

value than all the fish that were ever taken from it, as will be seen from various petitions from settlers along the river, sent in to the Government from time to time, praying that the practice of throwing mill refuse into the river be not discontinued.

Moreover, the Carillon dam, at which no fishways have ever been provided, has been an absolute barrier ever since its construction to the ascent from the lower reaches of the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence of the fish that would doubtless otherwise have found their way as far up as the Chaudiere, and would have effectually altered the character of that portion of the river between this city and Grenville as a fish stream.

That the presence of sawdust and mill refuse in the Ottawa is not injurious to the fish in that river is manifest from the experience of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of New York upon the Hudson River into which stream, as has been already said, this material is thrown without restriction or hindrance. In their "Seventeenth Report" published in 1889 they state, (page 10 of the Report) that "In the increasing number of shad caught yearly in the Hudson, the rapidly growing evidences of the presence of salmon in the same stream, are sufficient proof of the value of the work of the commission in the past, and the future will show still greater results."

We venture the opinion that the construction of proper fishways at the dams upon the Ottawa, as in the case of the Hudson where these fishways are built past the very dams, in several instances, that establish the head of water for driving the sawmills that throw their sawdust and mill refuse into the river; and the same well directed efforts towards the re-stocking of the Ottawa with suitable kinds of fish would produce the same results that have been secured upon the Hudson, notwithstanding the presence of sawdust and mill refuse in that stream.

We respectfully suggest that at all events it is manifestly unfair to cripple so important an industry as the sawn lumber trade upon the bare assumption that, as now conducted, it proves hurtful to the fishery interests upon the Ottawa, so long as the weight of evidence is strongly to the contrary; and so long as the means ordinarily employed for the maintenance of a fish supply, and which are successful elsewhere under practically the same conditions as obtain on the Ottawa, are neglected upon that stream.

3. As to the purity of the water for domestic and other purposes.

Upon that point permit us to quote from a "Resume on Water Analysis" by J. Baker Edwards, Ph. D., F.C.S., Public Analyst, Montreal, as published in part second of the Third Supplement of the Report of the Department of Inland Revenue, 1881. Mr. Edwards gives the results of Ottawa water analysis, taken September 7, 1881, by Messrs. Keefer, Lasage and Arnoldi, as follows: "This water, therefore,