pay good heed to the undeveloped resources of this large portion of our Dominion. It seems strange that the country bordering on lakes which have been so long the highway of so much traffic has been so generally neglected and so little explored. But in this very fact exists the cause of its neglect. Emigrants and passengers generally have been content to form their opinion of the country from the deck of the boat. After having a look at the bleak, rocky shore he invariably tightens his overcoat about him and concludes that this is not the west to which Horace Greely advised him to travel. Westward still-no wonder. The outlook from the water is far from inviting. Bleak, rugged, barren rocks appear to succeed each other in almost monotonous regularity. The monotony when broken, only to be succeeded by bleakness, ruggedness and barreness in a higher and grander scale. It is no wonder, therefore, that relying on such information that the whole country should be pronounced entirely guileless of any agricultural utility. Still less should we be astonished to hear of distinguished legal statesmen putting in such a strong protest against extending a line of railroad through its barren and useless wastes.

To any one, however, who takes the trouble, or rather the pleasure, of examining the country some distance from the lake shore, such a view of its resources becomes, to a great extent, modified. A much more favorable description is also gained from reading the reports of Government engineers, surveyors and explorers generally. Very often, at a short distance inland, pleasant alluvial valleys are found, whose verdant appearance forms a very striking contrast to the cold rugged outline of the beach.

Grasses in all profusion and variety abound. Labiate flowers and leguminous shrubs are found throughout the entire region, and the character of the Flora in general, indicates a temperate climate and a fertile soil. Thriving settlements have been formed north of the Sault Ste Marie, and along the Kaministiquia River, north of Fort William, and others are rapidly forming at different places along the lake.

At any rate it will not be too much to say that a great part of the Lake Superior country is very well adapted to stock raising, and a considerable portion to agricultural purposes. Laying aside, however, its agricultural facilities, which at best are inferior to the plains of the far west, Lake Superior's wealth, like that of England, consists in its mineral resources. Some of the largest deposits of silver and copper in the world have been found on its shores. Its mines are still being pushed with vigor, and as yet, show no signs of exhaustion. During the past year very rich finds of gold, silver, copper and iron have been unearthed very close to the beach, whereas, the interior has hitherto been very meagrely examined.

From the results already obtained, and the fact that the whole region shows such decided marks of former violent volcanic action, it can safely be prophesied that, at no very distant date, the Lake Superior region, instead of being, as at present, a theme of reproach, shall be the

mining centre of our Dominion. Taking everything into consideration, I doubt not but it shall yet amply repay the enterprise of the Canadian people, and show that its territory is not by any means the least worthy of the entry of "Giant Iron King," which is to extend from "ocean to ocean."

Enough, perhaps too much, about the country's internal resources. A little now concerning its suitability to those whose custom it is to travel in search of health or pleasure, or both. To such, Lake Superior seems to be specially adapted. Possessing an atmosphere clear, keen and bracing, waters always cool, strewed with Laurentian island peaks, and winding into pretty secluded inlets and bays; rapid streams, in which the salmon-trout abounds, and game in abundance on the rugged contorted shore, Lake Superior offers to the pleasure seeker or adventurer all that his imaginative nature can demand. To the historian and archæologist it shows the mounds and relics of peoples and manners long extinct. To the geologist it presents the lowest and oldest rock formation in the world in all the grand confusion and contorted shapes which violent volcanic action can produce. All return well pleased from a visit to its shore' Very many return with the ruddy glow of health instead of the hectic flush of dis-Malfin (B.A. 70.)

## ENGLISH AS IT SHOULD BE AND AS IT IS.

TIME editor of the JOURNAL had this subject on his hands some time ago. On that occasion he gave us to understand that he might have enlarged upon it, but desired to hear something of the general voice of the students first. His request has passed almost unnoticed. Whatsoever remarks have been uttered, have been vague and uncertain. Prompted perhaps by delicacy, perhaps by an undefined feeling of entering on forbidden ground, the vast majority have held their tongues. On being interrogated one replied that we must work up the subject quietly after graduation. Whether intended or not, it was certainly implied that before graduation very little care was bestowed upon it. The unexpressed conviction of most of the students is much the same. They would say "English is-that it is, we may not breathe our censure." Now, Mr. Editor, those of us, in whom there is the fire of filial devotion, love to call our Chemistry class inimitable and our Philosophy unrivalled. We are pleased to think that go where you will, you will fare no better, the great probability is that you will fare considerably worse. We would not be content with having our College among the sister Colleges of the Dominion, as Achilles among his comrade Kings. Achilles was vulnerable. Our aim is to be not mightiest, but most perfect; not grandest, but most complete. Not that I mean to say, in making use of the above language, that English is but the heel of a College curriculum! Far from it. It is my belief, though on this point there may be a difference of opinion, that the study of English should occupy no middle place amidst the