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HOME NEWS

Thanks to motor traffic the accounts for 1927 of the canton Uri close with a surplus of about Frs. 50,000. No less than Frs. 284,000 has been levied from motorists in taxes and tolls for the use of cantonal roads which, in addition to the Federal subsidy of Frs. 160,000 for the upkeep of Alpine roads makes a total of Frs. 444,000; only Frs. 250,000 have been spent on road improvements and repair, the remainder having been used for other purposes.

The first sitting of the new session of the Aargau Grosse Rat was opened under protest from the members against having their daily attendance allowance (Taggeld) reduced from Frs. 6 to Frs. 3, at which figure it was fixed by a popular vote last November, when an increase to Frs. 10 was officially suggested.

The Zürich Grosse Rat has voted a sum of Frs. 2,000 to enable some local school teachers to visit Vienna in order to study the Socialist teaching methods in that town.

A new bill regulating the service conditions of civil servants and municipal workers in Zurich was accepted by the electors last Sunday; annual holidays of from 9 to 24 days are fixed for the different categories and no foreigners may be employed without the consent of the Council. It also legalises the complete stoppage of the municipal tramway service on May 1st (Labour Day!).

As a counter-move to the creation of a citizen police force—special constabulary—in Geneva the local Communists propose to form amongst their comrades a labour guard ostensibly to keep order at Labour demonstrations.

Some surprise has been caused in political circles of the canton Ticino by the hasty extradition of the two Italian soldiers who had deserted from an Alpine regiment and crossed the frontier at Camedo.

A salute of 22 guns officially opened last Saturday (Feb. 11th) the Winter Olympic Games at St. Moritz. On the evening before, the diplomats and representatives of foreign sports associations were received at the Palace Hotel by the President of the Swiss Confederation.

Optional ski instruction is to be introduced at the municipal schools in Berne; on the payment of one franc the pupils are supplied with the necessary outfit during the winter term.

Charged with defalcations, the director—Dr. Cranz—of the Kammgarnspinnerei Interlaken A.G., the largest factory in the Bernese Oberland, employing about 350 hands, has been placed under arrest.

EXTRACTS FROM SWISS PAPERS.

De mon strapontin.—La statistique établit qu'il y a, en Suisse, 138,000 vieilles filles. On ne s'en aperçoit guère. C'est que, à part les toujours évitables exceptions, nos vieilles filles ont su garder le sourire. Elles pensent, comme le philosophe : "Puisque le bonheur n'existe pas, lâchons d'être heureuse sans lui."

Il n'y a que quatre cantons où le nombre des hommes est supérieur à celui des femmes : Fribourg, Valais, Uri et Obwald. Dans ce dernier demi-canton on compte 6,983 hommes et 6,973 femmes, un vrai paradis.

Le sexe masculin paraît souffrir davantage du mariage, en général, que le sexe dit faible, car il y a, en Suisse, 64,000 veufs et 169,000 veuves. Il est vrai que celle-ci sont inconsolables!

Les femmes se marient plus jeunes que les hommes et vivent plus longtemps. Sur les 190,000 jeunes gens de 14 à 19 ans, il y en a 162 de mariés, tandis que sur les 194,000 jeunes filles du même âge, 1,413 sont déjà épouse.

L'air suisse étant particulièrement sain et généreux, les vieillards sont nombreux chez nous. On trouve 358 hommes et 606 femmes de 80 à 94 ans et 29 hommes et 71 femmes de 95 à 100 ans. Enfin, un homme et deux femmes ont plus de cent ans. L'homme, malheureusement, est célibataire, ce qui va renverser des doctrines solides.

Ajoutons que le canton de Vaud est habité par 85,000 Confédérées, dont 36,000 Bernois. Par contre 41,000 Vaudois sont dispersés dans les autres cantons.

