



Library

IIAS, Shimla



00021895

PRINTED IN SWITZERLAND



SUMMER
IN
SWITZERLAND

914.9404

SW 685



**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF
ADVANCED STUDY
SIMLA**

Abdul Majid Khan.

S U M M E R
I N
S W I T Z E R L A N D

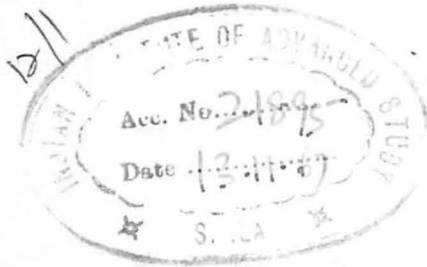
NOTE

EDITED BY THE PUBLICITY OFFICE OF THE
SWISS FEDERAL RAILWAYS • BERNE, 1929

CATALOGUED

CONTENTS

	Page
MOUNTAINEERING	3
WALKING	11
ALPINE PASSES	18
MOUNTAIN FLOWERS	35
ANGLING	43
FISHERY REGULATIONS	47
GOLF	58
LAWN TENNIS	68
AQUATIC SPORTS	72
SWISS LIDOS AND OPEN-AIR SWIMMING POOLS	76



914.940 4
Sw685



M O U N T A I N E E R I N G

Serious mountaineering is not for everybody. It is too expensive for some, too dangerous for others. Those, however, who have no intention of climbing the Matterhorn or Bernina may console themselves with the thought that the most impressive and the loveliest of Alpine views are not the views enjoyed from the highest summits in the Alps. Here Ruskin was right, for he maintained that the chief beauties of the Alps are within reach of the cripple and the elderly. Certainly the far-flung mountain line as seen from the shores of Neuchâtel or the hills of the Jura is as beautiful, if not so impressive, as anything which is seen by the real mountaineer. The view from the Finsteraarhorn or the Schönbühl Hut has a majesty all its own, but these ice-bound solitudes lack the pastoral charm of those quieter scenes where the snowy peaks rise beyond a foreground of green Alp and weather-stained chalets. Mountaineering is the noblest of all sports, but the mountaineer climbs not only for the views, but for the contest with difficulties. He has his reward in the achievement and in the memories which haunt the peaks. The view from the Faulhorn or Rigi means more to the man who has learned the true scale of the Oberland giants by hours of toil and danger than it can possibly mean to one who has never ventured beyond the upper Glacier.

Before discussing mountaineering proper, I should like to offer a few suggestions to those who wish to see as much of the Alps as possible, without the paraphernalia of guides and ice axes. There is no more delightful holiday than a walking tour in the Alps. Your equipment is simple and consists of a pair of well nailed boots, a stout Alpinestock, good maps and a rucksack. The Swiss postal arrangements are excellent and heavy luggage can be sent on from place to place. Bridle paths are well behaved and do not, as happens in less civilised lands, suddenly get tired and take a rest in a swamp. Common-sense is all that is needed to walk from one end of the Alps chain to another.

Do not be misled by the common chatter to the effect that the Alps are overrun and crowded out. They are not. A few popular centres are rather crowded, especially in August and July, but even at Grindelwald or Zermatt, it is perfectly easy to discover walks on which you will never meet another human being. You have only to avoid certain famous view-points, often not by any means the best view-points in the district, and you can have the Alps to yourself. "Thank God for railways", says Mr. Hilaire Belloc, "they are the trenches that drain our modern civilisation. Avoid them by as much as a handbreadth, and you can have as much peace as will fill a nosebag."

June is perhaps the ideal month for such a walking tour. In June the flowers are at their loveliest. Even in the most popular centres there is not the least difficulty in finding cheap and comfortable accommodation. The railways are not crowded, and the weather is usually very steady. Here is a rough outline of a walking tour that will take you from one end of Switzerland to the other. Start from Montreux and train to Villars, and thence in two easy days across low lying passes to Adelboden. From Adelboden cross the Bonderkrinden to Kandersteg where you may, if you wish, cross the Gemmi to Leukerbad and thence go via the Rhone valley to Zermatt by train. Zermatt is an admirable centre for the walker as well as the mountaineer; the same is true not only of Zermatt but of the neighbouring valleys of Saas-Fee, Zinal and Evolena.

Or you can go straight on from Kandersteg across the Hohtürli and Sefinen Furgge to Mürren (two easy days or one very long day); thence by train or on foot across the Little Scheidegg to Grindelwald. You will do well, however, not to leave the Scheidegg without going by train to the Jungfrauoch, and if you wish to see what real mountaineering is like, you can have no easier and safer introduction to the High Alps than the ascent of the Jungfrau which can be climbed in three hours from the Jungfrauoch station. Or you can walk from the Jungfrauoch down the Aletsch glacier to Bel Alp, the finest glacier walk in the Alps.

If, on the other hand, you go straight to Grindelwald, I advise you to walk over the Great Scheidegg to Meiringen, and thence across the Grimsel and Furka to Andermatt. An easy pass leads in a few hours from Andermatt to Disentis whence you can train via Thusis to the Engadine, another excellent centre for every type of mountain walk and mountain climb.

In three weeks you can easily walk from one end of Switzerland to the other. The route I have suggested will perhaps serve as a rough suggestion, but half the charm of such walking tours is the fun of planning them out on a map.

Mountaineering proper involves, of course, guides and some additional expense. An occasional big expedition is a pleasant addition to a walking tour, and need not make a large hole in one's purse. Of course, if you have planned an ambitious campaign averaging two first class peaks, a week with a pass or two thrown in, you will probably engage a guide for the whole period, and if you have reached this stage you will not turn to a general article such as this for further advice. But perhaps these pages may be read by somebody who would like to take up mountaineering, and has no very clear ideas as to how to begin.

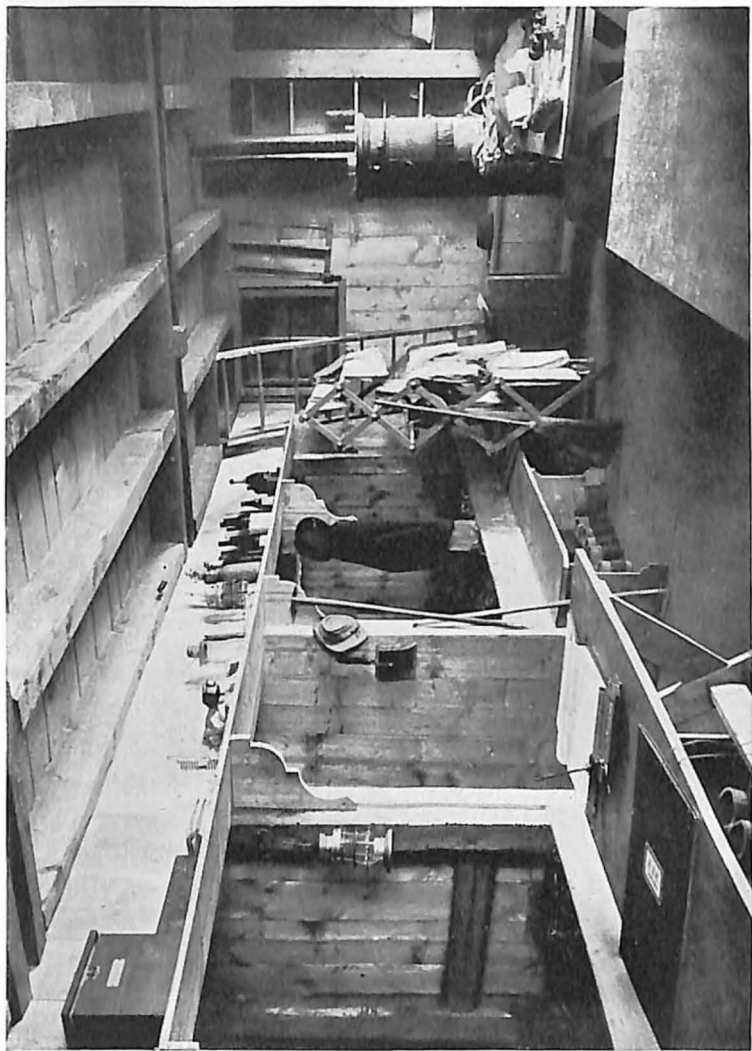


A SWISS MOUNTAIN GUIDE.

First let me dispel a common illusion. Many people imagine that a tendency to vertigo debars them from crossing the snow-line. This is a mistake. It is perfectly possible to climb many of the highest peaks in the Alps and to see the finest of High Alpine scenery without ever crossing a slope on which an ordinary man would feel seriously uncomfortable. For instance you could cross the great glacier passes of the Oberland from Kandersteg to Meiringen via the Petersgrat, Lötschenlücke, Oberaarjoch, etc., without ever ascending a slope which was steeper than 30 degrees. There are many snow peaks such as the Pigne d'Arolla, the Ebnefluh, or the Zermatt Breithorn which can be tackled by a man with a bad head.

Assuming, however, that you wish to undertake something more ambitious than snow walks through magnificent ice scenery, the following hints may be of service.

In the first place don't rush the preliminary stages. Many a good man has been lost to mountaineering because he tackled the Matterhorn after a week in the Alps, before he had trained his muscles and his wind. Even experienced mountaineers are wise to devote a few days to long walks among the lower hills. Equipment needs attention. You will, of course, provide yourself with thoroughly sound and well nailed boots, smoked glasses, face cream, a rucksack and an ice axe. On no account omit face cream. Sunburn is not a joke; it often leads to mild fever and is always painful and unlovely in its after-effects. Snow blindness is also acutely painful, and good strong glasses are essential. The equipment for mountaineering is, however, very cheap. Boots are the most expensive item, and even these are coming down in price. An ice axe can be bought for about a sovereign, and your guide will provide the rope. After getting into training you should select for your first real mountain expedition a climb which involves a certain amount of rock work. Beginners are often hauled up the Zermatt Breithorn or Pigne d'Arolla, or some similar long snow walk from which they will often return vaguely disappointed by the absence of excitement. It is far better to choose some easy rock peak such as the Unter-Gabelhorn at Zermatt or the Spannort near Engelberg. You will probably be induced to take two guides, and the cheapest plan is to share a guide and a porter, or a couple of guides with a friend. If all goes well, you will be in a mood to tackle something rather more adventurous, but you will be well advised not to attempt any expedition which involves much ice work until you have spent a day or two pottering about a glacier with a guide. Crampons or climbing irons add so enormously to a man's security on ice, that you should get these at once and learn how to use them. In the old days a guide could hardly hold his ground if a member of his party slipped on a slope of hard



INTERIOR OF A SWISS CLUB HUT

ice, but a party shod with crampons is far more secure, a slip is far less likely, and a slip once made can be arrested far more easily. Take a guide and spend a day learning how to use your axe and how to stand firmly on your crampons. Of course, you will not be required to do any step-cutting on a big climb; none the less your axe is not a mere ornamental extra intended to impress the good folk in the valley. On hard snow and on ice an axe properly handled is a great source of steadiness, but the art of managing your axe is best learnt on an off day devoted to a neighbouring glacier. You should find some steepish ice slope, fifty feet high and practise walking up and down it on your crampons, first of all in steps cut by yourself or the guide and afterwards trusting simply to the grip of your climbing irons. It is wonderful how quickly you will improve your balance by such means.

Remember, too, that this type of practice can be obtained just as easily when it is raining as when it is fine. A man who conscientiously uses wet days to practise step cutting and the use of crampons will soon make a mountaineer. I freely admit that few people have the patience for this methodical practice. They prefer to engage two good guides and forthwith tackle the Weisshorn or Dent Blanche. Now it is one thing to acquire balance on ice by practising on an ice slope where a fall merely means sliding down a few yards; it is quite another proposition in the High Alps, and the beginner may undergo the rather humiliating experience of being carefully lowered from one step to another by a taut rope and an anxious guide just behind him. On the other hand, if he has devoted two or three afternoons to getting the feel of ice and the hang of his crampons, he will acquit himself with credit on severe expeditions.

The important factor of expense will vary very much with your ambitions. A guide's tariff for a big peak varies from three to four pounds, or more; and it is usually necessary to take a couple of guides, or a guide and a porter. If you only intend to climb two or three big peaks in your first season, you had better pay by the peak, but if you are planning a continuous campaign it is best to engage a guide for three weeks or a month, which can be done for about a pound a day.

Every Alpine mountaineer should join the Swiss Alpine Club. He owes this as a duty to the Club which has built Club Huts on every big Alpine peak, for he will thereby earn the right to use these Huts not as a guest of the Club but as one who contributes to their upkeep. Furthermore he will obtain very substantial reductions on many of the mountain railways which will more than balance the modest subscription. English climbers should join the Association of British members of the Swiss Alpine Club, for by so doing they will not only become members of the Swiss Alpine Club, but they will also be able to attend the very cheery monthly dinners of the English Section,



CLIMBING THE SCHRECKHORN. A SNOW COULOIR.

which serves incidentally as a meeting ground for climbers who have not yet qualified for the English Alpine Club.

A mountaineering holiday can be as cheap or as expensive as one makes it. If you engage two guides for a month, your guides alone will cost you sixty or seventy pounds unless, as will probably be the case, you share your guides with a friend. On the other hand, a party of two or three friends will soon pick up enough experience to ascend easy peaks such as the Wildstrubel or Zermatt Breithorn without a guide, and can therefore save their money to take guides for two or three first-class expeditions in the course of the season. Of course, guideless climbing on a serious scale requires long experience and special aptitude, but there are few things pleasanter than finding your way up easy third-class peaks without professional assistance, and nothing more calculated to produce good mountaineers.

Finally, a few notes on literature may be useful. You will, of course, get "Mountain Craft" by G.W. Young, which was published in 1920. Mr. Young is one of the finest mountaineers that English mountaineering has produced and his book will remain a classic for many years. It is essential to the keen mountaineer.

The revised Alpine Club Guide based on Ball's Guide is excellent as a general guide, but the mountaineer, especially if he dispenses with guides, will need something more detailed, and the "Climber's Guides" Series will certainly find its way into his rucksack.

The literature of mountaineering is extensive. Whymper's "Scrambles in the Alps", Mummery's "My Climbs in the Alps and Caucasus", Conway's "The Alps from End to End" and "The Alps" are all available in cheap editions, as is also Leslie Stephen's "Playground of Europe". "The Alps in Nature and History" by the late Rev. W.A.B. Coolidge is the best general study of the Alps. "The Alps" in the Home University Library Series is a concise history of mountaineering with a useful bibliography. The Oxford University Press have published a pleasant anthology of the best English writings on the Alps entitled "The Englishman in the Alps". Among more recent books might be mentioned "Peaks and Pleasant Pastures" by Sir Claude Schuster, "On High Hills" by G.W. Young, "The making of a Mountaineer" by George Finch, and "The Mountains of Youth" by Arnold Lunn.

An elementary knowledge of the forces which have moulded the Alps adds greatly to the interest of a mountain holiday. Lord Averbury's "The Scenery of Switzerland and the physical causes to which it is due" may be recommended. The best map is, of course, the magnificent Swiss Federal Map "Siegfried Atlas" on the scale 1—25,000 and 1—50,000. This is probably the finest mountain map in the world, and can be bought anywhere in Switzerland.

W A L K I N G

Walking is not played out. I doubt if ever it will become old-fashioned. The recent and actual marvellous developments in the art of motion—in annihilating time, in bridging space, in knitting world wide-humanity in closer, quicker ties—have done relatively little to impede or curtail our inborn propensity for examining our surroundings afoot.

Man is an inveterate pedestrian. In spite of encroachments upon his historic, his pre-historic, rights as a foot-passenger; in spite of the invasion of his paths and by-paths; in spite of disturbance and inconvenience, and of the polluting of the very air he breathes, he mainly persists in relying upon pedestrianism to aid him in holding his own. There are schisms in his ranks; there be those of his numbers who pin their faith upon Speed and foresee the Future wholly bound up with it; but mainly he believes that:—

“Too swift arrives as tardy as too slow”,

and so, continues plodding. And mainly he is right. Speed is an auxiliary. Plodding will remain fundamental.

* * *

Now this is nowhere more true than in Switzerland. The very nature of this country's surface insists upon it. Switzerland has been—still is—a battle-ground whereon the advocates of speed fight inch by inch against primordial outlook, necessity and custom. Speed here wins just what it may, and never will win more. The physical exigencies of this wonderful country prohibit undue encroachment. A national sense of beauty and fitness, too, forbids it.

Switzerland is the walker's paradise. In the *Playground of Europe*, walking is the greatest of games. It must be. Motor-traffic may abound; aeroplanes may soar here, there and everywhere above the eternal snows; trains may burrow into the bowels of the Alps, or climb above valley and precipice; but the mere man afoot is, and must be, the “predominant partner”—king of all he surveys.

