POETRY.

TAKE THE PAPERS. hy don't you take the papers?
They're the life of my delight;
xcept about election time,
And then I read for spite.

Subscribe, you cannot loose a cent-Why should you be afraid For cash thus paid is money lent On interest four-fold paid;

Go, then, and take the papers,
And pay to-day, nor pay deley,
And my word it is inferred.
You'll live till you are gray:

An old newspaper friend of mine, While dying from a cough, Desired to hear the latest news, While he was dying off.

I took the paper and I read
Of some new pills in force;
He bought a box—and is he dead?
No—hearty as a horse.

Tknew a printer's debtor once,
Racked with a scorching fever,
Who swore to pay her debt next day
If her distress would leave her.

Next morning she was at her work, Divested of her pain, But did forget to pay her debt, Till taken down again.

And pay the printer now !"
She slept and slept, and then awoke,
With health upon her brow.

As e'er you saw two stumps; And no phrenologist could find A difference in their bumps,

One takes the paper, and his life Is happier than a king's; His children all can read and write, And talk of men and things.

The other took no paper, and
While strolling through the wood,
A tree fell down, and broke his crown,
And killed him, "very good." flad he been reading of the news At home like neighbor Jim, I'll bet a cent that accident Would not have happened him.

Why don't you take the papers?
Nor from the printer sueak,
Because you borrow of his boy
A paper every week.

For he who takes the papers,
And pays his bills when due,
Can live in peace with God and man,
And with the printer too.

MITCHELL'S MACHINES FOR COM POSING AND DISTRIBUTING TYPES.

by the machines is divided into three parts, vis: setting up in long lines, justifying the matter, and distributing the types. The setting up is effected by playing the keys of the composing machine as you would the keys of a piano, and the speed attained by a good player has been found to be from 25 to 35,000 ems of average matter per day. This work should be done by a boy or girl The institutions is done by a compositor, and The justifying is done by a compositor, and, with some facilities afforded by the Machine, he will justify as tast as a boy or girl can play. The distribution is done by a boy, at the rate of 40,000 ems per day. Any compositor who chooses can set twice as much in a day by the Machine as he can at the case, day by the Machine as he can at the case, not including distribution, however, which will be done by a boy, in the City of New York, at two cents per thousand ems, his wages being 80 cents per day. Where a boy is employed to play, and a man to justify, the work will be done for one half the cost of setting by hand. These figures are said to be actual facts, rather under-stated than otherwise, and derived from the actual performances of Machines in daily work in the formances of Mactines in daily work in the city of New-York. The work is supposed to be the first quality of book-work. The to be the first quality of book-work. The price of a composing and distributing Machine is \$750. Two distributing Machines will suffice for three composing Machines,

LATMEN PREACHING THE GOSPEL.—We cut the following from the American Presbyteriam, the Philadelphia organ of the New School Presbyterians of the United States, with which paper the Revi John Jenkins, formerly of Montreal, and the Rev.

"Presbyterian Scotland is awake! She is oeing her ecclesiastical tiffuess—she is sending to the force of circumstances. Let The pulpits of Scotland are open to laymen siding over prayer meetings, and are expresiding over prayer meetings, and are ex-borting sinners to turn unto the Lord. Ire-land, too, acknowledges the claims of earn-est laymen to preach Christ, and Mr. Guin-ness, where mortification commences. The cases are attracting the earnest attention of the physicians. The only effectual mode of treatment is said to be, to burn the pimple ness, the evangelist, preaches in Ireland, as out in its early stages, with a hot iron or with caustic. In view of the rather undefined impressed thousands. The principle is becoming acknowledged in England, and earn-

coming acknowledged in England, and earnent efforts are made by both Congregational
and Episcopal Churches to increase the public
evangeliatic power of Christian laymen."
Many people are strongly prejudiced against
listening to the ministrations of Christian
laymen, yet God has indoubtedly called
forth sume to preach the Gospel, and has
abundantly blessed their labors. The Haldanes were made instruments of introducing
into Scotland and the continent a most delightful revisal of the Lord's work. During
the last one hundred years, numbers of defully received. The point to be decided is of Lanark, in bringing to light, or trather of berries, about as large as golden not whether they have received as scholastic bringing before the public, the extensive must be and is hard and smooth, and white, boft pulp, the favourite foothem acceptable and useful as preaches.—

Besides the lead wein in Bannary, which kinds of birds, within which are them acceptable and useful as preaches.—

I have known for several years, there are a round seeds, not an useh in diam

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF OSSIFICATION.

The Portage County (Ohio) Democra oin's of a citizen of that county, a Mr. Perkins now forty five years of age, which certainly is one of the most extraordinary cases we ever heard of. The Democrat says: Until he was eleven years old he enjoyed

robust health. At that time the family had removed to Kirtland, Lake County, in this State. In June of the year he was eleven, he was thrown from a horse and hurt one knee he was thrown from a horse and hurt one kneed and then going into the river to bathe, he took cold in the injured part; inflammation ensued, and the cartiages and ligaments were destroyed, and ossification took place. After this had transpired, the uninjured knee was attacked with inflammation, and finally became completely ossified. Then joint after joint passed through the ordeal until he is now in the condition mentioned. The same disease commenced at the roots of his finger and toenaits. The nails came off, and a new substance resembling nails grew out at right angles for his fingers and toes, full half an inch.