—*Courrier de Vevey.*

Le sculpteur impécunieux et le fisc inexorable.—Nous avons conté, le mois passé, comment, sous prétexte d'économies, on encombrerait les coins et recoins du Parlement avec les œuvres d'huile, de gyps et de plâtre envoyées par les peintres et sculpteurs suisses candidats aux bourses de la mère Helvétie. La commission chargée de proposer au Conseil fédéral les jeunes (?) talents qu'il convient de soutenir, vient de terminer ses travaux. Les toiles et statues qu'elle a distinguées sont, pour l'heure, exposées dans la salle des Pas Perdus du Conseil national. Il ne s'y remarque rien de bien transcendant, si ce n'est quelques modèles un peu hardis et un groupe de dames pointe de tout vêtements mais arborant des couleurs élouissantantes. (On nous assure que c'est là le premier prix.) D'une façon générale, la commission a désigné moins de bénéficiaires que d'ordinaire, mais leur fera obtenir des bourses plus considérables. Elle estime avec raison qu'il vaut mieux encourager peu d'artistes, mais des bons, plutôt que de donner des illusions à trop de jeunes, incapables d'arriver, plus tard, à quelque chose,—en Suisse. Parmi les Romands figurent trois sculpteurs et deux peintres,—sauf erreur,—et, sous réserve de ratification par le Conseil fédéral de la liste des bénéficiaires, qui sera publiée dans huit jours.

Mais ce n'est pas surtout des "primés" que j'ai à vous entretenir... Un des candidats, un sculpteur bernois, qui ne manque pas de talent, mais de pécune, comptait sur la bourse qu'on ne manquerait pas de lui accorder, pour payer ses impôts. Les trois maquettes qu'il envoya ne trouvèrent, hélas, pas grâce devant les esthètes de la Commission. Tandis que le percepteur pressant notre sculpteur,

Celui-ci eut un geste héroïque :

—Puisque l'Etat fédéral ne vaut pas des œuvres de mon génie, que l'Etat cantonal s'en contente, s'écria-t-il.

Et il avisa incontinent le Fisc que, dans l'impossibilité matérielle où il se trouvait de se mettre en règle avec lui, il lui donnait en garantie les fruits de ce la bête que la Bureaucratie ne sait pas estimer.

Le Fisc accepta cette combinaison. Et l'on vit, vendredi matin, ce spectacle inusité en ces lieux augustes : le petit homme à barbiche noire, de l'Office des poursuites, descendre d'une camionnette, en compagnie de deux commissaires, et procéder, en plein escalier du Palais du Parlement, à la saisie et à l'enlèvement des trois œuvres de l'artiste impécunieux et méconnu : un motif de tombeau funéraire représentant une sorte de "las de vivre," (à la Hodler) assoiffé une Judith en bois et le buste en gyps, du professeur Forel, de fameuse renommée.

—*La Tribune, Lausanne.*

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

The League Capital.

The diplomatic correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* would like us to believe that there is some serious talk of transferring the League's seat from Geneva to Vienna. We find the following in its issue of Feb. 8th :

"In some quarters it is denied that any "negotiations" on the subject had taken place between the European Chancelleries, which is literally true. But I wrote of informal "soundings," not negotiations. Moreover, I am in a position to state that the capitals consulted in this roundabout way have included, among others, those of the Little Entente Powers, as well as Paris, Rome and Berlin.

It may be added that no sooner had the matter reached the ears of Dr. Stresemann than the German Foreign Minister, in a discreet but emphatic manner, intimated plainly to the Austrian Government that any proposal for such a transfer would be resented by Germany and meet with the latter's resolute opposition. Whereupon most of the Austrian advocates of the change, among whom Monsignor Seipel, the Chancellor, is said, rightly or wrongly, to have been included, hastened to drop the proposal as impracticable.

The prospective offer by Austria of some of the old and magnificent Hapsburg palaces for the use of the League may have attracted certain League members on grounds of economy. But the "Red" complexion, in a municipal sense of Vienna, would hardly provide a suitable background for the League; while the neutrality of a country like the present Austrian Republic,

without either army or strategic frontiers, would be difficult of defence in time of war. The relative ease with which Switzerland could safeguard her own neutrality in the event of a European conflict is an advantage to the League which could hardly be found elsewhere.