The Swiss Alps are generous to a degree, and the world and his wife, aware of this fact, come to them to profit by it, either physically, mentally, or morally—or may be, greedily, in all three ways. Some come for a pick-me-up, as though to an American bar for a cocktail; others, hoping to be gifted with something more durable, take a careful course of frame-food and mental tonic. The Alps ignore none. Each visitor reaps some benefit. But, undoubtedly, the biggest profiteer of all is the plodding, receptive pedestrian.

The motorist may argue as he will about this; he is, however, a special pleader—and with the weight of evidence against him. He

experiences few of those precious intimacies which regale the walker. In important ways he is at a serious disadvantage in a country like Switzerland.

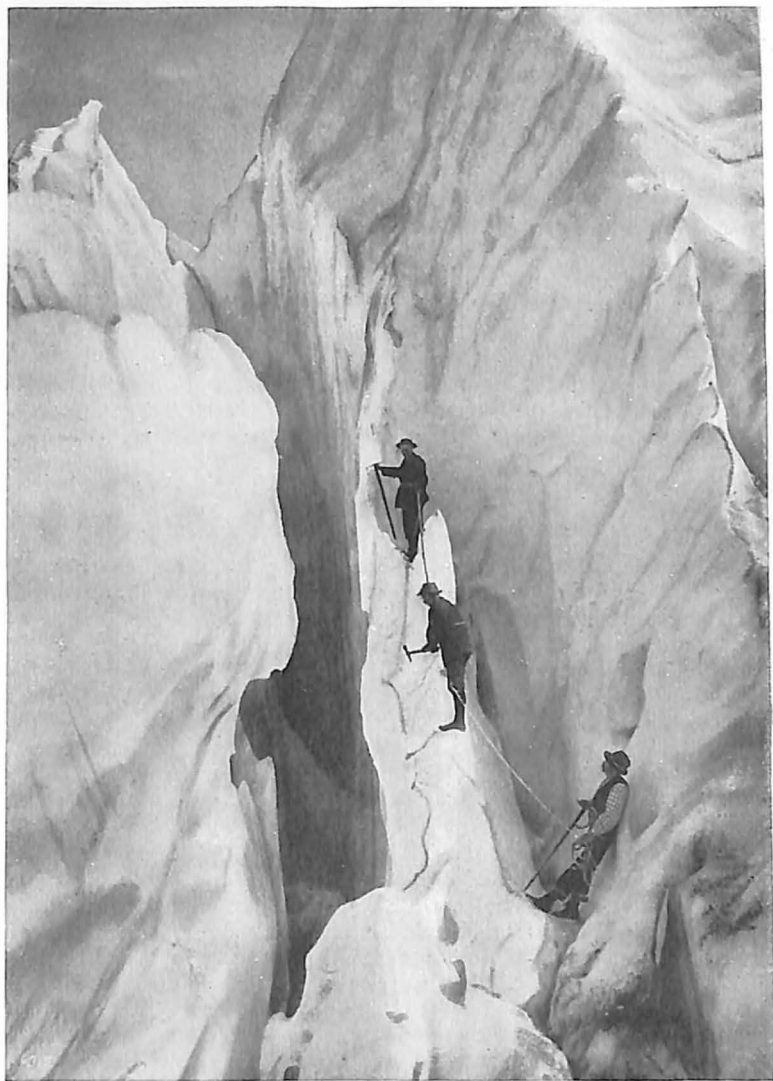
Of course it is understood that the motorist has his ecstasies. But who shall say these ecstasies are as profound as the walker's, or are as deeply and as widely informing? The Alpine wayside presents so much to observe and to study; the landscape holds so much to linger over and to ponder. Whenever possible, time should be no object; whenever possible, haste should not be on the programme. The most fortunate mortal is he, or she, who is not tied to a hard and fast time-table. And this happiness, essentially, is the pedestrian's prerogative.

Walking endows one with the valuable advantage of being able to look upon, and into, Nature with the necessary calm. And in the presence of such varied natural magnificence and loveliness as Switzerland possesses, this advantage, manifestly, is enormous. I, personally, when retracing afoot certain stretches of this country which, previously, I had traversed in a well-appointed car, have been startled, positively startled, at discovering all I had missed, although, when in the car, my senses were continuously alert and tense—and strained. I became keenly aware that in the car I had indulged in Impressionism, and that, although this ensnaring vogue might have its satisfactory uses, such uses, when compared with those of a closer observation, were certainly very limited, and particularly so in Switzerland.

* * *

Relativity abounds in Switzerland. Thus there is here a clear distinction between walking and climbing. Even in the Swiss Alps climbing is not an inevitable element of a full enjoyment, or of a full experience.

I am not suggesting that the walking tourist shall adopt, "for private reasons", Mark Twain's method of generally performing his "tramp abroad" by train, mule, raft, glacier, or horse-carriage. What I mean is, that walking (in its strict sense, and as applied to Swiss conditions) alone is needed for such journeys, say, as from Thun to the Gemmi Pass, or from Lucerne to the Furka Pass, or from Martigny to the Grand St. Bernhard, or from Interlaken to the Grimsel Pass, or from Montreux to Zermatt. These roads have their ups and downs, of course, but, strictly, do not entail climbing; and no pedestrian, making these trips, can properly call himself a climber. Throughout their entire length, all are possible to mules; all, excepting the road from Stalden to Zermatt, and that from Kandersteg to the Gemmi, are open to motor-cars. And all of these roads—simply



A CREVASSE BELOW THE BERGLI HUT.

samples of what is general nowadays on the Swiss Alps—traverse the most typically wonderful of Alpine scenery and the most glorious of Alpine floras.

So, by following the road from Hospenthal, one does not *climb* over the St. Gotthard Pass, one *walks* over it; and this, although the road rises from 4780 feet to 6935 feet, amid true Alpine wildness and true Alpine flowers.

But here the difference between walking and climbing must cease. Relativity extends far beyond this point, but it becomes extremely tenuous. I have heard the ascent of Mt. Blanc spoken of as “only a snow walk”—a definition which was relative simply to that particular speaker’s peculiar state of mind.

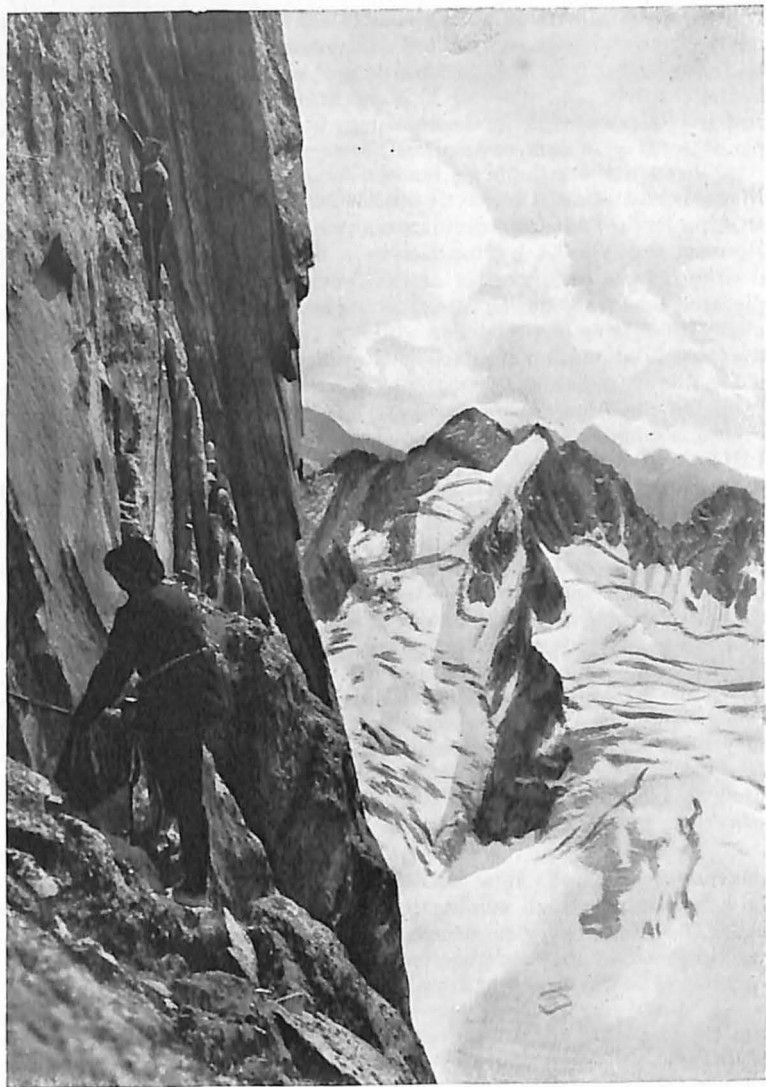
* * *

The pedestrian’s equipment is largely a question of personal choice. The novice, however, may be told that he need not arm himself as did Tartarin. Ice-axe and rope are not necessary. Even an alpenstock is not essential, although, perhaps, a stick somewhat longer than an ordinary walking-stick aids in warding off fatigue and strain during a long and steep descent.

Good strong boots, properly “nailed”, are quite necessary, lightly made and nailless town-boots being far more tiring—and likely to be wounding—than heavy mountain “foot-gear”. In these latter, the novice may feel, for a time, like a clodhopper, and may have considerable difficulty in guiding them circumspectly among furniture, but after awhile they will lend to him on the mountains an assurance and sense of power which never he could feel in genteel walking-shoes.

A *rucksack*, too, is fairly essential—to carry soft warm slippers, a light waterproof, a Thermos bottle, a cake of soap, and whatnot for passing the night at an inn. But really it is not necessary to load oneself in Switzerland, where the Postal Service is so perfect. All that need be carried personally is just what is sufficient to render an emergency-halt comfortable and give that sense of liberty of action which adds so much to the charm of touring afoot. The bulk of one’s belongings always can be posted to the village, hotel, or wayside lodging-house for which one is aiming—be it on pass or in valley. Postal-cars and postal-coaches web Switzerland completely and are an inestimable boon to the pedestrian, either for giving him, personally, a requisite and timely lift, or else for taking charge of his baggage and delivering it in advance.

As for the pace at which the novice should travel, he soon will find his own level in this regard. Nothing, perhaps, but experience



CLIMBING IN THE BONDASCA VALLEY

will persuade him to suit his speed to the exigencies of his task and not to spend his energies—and enthusiasm—during the first half-hour, or hour. The “record-breaking” stride is not the stride that in the end will win. On the Alps the impetuous novice may overtake and pass steady-goers in the morning, but these latter, “as fresh as paint”, will pass him, extenuated, later on.

Frederick Burlingham, famous for having cinematographed the Matterhorn and other giants of the Alps, says, in his “How to Become an Alpinist” :—“It is an ordinary sight in the mountains to see trained alpinists outstripped by tourists in a great hurry, who smile with derision at the tortoise pace of the former; but if one could see the picture higher up, the alpinists, who rarely stop, would be seen gradually increasing their speed, while the tourists would be lying on the grass holding their stomachs or leaning against a tree and breathing like a blown cab horse.”

On the Alps, “slow but sure” is more than a maxim to hang over one’s bed. On the Alps it is an ever-actual and practical asset. In fact, it becomes a necessary habit.

Here, again, relativity makes itself conspicuous. What really can be chafed at and chafed as sluggishness in England, may be nothing of the kind on the Alps; it may be—indeed, it generally is—the very best speed and the only speed which carries with it “second breath”. The stayer is the plodder.

Enveloping every domain of human activity in this present age, is a wave of restless impressionism, entailing, among other things, an insatiable effort for speeding-up; and “Hustle” is a by-word. Therefore it is only natural if the Alps feel some of the effects of this mood. But the Alps are extremely conservative. Up to a point they may be amenable to progress; beyond that point they impose their own, their adamantine will. And the pedestrian novice very soon finds this out, and is forced to bow to it, or to retire discomforted.

* * *

At what season the pedestrian leaves his hearth and home will depend greatly upon how he is situated. Generally his holiday can be taken only in high summer. But if he be more or less of a free agent, he has little or no excuse for not choosing Springtime for his walking-tour in Switzerland. Indeed, I will venture to urge him to come here in Spring. And I will endeavour to do so with reason.

Much—or, at least, part—of the pedestrian’s way will lie over the Swiss plains and in the lower valleys; and in Springtime, these plains and valleys are not only bearable, they are ravishing—ravishing to a degree unknown at other seasons (except, perhaps, though differently, in Autumn). To traverse these plains and valleys in May

and June is to traverse an interminable orchard and flower-garden in full blossom. Villages literally snowed-under with flowering fruit-trees; mountain-side woods quite blue with hepaticas; rocks and cliffs rosy with vernal heather; fields of myosotis and lychnis, fields of narcissi, fields of white lilies; stretches of dry banks all purple and burnished-gold with anemone and adonis; marshy ground all red and yellow with primulas, orchids and marigolds; vast grassy slopes all white and yellow and blue with anemones, geums and gentians;—Switzerland's wild-flowers are proverbial, and in May and June they run riot.

And all of this the pedestrian will traverse under the best of auspices. The sunheat is tempered by vernal freshness. The dust is at its lowest ebb. Motor-cars, motor-lorries and motor-cycles, therefore, have not the power to be as disagreeable as they are in Summer. When Life made "the soul dependent on dust", I doubt if it foresaw the advent of motor-traffic.

In May and June (for June is still Springtime on Switzerland's Alps), and as matters stand at present, the walker will enjoy more freedom than in Summer; he will have all the elbow-room he requires. For, by some obscure reason—or misunderstanding—May and June are comparatively neglected and Nature's most exquisite beauties are largely left to blush unseen. This fact is sure to appeal to many a prospective tourist, and really I do hesitate to make it known. The relative quiet of mountain-side and valley adds intrinsically to Springtime's fascinating charms. But if Switzerland is to do all the good she is capable of doing, her best moods must be proclaimed. — —

By June, many a col and pass is snow-free, or a passage is cleared to open-up easy circulation. On the high ground, the condition of the walker's surroundings will be such as will entitle him to feel he is an alpinist, and without climbing. He will enjoy closer intimacy with the forces moulding the Alps than he will in July and August. Also he will be with the wonderful vernal effort of the Alpine flowers—an effort unsurpassed for profusion, intensity of colour, and delight. Such a store-house of botanical treasures as is the Zermatt district, will be open to him, even to the heights of Lac Noir, in June; and he will may expect to be able to negotiate comfortably so characteristically Alpine a pass as the Grimsel. Moreover, he has southern, sunny Canton Tessin with its beautiful lakes, valleys and mountains—a very happy hunting-ground, indeed.

In short, a well-being, equalling that which is said to pertain to the "seventh heaven", awaits the pedestrian amid the Swiss Alps in Springtime.

(All Rights Reserved.)

G. Flemwell.

A L P I N E P A S S E S

There is no more delightful method of enjoying the beautiful Alpine scenery than to invade the recesses of the mountains by means of the famous passes. To cross from one region to another by these high routes is to undertake the most fascinating of excursions, and the practice is rapidly increasing in favour with tourists. It opens up the most entrancing vistas with striking contrasts between the northern and southern slopes of the giant ranges. The unending sequence of the panorama of the mountain chains is a source of continual wonderment; through the cool glades of the pine forests, virtually every route changes entrancingly in its course, now traversing tangled woods, anon passing mighty cascades, crossing torrential streams which often hurl themselves with appalling fury along profound gorges where the rocks tower up on either hand unto the clouds.

By glacial streams the passes run through treeless regions where nature has bedecked whole areas with flowers of richest and rarest hues. Along zig-zag terraces, they ascend into the wildest fastnesses, with the upper path frequently overhanging that below, opening out into magnificent prospects of the mighty peaks crowned with the everlasting snows, and descending over verdant pastures, amid chestnut groves and smiling vineyards.

From the stern grandeur of the slothful glaciers, crevassed and twisted into seracs of eerie shape, the transition to the rich green of the fertile valleys is often startling in its suddenness. No two passes are alike. Each has character of its own, and apart from their scenic splendour, many have an additional interest in their historic association, and a further charm in the quaintness of their picturesque villages and the native simplicity of their peasants.

A mountain pass means a mountain track, and these vary from the primitive footpath or bridle-track to motor and carriage roads whose construction has involved great engineering feats. The serpentine windings coil themselves along the mountain sides; frequently they are protected by avalanche galleries built of massive masonry, often they pierce the rocks with tunnels of varying length. There is not a pass that does not afford a superb view of mountain, valley and lake, and whether the landscape embraces an amphitheatre of snow summits or a peaceful valley dotted with dainty chalets, it is always characteristically Alpine in its impressiveness.

Every year the passage of these routes is being rendered easier. There is scarce a spot that is not now readily accessible. Railways and motor services are increasing; and whilst these facilities offer advantages to the ordinary tourists—particularly, in several instances,



ASCENT OF THE DENT DU MIDI (CIME DE L'EST).

that of crossing a pass on foot, or mule, or by a vehicle, and returning in less than half an hour to the point of departure by train through one of the famous tunnels—the mountaineer is enabled to reach the real point for his ascent in comfort and without fatigue.

