

the broad expanse of sawdust often seen during the summer months floating on the river, is undoubtedly detrimental to the landscape. Likewise it is objected to by those who indulge in pleasure boating.

The waste product from the mills is however not without advantage to another class of people. There are a large number of families settled along the river banks between Ottawa and Grenville who appear to have selected this site of their habitations on account of the supply of fuel which is annually floated to their doors. During the summer months numbers of women and children may be seen regularly at work in boats and canoes gathering in from the stream their winter's supply of fuel.

There is in reality a considerable population dependent on the mills for their winter's firewood which thus costs them only the trouble of gathering it.

As already indicated, I found large deposits of sawdust in side channels, sheltered bays, eddies and inlets, but the main channel of the river remains unobstructed for the purposes of navigation.

I caused soundings to be taken during the past season on lines of cross-sections which were made by the Government Engineers the year previous.

These cross-sections extend generally from shore to shore of the Ottawa, across the navigable channel, at the following points, viz :—

1.	Line A-A at Upper end of Kettle Island,	3 miles below Ottawa.
2.	" B-B " Lower " Kettle Island,	5 "
3.	" C-C " " " Goose Island,	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
4.	" D-D " Upper " Lenard Island,	10 "
5.	" E-E " Lievre River,	16 "
6.	" F-F " Rockland,	21 "
7.	" G-G " Upper end of Clarence Isld.	26 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
8.	" H-H " Nation River,	34 "
9.	" I-I " Montebello,	44 "
10.	" K-K " McTavish Light House	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
11.	" L-L " Calumet,	57 $\frac{1}{4}$ "

Attention is directed to both sets of soundings which for ease of comparison are reduced to the same datum and shown side by side on the accompanying sheets (numbered I to II.)

An examination clearly shows that the bed of the river has to some extent been changed within the period of twelve months, and that the change is generally in the increase of depth. At one or two points, the bed rock of the river has been laid bare, so that the depth at such spots cannot be further increased from the same natural cause. I can only account for the increase of depth in the channel by a greater scouring effect of the current, and it is just possible that this may be due to the lessening of the depth in the bays and shallows and side inlets, producing a tendency to increase the flow of water in the central portion of the