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HOME NEWS

A referendum has been applied for by a small, though sufficient number of citizens against the new taxation law of Geneva, which is supposed to come into force next year; the voting will take place on June 6th, the same day when the revision of the Federal alcohol article will be submitted to a plebiscite.

At the elections for the Lucerne Grosser Rat the Conservative and Liberal parties slightly increased their previous majority. The voters rejected the proposed reduction in the salaries of the municipal employees.

For selling the business to a competing concern in another canton, the "Schabziger" factory Müller & Co. in Glaris has been condemned to pay Frs. 33,000 to their Trade Association, an amount which, the Federal Tribunal held, the Glaris firm had forfeited by having acted contrary to the agreed rules of the Association of which they were members.

Lausanne has become the shrine for peacemakers, but its reputation was rudely shaken on Thursday evening (May 10th) by an ordinary act of vengeance, which is being exaggerated and used by certain newspapers for political ends. Whilst partaking of their dinner in a fashionable restaurant, three Russian representatives were fired upon by a Swiss, with the result that one, Worowski, was instantly killed, and two others, Ahrens and Dobrikowski, were more or less seriously wounded. The murderer, Conrad, according to his own statement, has been waiting for this opportunity to avenge the death of relatives who had been plundered and shot in Russia by the Bolsheviks. The Communist party in Switzerland has arranged protest meetings, openly accusing the Federal Council of complicity in the crime for not having accorded the customary police protection to the Russians; a semblance of justification is given to this accusation by the fact that the arrival and presence of this "unofficial" delegation had already been resented, so that the local police should have been forewarned. Conrad was born in Petrograd in 1896 and served as an officer in the old Russian army, joining later the White army fighting against the Bolsheviks. After the defeat of this army, two years ago, he came to Switzerland with his wife, finding employment with a Zurich engineering firm.

It is reported that the hotel "Bernerhof," which adjoins the Swiss Parliament buildings, has been acquired by the Confederation at a cost of nearly three million francs.

Some further liberal donations for the benefit of Swiss institutions have been made by the "Zurich" Accident Insurance Co., to commemorate the 50th anniversary of its foundation. Amongst the institutions so singled out are: the "Winkelried" Foundation (Fr. 25,000); Association for Fighting Tuberculosis (Fr. 25,000); "Pro Senectute" (Fr. 20,000); "Pro Juventute" (Fr. 20,000); Fund of Assistance in case of non-assurable accidents (Fr. 20,000); Scientific Research Fund of the Zurich University (Fr. 10,000); Swiss National Museum (Fr. 10,000); Swiss Society of Public Utility (Fr. 20,000), etc., the total of which amounts to about a quarter of a million francs.

Emil Müry-Flück, of Basle, formerly National Councillor, a most successful business man, who had occupied many public offices in his native town, died on May 10th at the age of 80.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

By "KYBURG."

Summer or Winter Holidays are all very well, but *Switzerland in Springtime* is even better. The white blossom of the cherry-trees, the delicate rose of the apple-blossom, the large yellow patches in the landscape, produced by dandelions and buttercups, and the various shades of green, from the deep, almost black, of the pines to the light, almost yellow, of the meadow-grass, the whole

1872

50TH ANNIVERSARY

1922

A HALF CENTURY of PROGRESS

PREMIUMS		INVESTMENTS	
Year	£	Year	£
1877	29,992	1877	9,547
1882	84,945	1882	31,600
1887	134,730	1887	90,639
1892	236,271	1892	250,363
1897	390,962	1897	456,306
1902	665,199	1902	944,739
1907	1,189,710	1907	1,902,311
1912	1,690,434	1912	3,375,525
1917	2,006,183	1917	4,415,593
1922	3,389,257	1922	5,694,314
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intersected by the varying colour of the lakes and rivers—all this makes a picture which it would require a supreme artist to depict. I will not attempt it, for obvious reasons. But I would recommend my readers to try May for a Holiday in Switzerland and drink in the incomparable beauty of our country as it presents itself then.

