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FEDERAL.

NEW EUROPEAN MORTGAGE BANK.

An important development in connection with Central European credits is represented in the formation of the new International Mortgage Bank at the headquarters of the Swiss Bank Corporation in Basle.

The capital of the new bank is 25 millions of gold francs, equal to £1,000,000, but only a fifth of this is to be paid up at present. The significance of the development rests in the high reputation of the 22 founders of the institution, which include such English firms as Messrs. Helbert Wagstaff and Co., and Higginson and Co. Besides these there are two French firms, two Swedish, one American, six Swiss and nine German.

The bank is to deal in real estate, and one of the principal objects will be to grant credit on mortgages in several of the Central European States, such as Switzerland, Holland, Germany, etc.

SWISS COTTON TARIFF.

The duty on all cotton goods is to be increased from 25 to 83 per cent. on March 10. This measure is designed to protect the Swiss cotton industry, which is going through a serious crisis. The new tariff will not be applied to countries which have treaty arrangements with Switzerland.

SWISS RAILWAYS LOAN.

The Swiss Federal Council just ratified a loan contract with Swiss banks for the issue of a loan of 200,000,000 Swiss francs (£8,000,000) on behalf of the Federal Railways. The new loan, in 4 per cent. form, is destined for the conversion of the first electrification loan of 210,000,000 francs for 1921. It is to be issued at 99½ per cent., plus stamp duty, bringing the price to a total of 100.35 per cent.

Swiss banks are taking up 150,000,000 francs; the railways reserving 50,000,000 for themselves and the special funds of the confederation.

SWISS FEDERAL RAILWAYS.

The depressed economic conditions which have prevailed for some time in Switzerland, as well as in other countries, are reflected in the working results of the Swiss Federal Railways for 1930, but not, however, to the extent anticipated earlier in the year, when fears of a deficit had been freely entertained. The provisional figures which have just become available show that in 1930 the Swiss State Railways balanced their accounts with a net profit of about 451,000 frs., as against 20.9 million frs. in 1929. The estimates had placed the profit at 1.9 million frs.

Heavy Decrease in Goods Traffic.

With an increase of well over half-a-million in the number of passengers, of whom there were 127.1 millions, the receipts on this item rose by 2.5 million frs., to 158.7 million frs. On the other hand, there was a decrease of 14.7 million frs. in respect of goods traffic, which yielded 230.9 million frs. on a volume of 18.7 million tons, this figure representing a drop of almost one million tons in comparison with 1929. With various other items, the total revenue amounted to 418.5 million frs., which, after setting off working expenditure totalling 272.4 million frs., as against 264.1 million frs. in the previous year—left a surplus revenue of 146.1 million frs., falling short of that of 1929 by no less than 21.1 million frs. After deduction of financial charges and obligations standing at 145.6 million frs. for 1930, the resulting net profit was, therefore, very small indeed.

RAILWAY CARRIAGES FOR INVALIDS.

The Swiss Federal Railways have now in service a number of special saloon carriages for the conveyance of invalids on their way to and from such health centres as Davos, Arosa, Montana and Leysin.

The carriages for first-class passengers are used on all through international routes, while the others are practically limited to Switzerland.

THE SWISS MOTOR SHOW.

The arrangements for the annual Swiss Motor Show, which is to be held in Geneva from March 6th to 15th next, are well in hand. On this occasion the French motor industry will be in the lead, being represented by 22 makers, the United States following with 19, Great Britain 8, Germany 7, Italy 5, Belgium 3, and Austria 1, as well as three or four Swiss firms.

GERMAN AND SWISS ALUMINIUM.

The dispute between the German and the Swiss aluminium interests has been settled, at least temporarily. The Swiss continue their rolling-mill production in their works at Singen, on the German side of the Lake of Constance. Germany has made no concession to the Swiss aluminium industry in regard to finished products, for had she done so she would have been compelled by the most-favoured-nation clause of the commercial treaties to grant equal privileges to the Americans and to the English, who are both proposing to develop the manufacture of finished aluminium wares in Germany.

SWISS CINEMA SERVICES.

Switzerland has long acknowledged the value of the film for propaganda purposes.

Recently a remarkable number of churches have shown missionary films instead of holding the Sunday evening service.

A recent effort on behalf of the Swiss Mission in South Africa has passed around the country.

It is a remarkable effort, and shows the striking contrast between the old paganism, with scenes of savage dances, witchcraft, and quack doctors, and the transformed district of to-day, with its family life, agricultural interests, &c.

