

serving the privilege of appending any remark we may deem required: It is to this effect:—

“The great basin or region drained by the Ottawa and its tributaries lies in the heart of the United Provinces of Canada, and occupies nearly one quarter of its whole extent, having an area of 80,000 superficial miles, exclusive of the Island of Montreal, which is situated between the mouths of the Ottawa. It is called the Ottawa Country from the head of that Island upwards.

“Although the country is the chief seat of the Lumber Trade, and contributes very largely to the supply of the principal staple of Canadian exports, and notwithstanding its commercial importance, it is but little known in Canada, and is almost wholly unnoticed even in the recent geographical and statistical works published in Great Britain.

“That it should be so is not very surprising, when we consider that the current of immigration does not pass this way, and that of this vast region one-eighth part only has been surveyed and organized into Townships and Seignories, which are yet very thinly settled; and that another eighth added to that would include all the extent over which lumbering operations are carried on, leaving three-fourths wholly unoccupied, except by a few hundred families of the aboriginal inhabitants; and of this there is an extent equal to all England, which is quite unknown, except to the solitary agents of the Hudson's Bay Company.

“The chief object of interest in the country we have to describe is the great river from which it derives its name and importance.

“The circuit of the water-shed of the Ottawa is a little over a thousand miles, and its extreme length of course, probably about seven-hundred-and-eighty, about fifty miles shorter than the Rhine. From its source, which is supposed to be a little above lat. 49° N., and nearly 76° W. long., it winds in a generally south-west course through a country almost unknown; and after receiving several tributaries from the heights of land which separates its waters from those of the Hudson's Bay, and passing through several lakes, one of which is said to be eighty miles in length, at upwards of three hundred miles from its source, and four-hundred-and-thirty from its mouth, to *Boute de l'Isle*, below Montreal, it enters the long narrow lake Temiscaming, which turning at a right angle, extends sixty-seven miles south by east.

“From its entrance into lake Temiscaming downwards, the course of the Ottawa has been surveyed, and is well known. At the head of the lake the Blanche falls in, coming about ninety miles from the north. Thirty-four miles farther down it receives the Montreal River, coming one-hundred-and-thirty miles from the north-west. The latter is the