The Family.

INCOMPLETENESS

There needs a century of an and chower

If shall not see the product of his toil, he were his wish agglected or ill disc, this host prome the boughs and dig the soil. That perfect I have minder might much the

Perhaps he has no grescience of its bue.

No sight its from and fearance to forcell, her to each sun shall, lo each beat of der.

Fair plassing knowledge, tell him be done
well.

ther lives. O fellow men! puls even so, We witch and tinl, and with no scening

gain t.
The furties, which no mortal may foreknow,
May 56 verter latour was not all to valo.

But why were we may not hope to reap.
Perfect frequency and seek to wing.
Not fill, work weary, we have failen adeep,
Shall lesson blow or fruit be gathered to

I state to 1 pon our darkened eyes.
A light more pure than mountide cays shall shin.
If pain of ours have helped our race to rise
Ify jaw one hair's breadth nearer the Divine

I pwari and outward, plant like, life extends to the self-time as it did the more aspire.

Never completed, evermore it sends.

A beauth out, striving higher still, and haber!

liecause so great, it must be incomplete,
Ilave endiess possibilities of growth,
birengib to grow stronger, sweetness still more

Yearning toward God, who is the source of -Chambers' Jeninal

For the PARSANTROIAN NOVIEW SWISS NOTES 111

WITZERLAND'S PROSPERITY

Speaking generally is due to its communal system, its thrift, its agriculture, its pastures on which cattle are raised for sale to Germany and other countries, supplemented by handicraft trades, such as watchinaking, wood carving and others. Before leaving Switzerland a few facts regarding these industries may not be inopportune, par-ticularly as we have just passed through the towns in which some of these originated and in which they are still vig-orously carried on. Where the soil is fertile, agriculture may stand alone, and peasants, small though their holdings are, may generally manage to live.
But in the mountainous districts, such
as the Jura, Bernese Oberland, and similar places, if the population—every-where numerous in Suisse—had to de-pend on husbandry alone, they would find it hard to sustain themselves. In the Jura for generations past the mountaineers have combined handiwork with husbander.

WATCHMAKING.

being their chief occupation. In Chaux de-Fonds, for example, which lies in a remote and sterile valley—its climate ungenial, fruit trees rare, and trict. crops ripen only in warm summerswatch making is carried on to a large extent. The division of labour prethe watch being made by a distinct class of workmen. Locle, also, still nearer the French frontier, is famed other places in the Canton of Neuchatel At Locle, on the 15th of July last, a monument was inaugurated to Daniel John Richard, the founder of this industry, when Numa Droz, late President of the Swiss Confederation, referred to several reasons why recently in the Jura, as it was formerly.

The mountaineers of Berne long trusted to husbandry alone, but finding they could not subust on that, emigration from some parts began and threat ened to depopulate certain districts Some years ago the Bernese began to follow the example of their neighbours of the Jura, but in a different occu-Canton, such as

WOOD-CARVING

that name, by Christian Fischer, who extensively used. This stone, artisti-may be called the father of the art, cally inlaid with black and white marble as Richard was the founder of the watch- is much sought after, and it really looks making business. As we passed very handsome. I am told that many through this district lately, I visited some of the great establishments and land have been persuaded to made some inquiries regarding the in-

dustry. Fischer was a self taught peasantartist-more peasant than artist it seems-detested working indoors, and confined himself to carving rings for table napkins, cutting wooden eggcups, and ornamenting them with flowers. He was also fond of music, made musical instruments, and acted as a village bonesetter, proving himself to be a man of versatile genius. Though he accomplished nothing great himself, he suggested a valuable practical idea and founded a school, dying, like many

an inventive genius, in poverty.

