Penobscot River, having worked on it from the head waters thereof to its mouth. There are a great many saw-mills on the said river: it is literally covered with saw-mills for ten miles thereof between the said town of Old Town and the city of Bangor. From these mills all the edgings and saw-dust is thrown into the said river, and more sawdust and edgings is so thrown into it in one week than is thrown into the Ottawa River from the saw-mills at the Chaudiere in one year. During the last five years that I was at work on the said Penobscot River I drove rafts of sawed lumber down it. The navigation of the said Penobscot River was not in any way damaged, injured or affected by the said sawdust, nor was the natural flow of the water in the said river obstructed thereby, nor did it impede the navigation thereof.

DAVID RING.

Sworn before me at the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, this 20th day of Feb., 1871. Geo. Hay, J. P.

....

Area of territory drained by the River Ottawa and tributaries above the city of Ottawa is 43,000 square miles. Add 19,000 square for area drained below Ottawa and above Grenville, making a total area of 62,000 square miles (not including about 4,000 square miles more below Grenville).

By the Report to the Canadian Legislature by T. C. Clarke, Esq., C.E., of his survey of the Ottawa Canal navigation, the *mean* discharge of the Ottawa (by a series of observations), at Grenville is 85,000 cubic feet per second—35,000 cubic feet per second at low water, and 150,000 cubic feet per second at high water.

Forty inches may safely be taken as the average precipitation of rain and snow in Canada on the Ottawa; it would seem necessary to assume a greater average in order to account for the great delivery of the Ottawa compared with the area it drains.

A. J. RUSSELL.