LOCAL.

ZURICH.

The death is reported from Zurich of Dr. A. Huber, who was well-known all over Switzerland and abroad as an eminent surgeon. N.Z.Z.

BERNE.

The "Chef de section" von Dach at Bienn has been arrested for embezzlement, the defalcations amounting to over 17,000f. J.S.P.

FRIBOURG.

A party of mourners, returning by car from the funeral of the late State Councillor M. Ch. de Week, collided with a sledge coming in the opposite direction. Mme. Alph. de Week received injuries and had to be removed to the cantonal hospital. J.S.P.

GENEVA.

A new party called "Ordre Politique National" has come into life, the leader of which is M. Georges Oltramare. One of the principal aims of this newly founded party is to fight socialism. T.G.

M. Gottlieb Baumann, who caused a disturbance, using strong and insulting language during the sitting of the Grand Council has been sent to prison for nine days. J.S.P.

M. E. Rietzschel, a former National Councillor and member of the cantonal Grand Council, has died at Geneva at the age of 74. T.G.

AARAU.

The Post Office at Jonen was burgled last week and an amount of 130f. was taken from the safe. N.Z.

NEUCHATEL.

The station master at Les Verrières gave the signal for departure of a train bound for Neuchâtel. After the train had left it was found that the ticket collectors and guards were left behind. A small locomotive, which was generally used for pushing a snow plough was requisitioned, and thus the late comers were able to join the train at the station Des Bayards. J.S.

(We shudder to think of the consequences, if this had happened in the canton of Berne. Ed.)

M. Spahr, late professor at the Commercial School at Neuchâtel, who died recently, has left his whole fortune amounting to 100,000f. to the town of Neuchâtel. J.S.P.

VALAIS.

Hermann Kronig, a well-known guide and founder of the Ski-Club Zermatt died at the age of 41. N.Z.

TICINO.

Dr. phil. Giuseppe Zoppi from Broglio, has been appointed by the Federal Council as professor for Italian literature at the Federal Technical University at Zurich. N.Z.Z.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

By KYBURG.

A career for girls.

The *Gateway*, February, 1931:

Alfred Megroz, Swiss Skating Champion, talks to *The Gateway* on Skating as a Career.

Is ice skating likely to prove fruitful as a future career for women?

My answer at the present is emphatically "Yes." But in these swiftly moving days of the twentieth century one must always bear in mind the possibility of a new venture becoming merely a craze, which being tasted is left behind, when the tasters succumb to some fresh pastime. Having thus safeguarded my advice by inserting this "but," I am now free to state that in my own opinion skating will not be classed in this category, and has arrived to stay.

And so my advice to you who may be hesitating on the brink of this new career is—strike while the iron is hot, for the time will soon come when skating will be regarded throughout England as a serious profession as dancing, and then it will be up to you to supply the demand for really efficient teachers. To my mind there is a crying need at the moment for skilled teachers. I have frequently met with skaters who have suffered severely at the hands of the inefficient. Would-be teachers who fancy that after a few lessons with a professional they are themselves capable of instructing are a danger to the community.

There are, of course, many branches in the art of skating, but I propose now to deal mainly with the profession from a teacher's point of view rather than from the performer's, for I consider this side to contain the greater possibilities and openings in the future.

Yes, *Very Difficult!*

Before any woman embarks on this career, let her first consider whether she possesses the necessary qualities—endurance and grit. These must take a very prominent part in her outfit, for she will have many set-backs and temporary failures to face. But let her never be discouraged, and this I cannot over-emphasize, for in skating there is no greater danger than discouragement. Perhaps this arises from the fact that skating looks so simple to the onlooker that the discovery that it is quite the reverse is attributed to personal failure.

I remember once teaching a young girl in Paris who decided after two lessons that she was "nogood." Two lessons, mark you! But I was interested in that girl and sensed possibilities in her work, and so I sought her out. After much persuasion on my part she returned to me, only to fail me once more and disappear. This time it was several months before I again induced her to return, and I now changed my tactics from persuasion to wrath! I dared her courage and appealed to her pride. With the result that she eventually acquired self-confidence and is to-day one of the most successful skating instructresses that I know!

Unlike dancing, which is in most cases a gift endowed to the owner from birth, skating is not inborn in any person, but must be acquired by constant practice and perseverance. Of course, physical fitness certainly plays an important part in the prospective skater's make-up, and let no one attempt it as a career if her ankles are weak, for no amount of bandaging—notching more than a temporary support—will remedy the weakness.