However, it may be that the fear of the removal of the League's seat from Geneva may induce the local hostelleries and shopkeepers to moderate their charges to visitors during League sessions.

The last paragraph, which seems to carry more weight than those "negotiations," shows where the boot pinches our correspondent; it is a complaint often voiced in the English Press. A reference in the *Daily News* (Feb. 7th) puts the main question in its proper light :

"From a diplomatist lately at Geneva I learn that no importance need be given to the proposal, revived in Paris and elsewhere, for the transference of the League of Nations' headquarters from Geneva to Vienna.

It was raised nearly two years ago, and was believed to have been disposed of then. No better reasons exist now for the suggested move than then, and, on the other hand, new and substantial reasons against it are to be found in the gift by the Swiss Confederation of a site for the League of Nations Palace to be erected, and in the acceptance of plans for the new building.

At Vienna there are interests which favour the idea. Its realisation, however, would make of Austria a neutral State, and put an end to hopes of union with Germany, and it would therefore be opposed by the Pan-Germanists and friends of the so-called Anschluss.

Geneva is central, but quite far enough away from London. Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, already finds it difficult to attend the Council meetings four times a year, and would have them reduced to three. It would be more difficult still to attend at Vienna."

League Radio Station.

The opposition offered by our Government to the erection of a League radio station at Geneva does not strike us as very convincing if the following from the *Daily Telegraph* (Jan. 27th) correctly describes the position :

"The question of the erection of a League of Nations wireless station at Geneva is just now occupying the attention of an expert committee under the chairmanship of General Ferrié, Director of Military Radiotelegraphy in the French War Ministry.

This wireless station would be established at the Secretariat of the League, and, in time of crisis, would enable urgent wireless communications to be carried on with the countries concerned, particularly European countries, and would at ordinary times be serviceable for the purpose of telegraphic correspondence connected with the League.

Such a wireless station would be under the entire control of the Secretariat of the League, and would be worked by officials of the League independently of the Swiss Post Office or any other post office. The station would have a range at least covering the whole of Europe. The cost of erection is estimated at £20,000.

The Swiss Government is opposing the plan on the ground that it would infringe on Swiss neutrality, and the Swiss military authorities are particularly against it. On the other hand, the League insists that it is not in the same category as an Embassy or Legation in Switzerland, and that the use of a wireless station by the League is for peace at all times; that its messages are not of a provocative nature; and that it does not represent any particular State but fifty-two States. Moreover, it would be impossible for it, in case of emergency, always to depend on a wireless station which is at Berne and not at the seat of the League.

It is pointed out with reference to the letter which Mr. Kellaway published in the *Daily Telegraph* on Dec. 3rd, stating that the Marconi Company was about to erect a station at Geneva, that there is at present no sign of such station being built. Moreover, such a station, if erected, would be only for the use of newspaper correspondents and other private traffic, and would not be exclusively a League official station.

The Assembly of the League last September passed a resolution urging the Council to continue inquiries in regard to the establishment of a radio-telegraphic station at the seat of the League, as well as a landing ground in the neighbourhood of the seat of the League for an air

service, so as to enable the League to be ready at any moment to meet an emergency with the greatest possible rapidity. It will be remembered that during the Greco-Bulgarian incident a radio message sent by the President of the Council prevented a serious conflict."

A Picture of Sweet Harmony from the Star (Feb. 6th):

"Since the development of the controversy in this country over the question of certain artificial silk patents Dr. Dreyfus, chairman of the British Celanese Company, has been in Switzerland. He is a very busy man, and it has been surmised that he did not go to St. Moritz to participate in the winter sports. It now transpires that he is staying at the same hotel as Mr. Alfred Lowenstein, chairman of the International Holdings and Investment Company.

