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CHATEAU d'IF.

Who does not keep in a corner of his memory

CHATEAU and . Who does not keep in a corner of his memory the deeds of the famous hero of whom we used to read and dream when we were young. Alexandre pursoner at the "Château d'If?" This old stronghold, which is more or less in higendary character, is now threatened with demolition. During the war, the ancient fortress, one of the small islands outside Marseille, was a splendid observation point for the discovery of forman submarines. The French government has one of the small islands outside Marseille, was a splendid observation point for the discovery of secure defence for the purpose of establishing a secure defence for the port of Marseille. This of urser cannot be done without damaging the purson submarines, which do the short sea trip of whout one hour between the "Vieux port" at the barbout one hour between the "Vieux port" at the barbout one hour between the "Vieux port" at the barbout one hour between the "Nieux port" at the barbout one hour between the "Lieux port" at the barbout one hour between the "Lieux port" at the barbout one hour between the "Lieux port" at the barbout one hour between the "Lieux port" at the barbout one hour between the "Lieux port" at the barbout one hour between the "Lieux port" at the barbout one hour between the "Lieux port" at the barbout one hour between the famous Count is still should be short if another spot of histories the sourd is associated by being shown over the shown, will be sourd if another spot of histories barbout one hour between the sourd of histories barbout one hour between the sourd of histories barbout one hour between the sourd barbout one hour between the sourd of the the famous Count is still barbout one hour between the sourd of histories barbout one hour between the sourd of histories barbout one hour between the sourd barbout one hour between the sourd of the sourd barbout one hour between the sourd of the sourd barbout one hour between the sourd of the sourd barbout one hour between the sourd of the so

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION IN SWITZERLAND.

The introduction of electric operation of the Oerlikon Schaffhausen section a year ago marked the conclusion of electrification of the principal sections of the Swiss Federal Railways.

The beginning dates back to 1907, when a special electric traction department was created whose duty it was to study all problems of power supply connected with a comprehensive scheme of electric traction, including the acquirepower supply connected with a comprehensive scheme of electric traction, including the acquire-ment of concessions in respect of water-power. In 1913 a project was formulated for the electrifica-tion of the section between Erstfeld and Bellinzona, the system proposed being single-phase a.c. of 15,000 v. and 16 2/3 cycles. A credit of 39,000,000 frances for the construction of the stationary plant was approved in November, 1913. The first contracts had been prepared for tender on the outbreak of war, which, however, caused an interruption of all preliminary arrangements until the autumn of 1915, when it was decided again to vote credits in the construction budget for 1916 for the purpose of electrification. A definite decision in February, 1916, in favour of the general adoption of single-phase a.c. of 16 2/3 cycles on the recommendation of the Swiss Electric Traction Investigation Commis-sion finally made it possible in that year for pre-paratory steps to be taken in placing contracts. About the same time, in view of the scarcity of coal, it was decided to electrify the section Bern-Scherzligen (32km), current being drawn from the

About the same time, in view of the scarcity of coal, it was decided to electrify the section Bern-Scherzligen (32km), current being drawn from the Bernese power stations, and to extend the Simplon three-phase system from Brig down the valley of the Rhone to Sitten. Electrical opera-tion of both sections was started in July, 1919. In the meantime the coal scarcity had, in conse-quence of the war, become really critical, and the difficulty in procuring coal even at prices $6\frac{1}{2}$ times those of pre-war made the electrification of the railways appear a political and national neces-sity. It was therefore decided in 1918 to electrify the whole of the railways. The programme was divided into three groups : 1, 1,128 route km. to be electrified by 1928; 2, 601 route km. to be elec-trified during the succeeding ten years; 3, the bahance to be electrified by 1948. By the end of 1922 306km. (single-phase) had been electrified, to which had to be added the ex-tension of the Simplon three-phase system previ-ously mentioned to Sitten and which included the Simplon Tunnel. From the very beginning elec-trife traction proved its advantages. In addition, it became an urgent necessity to convert the un-employment benefits then being paid out into pro-ductive wages. In 1923, therefore, it was decided to accelerate electrification and to vary the 1918

it became an urgent necessity to convert the un-employment benefits then being paid out into pro-ductive wages. In 1923, therefore, it was decided to accelerate electrification and to vary the 1918 programme so that not only those sections com-prised under the first group would be electrified by the end of 1928 but also those sections which under the programme were not to be electrified be-fore the year 1933. The total electrified route length of the Swiss Federal railways at the present day comprises, therefore, 1,666km., which is 58.1 per cent. of the total normal-gauge network of 2,868km. Of this 1,666km. 953km. is double track and 713km. single track. Including private railways, narrow gauge, and rack railways the total length of the Swiss railway network comprises 5,458km., of which 3,418km., 62.3 per cent., is electrified at the present day. On the basis of official figures for 1927 86.5 per cent. of traffic in ton-kilometers on the Swiss Federal railways is carried on electri-fied sections at the present day and 84.7 per cent. of the total traffic on the whole of the Swiss rail-way network. These figures are far ahead of those way network. These figures are far ahead of those for any other country. One of the most striking factors in the econ-omic aspect is the elimination of the yearly im-



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Broadcasting in Switzerland.

At the end of last year there were in Switzer and, about 94,000 wireless reception sets. The introduction of several broadcasting stations dur-ing the year 1930 will probably give a new impulse to the development of wireless.

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