Peter Baumann of Grindilwald and a man named Fleur, of the same valley, improving on Fischer's idea, began to is mostly confined to two Cantons, bor make those charming little Swiss dering on Italy, those of Tessin or and became unreal, or gave way to them chalels, now so popular, and which Ticino, and the Grisons, where there find their way into all countries on both sides of the Atlantic. It was very natural for Swiss artists to model in the first place their own picturesque houses, with their over hanging roofs, quaint galleries, painted ornaments, Switzerrand, Scottenber, 1888.

and carved figures brown with age, sneltered from avalanches and cold winds by some rocky rampart. Baumann, more steadfast than his prede cessor, settled at Meyringen and taught his art to his three sons, one of whom turned out quite a genius, and became distinguished for originality of design and skill in execution. He was the first to practise carsing in relief. His roses are still regarded as masterpieces and are used as models by all young sculp-tors. The success and celebrity of the

PAUMANNA-PAINER AND SONS. caused the industry to spread, and wood-carring soon became the winter occupation of every household in the ganization, and in course of time it attracted the attention of local capitalists, who built work shops, opened depots who was it that had the most hold on for the sale of these goods, and finally the minds and hearts of those whom it began an export trade. The most extensive of these were the

PROTIIERS WIRTH

in whose workshops several hundred sculptors of the Oberland find regular employment. As in other industries, so in this, the best results are obtained by division of labour. Every carver has now his or her speciality—some preferring groups of animals, others iking better plants and flowers, while others again build miniature chalets, etc. Elaborate artistic furniture is now

made in the work shops of the brothers Witth. In 1802 the industry had become so important that the Cantonal Government founded a

SCHOOL OF BESIGN

at Brienz, which is supported by the State, the communes and the fees of the pupils, which are only nominal 1869 a master-modeller, maintained in the same way, was appointed for the carrers of Interlaken. The pay of a sculptor varies from two to five france a day according to the expertness of the midable rivals of men.

condition of Swiss towns, to that of great prosperity. Now that it is the starting place of the new railway, over

BRUNIG PASS TO LUCERNE

soon to attain a still higher degree of prosperity. The number of male and female sculptors employed here and at Meyringen, at which the railway also touches, is stated to be some 2,500, whose labour adds yearly about two million francs to the income of the dis-

INTERLAKEN

has long been fameus for its parque-terie and habitable chales building, and is now one of the most beautiful places in all Switzerland. During our stay we were told that 4,000 visitors still nearer the French frontier, is famed pass through it daily in summer. No for its watches and jewelry, and several wonder that its hotels rival in magnificence those of any European capital, and its gardens and promenades and music such as to attract the nich and idle of all lands. I visited one of the great establishments there for parque terie, and found that this business alone amounted to 700,000 square feet of lumber, valued at half a million francs. Chalets are made here for use in all countries. They are constructed in parts which are numbered, and so at

In the Bernese Oberland another trade has sprung up, in the indigenous stone of the country, of which slabs, tamarqueterse and the making of artistic ble tops, etc., are made. A beautiful furniture. This began about half a red stone, soft at first, but when excentury ago, at lirienz on the lake of posed to the air, becomes very hard, is

EMIGRALE TO THE UNITED STATES where they earn as much in a day as they gain at home in a week. Of course the Bernese newspapers have tried to keep them at home by appeal ing to their patriotism. Still, although Swiss patriotism is proverbially strong, high wages may occasionally prove the stronger passion. Some of the Jura watchmakers have also emigrated to America, the best of them, however, those living in the valley of Lake Joux not far from Vallorbe, have resolutely refused to leave their native hills and forsake their traditional habits, even for foreign gold.

