

The making and refining of salt yielded \$2,200,000, being represented by nearly 12,000,000 bushels, at an average cost of 18½ cents a bushel.

The "Preliminary Report on the Eighth Census" concludes an abstract of the manufacturing industry of the United States with the following words: "The nation seemed speedily approaching a period of complete independence in respect to the products of skilled labour, and national security and happiness seemed about to be insured by the harmonious development of all the great interests of the people. Peace reigned within our borders and waited upon our name abroad. But in an evil hour the tide of prosperity has been stayed, whether to be rolled back or not, the ninth census will reveal."

THE FUTURE CAPITAL OF CANADA.

No part of Canada will ultimately possess so much interest for the people of the province and for foreign travellers, as the valley of the River Ottawa. The value of the region drained by this great river is but little known and still less appreciated. Few persons are aware of the fact that the Ottawa drains a country as large as England, and besides possessing very considerable attractions for the tourist, it contains a very fair proportion of agricultural soil, a vast supply of timber, and great mineral wealth.

The Ottawa rises near the forty-ninth parallel of latitude in longitude 76° W. It is about 780 miles long, and 300 miles from its source it passes through Lake Temiscaming, 67 miles long. Above this lake the country drained by the Ottawa is little known; but below it, for a distance of 430 miles, the river has been surveyed. Montreal River, the canoe route to Hudson Bay, comes in from the northwest, 34 miles down Lake Temiscaming, and, six miles lower down, the great and almost unknown river Keepawa plunges into the lake in a magnificent cascade 120 feet in height. From the long sault at the foot of Lake Temiscaming, 233 miles above the city of Ottawa, the river is not navigable for a distance of 89 miles, except for canoes. Between the last-named point and Ottawa, a distance of 197 miles, numerous tributaries swell its waters, and one of these, the Matawan, coming from the west, is of especial interest at the present time, in consequence of its being on the line of a proposed ship-canal route between the Ottawa River and Lake Huron. Above the Upper Allumette Lake there is a navigable reach of water 43 miles in length. The mountains above Allumette Lake are upwards of 1,000 feet in height, and the scenery is magnificent. The moun-

tain on the north side of Colongie Lake are 1,500 feet high, and the scenery grand and beautiful. The Petewawa, one of the largest tributaries, 140 miles long, drains an area of 2,200 square miles; the Black River drains 1,120 square miles; and 39 miles above Ottawa City, the Madawaska, one of its greatest feeders, and 210 miles long, drains 4,100 square miles. Six miles above Ottawa the rapids begin which terminate in the celebrated Chaudière Falls whose tumultuous waters plunge 40 feet and partly disappear in the "Lost Chaudière" by an underground passage whose subsequent outlet is unknown. At Ottawa the great river receives the Rideau, distinguished on account of its canal which connects the city of Ottawa with Lake Ontario at Kingston. Its largest tributary, the Gatineau, with a course of 420 miles, comes in from the north, and drains 12,000 square miles of territory. Eighteen miles below Ottawa is the Rivière du Lièvre, draining an area of 4,100 square miles; below this river there are numerous tributaries varying from 90 to 160 miles in length. The rapids below Ottawa are avoided by a succession of canals. One hundred and thirty miles below the future capital of the province the Ottawa's waters mingle with those of the St. Lawrence, and for many miles their yellow, turbid stream can be seen quietly gliding by the side of the blue waters of the St. Lawrence, soon to become blended in their onward course to the sea.

The valley drained by the Ottawa is 80,000 square miles in area, for the most part covered with valuable woods, particularly red and white pine; it is abundantly intersected with large rivers, and contains a very considerable area of the best soil. The country is generally beautiful and undulating behind what has been called the red-pine region, and sustains a growth of maple, beech, birch, and elm. No region of equal extent enjoys so much excellent water power with such ample supplies of timber and minerals to work up, or to apply to any kind of manufacture to which water power is applicable. It is a region rich in iron, lead, plumbago, marbles, ochres, and copper. The valley of the beautiful and bountiful river is capable of maintaining without difficulty twice the present population of Canada, or more than 6,000,000 souls. Such is the region in which the future capital of this vast province is situated, and where its government will be established. The City of Ottawa was founded by Colonel By, in 1827, at the time of the construction of the Rideau Canal. It is situated a below the beautiful and curious falls of the Chaudière, and stands upon a high and bold eminence surrounding a deep bog. Lord Sydenham recommended Bytown (now Ottawa) as a very