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geprügelt und ihm die Waffe weggenommen. Das Abenteuer wird ein gerichtliches Nachspiel haben. (Anzeiger.)

Der verschwindende Säemann. — Eine Beobachtung, die jeden Herbst mehr und mehr gemacht wird, das ist das Verschwinden einer Gestalt von unsern Aeckern: der Säemann, der der sterbenden Natur sonst eine ganz besondere Würde gab. Die Maschine hat diese typische Figur verdrängt. Selbst kleinere Bauern verschaffen sich den Maschinenbetrieb. Einst sprach man auf der Landwirtschaft mit grossem Respekt von guten Mähern, mit grösserem noch von guten Säern. Das war eine schwierige Kunst, mit gemessener Hand das Korn immer gleich dicht zu streuen, die Hohlung künftiger Ernten auszubreiten. Ach, wir werden die Säer bald nur mehr vom Hörensagen kennen, meint der "Seetaler" mit Bedauern.

(Tagesanzeiger.)

Eine weite Schweizerreise. insgesamt 2095 Kilometer, hat jüngst zu Fuss ein Zürcher, Aug. Scherrer, in 38½ Tagen gemacht. Er ist täglich durchschnittlich 10,6 Stunden gegangen und hat in Tag im Durchschnitt zirka 5½ Kilometer zurückgelegt. Mit wenig Geldmitteln und in primitiver Touristen-ausrüstung zog er durch sieben Hochtäler mit Höhenunterschieden bis zu 1000 Metern: er überschritt 17 Bergpässe. Die Reise führte ihn von Zürich durchs Glarner und St. Galler Oberland über den Splügen nach Bellinzona, bis nach Freiburg und an den Genfersee. Von Lausanne marschierte er nach Basel, Schaffhausen, das Rheintal hinauf ins Bündnerland, durch die Innerschweiz nochmals ins Berner Oberland und an den Genfersee. Ueber Thun, Langens berkehrte er nach dem Ausgangsort zurück. Es handelte sich bei dieser Reise um eine Wette, 2000 Kilometer in 40 Tagen zurückzulegen. (Fürstentländer.)

Au Club alpin suisse. — Préablement à l'Assemblée des délégués du 23 novembre à Langnau, l'organe du Club alpin suisse publie la répartition des délégués d'après la force des sections. Après Zurich et Berne, Genève a la section la plus nombreuse: elle aura droit à sept délégués. La section lausannoise des Diablerets, avec cinq délégués, vient immédiatement après Genève.

L'an dernier, deux nouvelles sections, Argentine et Pierre-Pertuis, ont été créées. Le C.A.S. en compte ainsi 82, avec un total de 22,992 membres, en augmentation de 366 sur l'exercice précédent.

Les finances sont brillantes. Les comptes bouclent par un solde actif de 61,706 francs, dont une bonne partie sera attribuée au fonds de la cabane Coaz et à subventionner la construction d'autres cabanes.

L'«Echo des Alpes» va disparaître. Il sera remplacé par un nouveau périodique, rédigé dans les trois langues nationales, qui paraîtra dès janvier. (La Suisse.)

Meister Reinecke. — Zwei Arbeiter aus Ramsen müssen täglich am Morgen früh mit dem Rad von Ramsen durch den Wald nach Diessenhofen fahren, um dort den ersten Zug nach Schaffhausen, ihrer Arbeitsstelle, zu erreichen. Dabei passierte es ihnen nun dieser Tage, dass ein leibhaftiger Fuchs, von Licht der Laternen aufgeschreckt, ihren Weg kreuzte. Als er noch rasch die Strasse überqueren wollte, rannte er mit solcher Wucht in die Speichen des Rades einer der Arbeiter, dass dieser hoch im Bogen in den Strassengraben geschleudert wurde. Der Kollege wandte zunächst seine Aufmerksamkeit dem verunglückten Freund zu, während dessen Meister Reinecke sich schlau aus den Speichen des Rades befreite und mit "hinkenden Schinken" sich seitwärts in die Büsche schlug. (Neue Züricher Nachr.)