Reporting for duty to our Editor, I received from him several letters from my readers. Some are being replied to through the post. Among the others I will pick out one from a reader—of the gentle sex, I think—at Kingston-on-Thames. This reader makes a number of suggestions the adoption of which, she thinks, would change *The Swiss Observer* into something better. For instance, she advocates leading articles on interesting topics, and wants such leaders to be written by "GREAT MEN." Now, I think that *The Swiss Observer* would thereby lose its *raison d'être*. We elder members of the Colony know that a really serious and ponderous paper cannot live, *i.e.*, will not find sufficient support from the Swiss Colony. The reason is obvious: Those who wish leaders written by Great Men turn either to the big English dailies and weeklies, or to the big Swiss papers, like the *Journal de Genève*, *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, *Bund*, etc. Our Swiss Clubs have such papers in their reading rooms, and even there they are seldom read. For the Swiss Colony a paper like *The Swiss Observer*, giving a few paragraphs of happenings at home, giving also the news of the social life of our Colony, is what is wanted, as we have the Literary Page so ably conducted, this is really already an addition to what is required. Believe me, dear lady, the Swiss in London do not want too much serious reading in their local Swiss paper. They prefer lighter music, and, above all, to read something about themselves.

Emil Müry-Flück, of Basle, formerly National Councillor, a most successful business man, who had occupied many public offices in his native town, died on May 10th at the age of 80.

Having read in your columns the opinions of several of my colleagues concerning Mr. Henry Spahlinger's antituberculous vaccines and sera, I beg to inform you that I have applied this method since 1915 to more than 250 patients. My reasons for not having published sooner the remarkable results obtained are as follows:—

These specific remedies are extremely delicate and difficult to produce. They necessitate the simultaneous manufacture of a series of partial products of which the combination produces the necessary polyvalence in order to obtain a cure for tuberculosis. The supply of these sera and vaccines has often, partially or totally, failed by reasons of the war and financial difficulties. Had the public been aware of the favourable results

obtained by the treatment, the visits and demand for the remedy would have rendered Mr. Spahlinger's work more difficult and delayed the manufacture. The anti-toxic action of the sera and their polyvalence not only arrest tuberculosis in its acute forms, but also render possible the application of this treatment with success in the most advanced phases of the disease, and in cases in which any therapeutic intervention by methods previously known would have appeared hopeless. The curative effect of the vaccines, even of partial vaccines, in chronic forms of tuberculosis has shown itself extremely reliable.

Since, for want of funds, the sera and vaccines can no longer be prepared, and, owing to general indifference, there is a prospect of closing the laboratory (the continued activity of which involves the recovery and lives of a multitude of sufferers) I consider it now to be my duty to make known the results obtained by this method."

The Swiss Governess.

I have always had a soft spot in my heart for the young ladies who come to England in order to learn English and who, at the same time, struggle valiantly with the problems set before them as Governesses. I have read with pleasure the following notes in the *Yorkshire Post* (7th May), although the writer does not seem to have a very extensive experience of young Swiss ladies. At all events, I should hesitate before calling them "usually placid." I have met some of them who were "spirited" enough for my taste:—

We are getting back to pre-war conditions, and the Swiss governess is once more with us. She is a great boon, for she is usually placid and conscientious, looks after her charges unselfishly, and does her best, whilst mastering the English tongue, to help her reluctant charges to adopt a foreign language. One sometimes wonders, however, why people who wish their children to learn French should engage governesses from those parts of Switzerland where German is the current language. Why not engage such a girl to speak German (still a useful language), or, if French is desired, engage governess from Lausanne or thereabouts? In Lausanne a great proportion of the people are virtually French, as, at the time of the persecutions, French Protestants settled there in great numbers.

Then, too, why do we neglect Italian Switzerland? Italian is a very useful language for our older children to know and speak, and from Italian Switzerland come girls who can teach Italian well.

The Y.W.C.A. is very helpful to the would-be employer, particularly if the applicant has in her own mind a clear idea from what district she desires her governess to come. It is also well to pay higher salaries and engage young women whose standing in their native land is good. A professor's daughter would be a better companion for one's growing girls than the daughter of an equally worthy, but perchance less refined member of society."

Rhine Navigation.

From the *Journal of Commerce* (26th April):—

"The Convention concluded between Germany, France, and Switzerland relative to the deviation of

the Rhine, near Kems, has been submitted to the Reichstag, together with the decision of the Central Commission for Navigation on the Rhine, regarding the scheme for the construction of a side canal, presented by France.