Resting-places abound in the passes, ranging from first-class hotels to the humble inn, and supplemented by hospices of renown. They add to the pleasure of tourists by enabling them to choose their routes, their mode of travel, and their halting-places at will. At these places they may enjoy, in their own way, all the emotions the mountains can give them, and select the spots they deem best for the proper appreciation of the beauties of the Alpine sunrise and sunset, and those sublime phenomena of the Alpine-glow, when the snow peaks blush rose-pink before the twilight, and the after-glow, when the ice-crested summits refuse to hide their whiteness although the valleys have long been cowed in the darkness. Solemn in the serenity of the twilight, romantic in the glory of the moonlight, overwhelming in the awakening of the dawn, the Alpine passes are an enchantment in their every mood.

The following pages constitute a practical guide to the most frequented and easiest passes, without exhausting the list of Swiss mountain routes. Those given are grouped in geographical order with information as to distances, means of locomotion, hotels and refuges, and, what should prove of especial service, walking times. The ascents recommended are, for the most, within the compass of the ordinary tourist.

I. SOUTH OF THE VALAIS.

A. BETWEEN THE VALAIS AND UPPER SAVOY.

Col de Balme. Forming the frontier between Switzerland and France at a height of 7225 ft. this pass commands a superb view of the Mont Blanc range. From Trient to Argentière (Rly. station) in 4 hours. Ascent of the Croix de Fer, also called the Aiguille de Balme, 7677 ft. Mule-path.

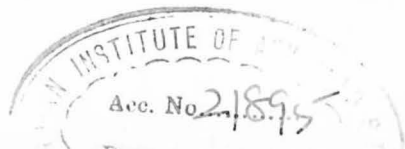
Col de la Forclaz. From Martigny to Trient, 9 miles; 4 hours' walk; 3 hours in the opposite direction. Hotels. Ascent of Mont d'Arpille, 6830 ft. in 1½ hours; to the Glacier de Trient, 1 hour. Carriage road, open to motors. The pass is 5000 ft. high and affords a wonderful panorama of the Rhone Valley and the glaciers.



THE BERTOL CLUB HUT IN THE VALAIS.



THE BRITANNIA CLUB HUT NEAR SAAS-FEE.



B. BETWEEN THE VALAIS AND ITALY.

Col Ferret. From Orsières to Courmayeur in $10\frac{3}{4}$ hours; 8323 ft. high; the frontier of Switzerland and Italy. Magnificent view of the Val Ferret and the south side of the Mont Blanc group with its mighty glaciers. Mule-track. Guide advisable. Carriage roads from Orsières to the Chalets de Ferret, 5566 ft., inn, and from La Vachey, 5382 ft., inn, to Courmayeur.

Great St. Bernhard Pass. World-famed as a great military road from the time of the Romans, as the route of Napoleon's army in 1800, for its celebrated Hospice and its life-saving dogs, the pass is now one of the most popular of mountain roads. The $50\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Martigny in the Rhone Valley to Aosta, are traversed annually by many thousands of travellers. The Hospice, a part of which is used as a hotel, is at the summit of the pass, 8120 ft., amid a scene of weird grandeur, relieved by the glory of the mid-summer flowers. The weather is subject to rapid changes with sudden snow-storms; caution is therefore recommended. Electric railway from Martigny to Orsières, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles. From there to Aosta 12 hours on foot; 13 in the opposite direction. Postal motor coach from Martigny to the Hospice; then motor service to Aosta. The road proceeds through the deep ravine of the Drance, crosses abysmal gorges and traverses big windings. Ascents:—the Chenalette, 9475 ft., and Mont Mort, 9400 ft.; guide. From the Hospice magnificent Alpine excursion to Orsières by the Col de Fenêtre, 9140 ft., and the Val Ferret; guide.

Theodule Pass. Ascending to a height of 10,900 ft. on the frontier between Switzerland and Italy, this renowned pass affords the grandest of excursions. The journey from Zermatt to Breuil can be accomplished in 8 hours; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours more are required to Valtournanche; thence to Châtillon (Rly. station), $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, carriage road with a diligence service. The crossing of the glaciers is easy, but a guide is necessary. The view of the Matterhorn and other giants is impressive; inn near the pass. Ascents can be made of the Breithorn, 13,685 ft.; the Little Matterhorn, 12,752 ft., and the Theodulhorn, 11,395 ft. Guide indispensable.

The Simplon. Since the opening of the tunnel, the longest in the world, in 1906, this famous mountain road, constructed by the orders of Napoleon, has, to a considerable extent, been superseded by the railway; but it is still a favourite Alpine highway. From a scenic point of view it is unsurpassed; height, 6590 ft.; hospice-hotel near the pass; hotels at Berisal, Simplon-Kulm, Simplon village and Gondo, near the famous ravine of that name—one of the

hours. Good mule-path; guide advisable. These two passes are in the heart of a grand mountain region, offering numerous attractive excursions.

II. BETWEEN THE OBERLAND AND THE RHONE VALLEY.

A. BETWEEN THE OBERLAND AND CANTON VAUD.

Col des Mosses. The $14\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Château-d'Oex to Sépey, on the Diablerets line, can be covered in 6 hours' walking, a height of 4600 ft. being reached. Hotels at l'Étivaz, 3865 ft., La Lécherette, 4520 ft., Les Mosses and La Comballaz, 4476 ft., a charmingly situated health resort with a mineral spring and noted for its pure air. The road, which passes through a ravine, is open to carriages and motors. Postal motor coach service. A most picturesque route.

Col du Pillon. Fourteen miles from Gstaad, 3455 ft., to Diablerets, in the delightful valley of Ormont-Dessus, in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours (short cuts), reaching a height of 5085 ft. Carriage road, open to motors; postal motor coach service. Beautiful and varied scenery all the way.

B. BETWEEN CANTON VAUD AND THE VALAIS.

Pas de Cheville. Can be traversed in $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours from Gryon to Ardon (railway) or to Erde, whence Sion can be reached in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours' walking, or by diligence. Altitude 6720 ft. This route cuts off the angle formed by the Rhone Valley, giving magnificent views, and passes the Lac de Derborence in the weird basin known as the Vestibule of Hell, where portions of three of the five peaks of the Diablerets crashed down in 1749, and proceeds through the Lizerne gorge. Bridle-path; guide advisable.

C. BETWEEN THE BERNESE OBERLAND AND THE VALAIS.

Sanetsch Pass. From Gsteig to Sion in $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours; from Gstaad in 10 hours. Height, 7300 ft.; good mule-path. Hotel near the pass which is the starting point for the ascent of the Wildhorn, 10,705 ft., and of the Oldenhorn, 10,250 ft., guide indispensable. Magnificent views, as far as Mont Blanc, on the descent. The path traverses the Rothengraben by means of windings hewn in the rock, and the Morge ravine. The large Zanfleuron glacier is passed.

Rawyl Pass. A 10 hours' walk from Lenk to Sion, the pass being 8000 ft. high, in a wild stony plateau amid lofty mountains. Cabin-shelter at the pass. Good bridle-track; carriage road from Lenk as far as the Iffigen Falls, which are 400 ft. high, and from Ayent to Sion. Guide advisable.

The Gemmi. To many this is the most interesting of all Alpine passes. The way, in part, is a veritable staircase, a series of zig-zags, several feet in width, cut in the face of an almost perpendicular cliff about 1660 ft. high; in places the upper part actually projects beyond the lower path. The steepest parts and corners are protected by parapets. From the beautiful village of Kandersteg, at the mouth of the Lötschberg railway tunnel, to the top of the pass, 7553 ft., it is a magnificent walk with superb views, past the Daubensee, a lake at an altitude of 7265 ft., with no visible outlet. Hotels at the pass and at Schwarnbach. Ascents:—Plattenhorn, 8600 ft., and Wildstrubel, 10,670 ft.; guide. From Kandersteg to Leukerbad 6 hours on foot; excellent mule-path. The descent to Leukerbad on mule-back is prohibited. Leukerbad, 4630 ft. high, is renowned for its baths.

The Grimsel. This 23 mile carriage and motor road from Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier is famous for the grandeur of its Dantesque scenery and is the most popular pass in the Oberland. At Meiringen is the wonderful and impressive Gorge of the Aar, and the road passes the great falls of Reichenbach and Handegg; from Meiringen to Gletsch (Rhone Glacier) 10 hours on foot; 8½ hours in the opposite direction. Postal motor coach service. Ascents:—Nollen, 6800 ft., easy; Little Siedelhorn, 9075 ft., superb view; guide advisable. Hospice on the height of the pass and hotels en route. Height of the pass, 7103 ft. Unrivalled excursion district. On the Grimsel a gigantic power plant is under construction.

D. IN THE LATERAL VALLEYS OF THE BERNESE OBERLAND.

The Little Scheidegg. One of the most popular passes in Switzerland for the incomparable view it offers at closest quarters of the Jungfrau, Mönch and Eiger, and of the Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald Valleys with their surrounding peaks, the giants of the Oberland. A railway runs over the pass from Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald, and from the summit, 6788 ft. high, another line runs up to the Jungfrauoch, 11,090 ft., the highest station in



VIEW FROM THE SUMMIT OF THE MATTERHORN.



THE BOVAL CLUB HUT

Europe; this railway into the very heart of the icy solitudes is the most wonderful in Switzerland. A good path crosses the pass which can be traversed on foot in $6\frac{3}{4}$ hours from Grindelwald to Lauterbrunnen; $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours in the reverse direction. From the summit of the pass, the Männlichen, 7695 ft., a splendid view-point, can be ascended in two hours, and the Eiger glacier is but a short walk away. The Guggi glacier is another excursion. Hotels at the Scheidegg, at Wengernalp, and at the famous mountain village of Wengen, through which the line passes.

The Great Scheidegg. From Grindelwald to Meiringen, in $6\frac{3}{4}$ hours; altitude 6430 ft. A famous walk, past the Upper Grindelwald glacier at the foot of the Wetterhorn, through the beautiful valley of Rosenloui (baths), with superb views of the mountains all the way. Hotels at the pass and en route. Carriage-road from Grindelwald to the glacier, and from Rosenloui to Meiringen; excellent path between. Ascent of the Faulhorn (unrivalled view), 8800 ft., easy; and of the Schwarzhorn, 9613 ft.; guide advisable.

III. PASSES OF CENTRAL SWITZERLAND.

A. BETWEEN THE BERNESE OBERLAND AND LAKE OF LUCERNE.

Brünig Pass. The railway from Lucerne to Meiringen, $38\frac{1}{2}$ miles, runs through this pass, which is only 3395 ft. high, but affords one of the finest views of the Bernese Alps and of the Aar Valley. The walk from Lungern to Meiringen takes only $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours and is exceedingly popular. Carriage-road; open to motors. Ascent:—Wylterhorn, 6580 ft., 3 hours from the pass.

Joch Pass. An enchanting walk from Engelberg to Meiringen in $9\frac{3}{4}$ hours; $10\frac{1}{2}$ in the reverse direction. From Engelberg to the Trübsee, 5795 ft., the walk is up the zig-zags of the Pfaffenwand. Funicular to Gerschnialp and air cable railway from there to Trübsee. The Pass is 7245 ft. high with a good view; an hour later is Engstlenalp, a delightful retreat, 6033 ft., by a lake, and then the walk proceeds through the Genthal, noted for its beautiful flora, and its many waterfalls: eight of them are close together. Mule-path. Ascent of Titlis, 10,627 ft.; guide indispensable. To the Gadmen Valley over the Sätteli from Engstlenalp, guide; to the Melchthal, a little known romantic valley.

Susten Pass. Connecting Meiringen and Wassen, on the Gotthard railway, and reaching a height of 7420 ft., this pass leads through some of the wildest Alpine scenery with numerous cross-roads offering exceptional excursions. Walk, 12 hours; horse-track. Hotels at Gadmen, 4¼ hours; Stein, 2¼ hours, at the foot of the huge Stein glacier; and Meien, 4 hours further. Ascent of the Heuberg, 8590 ft., guide.

B. PASSES OF THE GOTTHARD REGION.

Furka Pass. Remarkable for the stern beauty of its scenery and for the boldness of its construction, the Furka runs from Gletsch to Andermatt, 21 miles, ascending to a height of 7990 ft amid tremendous mountains and glaciers and traversing regions carpeted with the most gorgeous Alpine flowers. It is a road of great strategical importance, defended by several forts. A railway and a postal motor coach service now run from Gletsch to Andermatt, whence a railway connects with Gäschenen (4 miles distant, at the mouth of the St. Gotthard tunnel) through the impressive Schöllenen gorge which it crosses just above the Devil's Bridge. Walking times:—Gäschenen to Andermatt 1¼ hours; to Hospenthal 1 hour, Realp 1 hour, the Pass 3½ hours, Gletsch 2 hours, total 8¾ hours; in reverse direction 8 hours. Hotels at the pass and en route. Ascents:—Furkahorn, 9935 ft., Mutthorn, 10,184 ft., Galenstock, 11,804 ft. (difficult); guides. Quaint old villages are passed on this route which leads into some of the most famous mountaineering and glacier centres.

St. Gotthard Pass. Diverging from the Furka route at Hospenthal, this road is 22 miles from Gäschenen to Airolo; about 6½ hours on foot from Hospenthal to Airolo. Altitude 6935 ft.; several small lakes near the summit; among them the lake of Lucendro, a beautiful green expanse in the midst of snow-peaks and glaciers. Hotel and hospice near the pass and inns and huts en route. Ascents:—Monte Prosa, 8983 ft., Pizzo Centrale, 9850 ft., Piz Lucendro, 9708 ft.; magnificent panoramas; guides. Beyond the pass is the Val Tremola, a dismal avalanche valley; afterwards rich Alpine flora. Motor route; postal motor service from Andermatt to Airolo. The return can be made by rail through the tunnel in 20 minutes.

Oberalp Pass. One of the great passes of the Urseren Valley, it connects Andermatt and Disentis in the Grisons and reaches a height of 6710 ft. by means of hair-pin bends, passing the Oberalp lake and close to the source of the Rhine. The highest corn-fields in Europe are on this route. The pass is of strategical impor-

tance and is defended by the St. Gotthard fortifications. The walk from Andermatt to Disentis can be accomplished in 7½ hours by means of short cuts. A railway now connects these two points. Ascent of Piz Nurschallas, 9000 ft., beautiful view; guide. The Rhine rises in the Toma Lake, 7690 ft., near Tschamut. Hotels at the pass and at all the villages en route.

Nufenen Pass. This is 8000 ft. high, and the time from Ulrichen to Airolo is 9 hours, inn; mule-path; guide advisable. The Hospice All' Acqua is 1½ hours below the pass, from which the Pizzo Gallina, 10,066 ft., can be ascended.

San Giacomo Pass. Eight hours from Airolo at the southern end of the Gotthard tunnel, to the Tosa Falls in Italy; altitude 7570 ft.; beautiful views of the southern St. Gotthard mountains. Hospice at All' Acqua. Mule-path; guide advisable.

C. BETWEEN THE LAKE OF LUCERNE AND CANTON GLARUS.

Klausen Pass. A well known pass of great beauty; height 6437 ft.; a new carriage road was constructed some years ago at cost of over four million francs. Distance from Altdorf to Lintal, 31 miles; can be walked in 11 hours by means of picturesque short cuts. The road traverses tunnels, galleries and passes two fine waterfalls, the Stäubi and the Fätschbach. There are hotels at the pass and en route. Postal motor coach service.

Pragel Pass. The 34 miles from Schwyz to Glarus can be covered in 12 hours by means of short cuts. Altitude, 5060 ft.; hotels and inns en route. Carriage road between Schwyz, Muotathal (diligence service) and Stalden, and between Richisau and Glarus, through the picturesque Klönthal, noted for its wild flowers. Good mule-path; guide advisable. This is a route with beautiful side passes, waterfalls and lakes, and famous in history as the scene of the masterly retreat of Suvoroff in 1799.

IV. PASSES OF THE GRISONS.

A. BETWEEN THE GRISONS AND THE TICINO AND ITALY.

Lukmanier Pass. Ascending to 6290 ft., the road passes by means of tunnels through a tremendous gorge with fine views of mighty glaciers. Distances, 16 miles from Disentis to Acquacalda, 6½ hours walking; 30½ miles to Acquarossa. Hotels and inns en route. Carriage road; postal motor coach service between Disentis



THE SIMPLON HOSPICE.



THE ST. GOTTHARD PASS.

and Acquarossa; railway between the latter place and Biasca on the Gotthard line. A fascinating route.

San Bernardino Pass. One of the oldest passes, known to the Romans and named after St. Bernardin of Sienna who preached the gospel there. It is $61\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Thusis to Bellinzona and affords great contrasts in scenery—on one side the severe grandeur of the Rhätian Alps and on the other the luxuriant vegetation characteristic of the Ticino valleys. Open in winter as well as in summer. Inn near the lake at the pass, 6770 ft., and hotels en route. In summer postal motor coach services between Thusis and Mesocco, 42 miles; from there railway to Bellinzona, $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The famous Via Mala, a gorge of the utmost grandeur, in which the rocks rise 1600 ft. on either side, is traversed between Thusis and Splügen. The walk from Thusis to Mesocco takes about 15 hours; magnificent views.

