

these last with difficulty : yet there is no other soil equally productive near the lake."

It is unnecessary to follow Mr. Taylor any farther in his descent to the Ottawa, for the country through which he passed is of the same character, hills of granite, steep to the margin of the river, forming deep ravines, covered with pine, beech, soft maple, poplar, birch, and black oak, all small ; occasional alluvial flats, on which grow some good red pine. The whole ascent from Lake Huron to Lake Temiscauingue is estimated at 880 feet, and the descent from thence to the Ottawa 222 feet, making 1102 feet, besides the descent down the Ottawa. This route may therefore be dismissed from farther consideration. The country is not fit for agriculture, nor are the streams adapted for a water communication.

Mr. D. Thompson, another of the gentlemen employed on this survey, attempted in the close of the season to explore and survey a route near the Ottawa by the Muskrat Lake, to avoid the Calumet falls, but the season was too far advanced for the operation, and after contending for about three weeks with the wintry weather, he had to break up the survey, having, however, succeeded in taking the chief levels. His report gives the result of his examination of this route, and of the Calumet falls ; and also a series of astronomical observations on the survey from Lake Huron to the Ottawa, by the Muskako and Madawaska rivers, which route was taken by him at the commencement.

The next report on this survey is made by Mr. Hawkins, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, who first examined a route from Lake Huron to the Ottawa by the rivers Maganetawang and Pittoiweis ; but as there is an ascent up the first of 340 feet, and a descent down the last of 450, making 790 feet, this route was abandoned. Averaging each lock at 10 feet, it would require 79 locks to connect Lake Huron and the Ottawa by this route.

The route next examined by Mr. Hawkins is from Bytown up the Ottawa, Little river, Lake Nipissingue, and the French river, to Lake Huron. This is the only route that appears to be feasible. A table is given of the distances, altitudes, length of obstructed navigation, and navigable waters, through the whole route ; by which it appears that from Bytown to the height of land between the

Ottawa and Lake Huron there is an ascent of 419 feet, with 27½ miles of obstructed navigation, and 187 navigable ; and from the height of land to Lake Huron there is a descent of 80 feet, with 9 miles of obstructed navigation, and 50 navigable ; making a total of 499 feet height, and 273½ miles distance, of which 26½ are obstructed navigation, and the remainder navigable. Allowing 10 feet to each lock, it would take 50 locks to connect Bytown with Lake Huron by this route. Mr. Hawkins observes, however, that in the preceding estimates of heights he has added nothing for currents, and says 10 or 15 feet should be allowed for the French River on this account. We have before stated the difference between him and Mr. Taylor in their estimates for this river. But as the former makes no allowance for currents, and as in the 237 miles of navigable water we may assume that half at least will have a strong current, we may safely add about 70 feet to his estimate, making the total height about 570 feet.

We subjoin the following general description of the country from Mr. Hawkins' report. The belt of hardwood land, 45 miles wide, appears to be the only part fit for agriculture. A late English publication quotes the following passage, said to be from a letter addressed by Baron Humboldt to Lord Castlereagh : "The wood imported from Quebec is partly from the woods on the lakes and rivers of the United States, and the wood in Canada is to a considerable extent cut by the inhabitants of the United States, who, being paid in ready money, receive the greatest portion of the price. The wood called red pine grows entirely in the territory of the United States." How far this statement was ever applicable, we need not now enquire, for at present every part of it is erroneous. The United States are so far from bringing timber to Canada, that they have not enough for themselves, and large quantities of pine timber are exported from Canada to the States. And as to red pine being peculiarly the growth of the States, it is here shewn by this report on the Ottawa, that there is an inexhaustible forest of red pine in the country bordering on that river, and part of this tract has been visited by the lumberers for several years back. As the statement quoted above has been used recently in argument in England, we therefore think proper to shew that if it ever