As well as endurance and grit, the skater must possess great ambition and enthusiasm, with which to inspire not only her pupils, but her own work; she must try to cultivate an individual style and personality, for personality is an essential part of her teaching equipment.

She must also realize the value of concentration, and forgive me if I say that I find men better in this respect than women! I so often notice that a woman is thinking of a thousand and one things besides her actual work in hand, which should be the determination to acquire the art of skating. Possibly her thoughts are with her appearance. That distracting curl which will escape, and that disarranged "beret." Or perhaps she is enjoying the novelty of her situation and is conscious of onlookers!

Music a Help.

A musical pupil certainly has the advantage over her unmusical sister, but in most cases a sense of rhythm can be definitely cultivated, and should indeed be given careful attention by the student when she is off the rink as part of her training.

Training usually takes about three years to be thoroughly proficient, and by that time the pupil should have attained the silver medal. Eighteen is usually the best age at which to begin, though there are, of course, exceptions. But on no account should children at the tender age of seven or eight receive instruction. Let them "play" on the rink and teach themselves the use of skates by all means, but I do not think that they are ready at that early stage of their development for serious teaching.

Training Costs.

It is somewhat difficult to estimate the exact cost of three years' training, but roughly speaking, I should imagine that £50 a year would cover the cost of training, outfit, and other incidental expenses. And the return for this payment? Well, the qualified teacher should undoubtedly command a salary of £10 a week to begin with, and later, of course, this may be augmented.

I also recommend the student to give her skating instructor a few weeks' trial at the commencement of her course to ascertain whether his personality is really suited to her own temperament. It is only natural that every individual skater possesses a different style, and it is emphatically necessary to find one in whom you can place your entire confidence during the three years of instruction.

Two hours a day is all that the student should give to her actual work on the ice for the first year, otherwise she will become fatigued and suffer from "over-skating." Above all, she must realize from the start that the training is both strenuous and exacting; she must be prepared for a hard struggle—harder by far than dancing. But the glorious exhilaration of perfect movement, which can only be acquired through perfect knowledge of the technique, will amply repay her for the hardship endured.

I like that bit in the above article about "concentration." Do we not all know the dear lady, young or old, who, when playing almost any game, golf or bridge, etc., suddenly asks another about that marmalade recipe or the latest style in berets and then coolly proceeds to socket her mashie shot or trump her partner's ace, as the case may be? Alfred Megroz seems to have met some of the dear young things whose mind wanders, wanders, wanders!

At this time of the year most of the references to our home country and most of the pictures which appear in the British Press and refer to Switzerland, are about Winter Sports, just as, in a few months' time, they will be referring to the glorious holiday opportunities our dear Land of our Fathers affords. There are here and there a few other articles, and I think the one entitled "Swiss Reflections," *Times Literary Supplement*, 29th January, 1931, will prove of interest to many:

Swiss Reflections.

Die Schweiz im Spiegel englischer und amerikanischer Literatur bis 1848. Von Dr. Gustav Schirmer. (Zurich: Orell Fussli Verlag.)

Dr. Schirmer set himself an immense task. "Gardens in Shakespeare" and the like are merely a system of indexing when compared with American Literature." English literature provides a vast field for search, though the American, for practical purposes in this book, is negligible. In the first place, the author had to impose his own limits upon what is to be called literature. Dr. Schirmer has kept them wide enough to include lesser lights and even writers of ephemeral travel books and itineraries. In point of time he starts almost as early as English literature itself, at 600 A.D., and includes a quotation from a monkish writer in the original Irish. He has combed the works of Chaucer, "Morte d'Arthur" and "Utopia" for reflections; but it is not until the arrival of the Elizabethans that Switzerland is granted any definite place in literature.

By this time mention of that country produced two strains of thought: the first concerned with religion, the Geneva Bible, Miles Coverdale, Calvin and the Calvinists; the second with the Swiss mercenaries and guards: "Law, logic and the Swiss can be hired to fight for anybody." These mercenaries had a reputation for brutality, treachery and cowardice; but Switzerland remained a strange, unknown country where, upon the Alps, Antony "did eat strange flesh, which some did die to look on." It is barely "ground inhabitant," and the mountaineers are "dwarped like bulls." The strangeness and re-

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moteness of the Alps impressed those who had crossed them in a remarkable manner.

To Dr. Schirmer Milton's

Many a frozen, many a fiery Alp

Rocks, caes, lakes, fens, bogs, dens and shades of death.