Splügen Pass. One of the great highways from Switzerland into Italy, the Splügen reaches a height of 6945 ft., with traces of the road made by the Romans. From Thusis to Chiavenna $41\frac{1}{2}$ miles; $14\frac{1}{2}$ hours on foot; refuge at the pass and hotels and huts en route. The first part of the road traverses the Via Mala and diverges from the San Bernardino Road at Splügen; it rises by long windings to Pianazzo where there is a superb waterfall and then through long avalanche galleries cut in the rock. The serpentine terraces of the road rise perpendicularly one above the other. The descent is through the Liro Valley, an avernian region of rocks heaped in strange confusion, the savagery of which gives place to the softness of vineyards and chestnut groves. Carriage road. Motor coach service. Ascent of the Piz Tambo, 10,748 ft., guide, and of the Surettahorn, 8925 ft., difficult, guide indispensable.

Septimer Pass. Said to be the oldest of the Alpine routes; 7582 ft. high with an enchanting view; $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours from Stalla where the Julier and Septimer routes diverge, to Casaccia, where the Maloja route is met. Good bridle-track; refuge at the pass where there is a ruined hospice. Carriage road from Tiefencastel on the Engadine (Albula) railway to Stalla (also called Bivio), 17 miles; postal motor service to Bivio. Carriage road from Casaccia, and postal motor service, to Chiavenna, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles, through the Val Bregaglia.

Maloja Pass. Linking the Engadine with the Italian Lakes, the Maloja, 5960 ft., is the lowest pass between Switzerland and Italy; postal motor coach services all the year round. From St. Moritz to Chiavenna, $31\frac{1}{4}$ miles, 10 hours on foot,



SPRING IN THE UPPER ENGADINE.



SPRING TIME NEAR GSTAAD.

13 the reverse way. Hotels all along the route; beautiful views with striking contrast from the rugged mountains to the smiling Bregaglia valley. Ascents:—Piz Lunghino, 9120 ft., Piz della Margna, 10,335 ft., difficult; Forno glacier and hut, 8200 ft.; Muretto pass, 8390 ft., to Sondrio in the Valtellina; guides necessary.

Bernina Pass. One of the first favourites for excursions in the Engadine, the pass is 7658 ft. high; from Pontresina to Tirano $37\frac{1}{4}$ miles; $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours on foot. Hotel at the pass and hotels and inns en route; carriage road and railway. Wonderful views of the snow peaks and glaciers. Ascents:—Sassal Masone 9970 ft.; Piz Carale, 11,247 ft.; Piz Campascio, 8535 ft.; Piz Lagalb 9718 ft.; guides necessary. Also the famous Diavolezza tour.

B. IN THE ENGADINE.

Julier Pass. From Tiefencastel, on the Albula railway, to St. Moritz, 31 miles; $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours on foot; $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours the reverse way. Altitude 7500 ft.; hospice-inn at the pass and hotels en route. Postal motor coach service. A romantic route, clear of snow sooner than any other pass of equal height and least exposed to avalanches. A small trout lake at the pass.

Albula Pass. This traverses the Devil's Valley where the road is wonderfully engineered out of the face of the rock and crosses a ravine at a great height. From Preda (Albula line) to Pontecampovasto (Under-Engadine line) 11 miles; 4 hours on foot. Altitude 7595 ft.; hospice-inn. Ascent of Piz Uertsch 10,738 ft.; guide. Carriage road. Before Preda the road traverses the profound gorge of the Bergüner Stein.

Flüela Pass. To Süs (Under-Engadine line) from Davos Platz, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles; altitude 7835 ft.; 7 hours on foot. Carriage road with postal motor coach service. Ascents:—Weisshorn, 10,130 ft.; Schwarzhorn, 10,340 ft.; guides. Hospice-inn at the pass, where the surroundings have some resemblance to the Grimsel. A grand route.

Ofen Pass. An attractive route through the wild La Serra défilé, crossing many other ravines and affording a grand view of the Ortler. From Zernez (Under-Engadine line) to Santa-Maria in the Münster Valley, 22 miles; 8 hours walk. Altitude 7070 ft.; hotels en route. Postal motor coach service.

MOUNTAIN FLOWERS

The Alps, thanks to their geographical position, have given refuge to a concourse of plants coming partly from the Mediterranean regions, partly from the Arctic Zone and partly from the Great Siberian plains.* But, in addition, the Alps themselves have been the creative centres of numerous kinds of plants which have radiated more or less widely from their birth-places, thus establishing the floral riches of, among others, the Pennine Alps, the Alps of Vaud, the Rhætian Alps and the Alps of the Canton of Tessin. As for the Jura Mountains—more ancient than the Alps—they have retained a certain number of vegetable types dating from the Glacial Epoch and, because of deep hollows in their sides and valleys, have retained limestone-loving types amid surroundings essentially suitable. If the Jura Mountains show less creative power than do the Alps, and if, therefore, there are fewer special types, nevertheless, these old mountains are extremely rich in species and, during the months of May and June, the pastures and rocks are beflowered in such profusion as is far less usual in the Alps. It is to the Jura you must go to fully enjoy fields of Anemones and Gentians and rough expanses covered with the Garland-flower (*Daphne Cneorum*) and which, in May and June, will act as magic upon your emotions. Regions in the Jura of Berne and Neuchâtel—such as Ste. Croix, whence you attain the Chasseron (celebrated for its fields of Anemones and Gentians), the Suchet and the Aiguilles de Baulmes; or such as the Valley of Joux with its wealth of *Gentiana verna* and *Primula farinosa* covering its pastures—such regions merit particular attention. From the Col du Marchairuz, connecting the Valley of Joux with the shores of Lake Geneva, and which Col is a home of the Garland-flower, you may ascend Mont Tendre through fields and pastures literally carpeted with Gentians, Primulas, Anemones, Soldanellas, Campanulas (*C. thyrsoides*), Yellow Pansies (*Viola biflora*) and other flowers. St. Cergue, with the Dôle in close proximity, and with its Alpine Garden (La Chêvrerie) is a well-known centre, reached by a railway from Nyon, and where the Alpine flora can be seen and studied in all its luxuriance.

Indeed, the slopes of the Jura, in May and June, are of phenomenal beauty:—fields upon fields of Gentians, Anemones (*A. alpina* and *A. narcissiflora*) in such abundance as draws crowds to worship and admire. Here and there on this limestone chain you will find colonies of silica-loving plants (*Rhododendron ferrugineum*, Arnica, Blechnum, etc.) established upon soil freed of lime by erosion. You

* Upon this subject consult the fine work of Dr. Christ: «La Flore de la Suisse et ses origines».

will meet, also, with species dating back to the Glacial Period (*Betula nana*, *Polemonium*).

If you wish to see and enjoy to the full the true Alpine flora, your visit must be timed imperatively from May to July—unless, of course, your object is to be with the flowers inhabiting the snow-line on lofty cols and icy ridges. The great English artist, Flemwell, one of the men who has best understood the beauties of the Alps, insists particularly upon this point in his two volumes devoted to Alpine flowers.*

For example, should you roam, in April, about the neighbourhood of Bex, you will be rejoiced by a landscape worthy to be sung by a second Virgil. The flowering orchards form a white veil, while, in the woods, Hepaticas blend contrastingly with the Primroses, and, on the fields, *Scilla bifolia* films the fresh-green grass with blue. Between Aigle and Bex is spread a multi-coloured carpet, and between Vevey and Chillon all the walls are draped with purple Aubretia, the which was imported here in 1884 and is encouraged, together with all kinds of wall-plants, by the Directors of the Territet-Glion and the Vevey-Mt. Pélerin railways, delighting thereby the poetic sense of travellers. Later on, these same walls and railway-banks are the scene of an orgie of rock-loving plants, native and imported, and receive inevitably the lively admiration of all who pass that way.

Already by the end of April, from 800 metres downwards, the grassy slopes are coloured gaily. First come the sheets of Crocuses (Vernal Saffron), then a like profusion of the little Gentian (*G. verna*)—which, in fact, parades its brightness, in close-packed masses, upon all the fields and pastures from the shores of Lake Geneva to the grey sides of the Säntis and the borders of the Lake of Lucerne. The Primulas (Oxlips and Cowslips), *Erica carnea*, the Alpine Heath (which does not grow everywhere), the Snowflake (rarely the true Snowdrop), the various Buttercups, the fields of Globe-flowers and, a little higher up, the pretty, graceful Soldanella—all of these, and more, seem to invite Man to intone his hymns to Beauty.

The scene best known to the public, in our Vaudois Alps, is that of the fields of Narcissi—fields visited in May and June by such crowds as oblige the steamboat and railway Companies to organize a special service. The mountain-sides, from Montreux to Château-d'Oex, are besieged, and a Fête, in honour of this justly popular flower, is held at Montreux. Rambert, in some celebrated pages worthy to

* Among the English books that a tourist may usefully have with him in the mountains are:—Gremli's "Analytic Flora of Switzerland", Flemwell's "Flower-fields of Alpine Switzerland" and "Alpine Flowers and Gardens" illustrated in colours by the Author, and H. Correvon's "Alpine Flora" illustrated by P. Robert with 100 coloured plates.



ANGLING IN THE RHONE NEAR BEX.



ANGLING IN THE LAKE NEAR LENK.

be read and re-read, has lauded the beauty of these immense scented stretches of White.* Above all, it is the Pays-d'Enhaut (Château-d'Oex) that is privileged in this regard. In May and June the hill-side pastures are so covered with the immaculate drapery as to suggest fallen snow. From Vevey to the Col de Jaman all is equally white; but here, as Summer approaches, the perfumed invasion gradually ascends until it reaches the cols where the Alpine flora proper is just disclosing itself. The Anemones and Gentians then step into possession, and on the Rochers de Naye, about mid-June, it is the Alp's turn to blossom—(*Gentiana bavarica*, *G. acaulis*, *Anemone vernalis*, *Primula auricula*, *Silene acaulis*, *Linaria alpina*, etc., etc.). On the summit of the Rochers de Naye there is a botanical Alpine Garden (La Rambertia) that we established in 1896. Eight minutes walk from the railway-station and the hotel, it extends to over 8 acres and offers to the public an easy, convenient means of identifying their Alpine floral findings.

The vegetation of the Alps differs according to whether it finds itself upon limestone or granite. Nearly the whole of the Central and Western Alps are almost entirely of limestone. Granite forms the nature of the Pennine Alps, the Alps of the Cantons of Tessin and Grisons and of the Mt. Blanc range (of which Switzerland possesses little). The Alps of Vaud, of Berne, of the little Cantons and of St. Gall are limestone, whereas those of the Valais, the Grisons and the Massif of St. Gotthard are granitic.

Upon the limestone formations you will encounter a rich and brilliant flora. The Rhododendron is represented by the hairy type (*R. hirsutum*) whilst elsewhere *ferrugineum* is the representative. The Yellow Gentian (*G. lutea*) grows on the limestone Alps; the Brown Gentian (*C. purpurea*) is found upon granitic soil—or else, when seen on limestone Alps, has chosen spots that are rid of lime. If you ascend to the pastures in May and June, from Bex or Aigle, or from Interlaken or Lucerne, you cannot but be taken absolutely aback by the incredible quantity of Gentians, Mealy Primulas, Globe-flowers and Anemones (*A. alpina* and *A. narcissiflora*).

Let me conduct you, in June, to Anzeindaz, above Bex, and there we shall find a typical limestone flora. The pasture is enamelled with flowers of brightest hues—Gentians, Anemones, Ranunculuses, Globularias, Primulas, Nigritellas, Alpine Pansies (*Viola calcarata*), *Arnica montana* (on lime-free spots), etc. On the screes and rock-strewn slopes will be a varied cohort of kinds descended from the precipices above, or brought down by avalanche and torrent; whilst, at the forest-limit, or upon the sides of the mountains of Les Plans,

* Eugène Rambert: «Les Alpes Suisses», Vol. 1

and as far as the Pas de Cheville, we shall see a typical array of the limestone-loving Alpine flora:—*Rhododendron ferrugineum*, *R. hirsutum*, *R. intermedium*, *Lilium Martagon*, *Eryngium alpinum* (rare and difficult to find: it must be protected*), *Erica carnea*, *Delphinium elatum*, *Dentarias*, *Mulgedium*, various *Aconites*, Willow Herbs, Balsams, Ferns and Orchids—all of these in the shade; *Gentiana acaulis*, *G. Asclepiadea*, *G. cruciata*, *G. bavarica*, *G. brachyphylla*, *G. verna*, *G. nivalis*, *G. campestris*, *G. purpurea* (in lime-free soil). *G. punctata*, *G. lutea*, *Ranunculus Thora*, *R. alpestris*, *R. platanifolius*, *Globularia nudicaulis*, *G. cordifolia*, *Geum montanum*, *Potentilla aurea*, *P. grandiflora*, *Silene acaulis*, *Helianthemum alpestre*, *Hedysarum*, *Primula Auricula*, *P. farinosa*, *Androsace chamaejasme*, *Saxifraga oppositifolia*, *S. aizoon*, *S. aizoides*, *S. rotundifolia*, *S. caesia*, *Cerinth*, *Campanula barbata*, *C. pusilla*, *C. thyrsoidea*, *Aquilegia alpina*, etc. And if we go up to the rocks in July and August, and on the cols and the summits, we shall find a still more curious and diminutive flora:—*Androsace helvetica*, *A. pubescens*, *Campanula cenisia*, *Viola cenisia*, *Thlaspi rotundifolium*, *Silene alpina*, *Gentiana imbricata*, *G. Favrati*, *G. alpina*, *Saussurea*, *Geum reptans*, *Draba tomentosa*, *D. aizoides*, *D. frigida*, *Saxifraga planifolia*, *Ranunculus parnassifolius*, *Cerastium glaciale*, *Phaca astragalina*, *P. frigida*, *P. australis*, *Oxy tropis montana*, *Senecio incanus*, *S. Doronicum*, *Aronicum glaciale*, *Hutschinsia*, etc.

At Pont de Nant, above Bex (at 1200 metres altitude) is a botanical Alpine Garden, established in 1890 and belonging to the University of Lausanne. Here the flowers of the Alps can be admired and their names and needs consulted.

The Alps of Fribourg, as well as those of Château-d'Oex, harbour several special types:—*Papaver alpinum*, *Draba pyrenaica*, *Senecio aurantiacus*; and the Bernese Alps possess:—*Androsace lactea* (occurring again in the central portion of the Jura, on the Suchet and the Weissenstein) and *Viola lutea*—superb around Mürren and reappearing on the Alps of Glaris and their neighbours.

If, in Springtime, you journey to the centre of Switzerland—to the region of the Lake of the Four Cantons (the Lake of Lucerne) you will find a Southern vegetation, named by Dr. Christ "the flora of the Foehn" (hot wind) and which, to those unacquainted with the cause, appears as an anomaly. It is announced at once by the presence of the Sweet or Spanish Chestnut. The odorous Cyclamen, denizen of the Salève and other mountains around Geneva and appearing in sparse settlements on the Jura, is here in abundance. To take a walk along the Axenstrasse, is to imagine yourself in Canton Tessin,

* It is easier to find in the neighbouring gardens of Bex, Gryon and Villars!

the *Euonymus latifolius*, *Colutea*, *Daphne Laureola* being southern shrubs; whilst the plants frequenting the woods and rocks transport you to the Maritime Alps (*Hypericum Coris*, *Asperula Taurina*, *Galium rubrum*, *Helianthemum Fumana*, *Helleborus viridis*, *Stipa pennata*, *Ceterach*, *Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum*, etc.). The cause of this anomaly is to be found in the great depth of the Lake:—for these deep waters act as a reservoir of heat.

Now let us go into the Canton of Valais, whose mountains are almost entirely granitic and whose special flora is eminently worth studying. The Pennine Alps run from the Grand St. Bernard to the Simplon. In 1889 a botanical Alpine Garden (La Linnaea, at an altitude of 1700 metres) was founded at Bourg St. Pierre, and since 1917 has belonged to the Geneva Academical Society, for the use of the University students—but accessible to the general public.*

To gain a true idea of the flora of this chain of mountains, you must fix upon a centre for excursions in one or other of the deep lateral valleys:—Mauvoisin in the Valley of Bagnes, Arolla in the Val d'Hérens, or Zermatt, or Saas, or the Simplon. The little Valley of Gruben (which you may ascend by a nice mule-track in 4 hours from the railway-station of Tourtemagne) offers you the quintessence of this flora. *Linnaea borealis* carpets the forests of Swiss-Pines (*Pinus cembra*) and the plants of the highest summits here descend from the neighbouring peaks. The King of the Alps (*Eritrichium nanum*), *Saxifraga Seguieri*, *S. aphylla*, *S. oppositifolia*, *S. biflora*, *S. bryoides*, *S. aspera*, *Androsace argentea*, *A. glacialis*, *A. carnea*, *A. Vitaliana*, *obtusifolia*, *Artemisia glacialis*, *Campanula cenisia*, *Woodsia hyperborea*, the Edelweiss, *Lloydia serotina*, *Gagea Liotardi*, *Azalea procumbens* and a hundred other treasures lend to this valley a special interest. Fields of *Anemone sulfurea* alternate with those of Paradise Lilies, of *Gentiana purpurea*, of Martagon Lilies, of Arnica, Nigritellas, various Androsaces, Orchids and the Rhododendron (the latter sometimes attaining one metre in stature). On the moraine of the Glacier which descends from the Weisshorn dwells a most interesting glacier flora, whilst, in the bottom of the valley, are slopes of *Adonis vernalis* mixed with *Anemone montana* and *Onosma Helveticum*.

