working expenses. The enamel department is working to full capacity. **ETOCK EXCLANCE PRICES**

STOCK FYCHANGE PRICES

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES.						
BONDS.	Sept.	11 S	ept. 18			
Swiss Confederation 3% 1903	77.00)%	76.50%			
Swiss Confed. 9th Mob. Loan 5%	100.65	2% 10	00.62%			
Federal Railways A-K 31%	80.3	7%	80.27%			
Canton Basle-Stadt 51% 1921	103.2		03.37%			
Canton Fribourg 3% 1892	71.6	2%	71.50%			
SHARES.	Nom.	Sept. 11	Sept. 18			
	Frs.	Frs.	Frs.			
Swiss Bank Corporation	500	645	645			
Crédit Suisse	500	674	681			
Union de Banques Suisses	500	532	525			
Fabrique Chimique ci-dev. Sandoz	1000	3300	3250			
Société pour l'Industrie Chimique	1000	2245	2180			
C. F. Bally S.A	1000	1020	1035			
Fabrique de Machines Oerlikon	500	665	664			
Entreprises Sulzer	1000	600	622			
S.A. Brown Boveri (new)	500	293	288			
Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Cond. Mk. Co.	200	157	163			
Choc. Suisses Peter-Cailler-Kohler	100	106	110			
Comp. de Navig'n sur le Lac Léman	500	492	485			
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS						

Not exceeding 3 lines:-Per insertion. 2/6: three insertions. 5/-Postage extra on replies addressed c/o Swiss Observer.

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