

(rather less than the Danube), most of which is entirely uninhabited. Its discharge has been estimated at 60,000 cubic feet per second. Its average width for the 100 miles above Montreal is somewhat over half a mile. At 25 miles above the city it expands into the lake of Two Mountains, varying from 2 to 4 miles in width, and 4 miles above the intake, into Lake St. Louis, 4 to 7 miles wide. There are rapids and falls 60 and 30 miles above Montreal. At many points between Ottawa and Montreal navigation is impeded by enormous sawdust beds from the Ottawa saw mills.

The population along its course, according to the census of 1891, is about 300,000, or 6 per square mile, of which about 100,000 is comprised in cities or towns of over 1,000 inhabitants, the remainder being rural. The chief centres of population and their distances above the Montreal intake are as follows :

Pembroke	4,401	220 Miles.
Renfrew	2,611	190
Perth.....	3,136	180
Smith's Falls.....	3,861	175
Aylmer	1,915	140
Ottawa (and Hull)	55,429	125
Buckingham.....	2,230	100
Hawkesbury.....	2,042	60
Lachine	1,751	50
St. Anne.....	1,500	20
Lachine	3,167	4

The Ottawa water is dark, and contains a large amount of peaty pigment, giving the water, when in a deep column, a tint suggesting that of porter. Apart from this it is stated by Prof. Ruttan to contain almost no organic matter. It is much softer than the St. Lawrence water.

St. Lawrence River.—The St. Lawrence drains an area of 510,000 square miles or about half the Mississippi. Its discharge, before receiving the Ottawa, has been estimated at 500,000 cubic feet per second. Apart from the cities and towns, situated upon the Great Lakes or on streams draining into them, the total population of the towns and villages of over 1,000, situated upon the river proper, amounts to about 55,000, of which Kingston (20,000) is really in Lake Ontario. The