At Zermatt the flora is still more special; but the ravages of plant-hunters being so deplorable, the less said about the rarities the better. However, let me mention the slopes of *Anemone Halleri*, of *Stipa pennata* (which flowers later here than on the plain) and of the Sabine, which dominates the village itself.

* "Floraire" the Alpine Garden near Geneva, cultivates, since half a century, the plants of the Alps; which plants it has succeeded in acclimatizing to the climate of the plains. The Garden is open to the public on week-days.



ANGLING IN THE RIVER INN.

Saas participates in the rich and special flora of the Simplon (among others, *Campanula excisa*, which you will find again at Bel Alp and at Binn). The Simplon offers you *Matthiola valesiaca*, *Astragalus excarpus*, *Lilium bulbiferum*, *Saxifraga Cotyledon*, etc.; whilst Bel Alp will give you *Soldanella pusilla* and a most important flora on the moraines.

In the Rhætian Alps you will find the *crème de la crème*;* for it is there that you may gather *Atragene alpina*, *Cortusa Matthioli*, *Primula latifolia*, *P. integrifolia*, *P. glutinosa*, *P. berninae*, *P. rhaetica*, *Papaver rhaeticum*, *Geum rhaeticum*, *Polemonium coeruleum*, *Sempervivum Wulfeni*, *Daphne striata*, *Woodsia ilyensis*, *Trientalis europaea*, *Linnaea borealis*, *Senecio abrotanifolius*, *S. carniolicus*, *Gentiana burseri*, *Valeriana supina*, *V. salunca*, *Blitum virgatum*, *Asplenium serpentini*, *A. Breynii*, *Malaxis monophylos*, *Soldanella pusilla*, *Dianthus glacialis*, *Cypripedium calceolus*, *Allium Victorialis*, *Phyteuma humile*, *P. pede-montanum*, *Nigritella suaveolens*, etc., etc.

There is an excellent and convenient means of studying the flora of this region, namely—to visit the National Park established above Zernez, in 1908, through the efforts of the *Naturschutz*. It embraces several valleys in the Alps on the Italian frontier and affords protection to the plants and animals typical of the Rhætian mountains. The National Park follows the lead of similar creations in the United States of America, and permits of the preservation of Natural Beauty in the interests, and for the education, of future generations. The herds of Chamois have multiplied here, and the Bouquetin, at one time extinct in our Alps, has been reintroduced.

The Alps of the Canton of Tessin, being connected with the St. Gotthard *massif*, offer this peculiarity:—they unite the flora of the icy summits with that of Italy, whilst the shores of the lakes shelter Mediterranean plants (*Cistus*, *Fraxinellas*, *Paonia*, *Pteris cretica*, etc.). Here the Olive-tree is cultivated; and you will find, on the summits and the descending slopes, the whole range of floral jewels peculiar to the granitic Alps.**

Thanks to the moisture in the atmosphere, the plants of the snowy region here descend quite low towards the plain and, at a short distance from Locarno, you may gather *Rhododendron ferrugineum* and *Saxifraga Cotyledon*.

Henry Correvon.

* For this subject, consult the book by Dr. Brockmann on the flora of Poschiavo; that on the flora of the Bernina, by Dr. Rubel, and that on the flora of the Lower Engadine, by Dr. Killias.

** Consult the Catalogue of the Flora of Tessin, by Paul Chenevard; or that of Dr. Franzoni of Locarno.

ANGLING

Mr. F. G. Aflalo, formerly British Vice-Consul at Basle (who died in 1918), a sportsman "*sans peur et sans reproche*" and author or editor of more than thirty widely-read books dealing with sporting matters, wrote as follows on page 43 of Trout Fishing with the Artificial Fly (Der Forellenfang mit der Kunstfliege)*:—

"Never have I fished in any country, whether in the East or in the West, in which truly sportsmanlike hospitality is more freely offered to visitors than in Switzerland. And I have, I may say, fished in all six corners of the world..."

The opinion of this famous angler, who, in spite of his untimely death while still a comparatively young man, had gained a position in the fishing world like that of a Francis M. Halford, is in the highest degree flattering to the anglers of Switzerland, and we quote it gladly and with justifiable pride as a foreword to our friendly invitation to other anglers to come and share in the sport, not to be matched elsewhere, which is offered by our wonderful Swiss waters.

It is always a real pleasure to us, when we have the opportunity, to be able to give a greeting on our many native lakes, rivers and streams to representatives of that great nation which, not without reason, enjoys so wide-spread a reputation in matters of sport, and from which we have learnt so much that is of striking value in sporting practice.

That nation has introduced to our rivers and brooks the most interesting of all sporting modes of taking fish, artificial fly-fishing, with all its subtleties. Given the knowledge of the fish to be caught and the ways of catching them, our old and trusted masters in the art will not find it a specially difficult matter to achieve success when they ply rod and line on our beautiful waters. As, however, in each country and on every water the conditions in which angling is carried on vary, we offer the particulars set out in the following pages as a preliminary guide to the waters of Switzerland, and hope that they will be appreciated as such.

"Switzerland is an Angler's Paradise", wrote Aflalo, and if one of the many British fishermen has been in a position to *know*, it was this much travelled and accomplished expert in the art of angling.

An irresistible call to the sport is made by the country's innumerable laughing "becks," by the many picturesque rivers, and by those lakes which are renowned all over the world for the beauty of their scenery. In such conditions the charm and benefit of angling make their full appeal, as much to the novice as to the expert.

* Published by Pêche et Sport S. A., Geneva

Naturally the angler's joy reaches its highest point when a heavy trout hooked on fine tackle fights for freedom like the gallant gentleman he is, or when some splendid pike resists approaching doom with that sullen plunge and powerful rush. Such moments of bliss, not to be surpassed, can be plentiful in Switzerland, if the angler half knows his business. And they can be varied, too, as the list of species in our teeming waters shows: pike, trout, perch, grayling, chub, bream, barbel, "nase"*[†], and others of merit.

All the chief fish mentioned are to be found with slight modifications, according to the reaction of some species on others, in all the Swiss Lakes and also in the estuarine parts of rivers which run to the lower country.

As one goes higher up the rivers, their character changes and with it the nature of their inhabitants. Pike and perch are left behind and their place is taken by the grayling. The higher one goes towards the source, the fewer are the species, until at last even the grayling yields to circumstances and the trout is the only inhabitant of the highest reaches. With few exceptions all our many mountain streams and lakes are pure trout waters. The famous Poschiaversee may be given as an instance, and also the well known Engadine Lakes, and those idyllic sheets of water, Stockhornsee, Iffigensee and Lenkersee in the Simmental, Bernese Oberland.

Pike, trout, perch and chub are mostly caught in the Swiss lakes by trailing from a moving boat, while on the big rivers spinning with a casting rod and reel is the usual practice. Trout, grayling and chub, of course, in all suitable places give the opportunity of fly-fishing. But they are also (and it is to be feared for the most part) caught with natural baits, worm, gentles, grasshoppers, etc. Perch, chub, barbel, bream, "nase", and all the other coarse fish are caught on such baits as worms, gentles, grasshoppers, cherries, cheese, bread paste, paste kneaded up with sardine and cotton wool, pieces of tripe, greaves and fat, congealed blood, potatoes, pancake, and similar lures which are endless. Such baits can be used with a float, "swimming or tight-corking", or, as it is often to be advised, with leger tackle on the bottom.

The tastes of our British friends will no doubt chiefly incline towards spinning, sometimes perhaps to the trailing for pike on the lakes, and to fly-fishing for trout, grayling and chub, either from boat or bank. There is no need to dwell here on spinning from the reel, since in this branch of the art our old masters are fully instructed.

* The "nase", we believe, is not known in English waters. It is a "white fish" which reaches a fair weight, say 3 lbs. or so. It is shaped more like a dace than a chub, but is of more slender build than even a dace.



VILLARS GOLF COURSE.



LUCERNE GOLF COURSE — THE CLUB HOUSE.

Trailing from a boat is a simple operation. Some 120 yards of twisted silk line, as fine as is consistent with strength, are required; the bait is commonly an easily spinning spoon, silverplated or of mother-of-pearl, and it is trailed 50 yards astern of a slowly rowed boat, working usually at a depth of about 6 ft. The trailing grounds of the lakes, that is to say the parts chiefly favoured by the pike, are well known from previous experience. This trailing can be pursued profitably in the Swiss Lakes all the summer and fish up to 30 lb. in weight can be caught. For those who prefer spinning from the reel, as being a rather more active and "sporting" method than trailing, there are, of course, ample opportunities.

Fly-fishing in Switzerland is modelled on the English methods. Halford's patterns of flies are much used, and tackle from Hardy Brothers, of Alnwick, and from other leading British firms, is in request.

In spring ideal fly-fishing is offered by the waters of Tessin Canton. In June and September the Engadine waters and the Poschiavensee may be recommended, and during the whole summer all the other Swiss trout waters are open.

Sport of an exceptional nature is offered by the Lenkersee. This wonderfully adapted pool, which is 350 yards long, 130 yards broad and 6 ft. deep, is every year stocked with some 1000 trout for the benefit of angling visitors. The water lies in the lovely Alpine valley at the foot of the Wildstrubel (10,500 ft. high), and is itself at an altitude of 3600 ft. It holds both brown and rainbow trout up to 4 lb. and is fishable all the summer.

Useful general information as to opportunities of fishing in Switzerland may be found in the book by F. G. Aflalo quoted at the beginning of this note, on pages 171—232.

E. Baumann-Mieg.

FISHERY REGULATIONS

BASLE-TOWN

Angling in the Rhine (except in the stretch from the mouth of the Birs to the Railway Bridge on the left bank) is free to everybody, by reason of the Cantonal Fishery Regulations of January 6th, 1928 (Art. 16).

Otherwise the fishing rights in all waters are leased. A leaseholder can issue angling permits to sportsmen. The holder of any such permit must obtain in addition an official fishing Licence which is issued by the Police Department. Price Frs. 10.—.

BASLE-COUNTRY

The fishery in open waters is in the hands of the various corporations. These apportion the rights of fishing among lease-holders, who are willing to issue angling permits. Any such permit must be issued in the name of the holder and must be endorsed by the Mayor.

SOLOTHURN

All the inhabitants of the Canton have the right of fishing in the natural channels of the Aare and the Emme from May 1st to September 30th, with the restrictions that fishing is allowed only from the bank, with an ordinary fishing rod and a single hook, that no previous ground-baiting is permitted, and that artificial baits are forbidden.

Otherwise all rights of fishing are acquired by lease.

SCHAFFHAUSEN

The general rule is that all fishing waters, except where there are private rights, are leased.

In addition, however, licences will be issued from the Licence Bureau of the Canton (in the Government Offices) which are available for angling in the following stretches of the Rhine on the right bank. (a) Rheinfallbecken to Schlösschen Wörth. (b) From Schmiedentörli, near Schaffhausen, to Büsingen on the frontier (Rheinhalde Tollhouse); (c) from the Bibernmühle (Beaver Mill) near Stein am Rhein to Stein-Oehningen on the frontier.

A licence available from January 1st to the last day of February and from May 1st to September 30th costs Frs. 20. — p. a. Licences available for 3 months will be issued for Frs. 10. —. Licences entitle the holder to fish from the bank only. Small lead or shot from about 5 gr. to 10 gr. (about $\frac{1}{3}$ oz.) allowed on the trace, but legering is forbidden.

LUCERNE

Rights of fishing are obtained by lease or licence. The following licences are issued for angling:—

Amateur angling from the shores and bridges of the lakes (Lucerne and Sempach) is free to everybody. By angling is meant ordinary rod and line fishing with float and natural baits. Live-baiting is forbidden, as also is ground-baiting.

For trolling or “trailing” (with not more than three lines, two baits on each line) in the lakes of Lucerne and Sempach, licences (p. a.) with a rowing boat Frs. 60. —; with a motor boat Frs. 80. —; monthly licences for angling are issued at half these rates. The charge is 50 % higher for persons not residing in the canton.

The Corporation of Lucerne has exclusive rights in the Lucerne arm of Lake Lucerne as far as the Nadelwehr and also in the Reuss from the Nadelwehr to Ibach. Fishing permits are issued by the Official Inquiry-Office. The licence gives the right of angling in the whole of both beats from banks, bridges or boats. Charges:—week, Frs. 10. —; month, Frs. 20. —; three months, Frs. 30. —; six months, Frs. 35. —; nine months, Frs. 40. —.

Fishing rights in the Baldegger Lake are in private hands, but permits are obtainable from the owner and lessees respectively. Anglers having permission to fish from owners or lessees in such cases must also be furnished with a licence from the State Works' Department, to be shown on demand.

ZURICH

Angling with rod and line and single hook from the shore of the lakes (Zürichsee, Greifensee, Pfäffikersee) is free to everybody, without formalities. The use of live bait, however, is forbidden. For trolling in the Lake of Zurich a Cantonal licence is required (from rowing boat, Frs. 20. —; from motor boat, Frs. 30. —). On the other lakes, except for bank angling, fishing is leased and preserved.

Fishing in the rivers, except where private rights exist, is leased from the State. Lease-holders may, however, with the consent of the Finance Department, sublet or issue angling tickets. Sub-tenants and anglers must have the Department's licence of authorisation to be produced on demand.



WALDHAUS-FLIMS GOLF COURSE



SAMADEN GOLF COURSE.

URI

Amateur angling in Lake Lucerne from the shore is free.

Further, fishing licences, both for residents in the Canton and for foreign visitors, are issued from the Chancellor's Office and are available for the current year of issue. In the rivers only rod fishing, with not more than two hooks, is allowed. Rod licence for angling in the rivers and lakes which are open for general fishing, Frs. 30. —.

All fishing forbidden on Sundays and Holy Days.

ZUG

Unless otherwise provided, amateur fishing with an ordinary rod and line is permitted, except where there are private fishery rights and where waters are let on lease.

In general a licence is necessary for fishing in the State waters, and it can be obtained from the Finance Department. Licences vary in price, according to the nature of the rights conferred, from Frs. 5. — to Frs. 50. —.

In private waters fishing is only possible with the consent of the owners. There are private rights both on the Lake of Zug and on the Lake of Aegeri. The running waters of the Canton are partly leased and partly in private hands. All fishing is forbidden on Sundays and Holy Days, during the hours of morning service.

SCHWYZ

Fishing in the lakes with ordinary rod and line is free.

In running waters only fishing with rod and line and with natural or artificial baits is allowed. The use of live fish as bait is forbidden. On certain High Festivals all fishing is forbidden, but angling is allowed on ordinary Sundays and Holy Days.

Monthly licences for angling in running waters and lakes, Frs. 20.—, obtainable from the Licence Bureau of the Canton.

Yearly licences for fishing with ordinary angling apparatus in the running waters, Frs. 30.— for residents in the Canton; for strangers Frs. 40.—. For fishing in the lakes from the shore (casting), from Frs. 20. — to Frs. 30. —.

Night fishing in streams and rivers is forbidden.

OBWALDEN

Fishing in still waters (lakes, etc.) with ordinary rod and line from April 1st until October 1st is free of licence duty as long as it is not carried on professionally.

Otherwise a licence must be taken out, the cost for angling in running waters being for foreign visitors Frs. 15.— for 30 days and Frs. 30.— for one year.

Fishing on Sundays and Holy Days is forbidden, except for ordinary angling, which is allowed in the lakes after 2 p. m.

NIDWALDEN

Fishing in the Lake of Lucerne with ordinary rod and line from the shore is free to everyone.

In general licences are issued for other angling.

In some cases individual streams may be let on lease. On Sundays and Holy Days fishing by either licence or lease-holders is forbidden.

Licence fee for rod and line fishing in running waters which are not leased, Frs. 30. —.

GLARUS

Fishing with ordinary rod and line and a single hook is free to everyone on the lakes and on the River Linth from Linthal downwards (except on the Works' canal which branches off from the river). For similar angling in the other running waters a yearly licence is necessary; cost Frs. 5.— for Swiss citizens residing in the Canton and Frs. 10.— for other persons residing since at least one year in the Canton; to be obtained at the office of the Police Directorate.

