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HOME NEWS

The two Federal Chambers elected at their joint sitting on Thursday, March 26th, Dr. Plinio Bolla, a Federal Judge, in place of Mr. Garbanin-Nerini, who has accepted the post of director of the International Postal Union. Dr. Bolla is a Ticinese of only 29 years of age, and is at present Professor of Swiss Civil Law at the University of Pavia. — As successor to A. von Steiger, who died at the beginning of last month, Dr. Käslin has been appointed Federal Chancellor; he was born in 1871 in Aarau, studied law, and has been on the *personnel* of the Confederation since 1902, having been promoted to the post of vice-chancellor in 1919.

Though it was freely admitted by several speakers that the assessment and collection of the military tax is fraught with hardship and unfairness, the National Council declined to discuss a suggested revision of the present *modus operandi*.

According to preliminary figures just published, the accounts for 1924 of the town of Zurich close with a surplus of about eight million francs.

A daily air service Lyons-Geneva-Basle will be opened on June 1st by a new company which has just been registered in Geneva.

Damage to the extent of Frs. 400,000 was caused by a fire which broke out on Wednesday, March 25th, in the steel and iron works S. Fischer in Mühlethal (Schaffhausen).

The Swiss Minister to Spain and Portugal, Monsieur Alfred Mengotti, died last Sunday, March 29th, in Madrid at the age of 59. He was born in Poschiavo, and was an engineer by profession. Since 1904, when he was appointed Consul-General, he has resided in Madrid, where he leaves a widow and nine children.

Dr. Rudolf Steiner, the well-known leader of the anthroposophs, died in Dornach, near Basle, last Monday, March 30th, after a protracted illness at the age of 54. A native of Croatia, he studied in Vienna and Rostock, and was a recognised authority on Goethe. For some years he was a prominent member of the Theosophical Society in London. In 1913 he established the 'Goetheum' in Dornach, which was destroyed by fire at the end of 1922 and the re-erection of which has recently led to some heated controversies.

BASLE FAIR PARTY.

CHANGE OF DEPARTURE.

Contrary to our preliminary announcement, the party will leave London a day earlier, i.e., on Friday, April 17th; in consequence of the change to summer-time, the hour of departure is advanced an hour, and the train will leave Victoria Station at 1 p.m. Those intending to join should return at once the necessary form, duly filled in, as after Tuesday next, April 7th, we cannot consider any more applications.

EXTRACTS FROM SWISS PAPERS.

La population du Canton de Soleure. — D'après le dernier recensement, fait en 1920, le canton de Soleure compte 130,617 habitants. Il y a cinquante ans, cette population était de 74,608 âmes, ce qui fait une augmentation de 56,009 personnes en un demi-siècle. L'excédent des femmes est de 2,657.

Les étrangers atteignent 6,543 personnes. Ils sont plutôt en diminution.

Bien qu'étant le siège de l'évêché de Bâle et de Soleure, on compte néanmoins 47,441 protestants contre 81,989 catholiques; il y a en outre 163 juifs et 1,024 personnes appartenant à d'autres confessions. On compte dans le canton 2,621 personnes parlant français et 2,514 parlant italien.

D'après les professions, 59,368 personnes sont classées dans la catégorie des artisans, soit plus du 50%; 11,000 personnes sont occupés dans l'agriculture, 35,402 autres s'occupent d'industries et 7,329 de commerce et de transports.

(Le Travail.)

