



DAM ON TUQUE CREEK.

guided by pike-poles, to be placed upon it. These are held fast on the car by sharp spikes, on which they rest, as it is drawn from the water up the inclined plane to the mill. Arrived at the top, the car is unloaded, and lowered again. The logs which are brought up are rolled off upon a movable truck, by which they are carried to the "gangs." These consist of rows of keen-toothed saws, set side by side in a powerful frame. Held fast by the remorseless grasp of the machinery that carries them on, the saws crunch, with apparent ease, through the logs from end to end. If the mill be driven by steam, the sawdust and other refuse is carried to the engine-room to feed the furnace, or in the case of a water-mill it is thrown in the stream to kill the fish, or spoil the river! Ingeniously-contrived machinery takes the lumber from the saws to the yard, where it is piled, or dropped into a sluiceway, and floated to a piling ground.

Multitudinous piles of symmetrically-arranged lumber form a peculiar feature in the outskirts of many Canadian cities. The forest products exported from Canada during the last ten years, have amounted to over twenty millions of dollars annually. These have consisted almost entirely of square timber, and the more marketable sizes of sawn lumber, called deals. Nearly one half goes to Great Britain. No other country, by itself, receives so much. Next to Great Britain come the United States, which take the greatest part of the Ontario export. British Columbia sends to South America, China, Japan, and the Pacific Islands. The Atlantic Maritime Provinces send to Europe, Africa and the South Atlantic States. Almost equal to this vast export is the amount consumed for domestic use. The traveller in Canada cannot fail to be