A universe of death, which God, by curse

Created evil, for evil only good,

seems a remarkably unjust description unless, when he saw them, current superstition and ignorance played a great part in moulding his estimate. The books of travel, itineraries and "Crudities" gobble up in five months' travel that were becoming widely popular served their turn in drawing a strange Switzerland for other writers who borrowed their Continental settings and similes from these works.

It was through the medium of politics that a truer picture came to England, once more to be reflected in literature in the writings of the precursors of the Romantic movement. The letters of Gray discovered a greater beauty; up to this time English literature had accepted aspects, but knowledge of the country had yet fully to come. Political accounts had filtered through as early as Milton's tour, but nothing, save the sectarian fame of Switzerland, was seriously appreciated until the arrival of the Romantics. Then, with the French invasion in 1798, Britons began to have "thoughts on the subjugation of Switzerland." The country became human and had its "sorrows." An interest in the people arose and songs like "The Swiss Cowherd's Song" were written. Sheridan Knowles chose William Tell as a dramatic subject: *The Deliverance of Switzerland* was written, English poets toured the country and some thought seriously of settling there. *Manfred* and "The Prisoner of Chillon" took Switzerland for their own. The mountain world of *Prometheus Unbound* indicates its origin.

The range and scope of Dr. Schirmer's readings are remarkable. His quotations are, very many of them, apt; but not always fully justified. A Miltonian reference to mountains does not necessarily indicate Switzerland. It is more justifiable to include a *Manfred* than a "Complaint of Mars and Venus" with its strained reference. But the author has not stinted himself in latitude. Much is lost by the fact that he does not continue his researches beyond 1848. Katherine Mansfield has drawn her pictures of life in a curing centre; John Addington Symons lived and wrote at Davos. They indicated another aspect of Switzerland that might, well, in time, grow prominent in literature. In such a place, where a small community of English exiles are gathered, living an exclusively Swiss life save for their own intercourse, views and opinions are fostered which must ultimately influence the conception of the "playground of Europe" held in England.

Regarding the "treachery of the Switzers," i.e. the Mercenaries, we must remember, I think that most of these Mercenaries were in service with armies opposed to England at the time, France and Scotland, and we know—have we not the glorious "Lion of Lucerne" as witness?—that the fidelity of those Mercenaries was a byword.

This reminds me of the following dialogue which is supposed to have been held between a French and Swiss General, both in French service at the time:

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French General: You Swiss are funny, you fight for money,

We, French, fight for the honour!

Swiss General: Yes, either of us fights for what he lacks!

Tableau.

and again:

French General: With the money we French pay you Swiss Mercenaries, we could pave the road from Paris to Rheims with gold.

Swiss General: Yes, and with the blood we Swiss spill in the service of France, we could fill a ditch from Paris to Rheims and so on.

Those were the days of the Mercenary and they were bad days for Switzerland, in spite of much money flowing back to the country. Money earned quickly and spent recklessly, money which brought not much blessing to those at home, but a lot of misery and debauchery. Money that often was a curse. And we certainly do not wish those good old days back, do we?

SWISS MERCANTILE SOCIETY.

The above Society held its Annual General Meeting at Swiss House on Wednesday, February 25th. Mr. M. Paschoud, President, was in the chair and over forty members were present when the proceedings started.

The minutes of the previous Extraordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed. The President thereupon summarized the Society's activities during the past year, mentioning in particular the two outstanding achievements, viz. the decision to register the Society in order to give it a legal status and the appointment of a professional auditor who for the first time had drawn up the balance sheets. The Society had thus made a great step towards its goal. The number of members during the period under review has slightly decreased, which is due to the adverse economic conditions and the more vigorous restrictions on immigration. Detailed reports bearing on the work of the Evening Classes, the Education Committee and the House Committee were read by Mr. E. Hardmeier, Hon. Chef de Cours, Mr. J. J. Pfaendler, Hon. Secretary, Education Committee and Mr. W. L. Krucker, Chairman House Committee, respectively.

All reports were confirmed with acclamation and will be incorporated in the Annual Report for 1930, which will be issued shortly. The professional auditor, Mr. Percy H. Green, F.C.A., whose presence was warmly welcomed by the members, put before the Meeting the question of Income Tax. An application to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for exemption as a charity within the meaning of the act had been rejected for the second time. Mr. Green cited a similar case which had been brought before the High Court and the judgment passed clearly indicated that in our case we do not stand a chance, as our activities only benefit our members and a distinct class of the community who must furthermore be of Swiss Nationality. Our Society is therefore not a charity within the meaning of the act and so liable to Income Tax.