Les industries à Berne. — Le Conseil communal de Berne a procédé à la discussion de l'interpellation relative à l'émigration des industries bernoises. M. Guggisberg, directeur des finances, fait observer que les transferts de siège de sociétés n'ont pas été plus nombreux à Berne qu'à Zurich ou à Bâle. Sur 169 nouvelles fabriques créées en Suisse en 1924, 79 l'ont été dans le canton de Berne. En ce qui concerne le coût de l'alimentation et de l'habillement ainsi que des salaires, la différence n'est guère très grande entre Berne et d'autres villes suisses; c'est à Berne cependant que les loyers sont les plus élevés. La loi cantonale est responsable des impôts élevés et le mécontentement qui existe contre les méthodes de taxation a été causé principalement par les organes du canton. Une prochaine réduction d'impôt est envisagée pour la ville et le canton de Berne. Si la loi d'impôt révisée est rejetée dans la votation qui aura lieu cette année, la ville de Berne procédera d'elle-même à une réduction du taux de l'impôt. Des facilités pourront être accordées à l'industrie en ce qui concerne l'acquisition de terrains à bon marché.

La discussion a été reprise le soir par un exposé de M. Grimm, directeur des Services industriels.

En définitive, le Conseil a reconnu que la situation des industries à Berne n'était pas si défavorable qu'on l'a dit, et pris acte du vif désir qu'a la municipalité d'agir de son mieux pour l'améliorer. (La Revue.)

Un tribunal qui l'échappe belle. — Mercredi matin, 25 mars, à l'Hotel de Ville d'Yverdon, MM. Fischer, président du Tribunal; Baatard, greffier substitut, et Schulthess, huissier remplaçant, qui se trouvaient dans la salle du Tribunal, se sentirent soudain mal.

M. Schulthess tomba, tandis que M. Baatard réussit à ouvrir une fenêtre et à appeler M. Robellaz, facteur, qui passait. De son côté, M. Fischer sortit dans le vestibule, où il réussit à se faire entendre de M. VERNY, huissier municipal. M. Baatard, à son tour, s'évanouit. M. le Dr. Pache appelé, prodigua ses soins à ces trois messieurs, dont deux, MM. Baatard et Schulthess, furent être reconduits en automobile à leur domicile.

Une bascule du poêle, qui, on ne sait trop comment, s'était trouvée fermée, est la cause de ce commencement d'asphyxie, qui, on espère, n'aura pas des suites fâcheuses.

Mais l'alerte fut vive un moment à l'Hotel de Ville. (La Tribune.)

La mort du doyen. — Le doyen des habitants de Lausanne, M. Jean-Louis Pache, ancien employé au Pénitencier, vient de mourir à l'âge de 94 ans. Après avoir appris le métier de tanneur il s'était engagé au service de Naples et, grâce à sa belle prestance et à ses manières distinguées, était devenu intendant d'une famille noble en Italie. Rentré au pays, il fut nommé, vers 1886, employé au Pénitencier; il conserva ses fonctions jusqu'en 1910.

L'Etat lui accorda une petite pension et comme Jean-Louis Pache n'avait plus de famille, la direction du Pénitencier le garda dans la maison, où il s'est éteint paisiblement l'autre jour.

On regrettera, dans le quartier de Martheray, la haute silhouette de cette affable vieillarde, que ses amis appelaient familièrement "le baron". (La Revue.)

Des chèvres suisses en Bulgarie. — Pour permettre aux familles qui ne peuvent avoir de leur vache journalièrement du lait frais et non falsifié pour leurs enfants, le Conseil général de Sofia a décidé, il y a quelque temps, d'acheter des chèvres suisses de la race de Gessenay et d'organiser à Sofia un dépôt où le population locale pourra se fournir. Une commission de spécialistes est venue récemment en Suisse dans ce but et y a acheté 46 chèvres et 3 bœufs de la dite race. Ce troupeau a été installé à la ferme modèle du couvent de Dragalevtzy. Lorsque l'on aura un nombre suffisant de jeunes chèvres nées dans le pays, il sera procédé à l'installation de nouveaux centres d'élevage. (La Suisse.)

Mord im Storchennest. — Weil man seit drei Jahren bei dem Storchennest auf dem Dache des Pfarrhauses in Stein (Amt Bretten in Baden) keinen Storch mehr sah, sollte das Nest abgetragen werden. Als die Maurer oben anlangten, sprang plötzlich ein Marder aus dem Neste, dem noch vier weitere folgten. Im Nest fand man zwei tote Störche, einige Ratten und einen Zylinderhut (!). Die Suche nach dem Verbleib der fünf Marder war bisher vergeblich. (St. Galler Tagblatt.)

