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einwander lassen. Ich, der ich wie viele andere zum Auswandern gezwungen worden bin, weil ich keine Stelle in Europa finden konnte, kann mich glücklich schätzen, hier in besseren Verhältnissen zu leben, wo man Aussichten hat, vorwärts zu kommen, und wo persönliche Tüchtigkeit bezahlt wird. Ich hoffe nur, dass bald wieder wesentlich bessere Verhältnisse in der Schweiz eintreten und damit all die Klagen über Steuern usw. aus den Spalten der Zeitungen verschwinden werden."

(*Berner Tagblatt*)

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

By "KYBURG."

Pure Food Agreement.

Birmingham Post (4th June):—

A drastic regulation against the importation of tainted edible fats has just come into force. For the past twelve months foreign countries have been warned that the British Government intended to take action. The chief call for the new regulation was the action of some Dutch firms who bought condemned carcasses in the United States, and sent to England lard and dripping extracted from them. It is now made a definite offence to import any article of food which has at any stage in its preparation been condemned in another country. Further, no fats in this category may be imported except from the eight countries with whom Great Britain has negotiated a standard agreement for inspection and marking. Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United States, Denmark, Italy, Sweden and Switzerland have come into line. Holland is the only large supplier of edible fats to the British market which has not conformed.

The inference is obvious!

Vienna Cotton Congress.

Morning Post (5th June):—

The International Cotton Congress was opened on June 4th in the Industriehaus, on the Schwarzenberg Platz. Delegates from twenty-one countries were present. Germany was readmitted to membership of the Federation this year, and representatives of that country were welcomed officially by the President of the Congress, Mr. Arthur Kuffler, of Austria, and Mr. J. Syz, of Zurich, Switzerland, President of the Federation.

Mr. Kuffler, in his address, remarked that their work had been of incalculable benefit to the world's textile industry.

Mr. Syz referred to the great advance which had been made in the direction of establishing international courts of arbitration, and to the American cotton crop reports of Mr. Arno S. Pearse, Secretary of the Federation. In view of the success of the two previous missions to the United States, the Committee, he added, had decided to ask Mr. Pearse to pay another visit to the American cotton belt next month.

Mr. Taylor (England), Solicitor to the International Federation, said his committee had decided in favour of arbitration courts, and Associations had been requested to appoint a panel of arbitrators in each country with a view to effecting the most efficient, expeditious and economical settlement of disputes, thereby avoiding the slow and expensive process of the Law Courts. This international agreement would be of general benefit to the trading world.

The delegates agreed to the proposed rules of arbitration, and steps are to be taken to secure their acceptance by spinners, manufacturers, merchants and shippers.

The members afterwards attended an exhibition of cotton machinery at the Technical College.

The Servant Problem in Switzerland.

Sunday School Chronicle (4th June):—

One had thought that the chief sufferer from the shortage of domestic servants was in all countries the middle-class housewife who has to maintain a certain standard of living, do her own housework, cooking and cleaning, and yet take the children out daily. But there are other sufferers. For instance, an old Swiss hotel proprietor, over seventy years of age, who now runs a small Pension. "Naboth," as he is generally called by English visitors because of the flourishing vineyard which surrounds the Pension, is sometimes left with his house of twenty or twenty-five guests and only one small servant girl who, having never read the "Old Curiosity Shop," rejoices in her nickname of "Marchioness." She remains, whoever else may go. And upon these two, and the old wife, crippled by rheumatism, the whole work of the Pension, with about thirty bedrooms, devolves. When some of the guests complain of the continual changing of maids and the intervals between the goings and comings, when rooms are unswept and water-jugs unfilled, "Naboth" wrings his hands in despair. He produces the list published by the Hotel Bureau at Basle, showing the large number of kitchen helps, *femmes de chambre*, chefs, etc., required by first-class hotels, where conditions of work are interesting and tips from wealthy tourists may be expected. How, therefore, can he, running a small Pension for those with slender purses, compete with them!

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In one day's list alone 203 chefs de cuisine, 74 receptionists, 21 secretaries, 201 chambermaids, and so on, were needed until the number of hotel employees required amounted to 1,166. The supply of Swiss maids is certainly not enough to meet the demand. One would not, of course, advise that English girls should accept situations abroad, even from the books of a reliable Bureau, without full investigation, but those who are abroad for a holiday and hear of a vacancy which they can investigate on the spot might find the work in entirely new surroundings not congenial for a time. One thing is certain: unemployment is not the ever-present bugbear in Continental towns that it is in our own country. But it cannot be said that the wages offered are very attractive. Experienced shorthand-typists, for instance, in Paris are often expected to work for 600 francs a month (little more than 30s. a week at the present rate of exchange). There is always, too, the difficulty of inquiring into the *bona fides* of a situation, unless one is actually on the spot.

Which reminds me that Mrs. "Kyburg" is anxiously looking out for a maid, and if any reader knows of a likely young girl, he will do us a real service by letting "Kyburg" know.

In these days of heat wave it is quite refreshing to read of the snow and ice on the Swiss Alps, and a line like the following (*Daily Express*, 5th June) is bound to attract our attention:—

Soldiers of the Snow.