A licence for angling in the Linth Canal (a noted water for grayling) can be obtained by inhabitants of the Canton for Frs. 5. —, by other applicants for Frs. 20. —.

Hotel visitors can obtain monthly licences for Frs. 10. — (not available on the Linth Canal) at the Police Office.

Klöntalersee gives good trout fishing to trollers. For fishing from a motor-boat an extra charge is made of Frs. 25.— over and above the licence.

APPENZELL A./Rh.

Fishing in certain waters is leased (at the moment 26 stretches are so held). Each lease-holder can, with the consent of the Inspector of Fisheries, empower not more than twelve persons to fish. Cards of authorisation must be obtained from the Inspector of Fisheries. Licence for each card Fr. 1. —. Persons not resident in the Canton must, in addition, pay a yearly fee amounting to 20 % of the rent paid by the lease-holder for the preserved stretch in question. Close Season for trout September 1st to March 31st. Fishing at night and also on Sundays and Holy Days is forbidden.

APPENZELL I./Rh.

A licence is necessary for fishing which can be obtained from the Police Office of the Canton. Certain frontier waters are let on lease.

Fishing on Sundays, Holy Days and at night is forbidden.

The angling season begins on April 15th and ends on September 15th in each year. It is allowed in the Alpine lakes from the shore and in all running waters. There are special regulations for fishing in the frontier waters.

ST. GALL

Ordinary angling with rod and line and a single hook from the shore is allowed without lease or licence in Lake Constance, the Walensee and the Lake of Zurich. Licences are issued for other fishing in the Canton stretches of the following waters:—Lake Constance, the Rhine (here only for rod fishing), the Walensee, the Linth Canal and the Lake of Zurich. Rod licences are issued for the calendar year, price Frs. 10. —; trolling licences, with a rowing boat, Frs. 20. —; with a motor-boat, Frs. 30. —.

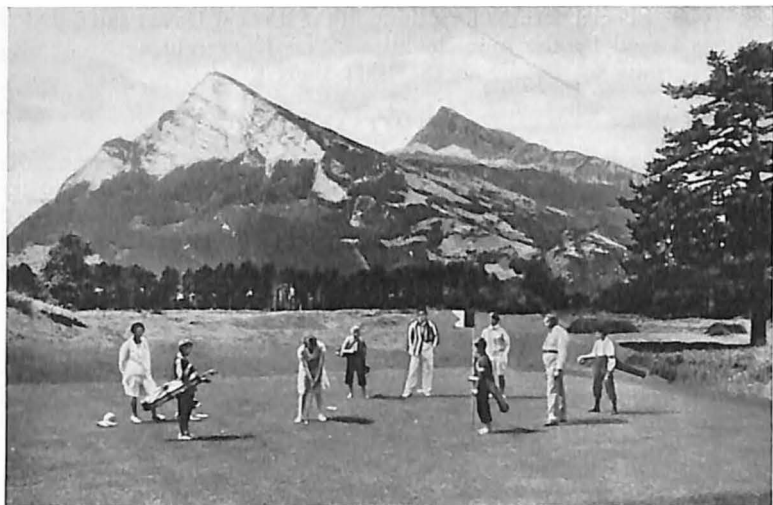
Fishing in all other waters (including the net fishing in the Rhine), is let on lease. Lease-holders are empowered to give permits for fishing to others. Such permit-holders must also hold an official licence, price Fr. 1. —.

Close Time for river and lake trout, from the beginning of October to the end of February. Size-limit for river trout, 20 cm (7.9 in.).

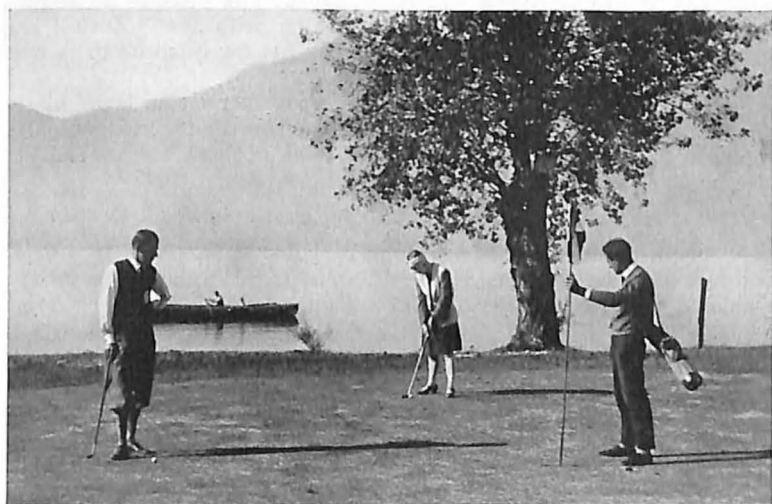
GRISONS

The right of fishing in the open waters of the Canton is conferred by a Cantonal permit (licence) available for the year of issue in the whole Canton. Licences are issued by the District Police Commissaries. Licence fees:—for foreigners who are resident in Switzerland but are not Swiss citizens, Frs. 100. —; in addition, weekly licences for Frs. 7. — may be issued to citizens or foreigners temporarily resident in the Canton for their health or on holiday, and who are not professional fishermen. There is an additional small stamp duty to pay of 50 Cts.

In general the fishing season in the whole Canton is from May 1st to September 30th. In individual parishes there are special regulations in regard to season and places of fishing. The licence is issued exclusively for ordinary angling with rod and line. Night fishing is forbidden.



RAGAZ GOLF COURSE.



LOCARNO GOLF COURSE.

NB. Special permits for fishing in the lakes at Davos and St. Moritz are issued by the municipalities. The Kurverein at Arosa also issues permits for fishing in the lakes there.

AARGAU

Fishing is permitted in the Rhine, the Aare, the Reuss and the Limmat for all residents in the Canton without charge. Only ordinary rod and line fishing is permitted; live bait, artificial bait and ground baiting forbidden. Fishing must be from the bank and between the hours of 4 a. m. and 10 p. m. A licence can be obtained, available for the year of issue, from the Office of Works for a moderate charge. Angling with rod and line, with the foregoing restrictions, is free to everybody without a licence in the Lake of Hallwil.

Otherwise fishing in all waters, except where private rights exist, is let on lease. Lease-holders can issue permits to a limited number of individuals.

THURGAU

Fishing permits for the Lower Lake are issued from the Office of Works in Constance according to international agreement.

The issue of licences for the Upper Lake is controlled by the Offices of Works at Arbon and Kreuzlingen. The price of an angling licence is Frs. 12. — This covers fishing with the "Zock" and trolling gear, and also the use of a casting net for catching baits with a mesh of from 10 mm to 20 mm.

Fishing in the running waters is altogether let on lease, in the bigger rivers (Thur, Sitter, Murg) through the State, in the smaller through the municipalities. In some cases licences for angling can also be issued.

BERNE

Fishing with the rod, trolling, and line fishing, are free to all house-holders or dwellers in the Canton in the following waters:— the lakes of Thoune, Brienz and Biemme; and in the bigger rivers, namely, the Aare, Emme, Ilfis, Saane, Kander, Simmen, Lütshinen, Zulg, Gürbe, Sense, Schwarzwasser, Zihl, Doubs, Alle, Birs, Sorne and Schüss.

Fishery rights in all other watercourses not before named are either vested in the State, and in that case are let on lease, or are in possession of private individuals and corporations. The owners of private fisheries often give facilities to anglers and issue tickets.

Close Time for trout, October 1st to January 31st; close time for grayling, March 1st to May 15th.

FRIBOURG

Most of the running waters are let on lease. Personal and non-transferable licences (for amateur fishing) will be issued from the Office of Woods to persons indicated by lease-holders. In addition the State issues licences for angling as follows:—ordinary licence available from February 1st to September 30th, Frs. 20. —. For persons outside the Canton the charge is 50 % more. The so-called Sunday licence (price Frs. 10. —), entitles the holders to fish only on Sundays and Holy Days after 3 p. m. The three types of licence mentioned authorise angling with rod and line in the following waters:—The Sarine (with the exception of a certain “reserve,” specified by the State Council); the Glâne, from the mouth of the Neirigue as far as the boundary of the parish of Prez near Siviriez; the Jogne; the Singine below the junction of the two rivers of that name; both the Veveyses; the Petite Glâne; and in the Schwarzsee and the Lake de Perolles. In both these lakes trolling is allowed. Licences are issued from the Prefectures of the district. There, also, can be obtained information as to licences for the lakes of Morat and Neuchâtel.

VALAIS

A part of the waters of the Canton is let on lease. Lease-holders have authority to issue angling permits. Licences for angling in all waters not held on lease are issued as follows:—For fishing on Sundays and Holy Days, Frs. 5. —; for fishing on all week days, Frs. 10. —. Non-resident holders pay twice these rates. Licences for catching cray-fish, Frs. 10. —; licences for trolling in the part of Lake Geneva belonging to the Canton, Frs. 25. —. Angling with ordinary rod, line and float in the lake is free. In addition to the licences specified a small contribution of from Fr. 1.— to Frs. 5.— is levied for the restocking of the waters and also for stamp duty. Only rod fishing is allowed in the rivers and in the lakes with the exception of Lake Geneva. In the Rhone, all brooks, canals, small lakes, and ponds, fishing is forbidden from October 1st to December 31st. Close Time for grayling is from March 1st to April 30th, and, for perch from May 1st to 31st. The capture of cray-fish is only allowed from July to September inclusive.

VAUD

A licence or permit is necessary for fishing. Charges:—for angling in the running waters and small mountain lakes, Frs. 10. —; for fishing in the frontier waters between Vaud and Fribourg, Frs. 10.—; for trolling in the lakes of Joux, Brenet, Ter, and Bret, Frs. 10. —; for trolling in Lake Geneva, Frs. 35. —.

In addition to this, small charges are made for stamp duty and for re-stocking waters, and also for licences issued to those who do not reside in the Canton. Fishing is forbidden in the running waters from October 1st to January 18th. There is a Close Season for grayling from March 1st to April 30th.

NEUCHÂTEL

Licences for angling in the running waters of the Canton (with the exception of the Doubs, for which there are special regulations), are issued at Frs. 20. —, and Frs. 30. — for non-residents. For the first section of the Doubs (Lac des Brenets) licences are:—rod and line and “ torchon ” 50 Cts.; trolling, rod and line, and “ torchon ” Frs. 5. —. Fishing in this section is only allowed from June 15th to December 31st. In the second section (running waters) the licence is:—Frs. 5. — for angling with rod and line from January 20th to October 20th. Capture of grayling is forbidden from March 1st to April 30th.

In the Arcuse grayling may only be caught from May 1st to September 30th.

Fishing in the Old Zihl and in the Zihl Canal is free without licence all the year round.

For the Lake of Neuchâtel a trolling licence is Frs. 30. — for the year, and Frs. 10. — for one month. Ordinary rod and line fishing from the shore or from boat (not more than three rods allowed), is free of licence.

GENEVA

Fishing with rod and line in the Lake and in the Rhone between the Jetées and Mont-Blanc Bridge, and also in the small streams, is free without licence *fec.* For angling in the Rhonc, Arve, Ain, Drize, Grande Mer, Loire, London, Versoix, Brassu and Hermance, a licence is necessary, Frs. 8.—.

Rod fishing in the rivers is open from January 1st to September 30th. Fishing on Sundays and Holy Days is allowed.

TESSIN

Rod and line fishing in Lake Lugano and the Lago Maggiore is free. A licence is necessary for fishing in all other open waters. Licences are issued for the year or for a month from the municipalities in which holders live or stay.

Applications must be made in writing and must bear a Fr. 1. — stamp. Fees are:—for rod and line fishing in the rivers and inland waters:—per annum Frs. 10. —; per month Frs. 5. —. Fishermen, residing in the Canton, who are not members of an officially recognised fishing club, have to pay a special tax of Frs. 3. —.



A MORNING RIDE IN THE UPPER ENGADINE.



TENNIS AT VULPERA.

GOLF

Switzerland's rolling countryside, aided by her marvellous panoramas and her pure fresh air, offers enormous possibilities for golf. Twenty-six courses are in operation at present, two more are under construction and will be opened to play in 1930.

The links at Basle, Locarno, Geneva and Aigle are open all year round. Those on the Swiss high plateau, at Lausanne, Neuchâtel, Thoune, Zurich, Lucerne and Bex-les-Bains, and also Lugano can be used nine or ten months out of the year, the course of Ragaz six months, while the mountain links in the Grisons (Samaden, Maloja, Vulpera, St. Moritz and Waldhaus-Flims), in French Switzerland (Villars, Crans and Les Rasses), in the Bernese Oberland (Gstaad) and in Central Switzerland (Axenfels, Axenstein, Bürgenstock and Engelberg) are open only from June to September. It will be seen from the foregoing that golf enthusiasts can play their game at any season of the year in Switzerland.

In the numerous tournaments and interclub matches which take place on these links, foreigners are allowed to take part. The Swiss Golf Association arranges to have the championship matches and cup competitions played off on different links every year. Among the most important of these annual events may be mentioned the Open Championship and the Swiss Amateur Championship, both of which always meet with great success.

The Swiss Golf Association publishes an annual booklet giving the dates of all the tournaments on the program of the various clubs. This booklet is sent to most of the continental clubs as well as to those in Great Britain and in the United States.

The Secretary of the Swiss Golf Association, Mr. Jacques Chauvet, 10, rue de Hollande, Geneva, will be glad to forward any information desired on the subject of golf in Switzerland.

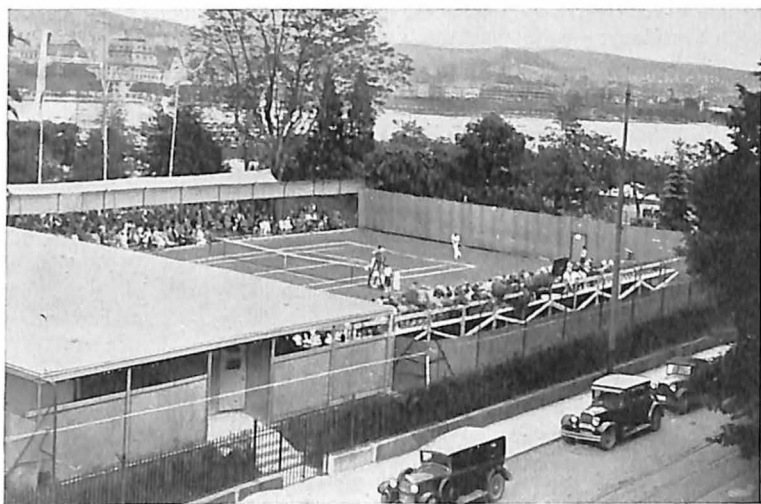
A short description of the Swiss golf links follows. Those marked with an asterisk belong to the Swiss Golf Association.

Aigle* 1375 ft. The excellent and well-kept course of the Montreux Golf Club. Established 1900. It is open the whole year excepting when snow prevents play. Aigle, situated in the Rhone Valley, is easily reached by good train service or by motor. A good restaurant is attached to the Club. Spring and Autumn Club Meetings, also Weekly Competitions. 9 holes. The second oldest Golf Club in Switzerland.

Subscriptions:—Day Frs. 5.—, Week Frs. 20.—, Month Frs. 40.—, Three Months Frs. 90.—, Year Frs. 115.—. Ladies:—Year Frs. 75.—. Secretary:—Douglas Welch. Professional:—H. B. Roberts.



TENNIS AT MÜRREN.



TENNIS AT ZURICH.

Axenfels-Brunnen* A 9-hole course, situated in beautiful mountain scenery at Axenfels, 2300 ft. a. s. l., 10 minutes from Brunnen by rail. Established in 1906, re-opened in 1924. The course is open from June to September. Club house.

Subscriptions:—Season Frs. 80.—, Month Frs. 35.—, Week Frs. 15.—, Day Frs. 5.—. Hon. Secretary:—Lt. Comm. W. F. Andrews, Professional:—W. H. French.

Axenstein* Altitude 2460 feet. This 11-hole course is situated near the hotels of Axenstein and can be reached in 15 minutes by rail from Brunnen; it is one of the most sporting and offers a gorgeous view of the Alps and the Lake of Lucerne. The Club house is a chalet built in 1701.

Subscriptions:—Day Frs. 5.—, Week Frs. 15.—, Month Frs. 35.—, Year Frs. 50.—. Ladies:—Month Frs. 30.—, Year Frs. 40.—.

Hon. Secretary:—Lt. Col. H. W. Fairholme. Professional:—P. G. Shoesmith.

Basle* Altitude 845 feet. This 9-hole course, established in 1927, is situated between Basle and St. Louis and can be reached from the centre of the town of Basle in 12 minutes by tram. Club house.

Subscriptions:—Year Frs. 120.— (150.—), Month Frs. 50.—, Week Frs. 20.—, Day Frs. 5.—.

Secretary:—E. G. Sarasin. Professional:—A. W. Tingley.