During the last summer, 30,000 tons of coal were carried up the Rhine to Basle. On the return journey the barges carried 25,000 tons of Swiss cement to Holland. These cement exports to Holland were only possible owing to the cheap water freights from Basle to Holland, allowing of competition with Belgian and German cement. The new Basle harbour, which provides for the handling of 500,000 tons of goods, is now complete, and will make a great difference to Swiss export trade."

* * *

Touring in Switzerland.

The following article from the pen of Thos. Rankine appeared in the *Autocar* of May 4th and will, I think, be of great interest to all of my readers who have by now received "delivery of their new car." At all events, it is delightful to find a foreigner writing in this strain on our country, and from what I have heard in conversation now and then, this article may correct quite a few wrong notions also among my compatriots:—

"He who alleges that the Swiss authorities and the Swiss people are usually unfriendly, has either given good cause for offence or is misinformed. In the last fifteen years I have passed practically every Swiss frontier post, and have invariably experienced the utmost courtesy."

The German-Swiss peasant of the Zug and Zurich districts may not have been too pleasant a dozen years ago, but it is long since he saw his mistake and reformed; the French-Swiss has always been the motorist's friend.

Northern Switzerland is uninteresting, and the entry by Basle dreary, but the charms of the other roads into the country are such that it is difficult to say which route is the most inviting.

The approach from Dijon by Bourg, Nantua, and Belgarde is interesting, and runs through fine scenery; that by Champagnole and the Col de Faucille affords, from the summit, a most glorious view of the mountains of Savoie and the 'massif' of Mont Blanc.

Further north, the route from Besançon ascends through gorges unsurpassed for grandeur to Pontarlier (frontier), then through pines to the crest of the Juras, where one passes to the left for St. Croix, and through the Val de Travers to Neuchâtel, or to the right for Auberson, and the wonderful winding road to Yverdon, with the Alps, from the Mont Blanc chain to the Valais, continuously in view.

Another route by Belfort, Porrentruy, Tavannes, and Bièvre has interesting features of different character.

On entering Switzerland by road, every motorist receives at the Douane a 'Code de la Route' in English, but, in general, any driving which would be reckoned 'considerate driving' in Britain is all that is expected: one point must be carefully noted—in crossing passes the motorist must take the outside when passing or overtaking pedestrians, horses, or cattle. The roads are generally excellent, well sign-posted, and the Swiss invariably keeps to his proper side, and yields a liberal half to the other vehicle. The peasant is invariably courteous, anxious to help if need be, and can be relied upon to give accurate information; a little knowledge of French and German makes things go smoothly, and nowhere is courtesy more appreciated or reciprocated than in Switzerland.

Hotels are more moderate in price than in France, and food is always above reproach; accommodation is everywhere good and modern.

The economical way to see the country is to make a centre for a minimum of five days, for which period any hotel will give pension terms; if lunch be not wanted in the hotel, a cold picnic lunch will be provided without extra charge. . . .

Every motorist who visits the Continent should join the Touring Club Suisse, Geneva. This club offers to members advantages and facilities for triptyques quite unknown in Britain; generally speaking, a triptyque will be found more convenient than a Carnet de Passage.

The tourists who visit Switzerland by train only see a small proportion of its beauties, the motorist who comes once returns time and again, and can always see something fresh; such, at least, is the experience of the writer, who left Britain three years ago, and who, after touring over the whole of France and the North of Italy, now spends six months of the year in Switzerland, so wonderful is the scenery, so fine the climate, and so charming are the people."

* * *

"Interdependence." (Financial News—April 30th):—

"Under the above title a Swiss economist, M. R. Hoffmann, has published a book, containing a series of suggestions concerning the reconstruction of Europe. The author emphasises the necessity of economic co-operation between the various countries and condemns the attempts which are being made to secure individual economic independence, attempts which, in his view, increase the probability of armed conflicts. He supports this thesis by citing pre-war foreign trade figures of the leading European countries. These figures, he contends, show that those nations whose foreign trade was the largest in proportion to the number of their populations were peaceful nations. While Imperialist and militarist Germany had the lowest foreign trade figure, 384 fr. per inhabitant, Great Britain's figure was as high as 740 fr. per inhabitant. The author's ideas concerning the reduction of indemnity and of inter-Allied debts, the reconstruction of France by Germany, the withdrawal of occupation armies, etc., are sound. With regard to technical details, however, the work needs some revision. Nevertheless, it is worth reading, and possesses on the whole much more merit than most of the literature which has been published on reconstruction."