THE SILK INDUSTRY

are produced 40,000 kilogrammes of

LADY ABERDEEN ON THE PDUCATION OF WOMEN. At a time when such unwomanly ut terences as those of Mrs Caird and Mrs Lynn Linton are aiding an un wholesome public excitement, we are glad to listen to the words of a gifted lady of high position who speaks in a very different manner on an urgent question of the day. At the annual meeting of the Scottish Branch of the Christian Women's Education Union, Lady Aberdeen said they were met to answer the question whether avowedly Christian women should form this Education Union and what they had to do with it. They wanted to assert that sale of Hasir, and of summer guides this higher education, or rather this in every salley 1 or long, however, higher way of looking on women's there was no regular market for such education, was essentially in itself a productions, the only customers being Christian work. Perhaps there has been casual visitors—the only agents, hotel too much tendencyto look upon self-cul porters, who claimed the larger part of ture as worldly in itself. But was it the profits. The business needed or on oneself that the time was wasted? Even in ordinary evangelistic work— in Bible classes and Sunday-schools was desired to reach and help? Was it not the woman who in addition to zeal for work and consecration to Christ had so accustomed her mind to definite study and thought as to enable her to grasp her subject clearly and make it her own, and convey it to others? Was it not her who was able to give many apt, fresh and powerful filus-trations from her various reading-from history, newspapers, poetry and pictures. Everything might be made of use to drive the lesson home and make it stick. After all, if they cultivated their powers of heart and soul and left their powers of head and mind (which were given to them by God as much as the others)—if they left these powers alone they could not be surprised if became weak from want of use, and their work in consequence might become weak and flabby too. Therefore from this point of view it seemed essentially a Christian work to endea-your to get women to study in some definite way—to work hard at some de-finite study. But from another point of view they could not deny that in the day according to the experiment of the workers, among whom are many fe. of view they could not using the workers, among whom are many fe. last few years the position of women males, whose natural tastefulness and last few years the position of women generally had undergone a vast change. They might give a sigh for the old times Brienz is still regarded as the head-quarters and chief mart of the trade, the and when men surrounded her with a character of the place being changed sort of tender protection—half chival-in consequence from the usual dull rous, half contemptuous. These times had gone for ever. There was an ever-increasing number of women who had to work for their living, and, daily, wo-men of leisure were more and more awakening to the fact that to be educated for a profession, so as to be able opened this summer. Brienz is likely to maintain themselves if need be, was a much happier thing than to be brought up with the vague idea of being ready for a home and a life which it might never be their lot to have. There was a strong call for women to bothe forward in every field-to serve on School Boards and Parochial Boards, to act on conmittees, and to take a leading part in various philanthropic, religious, and mission work. And was it not essenti-ally a Christian thing for them to try to help guls to be prepared for this change in woman's position, and to try to in-duce them to work earnestly and study carefully those great social questions which must be faced and solved-those many problems brought before them by the evidence which had horrified them all, the evidence before the House of Lords on the sweating system, or the evidence upon the Poor Law and immigation? Did they not get subjects of carnest study and earnest thought to grasp in the present pos-ition of affairs among the people they desire to influence and help up to a higher life. They ought to study careranged as to be fitted up without trou-ble. They can be made from designs operation, of trades' union, of all sorts sent, and in due time are forwarded, a workman accompanying, if necessary, the working classes. If Christian women to see to the proper erection. I need did not do so others would, and then pation. Their efforts were chiefly directed to the development of what may
be called the natural industries of the

In the Bernese Oberland another blame if these movements became seenblame if these movements became secu-lar and anti Christian. Then, if this definite study of work was desirable from a Christian point of view in order to develop and sustain God given powers, how clear it was that these powers must also be used for patient and regular study of God's Word. They lamented and bewailed the ever-increasing number of young people among them disposed to unbelief-or to a want of definite belief—and in a frame of mind which be-

came easily deprayed by such books as

knowledge and an absence of study of

God's Word, and who thought that

Christianity was all founded on emotion

and not on reason. The Christian Women's Education Union came in

here and helped all such who were in

these difficulties by giving them a definite course of study and books

might come across in the course of

their reading. They all probably knew many painful cases of children of Christ-ian parents who had been puzzled with