Switzerland and the Navigation on the Rhine and the Rhone.

The Swiss soil cannot sustain more than a quarter of the native population. It does not supply the raw materials so essential to the highly developed industry on which the nation's life depends. Under these circumstances, and in presence of the growth of international trade, it is of the utmost importance for a country far removed from the great centres of production and consumption, to secure its economic independence by obtaining free access to the sea.

Such free access can only be secured permanently through a navigable way. In war time, every means of transport is seized upon in the neighbouring belligerent countries for the purposes of defence. In peace time, governments organize themselves for the economic struggle, and make use more and more of railways and railway tariffs as a weapon and as an efficient means of coercion.

To these facts we may add the high and often prohibitive price of long-distance transports of heavy goods by rail and by roads, which are often encumbered; it is therefore easy to understand the present tendency in favour of inland navigation, which had been put aside in Switzerland, about a century ago, owing to the progress realized by the railroads. It is also obvious, especially after the experience of the late world war, why such efforts will continue as long as the country is not endowed with fluvial ports, in as free communication with the outer world as the harbours of Rotterdam, Marseilles or Genoa.

Modern legislation ensures to every estate enclosed on all sides a free access to the high road, as well as the connection with the public pipe lines, as being necessary for the improvement of the estate. The treaties, which put an end to the last war, have proclaimed the principle that in the case of inland countries the same vital necessities create analogous rights. This amounts to upholding the right of free navigation on the Rhine between the sea and Switzerland, as well as ensuring the circulation of Swiss barges on the Rhone when that river becomes navigable up to the frontier.

The persevering efforts made in France towards the complete navigability of the Rhone, the negotiations engaged between the governments of both neighbouring republics, the vital and common interest in the aim pursued, afford reasons to hope that in no very distant future Geneva will become the Mediterranean port of Switzerland, just as Basle became a Swiss harbour for the northern shipping traffic.

The advantages presented by a two-fold access to the sea are a clear indication of its necessity. The access to Marseilles opens for Switzerland a direct communication with Africa, the Black Sea and the Near East along a route which is less liable than the Rhine to be blocked in case of war, that is to say, when the water-way is most needed.

In its issue for September, 1924, the Official Bulletin of the Swiss Industrial Bureau gave a brief account of the traffic at the port of Basle, which amounted last year to nearly 300,000 tons, and will continue to increase steadily and considerably like that of the other harbours further down on the Rhine. 18 per cent. of that traffic represented Basle's quota, while 82 per cent. concerned the Swiss towns situated further up on the river. This is an indication that the navigation on the Rhine will not stop here, but will extend further up through the construction of hydraulic works to the Lake of Constance and up to Brugg, the future central port of the Swiss plateau and the starting point of the Gotthard railroad. From Rotterdam to Brugg, the distance by water measures 910 km., from Marseilles to the Swiss frontier there are 536 km. Between those two water courses there is a distance of only 268 km., across Swiss territory, 159 of which are already navigable, the remaining 129 km. to be canalized. This latter section represents only 1/3 of the whole distance from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, by the Rhine and the Rhone through Switzerland. The link which has thus to be constructed will also give the most direct communication between the Rhone and the Danube, when, according to the German scheme, the Lake of Constance will be connected with the latter river, near Ulm, by a canal about 100 km. long.

The above plan shows the part to be played by the Rhone-Rhone-Danube navigable system, which France and Germany, each on her side, are actively elaborating. Owing to the high cost of railway transport, Switzerland is exposed to certain risks that are sufficiently well known. It is there-

fore most important for that country not only to have access to the sea and to the European canal system, but also to prevent the principal branches of that system from passing out of its reach.