Per "Töfl" ins Gefängnis. — Ein Münsterchen, das nicht alle Tage vorkommt, leistete kürzlich, wie die "Freimänter Zeitung" meldet, ein Polizist einer argauischen Gemeinde. Im Schweizerischen Polizeianzeiger war ein Steckbrief gegen einen Reisenden aus dem Kanton Zürich, der wegen Unterschlagung gesucht wurde. In einer Ortschaft wurde nun der steckbrieflich Verfolgte von einem Polizisten angehalten und für verhaftet erklärt. Der Reisende, der ein Motorrad bei sich hatte, bekam nun von dem Polizisten den Auftrag, nach der Residenz zu fahren, und der Polizist sass hinten auf dem "Töfl" und lieferte so den Verhafteten ins Gefängnis ein. An und für sich ist das eine gute Idee des Polizisten, es konnten dadurch dem Staate die Transportkosten erspart werden; jeder wäre aber auch nicht direkt in die Gefangenschaft gefahren, sondern hätte jedenfalls den Polizisten irgendwo abgeladen!

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

By A. W.

Tout ce qui ne touchait pas aux élections a été laissé de côté par les journaux, la semaine dernière. Aussi, n'est-il pas étonnant que les sujets nous intéressent, plus spécialement, aient été exceptionnellement rares.

Les tentatives qui ont été faites à trois reprises différentes, de conquérir le Mont Everest n'ont pas encore découragé d'intrépides alpinistes. Une expédition suisse s'organise pour l'année prochaine. C'est ce que nous apprend le *Daily Express* (Oct. 23):—

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Mount Everest.

The Swiss and Germans, in addition to the British, are preparing an expedition for the conquest of Everest next year. The Swiss expedition will consist of twenty-five of the best guides, headed by a well-known amateur Alpinist.

German Alpinists have begun to subscribe funds for the organisation of their expedition, which will be under the leadership of the famous Tyrolese climber, Philipp von Pfeiffer, of Innsbruck, who has a long experience in the European Alps.

Professor Angeli, of Turin, declares that he has discovered, after many years of experiments on Mount Blanc and Monte Rosa, a new theory concerning mountain sickness, from which all climbers on Everest have suffered. The Italian scientist states that sickness at great heights is not due to the lack of oxygen or to the action of ultra-violet rays, but to the combination of chemicals in the air which affect the heart and brain.

The professor has found no remedy for the disease, but he considers that the theories formerly held by climbers are wrong, and that a remedy—apart from oxygen—may possibly be found.

Dans son numéro d'Octobre, le *Journal of Education* traite de l'éducation supérieure en Suisse:—

Adult Education and Education of Workers in Switzerland.

The latest Bulletin of the World Association for Adult Education continues the interesting series of accounts of recent developments in adult education in foreign countries; it deals with Switzerland, a country characterized by the autonomy of the small cantons, which leads to great variation and many experiments in the different areas. The whole movement for adult education in Switzerland is in an early stage of development, but some of the experiments are of interest, particularly the Volkshochschule (Everyman's University) in Zurich, which provides university extension lectures in a variety of subjects and attracts large numbers of students. In Berne the Volkshochschule provides a course of study which includes popular evenings and lectures. The popular lecture evenings are devoted to activities in relation to the Arts, reading aloud, and singing, to which is added either a debate or an address on some poet and his works. They are usually held in a country church, and take place on Sundays. In other districts experiments covering a wide range have been tried, including a number of summer schools, organized by different societies whose aims are to contribute to the education of every people. In 1923 many of these societies co-operated to inaugurate a National Conference for Adult Education, which seems to have a very promising future, as its constitution is wide and it is possible for all the workers promoting adult education to co-operate; amongst its methods is the formation of a Bureau of Information. The perusal of the report gives the impression that adult education in Switzerland has made a good beginning, and that a large number of societies and individuals are working together with the common aim of providing opportunities for higher education for the people.

Should the education of the workers be based on the recognition of the class struggle? This question was hotly debated at the International Conference on Workers' Education, held at Oxford. That ancient home of education was the subject of frank criticism, the present Prime Minister's description of Oxford as a painted lady, from whom Labour had nothing to hope, being quoted. In the result the amendment urging recognition of the class struggle was defeated and a constitution for an International Federation of Labour Organizations concerned with workers' education is to be drawn up for consideration at a future conference. A system of correspondence tuition was also advocated.