The Balance Sheets, of which a copy had been sent to all members for perusal, were confirmed. The accounts do not show a profit on account of the heavy but justified expenditure in connection with the Education Department and its re-organisation which necessitated the engagement of additional staff. However on the whole the Society's finances must be considered as sound. We should also here express our best thanks to the Federal Government, the Central Secretariat and contributing firms and donors for their valuable help both financially and otherwise. In order not to make undue calls on our reserve funds and to materialize our aim, namely more adequate and more suitable accommodation for our educational activities, we are more than ever dependent on their help.

Mr. A. C. Stahelin, Chairman of the Education Committee, who chiefly occupied himself with the question of registration, was unfortunately prevented from being present. In a full report, which was read by the President, he proposed that in view of the vital changes in the income tax question and for other reasons we should withdraw our application made to the Board of Trade for a Licence to omit the word 'Limited.' It will be remembered that at the last Extraordinary General Meeting it was decided to register the Society and the College as one Company and the Club as another Company. It may be added that our solicitors had received an intimation that this licence would be granted as soon as the two companies had been registered. Mr. Stahelin, however, did not consider it worth while under the circumstances to tie up all our funds. A motion to this effect as incorporated in the circular convening the meeting, was passed unanimously. This required a further resolution, namely to authorize the General Committee to register the Society as a Company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital. This motion was adopted with only one dissentient and brought to a successful issue the work begun

two years ago, when a Select Committee was appointed to study ways and means of registering the Society. Mr. A. C. Stahelin, Chairman of the said Committee has solved his tremendous task to the best interest of the Society and thus once more earned the society's gratitude for his unselfish services.

In view of the forthcoming registration, which it is hoped, will be effected shortly, the present members of the various committees were authorized to continue in office until after registration when the statutory meeting will be held to appoint the Council. The first Council will consist of the signatories of the Memorandum of Association who had been appointed at a previous meeting. This terminated the General Meeting at about 10.30 p.m., which was followed, after a short interval, by the Ordinary Monthly Meeting to deal with matters of routine.

One minor election took place before the end of the meeting. Mr. W. Burren, Asst. Secy. was appointed as Delegate to the Swiss Sports Committee. Mr. W. L. Krucker, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, announced that the last Cinderella Dance of the season will be held at the Midland Grand Hotel on Saturday, March 7th, and asked the members to give it their full support. This ended the meeting at 11.10 p.m.

SWISS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Committee of the above Society was held on the 23rd February 1931 at 34, Fitzroy Square, W.1, with the Swiss Minister in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting and the quarterly and annual accounts were read and duly passed. The Report of the official Auditors of the Society was also accepted.

The Secretary announced the loss which the Committee had sustained through the death of Mr. A. P. Rosselet-Droux. As a mark of respect to his memory the Members stood up in silence.

Mr. M. Golay, Manager of the Swiss Bank Corporation, reported respecting the Special Appeal made in favour of the Fonds Dimier. A report thereon will be published next month. The reporter and his colleagues were very heartily thanked for their great and successful efforts made on behalf of this Appeal.

The Treasurer, Mr. F. M. Gamper, made a statement regarding the investments of the Society. As the majority of these are gilt-edged, the position is satisfactory. A special Commission for the administration of the Securities of the Society was appointed, consisting of Messrs. F. M. Gamper, M. Golay and J. Oertli.

After the present Executive Committee had resigned, a new one for the current year was elected, and consists of Mr. R. Dupraz, President; Messrs. A. C. Baume, O. Gambazzi and F. Gamper, Vice-Presidents; Mr. J. Oertli, Treasurer; Mr. H. Schmid, Vice-Treasurer; and Mr. Th. Ritter, Secretary.

Messrs. Dupraz, Ritter and Oertli were asked to prepare the Annual Report for 1930. Messrs. Hiltiker and A. Finger were appointed Auditors for the current year.

The question of writing the report in English came up for discussion and was declined, chiefly in order to facilitate its perusal by the numerous Swiss Authorities.

Three new pensioners were elected, aged 69, 70 and 74 respectively.

SUCCESSES FOR SWISS INDUSTRIES.

Amongst the new buildings erected by the Society of Nations there is the station for wireless telegraphy at Prangins. Four large firms, German, English, Belgian and French, all of them specialists in wireless telegraphy have been entrusted with the installation of this station. These firms have placed an order with the S. A. des Ateliers de Sécheron at Geneva for three groups of converters with high tension dynamos (10,000 volts) for feeding the transmitting tubes, as well as two alternators for the reserve groups of the transmitting and receiving stations.