* * *

The Passion Play at Selzach.

In *Country Life* (May 5th) we find a splendid article on the above, with some wonderful illustrations. We quote the concluding remarks:—

"The Germans in all their works are, on their own admission, colossal. They love the concerted action of perfectly drilled masses. You see it at Berlin in Reinhardt's theatre. We saw it at Olympia when 'The Miracle' was given—produced by Reinhardt. But in Switzerland the groups are small. Everything is on a

lesser scale. The gigantic masses of the mountains are ever-present reminders of the littleness of man. And so at Selzach.

Herr Schlafli never dreamed of armies of actors. Like many men of refinement, the idea of religion came to him in its Italian guise, where the strength was that of fervour, not numbers. Thus in the Selzach cycle we find tableaux which seem like the masterpieces of the Quattrocento and Cinquecento come to life. As the action proceeds, explained mainly by the music—which is more in the form of oratorio than opera—it passes through the phases portrayed in Italy long ago. The Last Supper is as Leonardo painted it. The Crucifixion after Perugino, and the Angelic Salvation by Fra Angelico. How often, standing before one of those pictures, have you not yearned that the figures might move, that you might climb into the frame and explore those colonnades and canter down those twisting roads, away to the little castles and vineyards and lakes of the background? Well, at Selzach the pictures have come to life. The draperies fly in movement and the dumb lips speak.

And yet, these men are but—rustics. The Christ is the son of the mayor, John and the Virgin children of a well-to-do peasant, who work at watches. Peter is a farmer, and Judas a fisherman in a small way. Pilate is a merchant and, incidentally, assistant stage and business manager. The Magdalene and Martha (O tempora!) typist secretaries. And so on. But these folk, kindly and simple of heart, are just such as embarked on that other great adventure nineteen hundred years ago. Their remuneration is almost entirely aesthetic, and pecuniary gain plays no part in their ambitions. Their zeal is that of enthusiasts, 'devots'; the personality is merged completely in the character presented. Of such is true drama made. From such a spirit, half religious, half aesthetic, grew the drama of Hellas. It is as though Melpomene had flitted from Epirus and the thyme-scented rocks of Attica to haunt the pine woods above Selzach."

* * *

International Air Communications.

The Times (May 7th):—

The Swiss Federal Council is proposing to vote a sum of £6,200 for the establishment of an aerodrome at Bellinzona (Canton Ticino), which will be used as an obligatory landing-place for the North-South air service over the St. Gotthard Pass. An Italo-Swiss Customs office will be established there.

* * *

Middle-Class Congress at Berne.

If the Swiss President reads *The Swiss Observer* he does not seem to see eye to eye with me concerning this Congress, for I read in the *Morning Post* (April 20th) that—

"The Swiss President has accepted the Presidency of the International Middle-class Congress, which will be held at Berne on Sept. 18, 19, and 20 next."

Well, perhaps our President feels like our excellent Minister in London, that one of his functions is "to preside at such friendly gatherings!"

