

issues from the upland. Instead of continuing to flow eastward and becoming a tributary of the Rideau river it actually flows toward the northwest and enters the Ottawa river about four miles below the mouth of the Madawaska river where the town of Arnprior is situated. The erratic course taken by the Mississippi river is owing to its entering a pre-glacial depression which existed almost along the contact of the Paleozoic rocks of the Ottawa valley plain and the granitic rocks of the upland and which lay nearly at right angles to the course of the upper part of the river. In thus shortening its course the river had to drop a vertical height of 200 feet in a distance of 25 miles in reaching the Ottawa. It accomplishes this by a series of falls between comparatively still stretches of water. The towns and villages of Galetta, Pakenham, Almonte, Appleton, and Carleton Place, named in order from the mouth of the river up are situated on these falls.

One of the principal features of the trough occupied by the lower portion of the Mississippi river is the large lake known as Mississippi lake. One of the first white settlers in 1823 wrote that "some of the islands of this lake were inhabited by Indians whose hunting ground is on the north side of the lake and who are far from being pleased with the encroachments our settlers are making on their territory." This lake is now a popular resort in the summer for the people of Carleton Place and other towns.

The first railway line into the Ottawa valley projected from Brockville, Smiths Falls and thence to Renfrew, follows the valley of the Mississippi river and served all of the above points except Galetta as the railway line diverges to Arnprior before reaching that point.

The marine stoneless clay is found in the valley of the Mississippi river as a continuous sheet from Almonte to Pakenham but is restricted to a narrow strip owing to the proximity of the Laurentian escarpment along the west and to low ridges of Paleozoic limestone, whose flat tops are nearly bare of soil, along the eastern side of the valley. The Laurentian upland, however, just west of Almonte does not prove such a barrier to cultivation as it does at other parts of the region by reason of the broad bands of crystalline limestone occurring here which carry productive soils. The surrounding diversified farming lands whose business is tributary to Almonte as well as the woolen industry which is established there contributed to the development of this very picturesque village.

In 1820, two brothers named Morphy located at what is now known as Carleton Place but then as Morphys Falls, and in the same year a Mr. Coleman purchased the waterpower at that point. The

condition of the purchase was that within six months after the date of sale a bushel of wheat should be ground in the mill about to be erected. This was the first mill on the road from Perth to Bytown (Ottawa).

When the Canadian Pacific railway constructed its transcontinental route it included part of the old line from Brockville to Renfrew in the system. The point at which the transcontinental line coming from Montreal through Ottawa joins the old line is at Carleton Place, which became a junction point. A few industries took advantage of the transportation facilities offered at Carleton Place, but the chief business is in supplying the needs of the surrounding farming population. One of the minor industries of Carleton Place is lime burning, the stone used being the white crystalline limestone which occurs in large masses a few miles west of the town. The burned lime or quicklime is shipped to many distant points.

The Clyde river is the principal tributary of the Mississippi and lies wholly within the Laurentian upland, in the county of Lanark.

The Lanark settlement was an extension of the Perth settlement to which reference has been made. It was occupied by immigrants from the western part of Scotland in 1820. An old record of this settlement states that "the face of the country here is more diversified with small hills than in the Perth settlement but where the soil is not encumbered with rocks it is equally good. In a convenient spot on the banks of the river a village was laid out and a government store erected. A saw mill and a grist mill were erected soon after the village was laid out, and timber being abundant in the neighbourhood, one inch board can be procured at six dollars a thousand feet."

The convenient spot was the falls on the Clyde river about two miles above its junction with the Mississippi.

Although the village of Lanark draws its chief business from a district situated wholly within the area of Archean rocks and is the only village in the region under discussion that does so, it should be noted that a great deal of bedrock in this locality is crystalline limestone and that the boulder clay sheet covers most of these and the accompanying granite rocks in the neighbourhood. At a distance of about 10 miles north or west of Lanark a rugged country absolutely devoid of clay and with very little crystalline limestone is encountered where agriculture ceases or becomes sporadic.

The village of Lanark was long famous for the excellence of the products of its woolen mills, but these were accidentally destroyed by fire a short time ago and the industry moved to Perth.