The long winter vigil of the "Soldiers of the Snow"—the official title of a small band of young men who watch for lost travellers in the mountain passes—has come to an end. The snow has melted, and the traffic route through the St. Bernard Pass is now open.

The "Soldiers of the Snow" are young Italians who live in the little village of St. Remy, on the Italian side of the pass. They enjoy the ancient privilege of being exempted from military service, even in time of war, on condition that they aid lost or distressed travellers on the mountain passes.

The Duke of Savoy, Charles Emmanuel I, passed this law of military exemption for the men of St. Remy a century ago. It has not been altered since. When they have reached the military age, the young men are supplied with uniforms to distinguish them from smugglers, but they receive no rifles.

The "Soldiers of the Snow" do the same duties as the monks at the hospice, with whom they are in constant communication by telephone. Thus, in the long nine-months' winter, both the Swiss and Italian slopes of the pass are watched for strayed travellers, hundreds of whom have been saved in past years from a lingering death in the snow.

In *The Times* (16th June) I read that violent thunderstorms have played havoc with some parts of Switzerland, especially the Vaud and Berne, and that much damage has been caused, no less than eleven farms being struck by lightning and burnt down. And over here we are by now almost praying for a storm to cool the air a bit and revive our fast flagging energy. Watering the flowers of an evening has its charms, but all nice things, taken too often makes one feel a bit *blasé*!

There is nearly always something very interesting to be found in *Nature*. No, my dear Hans, I am not thinking or writing of the bathing belles who now attract people to the sea-side and who are making the beach such a gaily coloured and lively resort. I am, or rather I was, going to write about *Nature*, the publication, and quite a serious one at that. Well—if only I could now quickly regain my power of concentrating on the task of writing these "Notes"—but . . . Well, anyhow, *Nature* (6th June) writes about the—

Effect of High-Tension Electric Fields upon the Discharge of Locomotive Gases.

Owing to the simultaneous use of steam and electricity on the Swiss railways during the process of gradual electrification, a curious physical phenomenon is seen when the mixture of smoke and vapour from a steam locomotive comes within the electric field produced by the overhead conductors, which operate at a pressure of 15,000 volts, and a periodicity of 17 per second.

Under certain conditions the smoke and steam particles are seen to be in violent agitation, very

rapid and rhythmical. The phenomenon is not readily observed, the special conditions requisite for its production being realised only on rare occasions. It is not observable in the compact white clouds sent out by a heavily loaded locomotive, nor during the emission of dark smoke just after firing; neither is it seen during the heavy discharge from a locomotive while starting a train. The most favourable conditions appear to occur during periods of minimum discharge of steam and smoke, when the singular palpitation suddenly appears and just as quickly disappears.

Owing to the fugitive nature of the phenomenon it is difficult to count the number of the palpitations, but they are certainly of the same order as the alternations in electric tension. This and the requisite attenuation of the water droplets seem to indicate an essentially electric origin for the phenomenon. On the other hand, it is evident that the appearance is in no way connected with electrical discharge of the kind frequently seen between clouds in a thunderstorm, because the palpitation is invisible at night.

During the day-time the palpitation is seen most clearly when the discharge from the locomotive appears "dark grey" against a bright background of sky, or when it appears as a white cloud against an overcast sky. Both these conditions point to an alteration in opacity and, comparatively, an albedo of the cloud mass, caused by a series of alternate condensations and re-evaporations occurring in synchronism with the variations in electric field. Apparently, under certain conditions of saturation, a positive charge will favour the formation of drops, whereas a negative charge leads to their disappearance by evaporation in the warm gases.

In order to test the above explanation, I attempted an experimental laboratory verification, using a Klingenfuss induction coil which was controlled by a Roget helix dipping in mercury, and breaking the circuit 10 or 12 times per second. The pressure at the terminals reached about 49,000 volts. The spark gap plate was extended by a metal rod, extending to within a few centimetres of a narrow orifice, through which issued a jet of water vapour from a small boiler. The boiler was heated electrically in order to avoid the production of disturbing ions through combustion.

The steam remained almost invisible so long as the induction coil remained inoperative, but as soon as the helix interrupter was started and the intermittent electric field established around the metallic rod, the appearance of the steam jet changed, its visibility fluctuating in synchronism with the dipping of the Roget interrupter and with the polarity of the electric field. When the vertical rod was positively electrified the phenomenon was strongly marked, but when the conductor was charged negatively the results were not readily observable.

Although this simple experiment did not reproduce fully the conditions obtaining on the electric railway, it illustrates and corroborates the hypothesis of the alternate condensations and rarefactions being caused by the alternating electric field.

And if any of my dear readers have not quite understood or grasped the above, I would advise them to read it all over again! It's just the sort of thing to do on a very hot afternoon, when lunch, with its delicious cooling—beetroot salads (you thought I was alluding to something less solid, now, did you not?) is over and it is still too early to ask for tea.

Well, well. Another few weeks, and we shall all be wondering again whether it can ever be dry and warm in this country. So let us cheer up and make the best of it while it lasts.

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