

vance in progress without pause along the path which is now clearly before her.

If any changes are imperative to quicken her progress it seems to me that the subjects taught and the methods of teaching should receive attention, as these make or mar the future of the graduates, and the after-work of the latter largely determines the prestige of the College. There is one feature of the course at present which in my view is a weakness—it fails to bring out the individuality of the students. When the course only extended over two years that could not be provided for, but now with the three year course well under way it should be materially strengthened in that direction. The students should be made to undergo a preparatory training, then when they enter upon the College work proper let them receive no “spoon feeding” and casual comments for lectures, but vigorous and full discourses that cover the ground rapidly and thoroughly. Better and stronger men would graduate and the College be greatly strengthened thereby.

JOHN A. CRAIG.

A few Notes upon Yellowstone Park for the Readers of the Review.

At the request of the editor of the O. A. C. REVIEW the writer has consented to give some notes upon the great National Park of the United States which he visited this summer. In 1872, at the suggestion of Prof. Hayden, a region of country 65 miles in length and 55 in breadth, situated in the northwest corner of Wyoming Territory, was set apart by the United States Congress, as a National Park. The lowest level of any of its valleys is 6000 feet above the sea, while several are 2000 feet higher. Lofty mountain summits, clad in perpetual snow, are observed by the tourist as he treads his way along the trails and well built roads of the Park. Here too within this area of 3575 square miles are found the rills which in their onward course from mountain sides and through deep canyons finally develop into the grandest rivers of the United States. By far the most wonderful and awe-inspiring natural phenomena in the Park are its innumerable simmering pools, its 3500 boiling springs, its 84 geysers, the largest in the known world, and its deep canyons.

Nowhere are the evidences of subterranean

heat so striking as here, and nowhere the silent monuments of fire and frost so manifest, so awful, so sublime. To the tourist no place on earth possesses such varied attractions, never so magnificent a panorama of natural wonders, never such a scene of endless interest.

The pleasure seeker can have his wants supplied in the mammoth hotel of the place, and the student of nature may be thoroughly satiated with the grand sources of enjoyment he sees on every side. To no one are the attractions more enhancing than to the student of geology. Here he may behold grand monuments of the “Ice Age” in the canyons and view the remains of terrible throes the earth experienced during Tertiary times, when the whole region seemed to be a place of tremendous volcanic eruption. Mountains of lava are before him; canyons cut through beds of it, derived from volcanic fires, show the denudating power of water; for miles the puffing jets of steam, boiling springs and wonderful geysers voice to him the dying efforts that have succeeded the days of volcanic fire and stupendous energy of Tertiary times. With such attractions it is not a matter of surprise to learn that the crowds of tourists in Yellowstone Park are rapidly increasing.

To reach it you may go by way of Duluth or St. Paul. The ticket from either of these places is \$110. This is return, and includes sleeping berth and meals on the train; five and one quarter days at the hotel in the Park and transportation on the stages through it. The route taken by the writer was Toronto to Sarnia, from there by boat to Duluth, then 1000 miles almost due west on the Northern Pacific, from that to Livingstone 51 miles south on a branch line to Cinobar. Here a Tally-ho coach, drawn by six grey horses, and as many additional drawn by four horses as may be required are on hand to convey passengers to the first hotel in the Park. It is seven miles distant, and most of the way up hill, the last two miles rises 800 feet. You arrive at the Mammoth hotel about noon. The sight here is Terrace Mountain, with its 13 terraces and 50 boiling springs. Here you spend the afternoon examining the wonderful deposits.

Next morning at 8 o'clock, in a coach drawn by four horses, you leave to go through the Park. By noon you have travelled 22 miles; seen Kingman's Pass, Rustic Falls, Gallatin Mountains, Glass Mountain, Roaring Mountain, Mineral Lake and reach Norris Geyser Basin. Here you see some wonderful geysers