La saison d'hiver va commencer dans nos montagnes.

Le *Daily Telegraph* (25 Oct.) nous donne les raisons pour lesquelles l'attrait de la Suisse en hiver est toujours plus grand:—

Winter Sports.

Winter sports in the Alps have become more generally popular with the British public than with any other nation. All the mountaineering centres in Switzerland, and many of the chief hotels, now depend more on the winter than on the summer season, and when some deep-thinking Teuton sets to work upon a world history of "tourism," he will probably discover that there is no parallel to the suddenness with which winter sports have leapt into favour with British people. True, even before the Great War other nations had begun to appreciate the pleasures of the Alps in winter, but they were a mere handful, and I have known hotels with as many as 300 guests or more, not a single one of whom was non-British. The oldest winter sports resort, Grindelwald, was not opened until 1838. Before that date it had strayed to winter visitors, mostly mountaineers, who came to see how the peaks they had conquered in the summer looked in winter. Among these pioneers of winter sports in the Alps were Professor Tyndall, Sir Leslie Stephen, Dr. Clinton Dent, and the Rev. W. A. B. Coolidge, the latter now the only survivor who still resides in Grindelwald.

In those early days the hotels had neither central heating nor open fireplaces; in fact, they were not in any way adapted for winter. Only a few rooms were kept open for the sake of such eccentric English people as chose to occupy them, and when these visitors got up in the morning they found the water and tooth brushes in their bedrooms frozen, and it was even difficult to obtain hot water for shaving. Now all this has changed. The modern winter visitor to

the Alps must have his through train, with sleeping and dining cars, from Calais almost to the very foot of the mountain resort. The hotels have now to be centrally heated, the bedrooms must have a constant supply of hot and cold water, and even private baths must be provided. Each hotel must have its skating and curling rinks. Moreover, for indoor amusement there must not only be a ballroom, but a place for private theatricals, billiard room, bar, and even a cardroom.

For all this the modern winter visitor has to pay, and whereas the early visitors to the Alps paid from 3s. to 15s. per diem, the visitor to-day has to pay 25s. to 75s., at least in some of the large hotels. Last winter, in certain resorts, there were more visitors than even before the war, and there is every likelihood that the number will be still greater this season. The General Election has been aptly timed for Switzerland, for after Christmas it would have meant disaster; before, it will mean a record.

The popularity of winter sports at present certainly shows no sign of waning. True, it is now nearly a quarter of a century since people in general began to wake up to the attractions of the Alps in winter—strong, healthy people went not in obedience to doctor's orders, but simply from love of outdoor sports. The social life, however, in a winter sports place is often more attractive to certain people than skating, skiing, curling, or climbing. In fact, some 50% of the visitors are now more interested in social amusements than in winter sports proper. It is their chief attraction. The evenings are taken up with dances, theatricals, concerts, bridge tournaments, sets of poker, patience, ice carnivals, moonlight parties, indoor gymkhanas, smoking concerts, fancy dress balls, cotillions, variety entertainments, ball-room football, children's games for grown-ups, and "go-as-you-please." Of course, the same or similar "sports" can be had at home, and at less cost. . . .

The first question which most people ask, especially if they know nothing of winter sports resorts, is whether a place is sunny or not; the second question always concerns expenses. There are resorts where hotels charge as much as £5 a day, and there are resorts, equally good, with simpler hotels where a person can obtain pension from 15s. to 25s. per day. As for sunny places, when the sun does shine it does so upon the highest resorts of a lower altitude, and when there is snow, it falls upon all alike. It is not, however, height that matters so much as whether a place has outlets. For instance, those who wish to indulge in walks or sleigh drives must avoid places which are perched on some slope, where drives, and even walks, are impossible. There may be good ice rinks and even an artificial toboggan run, but otherwise, except for skaters and those able to go for long ski excursions, there is very little space for exercise. As for expenses, it may generally be considered that the higher the altitude the higher the hotel prices. . . .

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