certain ideas, and who dared not tell of

their doubts to those dearest to them, and who thus either suppressed them

Robert Elsmere," showing a lack of

bias who, in seeking truth, scorn all old glass in your temperance lecture, your paths belying their supposed freedom strict honesty in the smallest item is from narrowness by steeping themse'ves your rebitke of trickers in trade; your in anti Christian or non Christian literopen obedience to your Lord and Sav ature, and leave out of count all serious four is as cloquent in its way as Spurstudy of the Bible Connection with geon's best discourse is of its kind one or more Correspondence classes turns the mind into another grove and it is all field, wherever you go. Of dispels this one sidedness of thought course there are direct Christian activi By the close and path at study of the ties that may open to you in mission Bible, with the guidence of cultured schools, prayer meetings, Young Men's minds, free from any suspicion of Christian Associations, and elsewhere, preaching or dogmatism, but following But do not compound with your Masthe old paths by new lights, old things ter for a few hours each week in such pass away, and all things become new."
Other girls had spoken in the same way, and they hoped that Union might be come more and more a living power and strength in Scotland She would finish by reading a paragraph from the life of Mr. Forster, written by him some forty years ago, but which expressed the present state of things. He wrote —" It is, indeed, sad to see so much of the high intellect of this age at issue with Christianity. I cannot but believe that this jar, this war of truths, is not altogether owing to the rebellious wiful ness of human reason, but partly to the peculiar character of our age, which is, suppose, to use the really slang term of the philosophers, an age of transition, head, had the picture of himself and but it does seem as though the old the child painted, the child, as he beclothing of Christainity was worn out, as though a new expression, a fresh texture (?) of the Christian idea was needed to suit the increased stature of the human mind. Men grumble at Romanism, at Church of Englandism, at Protestant Dissenterism, and cannot be convinced that all these are mere frozen formulas of Christianity, which, after all, is no isni at all. These words seem to suit the present day It was an age of transition, and through all the transition it was the aim of the Christian Woman's Education Union to help its members to see how miraculously God has revealed His truth in the lible so as to suit all ages alike, to help them to hold fast to Him who is the same yesterday, to day, and forever. -Presbyterian Messenger.

Please bring our Special Offers to new subscribers under the notice of your friends and neighbours

INTERRUPTED.

THE habit which many people have of contradicting, and checking, and "setting right" others who are talking, is very trying even to good natured men and women. Wives and husbands, and even , ong folk who should be "seen and not heard," are frequently afficted with this unfortunate habit, which so often results in family unpleasantness. Mr. B. begins to tell a trifling incident to his guests. He says

" My wife and I were in town Monday afternoon, and -"
You are mistaken, my dear; it was

Tuesday," interrupts Mrs. B. mildly.

"O so it was," says Mr. B. "Well
we were going down Main street, and--

"No dear; it was High street," inter-

rupts Mrs. B. again.
"Well, perhaps it was, anyhow, I had a large bag in my hand, and—"Why, James, how rediculous to call that a large bag |" puts in Mrs. B. with

ealm insistance.
"Well, well, big or small, as you like,"
says Mr. B., with signs of irritation. " It don't make any difference about the site, so-"
"Of course not; but it is just as

well to tell things eight "s wrong"
"Yes, I suppose so; well we had
just gone into lirown and Smith's shop,

"Why, James, what are you talking about? We didn't go into Brown and Smiths at all that day. "We certainly did, Mary. I got a

hardkerchief there, and-"O so you did, I had forgotten. I beg your pardon for interrupting you," she added as though it had been a first

offense.
"Well, it was about three o'clock," proceeded the husband, "when-

proceeded the nusband, "when—"
"No, dear it was exactly half past two; I remember looking at my watch at the time."
"Well, well, Mary, I said it was "about three," and—." Here he stopped, as if he had forgotten what he was about to tell ar did not care to not about to tell, or did not care to proceed, then be went on, and ran pleasantly against another impediment. "Well as I was saying, we came out of the shop and I hadn't gone a stone's

throw-"O yes, we had, James; we had gone nearly down the street.

"All right, down the street it was

I was quite a little distance ahead of my wife, and—"
"Why, James, you're mistaken."
And so it goes on to the end, which is not reached for about an hour, when definite course of study and books the whole story might have been told which would lead them to solutions to in ten minutes, and Mr. B. being saved any difficulties and inconsistencies they an outburst of ill humour after the departure of the guests, if Mrs. B. had not been so morbidly resolute that the most trivial circumstances should be reported exactly .- Household Words.

WHAT CAN I DO?

and without real reason became more or less Agnostics, because there was none at hand to help. In last year's report a Scottish student in one of the Scripture classes wrote of the Union, that "It is specially fitted to be of much service to those of an independent and critical refusal to touch or to offer the wine of the service to those of an independent and critical refusal to touch or to offer the wine or less than the less and learned a lesson for myself, too. You are right, Captain Joe, you are right. We should stare very often if the Lord was to answer our prayers."

—Daniel Quorm and his Religious Notions.

special efforts Preach every day, everywhere, by letting Christ shine out of every chink and crevice of your character, so shall your whole life he full of light. The "sermons in shoes" are the sermons to convert an ungodly world -Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, in New York Exangelist.

