

Zeitschrift: The Swiss observer : the journal of the Federation of Swiss Societies in the UK

Herausgeber: Federation of Swiss Societies in the United Kingdom

Band: - (1926)

Heft: 278

Rubrik: Miscellaneous advertisements

Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften auf E-Periodica. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. Das Veröffentlichen von Bildern in Print- und Online-Publikationen sowie auf Social Media-Kanälen oder Webseiten ist nur mit vorheriger Genehmigung der Rechteinhaber erlaubt. [Mehr erfahren](#)

Conditions d'utilisation

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. La reproduction d'images dans des publications imprimées ou en ligne ainsi que sur des canaux de médias sociaux ou des sites web n'est autorisée qu'avec l'accord préalable des détenteurs des droits. [En savoir plus](#)

Terms of use

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. Publishing images in print and online publications, as well as on social media channels or websites, is only permitted with the prior consent of the rights holders. [Find out more](#)

Download PDF: 14.01.2026

ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, <https://www.e-periodica.ch>

engine, both stationary and locomotive, is becoming almost extinct; the saturation point of home consumption cannot be far distant. Hydro-electric development, however, will not be arrested. The export of power to Italy, France and Germany is already taking place on a considerable scale. Within another decade it is quite conceivable that Switzerland will be playing the part of power station to Central Europe to the extent of 10,000,000 kilowatt hours per annum. If sold in bulk at only 1s. 10d. per unit, the Swiss revenue would thereby benefit to the extent of about £4,000,000, or, say, £1 per head per annum. Thus, *per capita*, it would be an asset to Switzerland comparable with what our export coal trade meant to us prior to the war.

Switzerland is now completely coupled up to a network of high-tension lines fed by some 300 power stations, about 50 of which have installed capacity of from 10,000 to 100,000 horse power. Between them the total generating plant capacity amounts to nearly 2,000,000 horse power, and an annual output of no less than 1,000 kilowatt hours per head of population. This is five or six times as much electrical energy per person as we at present enjoy; but is about the same figure as Sir John Snell predicts we shall arrive at in twenty years' time. Thus in the Switzerland of to-day we may expect to observe some of the factors which we shall reproduce by other means in time for the coming generation, if not for ourselves. We can also observe a country in which the electrification of the main lines is already an almost fully accomplished fact.

Although, naturally, conditions are utterly different in Switzerland, the country resembles ours in that it has to live by exchange of fabricated articles for food. Switzerland's natural handicap is, in fact, far greater than ours, in as much as she has to export sufficient manufactured articles not only to buy food, but to pay for the raw materials, coal, iron, copper, oil, etc., and likewise semi-finished products such as plates, forgings, etc., needed for her manufactures.

Switzerland is up against the storage of energy problem in a much more acute way than any other country in the world. Wherever power is derived from the combustion of fuel, man can regulate the combustion more or less to suit the demand for power. But Switzerland wants to live entirely on her native power from falling water. Nature decides when this shall occur, and her moods bear no relation to the habits of man. The Rhine refuses to flow full bore from 8 a.m. till noon, and then knock off for lunch. The glaciers refuse to melt in the winter, which is the season of heaviest demand for light and heating. The hour to hour variation of load throughout the day, and the discordant month to month variation throughout the year of both supply and demand, call for power storage on a colossal scale. The Waeggital works, of which too little has been heard, is the latest and boldest attempt to solve the storage problem. The town of Zurich and the North Eastern Power Co., of Switzerland, have combined in an expenditure of over £3,000,000 to store about 50,000,000 kilowatt hours by huge impounding works for creating a lake storing 140,000,000 tons of water at an elevation of about 1,500 ft. above the tail race of the lower power station.

Romantsch.

With reference to the efforts for preserving and reviving this ancient language, *The Times* (Dec. 15th) has the following report:—

The "Lia Romantscha," or League for the protection of the Romantsch language, recently held its annual meeting at Chur (Grisons), and discussed certain measures likely to foster the use of Romantsch and to protect it against German and Italian encroachments.

Romantsch is a very ancient language spoken in some parts of the Swiss Canton Grisons—the Engadine, Oberhalbstein and Grisons Oberlands districts, which form a zone separating the lands of the German language, on the north, from those of the Italian, on the south. Romantsch, or more exactly, the Rhaeto-Roman dialects, are not of Celtic origin; the Romans regarded them as degenerated Etruscan languages, and some experts believe them to be parents of the Ligurian. After the Roman Conquest, the language of the Rhaetians was much influenced and modified by Latin, and it became the Rhaeto-Roman or Romantsch, which is a language in itself, very different from Italian, though there are some points of resemblance between the two languages.

Romantsch has a literature of its own: popular songs, poems, prose, and numerous religious works. These literary works began to be printed after 1552, and the most prominent authors were Biffurin, Travers, Campell, Caderas, Mathis and Gabriel. One of the most prominent modern Romantsch poets is M. Peider Lansel, who lives in Geneva and who is responsible for the present development of modern Romantsch literature, towards the publication of which he generously contributes.

During the last two centuries numerous German and Italian speaking settlers from other districts of the Grisons or of Switzerland came

to reside in the Romantsch territories, with the result that the use of the local language was neglected. The Cantonal Government being at Chur, where German is spoken, made no efforts to protect the local language; it even devoted all its energy to diffuse German. The consequence was that, at one time, Romantsch was seriously menaced by the intrusion of German and Italian. Some Romantsch patriots then started the "Lia Romantscha" to defend Romantsch by all means. This league is collecting and publishing ancient and modern documents and literary works; it is editing several newspapers, grammars and school books; it is strenuously defending Romantsch against any encroachment, and strongly opposes the efforts made for Germanizing or Italianizing the Romantsch districts. These efforts have been successful—the Rhaetian railways now put up the names of stations both in German and Romantsch; the Government subsidizes the teaching of that language as well as the publications of the "Lia Romantscha" and of the local writers.

