

of 1854, when the lakes were lower than had ever been known before, the discovery was made in Lake Zurich, of clusters of sub-marine piles in such orderly arrangement as led to thorough exploration. It was not long before hundreds of specimens were found. Other lakes were searched, all of which have yielded additional evidence of the existence of lacustrine abodes of man in prehistoric ages, and all bearing testimony to three successive periods in the history of the lake-dwellers,—the stone age, the bronze age, and the age of iron. At Marin, in the lake of Neuchatel, the dwellings were found to cover an area of twelve hundred and fifty feet by two hundred and fifty. The collection of lacustrine relics at Zurich, is very large and admirably arranged. Earthenware, hatchets, hammers, chisels, arrow and lanceheads, in great variety, speak for the stone age; in bronze, we find knives, sickles, spears, needles, fish-hooks, ornaments for the person, such as rings, hair-pins, bracelets, &c., &c. The specimens of iron manufacture indicate superior workmanship in the shape of swords, beautifully chased, with the maker's names engraved on them, bits for bridles, masons' trowels, pincers and many other articles similar in form to what are used at the present time.

From the museum we went to the armory where one might spend a long time in examining the fine collection of ancient coats of mail, for men, *and for women*, tattered banners, and deadly weapons of all sorts. But what are these, kept with special care under strong lock and key in this large glass case? What but Zwingli's helmet and battle-axe, and his two-handed, two-edged sword, a formidable weapon it is: I judge the polished blade to be three feet long and two and a half inches wide. That steel helmet, with the warrior's name engraved upon it in large letters, has an ugly hole in it. The battle-axe is bolted on the butt end of a gun barrel, so it could be used more ways than one. Alas for Zwingli! Had he forgotten that "all they who take the sword, shall perish with the sword." By these memorials we are reminded that Switzerland has a claim to be called the cradle of the Reformation, for Farel at Geneva and Zwingli at Einsiedeln had pinned their faith to the Bible before Luther nailed his theses on the door of Wittenberg

church. Zwingli was born in the valley of Toggenburg, Canton St. Gallen, famous for its early and heroic battles for religious liberty. Like Timothy, he had been instructed in the Scriptures from childhood by a pious grandmother, and when he was ordained parish priest of Einsiedeln, in 1516, he had the courage of his convictions and exposed the errors of the times. On his removal to Zurich, three years later, he became the recognized leader of the Reformation in Switzerland. He preached with all the power of Luther, and with like results. The cantons of Zurich, Berne and Schaffhausen abolished the mass and tore down the images in the churches. The other cantons united against "the heretics." On the 11th of October, 1531, they met in deadly combat at Kappel. Five hundred and seventy-six of the Reformers were left dead on the field. Zwingli was discovered by his foes among the wounded. On his refusal to confess, a man from Unterwalden cried, — "Then die thou hard-necked heretic," and stabbed him in the neck. The wife of Zwingli lost her husband, her son, her brother, her son-in-law, and her brother-in-law in the fight.\*

*Einsiedeln* is the Mecca of Switzerland, one of the greatest resorts of pilgrims in the world. It is about thirty miles by railway from Zurich. The road follows the lake to Wadenswyl, where it runs up among the hills by a steep ascent, affording splendid views of the lake and its surroundings. The Zurich "See" is twenty-five miles long. Its banks on either side slope beautifully to the water's edge, and are covered with vineyards and villages. The country is densely peopled—upwards of thirty thousand of the peasants being employed in the weaving of silk, and many others in the production of the most delicate kinds of embroidery. The village of Einsiedeln is pleasantly situated in a sheltered nook within sight of the everlasting snows. It is composed chiefly of cheap inns, for the accommodation of pilgrims, and shops for the sale of "devotional objects"—crucifixes, pictures, beads, candles of 'assorted sizes and colours,' and, most of all, images of the Virgin Mary in endless variety of material and finish. You can buy them an inch long by the dozen or by the pound. You

\*Switzerland, by S. H. M. Byers, 1875.