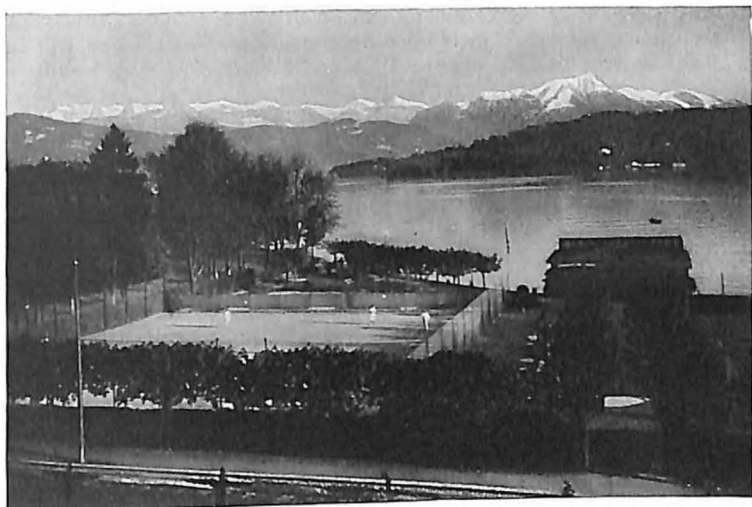
Bex-les-Bains* A 9-hole course, situated on the Simplon Line, 20 minutes from Montreux Golf Club and Villars Palace Golf Club. Lovely scenery facing the Dents du Midi. Professional:—L. G. Ross of St. Andrews.

Bürgenstock 3018 feet a. s. l. An interesting 9-hole course, surrounded by beautiful woods and offering marvellous views of the Alps. Club house. 10 minutes from the station and the hotels of Bürgenstock.

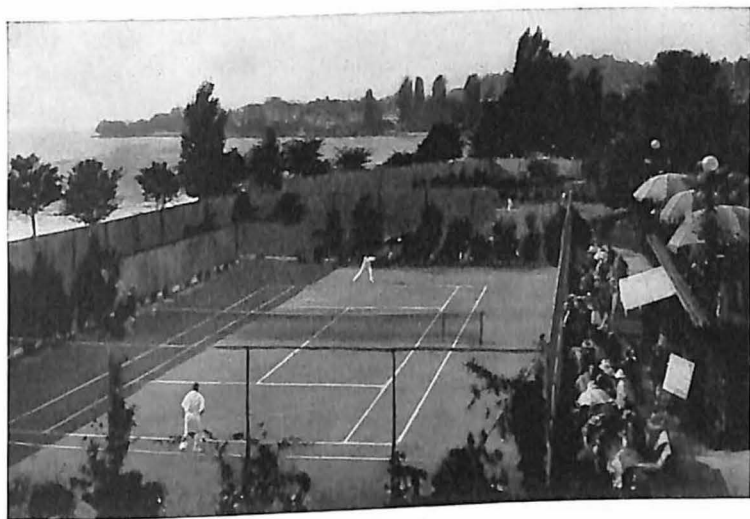
Subscriptions:—Temporary members Day Frs. 5.—, Week Frs. 25.—, Fortnight Frs. 40.—, Month Frs. 60.—, Season Frs. 80.—. Secretary and Professional:—P. G. Shoesmith.

Crans s. Sierre* Elevation 5000 feet. A wonderful natural course, fine velvety mountain grass. 18 holes. Magnificent scenery overlooking the Rhone Valley. Open from the 1st of June till end of October. Funiculaire up from Sierre. Motor car available. Restaurant and Tea Rooms on the course.

Subscriptions:—Week Frs. 15.—, Month Frs. 40.—, Season Frs. 100.—. Secretary:—Antille. Professional:—A. Duplan.



TENNIS AT LUCERNE.



TENNIS AT MONTREUX.

Engelberg 3356 feet above sea level. The 9 hole course at Gerschnialp is no longer available. A new one will be laid out during the summer of 1929 and it is hoped that it will be ready for use in 1930.

Geneva* 1200 feet above sea level. Situated at 20 minutes from the town, by electrical tramway. It is an undulating 18-hole course and is open practically the whole year.

Subscriptions:—Year Frs. 125.—, Day Frs. 5.—, Month Frs. 60.—, Week Frs. 25.—. Secretary:—Commander F. H. Hallowes. Professional:—Alex. Ross, Champion of Switzerland.

Gstaad 3500 feet above sea level. A 9-hole course, situated between Gstaad and Saanen on the river Sarine. Open July, August and September.

Subscriptions:—Season Frs. 100.—, Month Frs. 70.—, Week Frs. 35.—, Day Frs. 5.—. Hon. Secretary:—W. Michel. A professional is kept.

Lausanne* 3000 feet. This Golf Club was established in 1921. Beautifully situated at "En Marin". About 45 minutes from centre of town by tram. A 9-hole course that has become very popular. Season from April to November or December according to weather conditions.

Subscriptions:—Year Frs. 150.—, Month Frs. 50.—, Week Frs. 20.—, Day Frs. 5.—. Secretary:—F. Mead. Professional:—Freemantle.

Les Rasses* Elevation 4000 feet. A natural Golf course, beautifully situated in Jura, of an undulating character. Property belonging to the Grand Hotel Les Rasses. Season:—June to September.

Subscriptions:—Visitors at Grand Hotel:—Season Frs. 55.—, Month Frs. 45.—; others:—Season Frs. 80.—, Month Frs. 60.—. Secretary:—The Manager Grand Hotel Les Rasses. Professional:—Gaud of Cannes.

Locarno* Altitude 663 feet. This course is situated on the Saleggi of Ascona, on the shore of Lake Maggiore, with an unrivalled mountain panorama. The course is open all the year round. It consists of 18 holes laid out by Mr. Peter Gannon. The course is 15 minutes from Locarno by motor and 20 minutes by motor boat.

Subscriptions:—Day Frs. 5.—, Week Frs. 20.—, Month Frs. 50.—, 3 months Frs. 100.—, Annual Frs. 150.—.

Secretary:—Major J. Patterson D. S. O. Professional:—W. East.

Lucerne* Elevation 2360 feet. The course situated on the Dietschi-berg was laid out in 1921, and has been greatly improved and extended to a full 18-hole course as the importance of Golf in Lucerne is fully recognized. Magnificent views from all parts of the course of the lake, Pilatus, Stanserhorn, Rigi and a great part of the Bernese Oberland. The course is on grassland, gently undulated and sporting. It is only 15 minutes by tram and funiculaire or automobile from the centre of the town. Club house. Dormy House and full pension. The course is open all the year round, except when covered with snow. Competitions from May to October.

Subscriptions:—Season Frs. 150.—, Month Frs. 75.—, Week Frs. 30.—, Day Frs. 6.—. Secretary:—Lt. Col. Denham. Professional:—Goldsmith.

Lugano* A new 9-hole course, situated at Magliaso on the Lugano-Ponte Tresa electric line. Can be reached in 12 minutes from Lugano by motor or 22 minutes by tram. The course is slightly undulating, and is open from September 15th to May 1st, being closed during the Summer months. "Golf Week" takes place every Easter Week when numerous Challenge Cups are played for.

Subscriptions:—Day Frs. 5.—, Week Frs. 20.—, Month Frs. 50.—, Season Frs. 150.—. Secretary:—Major H. Ternan. Professional:—W. H. Hain.

Maloja* Elevation 5960 feet. A very excellent 18-hole course, situated in the grounds of the Maloja Palace Hotel. The course is an undulating one with fine mountain grass. The greens are well kept and water is laid on for each one. The course is open for play during July, August and September. Maloja is 35 minutes drive from St. Moritz. There is a bus service.

Subscriptions:—Frs. 60.—. Hon. Secretary:—Dr. E. H. Lemon. Professional:—A. Dell from Hyères.

Neuchâtel Elevation 2260 feet. An undulating 9 hole-course, situated at Pierre-à-Bot. It is surrounded by magnificent woods and can be easily reached from the town. Club house. Open from Spring to Autumn.

Subscriptions:—Day Frs. 4.—, Week Frs. 15.—, Month Frs. 40.—, Year Frs. 100.—. Secretary:—Paul Guisan. Professional:—A. Regamey.

Ragaz* Altitude 1702 feet. The Ragaz Golf Links were established in 1905, and rank as one of the oldest courses in Switzerland. A favourite place for people coming and going to the Engadine. The course recently entirely reconstructed is only 2 kilometres from

Ragaz and is sporting and undulating. Season:—April 15th until October 15th.

Secretary:—A. C. Simon. Professional:—J. A. Hockey.

Samaden* 5670 feet. Samaden boasts of one of the finest 18-hole courses on the Continent. Although a flat course it has been particularly well laid out and the greens are well guarded. Natural mountain grass gives a fine fairway. Spacious and comfortable Club house and Restaurant. A few minutes walk from Samaden town, and 10 minutes train from St. Moritz and Pontresina.

Subscriptions:—Season Frs. 100.—. The course is open from June 15th to September 15th.

Secretary:—Peter Gannon. Professional:—B. Callaway.

St. Moritz Golf Club* 6000 feet a. s. l. A sporting 9-hole course, situated in the Kulm Park. Property of the Kulm Hotel. Subscriptions:—Season Frs. 80/135, Month Frs. 60/90. Hon. Secretary:—Major E. H. Lovell. Professional:—H. B. Roberts.

St. Moritz-Spa 5835 feet above sea level. A 9-hole course beautifully situated at San Gian, amidst grassy meadowlands. The view from most spots of this course is splendid.

Subscriptions:—Day Frs. 5.—, Week Frs. 20.—, Month Frs. 50.—. Season Frs. 60.—. Secretary:—Mr. Peter Gannon. Professional:—Freemantle.

Schinznach-Spa 1048 feet above sea level. Opened 1929. A sporting 9-hole course, beautifully situated along the Aare River, surrounded by the old castles of Habsburg, Wildegg, Lenzburg etc.

Subscriptions:—Season Frs. 80.—, Month Frs. 60.—, Day Frs. 5.—. English professional. Secretary:—Manager Hotel Kurhaus.

Thoune* 1844 feet above sea. A 9-hole course, situated at Einigen, 6 kilometres from Thoune and one kilometre from the Station of Einigen, or 5 minutes from the boat landing stage. The course which is open the whole year is an undulating one with natural and artificial bunkers. Daily green fee Frs. 5.—. Annual Subscription Frs. 120.—, Season Frs. 100.—. there are also monthly and weekly green fees.

Hon. Secretary:—Major Basil Thomas. Professional:—Norman Turner.



SAILING ON THE LAKE OF ZURICH.



SAILING ON THE LAKE OF GENEVA.

Villars Palace Golf Club* An undulating 9-hole course, situated at Villars sur Ollon, 2800 feet above the Rhone Valley. It is on the short side, being only 1600 yds. in length, but forms an additional attraction to this popular Summer and Winter resort. Secretary:—Mr. J. Le Fleming. Professional:—W. Freemantle.

Subscriptions:—Season Frs. 120.—, Month Frs. 80.—, Week Frs. 35.—, Day Frs. 6.—. Course open from June to September.

Vulpera* 4200 feet. A sporting 9-hole course, situated in the immediate vicinity of the hotels. Open from July 1st to September 20th.

Terms for visitors at Vulpera:—Season Frs. 60.—, Week Frs. 20.—, Day Frs. 4.—; others Frs. 75.—, 25.—, 5.—.

Secretary:—Manager Hotel Schweizerhof. Professional:—A. Dell.

Waldhaus-Flims 3610 feet. A 9-hole undulating course, situated 10 kilometres from Flims. It is open to play during July, August and September.

Subscriptions:—Day Frs. 3.—, Week Frs. 15.—, Month Frs. 40.—, Season Frs. 50.—. Secretary:—C. Danuser. Professional:—A. Berger.

Zurich* 1960 feet. Situated on the Dolder above Zurich; reached by tram and funiculaire in 15 minutes from Railway. Although a short course it is a sporting one and well kept. Established 1907. The Club room is in the Dolder Grand Hotel which faces the course. Open for about 9 months per year.

Subscriptions:—Season Frs. 150.—, Month Frs. 60.—, Week Frs. 20.—, Day Frs. 5.—. Ladies:—Season Frs. 120.—, Month Frs. 50.—. Secretary:—J. H. Escher. Professional:—F. Phillips.

Zurich-Waltikon A new 18-hole course will be laid out during the current year in the vicinity of Zurich and opened in Spring 1930. It will be easily accessible from the town, being situated near the station of Waltikon on the Forch Railway. A club house, affording every modern comfort, will be attached to the course.



ROWING REGATTA ON LAKE LUCERNE.



ON THE LAKE OF THOUNE.

LAWNTENNIS

Few, if any, Swiss resorts are without their tennis-courts. In the high season even the smallest place has its tournaments. In addition there are also the international tournaments held under the patronage of the Swiss Lawn-Tennis Association. The number of these last-named increases from year to year (26 in 1913 and 63 in 1928).

The Swiss International Championship Events are played alternately in French-Switzerland and German-Switzerland, as are also the National Championship Events. In two Swiss resorts covered courts are to be found, in Geneva and St. Moritz, where tournaments are played, summer and winter. All of these tournaments are under the direction of competent judges and umpires, and many of the clubs secure the services of good professionals. The S. L. T. A. (Association Suisse de Lawn Tennis, 8, Grand' Rue, Montreux) also organizes international matches:—Belgium-Switzerland, Germany-Switzerland, Austria-Switzerland and Italy-Switzerland. These matches are played every year in a different place. The Association includes 76 clubs at present, and is still increasing.

Besides the tennis-courts mentioned in the following list and on which tournaments are held under the auspices of the Swiss Lawn-Tennis Association, there are a great number of other courts belonging to hotels or being laid out and entertained by municipalities. Information about these tennis-courts may be obtained at the local enquiry offices.

SWISS LAWNTENNIS ASSOCIATION

Secretary General: R. A. Alblas, Grand'Rue 8, Montreux.

LIST OF AFFILIATED CLUBS

	Number of courts
Aarau L. T. C., <i>Charles Oehler</i> , Jurastraße 5	3
Adelboden L. T. C., <i>E. Gurtner</i> , Grand-Hôtel	5
Arosa L. T. C., <i>Hans Rölli</i>	5
Bâle L. T. C., <i>C. Steuer-Gutzwiller</i> , Rütimeyerstraße 58	5
Bâle Sport-Club Old Boys, <i>W. Imhof-Holzschreiter</i> , Rütimeyer- straße 56	7
Baden L. T. C., <i>Charles Morier</i> , Hotel Waage	2
Baur au Lac L. T. C. Zurich, <i>H. Kracht</i> , Hôtel Baur au Lac	4
Beauregard L. T. C., La Chaux-de-Fonds, <i>Alf. Junod</i> , Joux-Perret	9
Bellevue L. T. C., Berne, <i>Rod. Hügli</i> , Marktgasse 15	3
Bellevue L. T. C., Thoune, <i>Armin Baur</i> , Hôtel Bellevue	2
Berne L. T. C., <i>W. Ruegg</i> , Museumstraße 12	5

Berne Tennis Sporting Club, Dr. <i>W. Bloch</i> , Schauplatzgasse 11 . . .	5
Bienne L. T. C., <i>H. Römer</i> , 44, Faubourg du Jura	5
Bürgenstock L. T. C., <i>A. R. Badrutt</i> , Hotel Bucher-Durrer . . .	3
Casino L. T. C., Bâle, <i>E. A. Sarasin</i> , Seevogelstraße 76	4
Carlton L. T. C., St. Moritz, <i>C. Manz</i> , Hotel Carlton	3
Caux L. T. C., <i>H. Stierlin</i> , Caux-Palace	3
Champéry L. T. C., <i>E. Exhenry</i> , Champéry	10
Château-d'Oex L. T. C., <i>A. Indergand</i> , Grand-Hôtel	3
Club des Sports, Lausanne, <i>C. Martin</i> , Chemin des Délices 1 . .	5
Colombier L. T. C., <i>E. Camenzind</i> , Epancheurs 8, Neuchâtel . . .	2
Davos L. T. C., <i>Ch. Elsener</i> , Grand-Hôtel et Belvédère	5
Engelberg L. T. C., <i>Alf. Cattani</i> , Hotel Titlis	3
Flims L. T. C., <i>C. Danuser</i> , Parkhotel Waldhaus	7
Florissant L. T. C., Genève, <i>M. Dovaz</i> , 99, Route de Florissant . .	3
Genève L. T. C., <i>M. Dovaz</i> , 99, Route de Florissant	8
Genève L. T. C. (Covered courts, Champel), <i>M. Dovaz</i> , Genève . .	4
Grasshopper L. T. C., Zurich, <i>Curt Fischer</i> , 20, Hirschengraben .	7
Grindelwald L. T. C., <i>Otto Boss</i> , Chalet Sonnenberg	6
Gstaad L. T. C., <i>H. S. Pestalozzi</i> , Royal and Winter Palace-Hotel .	3
Gurnigel L. T. C., <i>Wolf Berger</i> , Bad Gurnigel	2
Interlaken L. T. C., <i>Hans Roth</i> , Enquiry Office.	4
Kandersteg-Victoria L. T. C., <i>R. Egger</i> , Hotel Victoria	2
Klosters L. T. C., <i>Th. Hew</i> , Grand-Hôtel Vereina	4
Lausanne-Sports, <i>G. Mayer</i> , Place St-François, Lausanne	6
Les Avants L. T. C., <i>M. Ritschard</i> , Grand-Hôtel	3
Locarno L. T. C., <i>Luigi Pedrazzini</i> , La Meridiana	3
Lucerne L. T. C., Dr. <i>Albert Riedweg</i> , 3, Alpenstraße	7
Lugano L. T. C., <i>M. Schnyder de Wartensee</i> , Hotel Villa Ca- stagnola	3
Martigny L. T. C., Dr. <i>André Torrione</i>	2
Montbrillant L. T. C., Chaux-de-Fonds, <i>André Didisheim</i> , 131, Rue du Progrès	3
Monthey L. T. C., <i>J. Maxit</i> , ing.	3
Montreux L. T. C. (Grand-Hôtel), <i>L. Dufour</i> , 17, Av. du Kursaal . .	6
Montreux-Palace L. T. C., <i>A. Emery</i> , Villa Florentine	2
Morges L. T. C., <i>H. Gouvers</i> , Morges	2
Morgins L. T. C., <i>Alf. Mezentin</i> , Chalet Beau-Séjour	4
Mürren L. T. C., Mlle. <i>Dory Müller</i> , Grand-Hôtel und Kurhaus .	3
Neuchâtel L. T. C., <i>H. Billeter</i> , 11, Port-Roulant	8
Nevada L. T. C., Adalboden, <i>Henry Richert</i> , Nevada Palace . . .	3
Pontresina L. T. C., Kurverein	3