Letting alone all other considerations, from the merely commercial point of view, this problem concerns not exclusively the interests of Switzerland, but also those of all nations that trade with her. As a matter of fact, the statistics from 1912 to 1922 show that the average annual tonnage of heavy and bulky goods, suitable for transport by barges, amounted to 3,533,000 tons of imports and 491,000 tons of exports. The considerable sums which have been saved in transports since the opening of the port of Basle, give the measure of the advantages which foreign suppliers and customers of Switzerland may expect from the construction of a canal, crossing Switzerland and connecting it with northern ports, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. Judging from the experience gained in other cases, and in view of the great activity of Switzerland as a manufacturing country, the new possibilities of exchange and trade, due to the economical transport by water, will be no less interesting. (B.I.S.)

CITY SWISS CLUB.

Le Comité tient à attirer l'attention toute spéciale de Messieurs les membres et amis sur le fait que l'Assemblée Générale Annuelle, fixée pour le 7 avril prochain, aura lieu chez Pagani's, 42, Great Portland Street. Ce choix s'est imposé à la suite de l'impossibilité dans laquelle se trouvent nos restaurateurs habituels, MM. Gatti, de nous réserver une salle pour l'occasion. Le Souper sera servi à 7 h. précises (voir l'annonce).

NOUVELLE SOCIÉTÉ HELVÉTIQUE. GROUPE LONDÓNEN.

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

On Friday evening, Feb. 20th, the London Group of the Nouvelle Société Helvétique held their Ninth Annual General Meeting at 28, Red Lion Square.

Mr. J. Baer presided, and from his extensive report, which is printed *in extenso* below, it was seen that, in spite of the difficult financial position, the every-day activities of the Group had in no way decreased, though, owing to the necessity of economising, the number of yearly lectures had had to be reduced to a minimum, whilst the propaganda work of the Group has also been very considerably reduced. However, as a *Bureau de renseignements* and in many other ways the Secretariat is doing exceedingly useful work and will continue to do so. The report concluded with a well-deserved tribute to the work done for the Group by Mr. A. F. Suter (hon. treasurer) and Mr. C. Campart (hon. secretary).

Mr. Suter's report with regard to the financial situation was followed with close attention by the meeting. He explained that the watchword of the Group still had to be "Economy and more Economy" until such time as the financial situation became a little easier. Everything possible had been done to keep expenses as low as possible, and would be continued to be done during this year as well. It was decided by the meeting that the subscription for 1925 should again be 10s.

Mr. J. Weber then gave the auditors' report, and a vote of thanks to them, as well as to Mr. Suter, was responded to most heartily by the meeting.

There was some discussion as to whether the London Group should in future organise a dance instead of the annual dinner, but it was finally unanimously agreed not to embark on any such venture.

Mr. Weber and Mr. F. Zimmermann were again elected as auditors, and the following members were elected to the Council for 1925: L. Audemars, M. Bachofer, J. Baer, F. Boehringer, C. Campart, Rev. Hoffmann-de Vismé, E. Neuschwander, H. Schällibaum, A. J. Strahlé, A. F. Suter, J. Weber and G. H. Weber.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1924.

1. Fortunately, in a society such as ours the numbers of the members do not matter quite so much as whether they are good members or the reverse. Experience has taught us that the success of our work as a Group depends on quality and not quantity. It is, therefore, with no great despondency that I tell you that our membership has decreased from 354 at the beginning of January last to 296. This decrease in our numbers is due to different reasons. One of our statutes, as you know, states that: "Tout membre dont la cotisation est en souffrance au 30 juin est considéré comme démissionnaire," and as we allowed many members grace to pay their subscriptions until the end of 1924, there was then nothing to do but very reluctantly to take such members, who had not paid what was due by them, off our list. Apart from these, a large number of our members have left London, and, as you know, we have also lost one or two most valuable hel-

pers through death. However, as I have said, we depend on quality and not quantity, and as we feel quite certain of the quality of those members who now remain with us, there is no need to be dispirited.