The clear result of this courageous campaign is that Romantsch has now gained in consideration, and is no longer a disappearing but a living language, and the Grisons inhabitants speaking this language, after decreasing from 38,705 in 1880 to 38,651 in 1900, rose to 40,234 in 1910 and to 42,940 in 1925.

In spite of the progress made by Romantsch during the past twenty years, the stamp of German conquest will be maintained by fashion and habit in certain names of localities. If Silvaplana, Celerina, Cresta, Pontresina are only

SWISS BANK CORPORATION,

99, GRESHAM STREET, E.C.2.
and 11c, REGENT STREET, S.W. 1.

Capital - - £4,800,000
Reserves - - £1,320,000

The WEST END BRANCH
opens Savings Bank Accounts on
which interest will be credited
at 3½ per cent. until further notice.

W. WETTER, Wine Importer

67, Grafton Street, Fitzroy Square, W.1

BOTTLED IN SWITZERLAND.

Valais Fendant ...	49/-	55/-	Dezaley ...	48/-
Neuchâtel, White ...	46/-	52/-	Johannisberg ...	50/-
Red ...	54/-		Dole Red Valais ...	57/-

(Carriage Paid for London.)

As supplied to the Clubs and all principal Swiss Restaurants.

SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

MAURICE BRUSCHWEILER

High-class Beef & Pork Butcher

42, SNOWFIELDS,
LONDON BRIDGE, S.E.1

Schweizer Spezialitäten.

Kalbs-Roladen	Gehacktes Rind-, Kalb- u. Schwingis
Kalbs-Blätzli	Echte Schweizer Schübli, Landjäger, Cervelas, Wienerli, Bratwurst, etc.
Kalbs-Voressen	Geflügel aller Art
Kalbsbraten, gerollt und gespickt	Geräucherte Schinken und Ochsenzungen in allen Grössen
Kalbsbrust zum füllen	
Kalbs-Nierenbraten, etc.	
Schweinebraten, gerollt	
Rindsbraten, gespickt	
Rindsroladen	

Weihnachts-Bestellungen werden geliefert
nach allen Teilen Londons.

Telephone Numbers :
MUSEUM 4502 (Visitors)
MUSEUM 7055 (Office)
Telegrams : SOUFFLE
WESDO, LONDON

"Ben faranno i Pagani."
Purgatorio C. zit. Dante
"Venir se ne dee giù tra' miei Meschini."
Dante. Inferno. C. xxvii.

Established over 50 Years.

PAGANI'S RESTAURANT

GREAT PORTLAND ST., LONDON, W.1.

LINDA MESCHINI } Sole Proprietors.
ARTHUR MESCHINI }



JOS. WEBBER, Proprietor.
Telephone : Mountview 2936

The Swiss Patisserie AND Comestible de Luxe IN NORTH LONDON

ALL CONTINENTAL DELICACIES IN STOCK

Birthday and Christmas Cakes and Puddings

Swiss Pastries & Gateaux, Petit Fours
Honey Cakes, Basler Leckerli, etc.
a speciality.

569, Green Lanes, Haringway.
(nearby opposite Salisbury Hotel) N.8

RÜHMANN'S DELIKATESSEN

32, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, W.1

-- THE HOUSE FOR SWISS AND --
OTHER CONTINENTAL CHARCUTERIE

GREAT CHRISTMAS DISPLAY of Basler Leckerli, Nürnberg Lebkuchen, Lübeck and Königsberg Marzipan, Chocolates, etc., in all their different varieties.
Rippli (Sauerkraut), Speck (Linsen), Schüblig, Frankfurterli, Cervelas und Landjäger.
Leberwurst, Ballerons, Lyoner, Zangen, u. Blutwurst.
Emmentaler, Glarner, Tilsiter, etc., Käsestangen u. Salzbrezeln.
Maggi's Preparation.

RENOWNED FOR QUALITY SINCE 1887.
Telephone : MUSEUM 1622.

Finest German Lager Beer

LIGHT or DARK
guaranteed pre-war standard strength
brewed & bottled by the

Schultheiss-Patzschehof
Brauerei A.G.
BERLIN

(the worlds largest Lager Beer Brewery)

Sole Agents for Great Britain and Export :

JOHN C. NUSSLE & Co.
8, Cross Lane, Eastcheap,
LONDON, E.C.3.

Phone : Royal 3649.

Single Cases supplied at Wholesale Prices.

Pestalozzi Kalender

(ILLUSTRATED)

French Edition ... post free 2/9
German Edition with
"Schatzkästlein" .. 2/10

To be obtained against remittance from
Swiss Observer, 23, LEONARD STREET, E.C.2.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding 3 lines.—Per insertion 2/6; three insertions 5/—
Postage extra on replies addressed to Swiss Observer

ENGLISH CLERGYMAN receives Young Swiss; family life; home comforts; English lessons if required; near park and museums; moderate terms.—Rev. C. Merk, 5, Roland Gardens, S. Kensington, S.W.7

BOARD RESIDENCE, Private, English family. Students or business people. Convenient for City and West End, also Swiss Mercantile School. Double or single rooms, terms moderate. Near Warwick Avenue tube, 6 and 18 bus.—44, Sutherland Avenue, W. 9. Phone: Maida Vale 2895.

ENGLISH PRIVATE FAMILY offer a good home to Swiss Students; every comfort; near park and museums. Moderate terms.—Address: Mrs. Martineau, 54, West Cromwell Road, Kensington, S.W.