The Lake of Constance-Toggenburg Railway Company whose lines unite Romanshorn with the Ricken line via St. Gall, Herisau and Wattwil, has decided to electrify its various lines. The company has entrusted the Ateliers de Sécheron at Geneva with the installations for the electric driving of its new motor vehicles. The latter consist of 6 engines with 4 driving axles with 1800 HP hourly rating, and two motor coaches with 2 driving axles with 900 HP hourly rating. These eight vehicles will all have identical motors between them, fixed in the under-frame. This is the first time that motor coach bogies for normal railroads will be built without motors of the tramway type. The technical solution of the problem was rendered possible by adopting the Sécheron system of individually acting axles which are being used with full success on the Loetschberg railway and in Austria.

THE GREAT ST. BERNARD.

This winter is exceptionally severe up in the mountains. Seldom such masses of snow have fallen, nearly every day avalanches come down and do a lot of damage, crushing huts and cottages, already a good many people were buried by them.

On the Great St. Bernard the snow has reached a height of eight meters. The well-known cloister famous for its hospitality is nearly covered by snow. This cloister is one of the highest meteorological stations on the Alps and has an altitude of 2472 meters.

It is a favourite place for tourists for they are fed and lodged over night nothing is charged, but voluntary contributions are accepted and appreciated. The buildings were constructed in the 16th century, they are vast and comfortable, and can accommodate about a hundred people. The house contains a fine library, a welcome recreation especially during long winter days for the twenty monks and seven brothers, who live in the cloister. They are highly cultured ecclesiastics and selected from men used to the alps and northern countries.

By request of a missionary society in India two monks from that cloister have been sent, some time ago, to India to the Tibet, to arrange on a high mountain pass in the Tibet a cloister, or a so-called hostelry after the model of the one on the Great St. Bernard.

The faithful companions of the monks are the famous St. Bernard dogs, a breed heavily built with long brown and white hair, these dogs are trained to guide tourists, find them in the snow when collapsed from fatigue, or buried by avalanches. Each dog carries round his neck a flask of brandy or some other strong drink. Their most famous dog was Barry, which during his lifetime has saved the life of 70 persons.

The cloister has records about these dogs which run back 350 years. The monks accompanied by dogs maintain a continual patrol up and down the pass especially during winter time.

Berne. MISS E. DACHSELT.

Information Swiss National Tourist Office.

Reduced fares for the Motor Show at Geneva from March 6th to 15th will be granted to those visiting the above mentioned exhibition. Single fare tickets to Geneva are good for the return journey, provided they are stamped on the back side at the exhibition. This reduction includes single fare tickets bought on March 4th and 5th on the understanding that these may not be used for the return journey before March 6th.

The tickets are valid for 6 days, with the exception however, that those tickets bought on March 13th, 14th and 15th are only good until March 17th, 1931.

CONFERENCE AERONAUTIQUE.

Au cours de cette semaine a eu lieu à Londres une conférence Aéronautique Internationale.

Les séances se sont tenues au Ministère de l'Air et au Foreign Office. La délégation était composée de :

Robert Gsell, Ingénieur, le Chef de section de l'Office Aérien Fédéral à Berne. Monsieur de Bourg, le Secrétaire de notre Légation, M. Berger, de la station centrale Suisse de Météorologie à Zurich.

OBITUARY.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Adolf Gloor from Zerwyl (Ct. Aargau) which took place on February the 17th after a long and patiently born illness.

The interment took place at the St. Pancras Cemetery, Finchley. Mr. Gloor, who was born in 1879, was for over 20 years in this country and was a member of the Union Helvétique. He leaves a widow to whom we wish to express our sincere sympathy.

PERSONAL.

Monsieur C. R. Paravicini, Swiss Minister, was the guest of honour of the French-Speaking Group of the Forum Club at a musical evening last Thursday. Madame Lily Zaelner sang groups of French and German songs and Madame Ruff contributed recitations. Over 120 members and guests were present.

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Monsieur Th. de Sonnenberg, Conseiller de Légation est de retour à Londres.

CONCERT—NEWS.

Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch announces a series of Three Concerts of Chamber Music, to be given in the Hall of the Art Workers' Guild at No. 6 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C., on Wednesday evenings, March 11th, 18th, and 25th, at 8 o'clock.