

Sachseln is a favourite summer resort with a fine church with 22 marble pillars, old paintings, and relics of Nicholas von der Flüe.

After the Brünig Railway has passed the lovely Lake of Sarnen it reaches at Giswil the end of the level part of the valley, and then ascends through beautiful woodlands, in which we obtain charming vistas of the district we have just passed through, to the pretty valley of Lungern, some 650 feet higher. Skirting the little Lake of Lungern, a second ascent brings us to the summit of the Brünig (3395 feet), which affords a prospect of the Bernese Alps.

The summit of the **Brünig**, with its **Hotel and Kurhaus**, is well worth visiting on its own account, but it is also the starting-point for a variety of interesting excursions,—for instance, the ascent of the *Wilerhorn* or *Hochstollen*. We can also strongly recommend the picturesque mountain pathway leading from the heights of the Brünig through the hamlet of *Hohfluh* and Goldern to the *Alpbach*, the torrent descending to Meiringen in four tremendous leaps through a dark rocky gorge. If, instead of making this excursion, we take the train down to Meiringen, we shall have plenty of time, even if we wish to return to Lucerne the same day, for a visit to the *Gorge of the Aare*, or the celebrated *Reichenbachfall*.

The tour Lucerne-Brünig-Meiringen-Grimselroad Rhone Glacier-Furka-Göschenen-St. Gothard Railway-Lucerne, or in the reverse direction, is one of the most popular in Switzerland. It occupies three days.



THE ENTLEBUCH.

If it were not that the Lake of the Four Cantons, the Rigi, and Pilatus are in the immediate vicinity of Lucerne, so that their fame quite overshadows that of other picturesque places in the neighbourhood of the city, we should hear much more of the valley of Entlebuch, with its beautiful

woods and mountain-pastures. It is traversed by the railway to Langnau and Berne. We mentioned it above, in describing the shorter excursions from Lucerne, when we spoke of *Malters* as the nearest station to the romantic Eigental (see p. 38); but it is advisable to continue our railway journey beyond Malters, for not only the district through which we pass, but the railway itself, with its skilfully constructed embankments and bridges, is extremely interesting. At *Wolhusen* station the **Entlebuch** proper begins.

At the next station, the village of **Entlebuch**, we can choose between two enjoyable excursions. One of them leads to the **Kurhaus Schimberg** (4675 feet) 3 hours to the east of Entlebuch, with the *Schimbergerhöhe* above it, reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hour more and rewarding us for the ascent with a very fine panorama. The other leads to the summit of the **Napf** (4619 feet), which can be ascended from Entlebuch in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The prospect it commands, from the Säntis to the Moléson, has gained it the name of the Rigi of the Emmental, and as an hotel stands on the summit, the Napf is much frequented by tourists. In returning, a halt may be made at the Kurhaus of **Menzberg**.

The next station is the handsome village of **Schüpfheim**, remarkable for its fine cottages, and the chief place in the valley of Entlebuch. While the main valley extends further to *Escholzmatt*, at Schüpfheim the romantic Alpine glen of *Flühli* branches off towards the south, and in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours we reach the little mountain village of the same name, situated in a sheltered combe at an altitude of 2930 feet above the sea. For several years past Flühli has been a popular climatic health-resort, and it is also the starting-point for a series of beautiful mountaineering excursions. The most interesting of these leads through the further part of the valley, the pleasant, grassy *Sörenberg*, a little mountain resort, to the **Brienzer Rothorn** (7713 ft.), where the traveller will find a railway to Brienz.