Mr. Lowenstein and Dr. Dreyfus, although in the same building, apparently are not on speaking terms, which reminds us of Commanding officers who used, during the war, to sit in adjacent rooms and write letters to each other through the post. The silk war is now being carried on on the two fronts, and it will be interesting to see whether or not Mr. Lowenstein will marshal his fleet of aeroplanes again as he did when he came into the limelight at the Piccadilly Hotel last year. The Acetate silk process is providing some lively diversions, but there has been no fresh change of importance in British Celanese Ordinary shares to-day."

Perpetual Motion Clock.

This description is taken from the *Morning Post* of January 27th. We have not reproduced it before because we did not wish to create long faces among our many friends in or near Hatton Garden. We are told, however, that these faces are sufficiently well set as not to be perturbed by the prospective newcomer. Anyhow, it seems to beat to a frazzle the claims of the present pretender that modestly undertakes to run for ten years only without a stop.

"A perpetual motion clock invented by a young engineer, Jean Louis Reutter, of Neuchâtel, the son of the municipal treasurer of that town, appears to have fulfilled the wildest hopes and dreams of past scientists.

Reutter, who has been patiently pursuing his experiments for ten years, started by postulating the feasibility of harnessing to clockwork the energy produced by perpetual motion ever to hand in the varying differences of the atmospheric pressure and the temperature. His instrument is really a clock propelled by a metal barometer.

There is, in fact, a certain kind of barometer already in existence which is a metal box, the surface of which has a system of concentric undulations in relief. The air rubbing against this irregular surface exercises pressure which, connected up with a needle, indicates on the dial face the value of the varying pressure. The barometric variations thus produce a continuous working movement, by which it is theoretically possible to make a clock work. Under analogous conditions the daily variations of temperature should provide a similar source of energy. But the energy produced is very minute and insufficient to propel ordinary clockwork.

Reutter's idea of applying this energy to clockwork admittedly is not new. Others have tried to invent a clock which need not be wound up and is driven by energy derived from atmospheric pressure. The attempts, however, have been made to apply the principle to ordinary clocks. Reutter perceived that he must reduce the amount of energy required by clocks if he was to succeed in inventing one that would go perpetually.

His two new clocks, which have now been running without stopping and without rewinding for some months, require only one-thousandth part of the amount of energy ordinarily necessary to drive a clock. The smallest daily variations of temperature and atmospheric pressure are sufficient to keep these clocks in motion till fresh energy is supplied by the next variations. A certain amount of surplus energy is stored in a spring so that freakish non-variability of temperature is provided for. The new invention may truly be described as perpetual motion, for the only factor which would make the clock cease going would be an accident or the wearing out of the parts.

Reutter claims that the friction in the clock-work is so slight that the life of his new clock should be at least ten thousand years. There is every reason to believe that, apart from the great scientific value of this invention, it will be a commercial proposition, for these perpetual clocks can be made in any form and size. It is believed in clockmaking circles in Geneva that the present invention heralds a complete revolution in the clockmaking industry, and may lead to very important developments in other branches of science.

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Jeux Olympiques et Jeux Littéraires !

Le fait saillant de cette quinzaine est évidemment, chers lecteurs, l'ouverture des II^e Jeux Olympiques d'hiver. Nous avons le grand honneur de les célébrer cette année chez nous et Saint-Moritz l'élegant, Saint-Moritz l'aristocratique est devenue Saint-Moritz l'hypersportive : car tout ce que le monde connaît de patineurs ultra rapides, de skieurs émérites, de sauteurs acrobatiques, de joueurs de hockey, de conducteurs de bobsleighs, d'artistes dessinant maintes figures sur la glace, tout ce qui, de près ou de loin, aime le froid et pratique ces sports se trouve réuni dans la plus belle de nos stations.