2. The Committee met eight times.

3. The Council met nine times.

4. Library, Books for Sale, Papers & Reviews.

(a) *Library*: Our library has increased by twenty-two books during this last year, and now numbers 859 volumes. As we have had to exercise the strictest economy at every point, practically all those additions have been gifts, and we owe thanks to the following for very kindly having presented us with these valuable acquisitions:—Mr. Hans Birmann, Mr. J. Emmenegger, Sister Bertha Hoffmann, Dr. Paul Lang, Mr. Henri Martin, Secrétaire des Suisses à l'étranger, Swiss Federal Railways, Office Suisse du Tourisme, Group of Baden, University of London. With regard to the number of books lent out, there has, if anything, been a slight increase. Our extra readers have, however, for the most part not been Swiss, but Englishmen. We have had quite a number of requests for our books from different English people all over the country in order to help them to prepare lectures or articles on Switzerland.

(b) *Books for Sale*: We have still a number of books for sale at greatly reduced cost, and price-lists will be forwarded to anybody anxious to take advantage of this opportunity to obtain absolutely new books at almost half their published price. We have also a few copies of an excellent pocket atlas of Switzerland which we are selling at 1/3 (the usual price is 2/6). All applications for these atlases or for books or price-lists should be made to the Secretariat, 28, Red Lion Square, W.C.1.

(c) *Papers and Reviews*: We receive regularly twenty-one Swiss, American-Swiss and English reviews and papers. We have, however, only contributed to six of these publications, and have to thank the following gentlemen and associations for their kindness in helping us to increase the numbers of our papers, etc., for the use of the Secretariat and the members to such an extent:—Association Suisse pour la Navigation du Rhône au Rhin; Mr. J. Baer; Central Committee of Zofingue; Commission de publicité de la ville de Lausanne; Corrier Suisse de Rio de la Plata; Comité international de la Croix Rouge; Exportateur Suisse; Groups of the N.S.H.; Information Office, Lugano; North-American Schweizerbund; Office central universitaire; Office suisse du tourisme; Polyglot Printing Co.; Pro Juventute; Publicity Office, Interlaken; Rheinquellen; Secrétaire des Suisses à l'étranger; Société suisse d'utilité publique; Swiss Bank Corporation; "Swiss Monthly"; University of London and Swiss Universities; Mr. G. H. Weber; and from the Rev. Hoffmann-de Vismé, on behalf of the late Mr. Goetz, we received a most interesting treatise on the Zones question which he had written shortly before his illness.

5. Social and Instructive Activities of the Group.

In spite of the difficult times we are passing through financially, it is encouraging to notice that our activities have not been curtailed to any very marked extent, and we might almost say we have been conducting "business as usual." Certainly, with regard to the every-day activities of the Group, this really might be said, though perhaps hardly so when it comes to lectures. For the last three or four years the attendance at lectures has not really been of a nature to encourage us to continue with them—previously we could afford to lose a little money on such enterprises, now we cannot, and consequently we have been forced greatly to reduce their number. We have, however, had one or two readings and causeries, and they have proved so much more popular than lectures that we believe we shall be carrying out the wishes of the majority of our members if we arrange more of these in future and give our bigger lectures only in conjunction with other Swiss societies. The following is a list of the social and instructive activities of our Group since the Annual General Meeting in February last:—

On March 28th we had a lecture from Dr. Agénor Kraft on "L'émigration des industries suisses."

On May 5th Professor F. Roget, of Geneva University, gave us a causerie on "Swiss Propaganda," and, during his stay in London, we also arranged that he should address the Swiss Subcommittee of the League of Nations Union.

On May 16th the Swiss Institute arranged a lecture by Mr. E. Gooch on "European Affairs," for which we sent out invitations to all our members.

We also sent out, as usual, invitations to all our members for the "Fête Suisse" in June, and for the 1st of August Celebrations.

On October 7th the Rev. Hoffmann-de Vismé gave a reading from the works of Philippe Monnier at the City Swiss Club, and on October 10th he gave a lecture to the Group on "De Rousseau et de certains aspects de la pédagogie moderne."