A BOX ON THE EAR.

One of Browning's most beautiful and pathetic poems, and one intelligible to whosoever runs, commemorates the act of an old Lari of Arundel, who having struck his little child on the came in after years, imbecile from the effects of that blow. It would be well. we think, for parents, and for all those having children on their hands, to commit these verses to memory, and put the lesson in practice; for the injury done to children by the quick and careless box on the ear that is thought nothing of at the time is something incalculable.

It is impossible to hit a tender child a blow on so delicate an organ as the ear, and one having such close connection with the brain, without doing an blow is given with the flat and open hand. The action, it has been fully ascertained, has produced violent in flammation in the ear, and funning discharges for years; blood has been known to follow it immediately, and when this has not happened, partial consequence in many instances. In tercranial difficulties of a different type are not at all rare either, as the result of these admonitions, idiocy has been traced to them, and in more than one

I HAPPENED once to be staying with a gentleman -a long way from here-and a very religious kind of a man be a man you must he!" But about an hour after I happened to be coming along the farm, and I heard him halloong, and scolding, and going on findingfault with everybody and everything. And when I came into the house with him he hears again. Nothers was him he began again. Nothing was right, and he was so impatient and so quick tempered.

"Tis very provoking to be annoyed in this way, Daniel. I don't know what servants in these times are good for but to worry and vex one with their idle, slovenly ways 1"

I did not say any thing for a minute or two. And then I said, "You must be very much disappointed, sir?" "How so, Daniel-disappointed ! "

"I thought you were expecting to receive a very valuable present this morning, sir, and I see it has not come.

"I certainly heard you talking about

it, sir," I said, coolly.
"Heard me speak of a valuable present! Why, Daniel, you must be dreaming. I've never thought of such

a thing."
"Perhaps not, sir, but you've talked about it, and I hoped it would come whilst I was here, for I would dearly love to see it."

He was getting angry with me now, so I thought I would explain.

"You know, sir, this morning you prayed for a Christ like spirit, and the mind that was in Jesus, and the love of

God shed abroad in your heart." O, that's what you mean is it?"

"Now, sir, wouldn't you be rather surprised if your prayer was to be an-swered?—If you were to feel a nice, gentle, loving kind of spirit coming down upon you, all patient and forgiv-ing and kind? Why, sir, wouldn't you come to be quite frightened like? and you'd come in and ait all in a

WHAT CAN I DO?

"He didn't like it very much," said
"WHAT can I do for Christ?" is a Daniel, "but I delivered my testimony,

The Children's Corner.

A HOUSEKEELING SONG SOR LILTER HOUSEKARIERS

How many of our Pansies are acquisited with the "hitchen Garlens," which are now organized in large cities, to teach children how to do housework? Here is one of the songs they sing, while they are using the "become and leushes," etc.

en to you in mission and teusher, "etc.

retings, Young Men's Chi I have you beard the housekeeping 2002?

tions, and elsewhere.

ound with your Massirs each week in such

Preach every day,

title is the right way from the wrong of keeping a house in good order.

Preach every day,

All these we have, and so must you;

but, dit and cobwets, you know, will not do When keeping a house in good order.

Don't make your bed at acon as you tise,
Tis neither nice not very wise;
Fresh alt and sunshine you won't despise
When keeping the house in coad or let
Sheets and blankets nearly spread,
Coverlet, two, for every bel,
Isolsters and pillows, of course, for the head
When keeping a house in good order

Tho' very plain your food, perhaps, be,
The table set mon carefully;
For, letter taste the toast and tea
In a house that is kept in good order.
Table cloth and napkins white,
Itates, sascers, cops, glasses all beight,
Kniers, forks, and spoons—you will lay then
justight

just right. In a house that is kept in good ceder

And, when the table you wish to clear,
Obey the roles, not ever fear
Put you will yet do well, my dear,
With keeping a bouse in good order!
Dishpans, towels, soupend, hot,
Water for rinning never forgot;
"Wath cleanest things first," and then you will not

Miss keeping your house in good order.