	Number of courts
Ragaz L. T. C., Dr. <i>Cte. H. Sizzo-Noris</i> , Hotel Quellenhof . . .	3
Riehen L. T. C., Dr. <i>G. Ott-Heusser</i> , Riehen	3
Saanenmöser L. T. C., <i>W. Wehren</i> , Saanenmöser	2
Saint-Cergue L. T. C., <i>Ed. Auberson</i> , Hôtel de l'Observatoire . . .	2
St. Gall L. T. C., <i>A. E. Loeb</i> , 16, Poststraße.	5
St. Moritz-Kulm L. T. C., <i>Alfred Janssen</i> , Kulm-Hotel.	6
St. Moritz-Palace L. T. C. (1 covered), <i>H. Badrutt</i> , Palace-Hotel	6
Salines L. T. C., Rheinfelden, <i>E. Pflüger-Dietschy</i> , Rheinfelden .	3
Schadau-Thoune L. T. C., <i>M. Pfanner</i> , Glockenthal, Thoune .	2
Schaffhausen-Neuhausen L. T. C. Mme. <i>Müller-Hoessli</i> , Schaff- hausen	2
Schaffhauser Rheinweg L. T. C., Bâle, <i>A. Metzger-Kohler</i> , 2, Münsterberg	2
Schinz nach-Bad L. T. C., <i>W. Rauber-Rieser</i> , Brugg	2
Servette L. T. C., Genève (1 covered), <i>M. Durouvenoz</i> , 31, Route de Lausanne	7
Soleure L. T. C., Dr. <i>W. Schmid</i> , Kronenplatz	3
Suvretta L. T. C., St. Moritz, <i>Hans Bon</i> , Suvretta House	4
Swissre L. T. C., Zurich, <i>Paul Alther</i> , 60, Mythenquai	4
University L. T. C., Fribourg, Mlle. <i>M. Graenicher</i> , Avenue de la Gare.	2
Vevey L. T. C., <i>Paul Turin</i> , 30, Rue du Simplon	3
Villars L. T. C., <i>L. J. Bucher</i> , Villars Palace	2
Vitznau L. T. C., <i>Rob. Stierlin</i> , Park-Hotel.	6
Vulpera L. T. C., <i>G. Mayer</i> , Hotel Waldhaus	4
Wengen L. T. C., Dr. <i>Zimmermann</i> , Kurverein	6
Wengen Palace L. T. C., <i>F. Borter</i> , Palace-Hotel	2
Winterthur L. T. C., <i>Ed. Steiner</i> , 6, Friedenstrasse	5
Zermatt L. T. C., Dr. <i>H. Seiler</i>	5
Zurich L. T. C., <i>E. Salzmann</i> , Mühlebachstrasse 76	4



LUGANO-LIDO



MONTREUX-PLAGE.

AQUATIC SPORTS

Switzerland has no sea coast. Nevertheless it cannot be denied that it is a land of abundant water. Two of the most important European rivers—the Rhone and the Rhine,—have each their source in this country and replenish two seas, both of them being fed by countless other rivers in whose basins large lakes are situated on ground which in the glacial ages was covered by glaciers.

The Lake of Constance forms a large part of the Northern boundary of Switzerland, and the Lake of Geneva almost as large a portion of its South Western boundary, whilst in the interior the Lakes of Lucerne, Zurich, Thoune, Brienz, Neuchâtel and many others are known all the world over for the beauty of their position and their picturesque and lovely surroundings.

It is therefore not astonishing that aquatic sports have reached a high degree of excellence here. Swimming, it is true, only came to the fore a few years ago, but it is now practised even in lakes in the highest altitudes, such as the Lakes of Arosa and Statz.

It is, however, the art of rowing which is chiefly cultivated in this country, and Switzerland has for many years played a leading part in European rowing. In connection with this statement it must be mentioned that sports on the whole are far less highly developed on the continent than in England, and that the European rowing here spoken of, in which a leading part is ascribed to Switzerland, does not include English rowing.

Training begins in February, and the first events on the Programme of Swiss Regattas are local regattas beginning in June, followed by international meetings, chiefly at Zurich, Lucerne and Lausanne. These culminate in the Swiss Championship, the winners being qualified annually to take part in the competition for the European Championship. The Swiss champions also represent Switzerland in the Olympic regattas which take place every 4 years. Switzerland's International Regattas are well known in other countries.

Nor is sailing less eagerly practised in Switzerland than rowing. Constant fresh breezes render the Swiss lakes particularly favourable for the art of sailing which has developed steadily for many years.

The larger lakes of Switzerland are, as is but natural, the chief centres for aquatic sports, and an especially large number of sailing boats are met with on the Lakes of Geneva, Zurich and Constance, where the most important sailing regattas also take place. There are, however, sailing boats on all the lakes,—in the charming harbour of Lucerne, at Thoune,—the town of historical fame,—at Brienz and Interlaken, as well as near the vine-clad shores of the Lake of Neu-



LAUSANNE-OUCHY-PLAGE.



BATHING AT WEGGIS.

châtel and on the deep blue waters of the lakes in the mountains of the Engadine.

Most of the international regattas take place on the Lakes of Constance and Geneva where Swiss boatmen compete with those of the neighbouring countries. Very good results are also achieved in the national regattas, and Swiss competitors have often been most successful in International Regattas on the Mediterranean at Cannes and elsewhere.

The season starts in April, whilst the larger regattas begin at Whitsuntide and continue till well on into September,—the Yacht Clubs of Zurich and Geneva being the most active.

The lead in motor boat racing is taken by the Lake of Constance, with the Lake of Geneva a close second. The numerous motor boats on the other lakes are mostly private property.

Nothing could be more enjoyable than a trip on board a motor boat or a graceful yacht on the Swiss lakes, for the charm and variety of the scenery is scarcely to be equalled elsewhere. The lakes of the Ticino vie with those of Eastern and Western Switzerland as to beauty, and those of the Bernese Oberland with those of Central Switzerland and the mountainous Grisons.

A new sport, that of paddling, is coming to the fore in sports-loving Switzerland, opening up a number of novel possibilities. A club has been formed called "The Association of River Travellers", and young folks all over Switzerland are being encouraged to take up this highly interesting sport. Paddling is certainly one of the healthiest sports in existence and specially recommended to people who are not robust enough to go in for the more violent sports. The only absolutely necessary condition for folding boat sportsmen is a knowledge of swimming. The boat is delicate and easily punctured, but if the paddler follows directions as to avoid bridges supports and whirlpools, and how to negotiate wiers, he will find himself in no danger at any time.

If you prefer to glide quietly through the landscape, then choose the numerous lakes or the quieter parts of the rivers Aare, Rhone, Rhine, Reuss and Limmat. If you long for a good stiff struggle with the elements, choose the upper parts of these rivers and the Saane. There are infinite possibilities and combinations to select from; there are watercourses and lakes for every grade of taste and skill.

With the caution of common sense, with a folding tent and a collapsible boat, a few days or even weeks of delightful wandering may be had on the lakes and rivers of lovely Switzerland.



BATHING AT ZURICH.



BATHING AT KLOSTERS.

SWISS LIDOS AND OPEN-AIR SWIMMING POOLS

It is universally acknowledged that solar radiation is one of the most active of all healing agents, and the recuperative and health-giving effects of a holiday at Swiss resorts where sun bathing and water sports may be freely indulged in cannot easily be overrated. It restores to society many who were no longer able to earn their living or fulfil with ease and comfort their family and social duties. But more than that; open-air life at a Swiss Lido offers something entirely new and interesting in the way of a Summer vacation, suitable alike for old and young. In addition to the usual attraction of sightseeing amidst some of the loveliest scenery in Switzerland, it affords an opportunity to enjoy the thrill of such exciting sports as rides on aquaplanes behind high-speed motor boats, water tobogganing, etc. The demand of the modern business man for these outdoor games and sports is daily increasing, and the Swiss resorts are sparing no efforts to meet it. Wherever conditions are favourable, open air bathing beaches are being constructed. Needless to say that some of them have reached the highest standard of perfection, including in their equipment luxurious open-air restaurants, dancing pavilions, gymnasiums, etc. In short, this wonderful beach-life is the Summer equivalent of Winter sports.

The following is a list of the principal Swiss Lidos:—

LAKE OF GENEVA

Geneva. Restaurant, Tea-room, Dressing-rooms, 133 Cabins for men, 56 for women, Shower baths, Water sports.

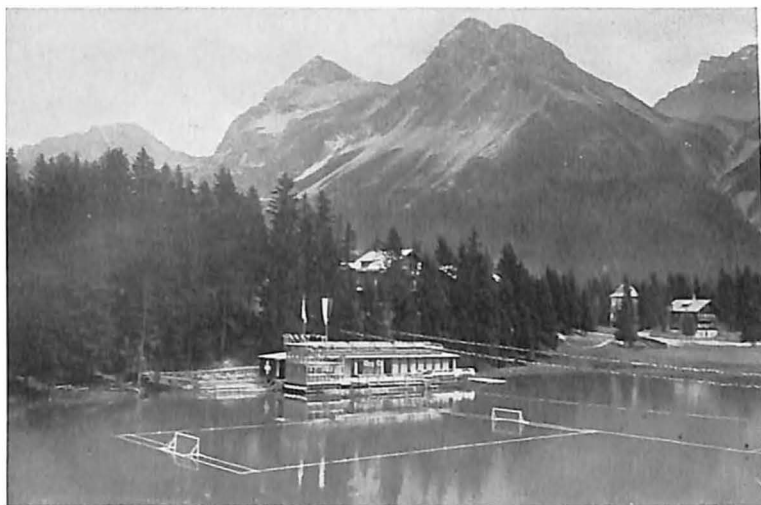
Lausanne-Ouchy-Plage. Restaurant, Dressing-rooms, 150 Tents for 2 or 3 persons, Water tobogganing, Water sports of every description, Sun bathing terraces, Water sports Club.

Montreux-Plage. Restaurant, Tea-room, Dressing-rooms, 118 Cabins and 8 Cabins de luxe for families, Water tobogganing, Water sports.

Vevey-Plage. Restaurant, Tea-room, Dressing-rooms, Cabins, Water tobogganing, Water sports, Beach gymnasium.

LAKE OF NEUCHATEL

Marin (La Tène Beach) Restaurant, Cabins, Water sports.



BATHING ESTABLISHMENT AT AROSA.



GSTAAD SWIMMING POOL.

LAKE OF THOUNE

Oberhofen. Cabins.

Gunten.

Merligen. Cabins.

Spiez. Restaurant, 86 single Cabins, 2 common Cabins, Water sports.

Därligen. Restaurant, Water sports.

Neuhaus near Interlaken. Restaurant, Water sports.

LAKE OF BRIENZ

Bönigen.

LAKE OF LUCERNE

Lucerne. New Lido Beach, Dressing-rooms, 300 Cabins, Restaurant, Water sports, Gardens, Sports ground, Shops.

Weggis. Restaurant, Dressing-rooms, 150—200 Cabins, Water sports.

Vitznau. Cabins.

Gersau.

Brunnen. Tea room, 45 Cabins, Water sports.

Flüelen.

Beckenried.

Hergiswil.

Stansstad. Cabins, Water sports.

Harissenbucht near Stansstad.

Kehrsiten.

LAKE OF HALLWIL

Meisterschwanden.

LAKE OF ZURICH

Zurich. Restaurant, Dressing-rooms, 260 Cabins, Water tobogganing, Water sports.

LAKE OF WALLENSTADT

Weesen. Restaurant, over 100 Cabins, Water tobogganing, Water sports.

LAKE OF CONSTANCE

Rorschach (Altenrhein Beach). Dressing-rooms, large Sports ground.

LAKE OF CONSTANCE (UNTERSEE)

Westerfeld Beach (between Ermatingen and Mannenbach). Restaurant, Dressing-rooms.

Ermatingen.

LAKE OF LUGANO

Lugano-Lido. Restaurant, Dressing-rooms, 255 Cabins, Shops, Dancing pavilion, Gardens, Water tobogganing, Water sports.

Lugano-Paradiso. Calprino Beach.

LAKE MAGGIORE

Locarno. Restaurant, Sun baths, Dressing-rooms, 110 Cabins, Water sports, Water sports festivals.

Ascona-Lido. Restaurant, Dressing-rooms, 50 Cabins, Water sports.
Brissago.

OTHER BATHING PLACES

Waldhaus-Flims. Lake Cauma. Water sports.

Churwalden. Beach and Sun baths.

Klosters. Beach and Sun baths.

Davos. Tea room, 60 single and common Cabins, Sun baths and Sports grounds, Sports accommodations.

Thusis. Beach and Sun baths.

St. Moritz. Statzersee. Restaurant, Water sports.

Arosa. Bathing establishment, Beach and Sun baths.

Seelisberg.

Lenk in the Simmental.

Weissbad (Appenzell).

Bathing establishments are available at all big centres and resorts situated near a lake or a river. Some of the resorts have artificially laid out open-air swimming pools, as for instance:—

Engelberg. Swimming pool, Air and Sun baths, Water sports.

Gstaad. Swimming pool, Restaurant, Water sports, Open-air gymnasium;

Zweisimmen. Swimming pool, Air and Sun baths.

Villars s. Ollon. Swimming pool, Air and Sun baths, Water sports, Open-air gymnasium.

PHOTOS BY

G. P. ABRAHAM, KESWICK	(pp. 9, 13, 27 a)
G. D'AGUANNO, INTERLAKEN	(p. 59 a)
AHRENS, LUCERNE	(p. 45 b)
S. BERNI, KLOSTERS	(p. 75 b)
C. BRANDT, AROSA	(p. 77 a)
BRÜGGER, MEIRINGEN	(p. 53 a)
H. BUCHLI, FLIMS	(p. 49 a)
L. BUTNER, VILLARS	(p. 45 a)
C. DANN, LUCERNE	(p. 61 a)
EM.-A. DUNANT, GENEVA	(p. 21 b)
ENGADIN PRESS CO., SAMADEN	(p. 49 b)
J. FEUERSTEIN, SCHULS	(pp. 23, 41, 57 b)
J. GABERELL, THALWIL	(p. 65 a)
EMILE GOS, LAUSANNE	(pp. 5, 19, 21 a)
HINDER, LUCERNE	(p. 7)
DE JONGH, LAUSANNE	(p. 73 a)
J. NÄGELI, GSTAAD	(pp. 33 b, 77 b)
NEUHAUSER, LUCERNE	(p. 67 a)
JAMES PERRET, LAUSANNE	(p. 37 a)
H. RUEDI, LUGANO	(p. 71 a)
OTHMAR RUTZ, ST. MORITZ	(pp. 15, 57 a)
SCHNEIDER, WEGGIS	(p. 73 b)
E. STEINEMANN, LOCARNO	(p. 53 b)
A. STEINER, ST. MORITZ	(p. 33 a)
TORNOW, MONTREUX	(p. 71 b)
WEHRLI LTD., KILCHBERG	(pp. 27 b, 31)
ZOLLINGER, ZURICH	(p. 75 a)

COVER FROM A PAINTING BY ERNEST METTLER.
ST. GALL

Borrower	Issued	Returned