Le moment le plus émouvant de ces manifestations qui remontent jusqu'à l'antiquité est celui où les athlètes, gravement, prêtent le serment Olympique. Sur le stade, face aux tribunes, les voici rassemblés, calmes et contents. Un vent violent, dans lequel la neige s'est placée, souffle en bousquats. Le ciel est gris, triste et très bas, et lorsqu'un Suisse prête au nom de tous, la formule sacramentelle, lorsque les bras unanimes se lèvent en même temps que le sien, l'angoisse vous étirent, vous saisissent qu'il se passe quelque chose de profond, de grand, de noble. Les II^e Jeux Olympiques d'hiver étaient ouverts.

Depuis son institution, le concours de patrouilles militaires est le clou des olympiades hivernales. Il y a quatre ans, nous avions, à Chamonix, remporté la victoire dans un style splendide. Tous les Suisses espéraient voir se renouveler ce triomphe. L'équipe était la meilleure que nous puissions mettre sur pied : certains de ses membres connaissant fort bien les parages où l'épreuve allait se dérouler. Les nôtres sont partis, comme le sort l'a voulu, parmi les derniers. Friablement tapis au contour du sentier, à l'orée du petit bois dont ils vont surgir, nous avons attendu, le cœur bondissant dans la poitrine. Voici, après des minutes qui semblent des heures, quatre points noirs qui s'agencent. Sont-ils nos nôtres ? Ont-ils devancé tous leurs prédecesseurs ? Mais les silhouettes, en se précisant, révèlent les Finlandais : ils étaient partis les cinquièmes : ils sont les premiers de retour ! Trois minutes plus tard, dans un éclair éblouissant, passent les Norvégiens, frais et dispos, souriants. Après, d'autres équipes ont passé et les nôtres n'ont pu finir que troisièmes, à quatre minutes de ces Scandinaves blonds et tenaces, superbes de technique et de grâce qui ne parlent rien moins, une fois la ligne d'arrivée franchie, que de repartir à nouveau pour un même parcours ! Décidément, ceux qui ont Oslo pour capitale ne sont pas prêts d'être détrônés de leur royaume hivernal.

Autour du groud qui sera de "tapis blanc" aux matches de hockey, les discussions les plus flamboyantes, les paris les plus extravagants ont lieu chaque jour. Il en sera ainsi jusqu'à la clôture des Jeux.

Des personnalités innombrables : le président de la Confédération évidemment ! Tout ce que la Suisse peut avoir d'important dans les milieux politiques, commerciaux et intellectuels est allé, ou ira, qui 24 heures, qui une semaine dans cette Engadine qui est, pour une fois, le centre du monde.

Et, sans transition, je veux vous dire deux mots qui ne touchent qu'aux domaines et l'art et de la littérature.

Il existait, en Suisse romande, une revue non seulement appréciée mais qui faisait partie intégrale de notre existence intellectuelle : j'ai nommé la "Semaine littéraire." Son directeur, M. Louis Dabargue, était une personnalité que nous aimions pour ses qualités d'abord, pour son affabilité ensuite, et parce qu'il savait donner l'impulsion nécessaire à ce mélange des lettres romandes tantôt vaillantes tantôt découragées. Le sort (que dis-je, les fonds) ont voulu qu'il mette un point final à son entreprise. Nous l'avions vu partir le cœur gros, sentant que la disparition de la "Semaine littéraire" créait un vide que rien ne saurait combler.

Or, voici que, de Neuchâtel, M. Charly Guyot nous propose la "Nouvelle Semaine artistique et littéraire." Cet homme a eu le courage de grouper autour de lui les collaborateurs, les amis et même... l'animateur de feu la revue genevoise. Il va tenter, avec l'appui d'une publicité qu'il faut espérer stable, le Beau Voyage dans le domaine de l'art, de la littérature et de la philosophie. Nous avons entre les mains son premier numéro. C'est une promesse. Souhaitons de tout notre cœur qu'elle devienne une réalité.

Un sportif littéraire.

QUOTATIONS from the SWISS STOCK EXCHANGES.

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