Oh! don't you think it is pleasant to know About the daily work, just so.
And what is the way we all must go.
Who keeping a house in good order.
Heads and hearts are house, too,
(May they be wise, may they be true!)
Let each one try the best we can to.
Toward reeping these houses to order.

HOW A LITTLE BOY CAMPED OUT. ONCE there was a little boy who all

summer long had been very anxious to camp out over night. Behind his and even total desiness has been the mother's house was a large garden—as consequence in many instances. In large as a whole city block—and at the far end of it was a little knoll, or hill. with rocks cropping out. It was behind this hill that little Paul wished to camp, traced to them, and in more than one for from there the house would be out case, surgically examined, it has been of sight, and it would be "just like found that fatal brain disease has followed a box on the car.—Harper's him a large old crumb-cloth for a tent, a pair of blankets and a sofa-cushion a pair of blankets and a sofa-cushion for a bed, a tin pail full of bread, cold PRAYING FOR WHAT WE DO ginger bread and apples for his break-NOT EXPECT. meat, and hard boiled eggs, and some fast; also a bottle of milk, a tin cup, a wooden plate, and a small package of pepper and salt. She then gave him ionie cotton to put in his ears—to keep and a very religious kind of a man be out little bugs and things. She had was. In the morning he began the day the hired man help him drive the stakes with a long family prayer that he might be kept from sin, and might have a Christ-like spirit, and the mind that was also ir lesus Christ, and that we might have the love of God shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost given unto us. A good prayer it was, and I thought, "What a good kind of a man you must he!" But about an sister good bye, and shouldering his cross bow, marched away to the "Rocky Mountains "-as he called the little knoll.

He pinned back the doors of his tent with big eatch pins, and then sat down on the ground. Everything was dreadfully still, and the bright tin pail and the bottle of milk looked very comfortable in the soap box cupboard; the brave cross bow, with its pin pointed arrows, promise, safety; while the blankets, sofa cushion, and the soft hay were all that any reasonable campet could ask for.

But it was so dreadfully still 1 Not even the smallest baby breeze was stir ring; through a hole in the crumb-cloth shone a star, and the star made outdoors seem stiller yet. I'aul unbuttoned one shoe and then the other, and sat for a while listening. Then suddenly kick-ing off his shoes, he scrambled under "Present, Daniel?"—and he scratch"Present, Daniel?"—and he scratchthe blankets and lay quite still. He
this head as much as to say, "Whatever can the man be talking about?"
ever can the man be talking about?"
camping out wasn't delightful in every

It was nearly half past eight. Mam-ma was knitting, the aunt was sewing, and the big sister was standing on the dictionary, rehearsing her clocution exercise. Nobody but mamma heard the back hall-door softly open, and the tiny feet go stealing up-stairs. When the elocution exercise was over, mamma said she must go and find the mate to the stocking she was knitting.
So she went upstairs; but, before

looking for the stocking, she went into Paul's room. There, in the starlight, she saw the brown curly head cuddled into its customary pillows. She was a and he spoke as if that weren't any thing at all.

"Now, sir, wouldn't you be rather surprised if your prayer was to be an awared?—if you were to feel a nice, and Paul whispered back, "Kind of any were to feel a nice, and Paul whispered back, "Kind of any were to feel a nice, and Paul whispered back, "Kind of any were to feel a nice, and Paul whispered back, "Kind of any were to feel a nice, and Paul whispered back, "Kind of any were to feel a nice, and Paul whispered back, "Kind of any were to feel a nice, and Paul whispered back, "Kind of any were to feel a nice, and Paul whispered back, "Kind of any were to feel a nice, and paul whispered back, "Kind of any were to feel a nice, and the first that were to the nice and the first that were the nice and t lonesome,—and I heard something treallowing, very close to my head. And so I came in. And—you won't tell, will you, mamma?"
Faithful mamma didn't "tell,"—not

you'd come in and sit all in a until long afterward, when Paul had taint, and reckon as you must be agoting to die because you felt heavenlyminded."

until long afterward, when Paul had grown to be so old and so big that he went "truly camping " far away to the Rocky Mountains.

And what was the "swallowing" that Paul heard so close to his head? I think it raust have been an imagined noise. Don't you?-St. Nicholai.

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