

of evidence to connect the ancient mining of this region with the earth works of the Mississippi Valley." (Ibid.)

But with a simple statement of these facts we must leave the reader to his own speculations, respecting the people who, long ago, delved into the mines of Lake Superior, for hidden treasure.

The high latitude of Lake Superior is proof that it can never be a resort for farming purposes. Fort Wilkins is in latitude $47^{\circ} 27'$. Point Kewenaw is less adapted to agriculture than the vicinity of Ontonagon or Grand Island. Yet all along the southern shore of the lake are immense bodies of rich alluvial land, timbered mostly with maple and birch, adapted to the growth of most of the staple commodities of the farmer. The season is short; but vegetation matures with surprising rapidity. The country is good for grazing—oats produce abundantly. Perhaps in no place can field peas be found to do better. Wheat has never been fairly tested. The only doubt is with reference to the deep snows of so long continuance. When at Kewawenon, I planted some eight-rowed Michigan corn one season, which grew thriftily, filled well and matured. But this, perhaps, was an exception to a general rule. No great dependence can be made on corn-growing. The esculent roots grow most thriftily, and produce abundantly; and they usually possess rare culinary properties. Farmers may make their avocation lucrative, so far as may be needed to supply the mines. But