* * *

To conclude, I cite *in extenso* from the *Daily Telegraph* (April 21st):—

"Sir John Simon, proposing the toast of the club at the annual dinner of the Public Schools Alpine Sports Club at the Hotel Cecil, last night, said the most characteristic and perhaps the most famous Englishman of the eighteenth century, Dr. Johnson, was so ill-instructed as to declare that he preferred the town to the country. Well, Dr. Johnson would certainly not have been qualified to be a member of the club. And right down to comparatively recent times, until, at any rate, a new school arose, it was the opinion of cultivated and educated humanity that nothing was so dangerous as winter's icy breath and nothing so alarming as the beetled crag of the mountain. The club had been forced to alter all that, and it was most remarkable that Switzerland should have remained for a long time the recognised playground of the world in the summer, without humanity realising that it was, at least, as good a playground in the winter. 'I think,' went on Sir John, 'the first literary man who anticipated the club was Longfellow. Nobody who remembers the lines in his famous 'Excelsior,' and who recalls the warning, 'Beware the pine tree's withered branch,' but must feel that he is attempting his elementary tests in skiing.' (Laughter.) Again, who would doubt that the poet had the faithful followers of Sir Henry Lunn in mind when he wrote 'A tear stood in his pale-blue eye, and yet he answered with a sigh 'Excelsior.' (Ltr.) Sir John alluded to the public-school tradition in connection with the club, of which the tradition, he said, Dr. Lyttelton's was the apotheosis, the archbishop, and almost the archangel. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Lyttelton, who presided, replying, said the club stood not only for comradeship, jollity and sportsmanship, but discipline. Of all the clubs in England it combined jollity and good behaviour better than any other that they knew. (Hear, hear.)

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM SWITZERLAND.

The Société pour l'Industrie Chimique in Basle shows a net profit of Frs. 2,517,132 for the year ending 31st of December, 1922. Last year's figure was Frs. 1,471,890. The dividend declared is 12%, as against 7%. The report contains much that is of general interest, and we shall revert to it on a later occasion.

The net profits of the Banque de Genève for 1922 amount to Frs. 625,663, which is a reduction of some Frs. 50,000 on last year's figures. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 7%, as compared with 7½% for 1921.

The annual report of the Association of Swiss Boot and Shoe Manufacturers for 1922 gives an enlightening survey of the course of the industry during the year. The situation has certainly somewhat improved, though the improvement is not due to any general recovery in the world markets. It is rather due to the effects of the import restrictions which have been imposed to protect the industry. The liquidation of the large outstanding stocks and the fall in the price of leather had

a favourable influence on business. It has been possible to increase employment in the factories and to reduce production costs. Some of the figures given in the report may be of interest: In 1921 the number of employees working 48 hours a week fell to 3,900, while in 1922 the number rose to about 10,000, working 52 hours a week. There were in 1922 5½ million pairs of shoes turned out, as compared with 4 million in 1921, while the volume of goods exported rose from 637 to 953 tons. This is largely to be attributed to the Swiss-Romanian agreement, whereby Swiss manufacturers received a valuable army contract from Romania. A real and satisfactory improvement in the export trade on the whole cannot be expected in the present state of the European markets, nor can steady development be hoped for as long as it is necessary to maintain the emergency regulations restricting imports.

The Fabrique de Conserve, Lenzbourg, shows a profit of Frs. 33,900 only for the year 1922, as compared with Frs. 529,657 in the preceding year. The dividend will not be paid. Last year 6% was distributed, and in 1920 8%. The report points out that up to the middle of 1922 sales were satisfactory in Switzerland, and the turnover was nearly equivalent to that of the middle of 1921. After that point, however, there was a falling off. One of the factors which greatly affected sales was the very abundant fruit crop and the relatively low price of sugar, which rendered it possible for private householders to go in for jam-making on a much larger scale than had recently been possible, while later in the season the bad crop of peans and beans made it necessary for the Company to import and thus reduced the possibility of working at a profit.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES.

BONDS.	May 7	May 15
Swiss Confederation 3% 1903	80.00%	80.15%
Swiss Confed. 9th Mob. Loan 5%	102.65%	102.40%
Federal Railways A-K 3½%	83.05%	83.65%
Canton-Bâle-Stadt 5½% 1921	104.50%	104.50%
Canton Fribourg 3% 1892...	74.90%	74.00%
Zurich (Stadt) 4% 1909	100.25%	100.25%

SHARES.	Nom.	May 7	May 15
	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.
Swiss Bank Corporation	500	652	648
Credit Suisse	500	685	680
Union de Banques Suisses	500	547	542
Fabrique Chimique et-dev. Sandoz	1000	3457	3345
Société pour l'Industrie Chimique	1000	2265	2390
C. F. Bally S.A.	1000	1042	1042
Fabrique de Machines Oerlikon	500	690	682
Entreprises Sulzer	1000	707	695
S.A. Brown Boveri (new)	500	353	356
Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Cond. M&C	200	177	177
Choc. Suisses Peter-Cailler-Kohler	100	115	112
Comp. de Navig'n sur le Lac Léman	500	465	473

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