On November 4th Mr. F. Beyli gave some recitations from German-Swiss poets at the Union Helvétique.

On January 13th we had our Annual Dinner.

which was attended by 82 people and proved to be a success in every way.

6. Other Activities of the Group.

(a) *Bureau de renseignements*: Although, as has been seen, we have curtailed the number of our yearly lectures, mostly for reasons of finance, but also to some extent because they were not really properly supported by the majority of our members, we have in no way reduced the every-day activities of the Secretariat. It is very satisfactory to know that the name of our Secretariat as a "Bureau de renseignements" has spread to a very considerable extent, and we have had applications for advice and help from all quarters of the British Isles throughout the year, as well as from more remote places, such as Vorarlberg, Innsbruck and, of course, from all over Switzerland. As a rule, the information desired is either with regard to courses of study in this country or in Switzerland, or advice as to books which ought to be read for various lectures and causeries. But, of course, we are asked many other things besides these. Very numerous, for example, have been the requests with regard to good boarding-houses in London—of which we have now a very comprehensive list—and almost equally numerous have been those with regard to health and pleasure resorts in Switzerland. We also receive many requests—more especially from Englishmen—with regard to particular information they require about Swiss artists—such as Hodler—Swiss musicians, and certain points in Swiss history.

(b) *Journalistic activities*: But apart from its work as a "Bureau de renseignements," the Secretariat has many other activities. By contributing to Durrant's Press Cuttings, it is able to keep an eye on all that is published with regard to Switzerland in the British press and to correct any statements which are misleading or totally wrong. In this connection may be mentioned a letter sent to the "Daily Mail" in April with regard to the Tessin and Switzerland, and a letter sent in January of this year to the "Evening Standard" with regard to the works of Carl Spitteler. Apart from righting wrong statements in the British press, articles have also been sent to "The Times" and "Spectator" with regard to the referendum and the 48-hour week, and articles also have appeared in "The Swiss Observer" with regard to Swiss children abroad, the works and aims of the Nouvelle Société Helvétique, the Almanach Pestalozzi, etc.

During this last year we have again tried hard to induce certain English publishers to bring out editions of various Swiss books, particularly those of C. F. Ramuz, and for a time it almost seemed as though we should at last achieve our point, but once again, owing to present economic conditions,

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES.

BONDS.	Mar. 24			Mar. 31		
		Frs.	Frs.		Frs.	Frs.
Swiss Confederation 3% 1903	...	75.25%	75.12%	...	75.12%	75.12%
Swiss Confederation 5% 1923	...	99.30%	99.12%	...	99.12%	99.12%
Federal Railways A—K 3½%	...	78.45%	79.12%	...	79.12%	79.12%
Canton Basle-Stadt 5½% 1921	...	101.00%	101.25%	...	101.25%	101.25%
Canton Fribourg 3% 1892	...	70.50%	70.00%	...	70.00%	70.00%
SHARES.						
	Nom.	Mar. 24	Mar. 31		Mar. 24	Mar. 31
		Frs.	Frs.		Frs.	Frs.
Swiss Bank Corporation	...	500	640	638	...	638
Crédit Suisse	...	500	496	692	...	692
Union de Banques Suisses	...	500	535	538	...	538
Fabrique Chimique ci-dev. Sandoz	1000	3170	3180	...	3180	3180
Société pour l'Industrie Chimique	1000	1922	1907	...	1907	1907
C. F. Bally S.A.	...	1000	1211	1212	...	1212
Fabrique de Machines Oerlikon	...	500	660	680	...	680
Entreprises Sulzer	...	1000	761	758	...	758
S.A. Brown Boveri (new)	...	350	334	334	...	334
Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Cond. Milk Co.	200	225	222	...	222	222
Choc. Suisses Peter-Cailler-Köhler	100	185	177	...	177	177
Comp. de Navig'n sur le Lac Léman	500	545	545	...	545	545

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