It jaws have been set and motionless for thirty years, and his front teeth have loosened and come out, forming an aperture through which he talks and receives his food. His

food is all prepared for him in a suitable man-ner, and he has always retained a good appetite, though he is not gluttonous.

Twenty-four years ince he became blind n one eye, and for twenty-three years he has been totally bland. All his o her senses remain

His limbs remain near the size they were when he was turt. His head and body have attained the full size. His neck is neatly as large as his head, and measures nineteen inches in circumference, while his wrists measure only four and a half inches. His

weight is about one hundred pound.

His body is in a semi-reclining position, and he is not affected by heat or cold as much as he is not affected by heat or cold as much as persons ordinarily. He is always cheerful, and is very food of talking. His intellectual powers are fairly developed for one in his position, and his memory excellent. It is said of him that he can tell the names and ages of a large proportion of the tows of Mantias with accuracy. He does not sleep more than persons in good health, and is not troubled with accuracy. He does not sleep more than persons in good health, and is not troubled with accuracy. When the disease which has a cent and the could get his box filled for a cent and the could man used to national persons in state death.—Dundas True Banner. with sickness, aside from the disease which has taken possession of him. He talks freely of death, and at times entertains different his box required filling.

been in successful operation in the office of Mr. John F. Irow, of New York, for some time past, and in the course of two or three time past, and in the course of two or three becoming so in these parts, we will income the major that the interest and service to fadies who may be of interest and service to fadies who may be of interest and service to fadies who may be tempted to cultivate that most demay be tempted to cultivate that most demay

A Good Answer.—Bishop Wildeforce, as we are told by a late English paper, was once rebuking one of his ciergy for fox hunting.

'My Lord,' was the clergyman's answers every man must have some relaxation. I assure you. I never go to balla,

'Oh!' said the bi-hop I perceive you allude to my having been to the Duchess of sutherland's party, but I give you my word I was never in the same room with the dancers.

My lord, responded the clergyman, my horse and I are getting old and are never in

A minister of the gosper, with not too much of a pulpit gift, came into the place of wor-ship drenched with rain, and said to a broand wiped his clothes:
'I shall certainly take cold if I go into the

'Oh; no, was the reply, ' you are always

to an admiring audience, said: I once had two balls lodged in my stomach Pistol-balis? asked one

No, returned the narrator, they were as will do well. large as my fist.

Wby, you don't mean to say they were can-nou balls? exclaimed one of his hearers with distended eyes.

No, they were not cannon-balls. Why, what were they, then? Cod fish balls, returned the hunter with a

A STRANGE DISEASE.-A singular and nalignant disease has appeared in Providence ard some cases have proved fatal. The Brownlow North, the earnest evangelist, is reaching (without orders!) to thousands of as a little dark red spot, on the face or hands as a little dark red spot, on the face or hands, with, perhaps, a sti ging or pricking pain, on which spot there soon appears a pustule or reside scated on a hard inflamed bese, in which is formed a sough of charcoal blackled with a pimple swelling of an unusual character, that a physician should be at once consulted before it is tam ered with. Although there is no cause for general alarm, a disease of this malignant type cannot be checked too

> THE MEMBER GOR RENFREW PROVIDED THE MEMBER TOR RENFREW PROVIDED FOR.—It is under-tood, at Toronto, that Mr. Cay'ey, M. P. P., has received an approintment as Auditor of the Bank of Upper Canada—as office created, apparently for his sole use and accommodation. The fortion, whatever be its aslary, is not a very dignified one for the representative of Kenfrew. To be transferred from the post of Chancellor of the Exchequor to that of a bink employee, is so signal a fail that one is loth to believe it possible. We receive the report from many quarters, however, and it is as yet uncontradicted.—Ottawa Citizen.

ce m last night's Gazette' the prospecand when the former give undoubted evidence tus of the "Eamsay Mining Company."

aumber of other lead reins in our uninity, and in my next I shall try, with the aid of the Reports of the Geological Survey, to point some of them out. We also have, about ten miles from Perth, probably one of the largest deposits of magnetic iron ore in the Province; and in the adjoining County of Frontenac, in the Township of Bedford, there are several veins of lead, many of which could be worked without much difficulty. With the railway opened, and our mineral resources turned to account, there is a bright future in view for the County of Lanark.

The Tengessee Baptist says: "We have

FROZEN TO DEATH .- We learn from the Bideau Gleaner that as old man named John I rvin, and knows in the neighborhood as "Garafraxa," was found frozen to death in a barn last week, in the Township of South

The New York Independent says that nearly four hundred church members of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's charge were left unprovided for, by the recent letting of pews at his church, so great was the demand.

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTHS .- The Sandusty Register says that the wife of John Hohl, a erman resident of that place, made her lord happy by rather a singular presentation on New Year's. On Friday, December 31st, 1858, she gave birth to twins, a boy and girl.
The day following. New Year's she unexpectedly increased this number to three, presenting her husband with a fully developed healthy girl. This last makes the eighth child born of this women within about four years, she having brought forth twins annually for the past as perfect and acute as those of any other per-

AN OLD MISER.—The Hartford Post, in speaking of Cyrus Butler, of Providence, says that he was worth, when he died, some five millions of dollars, yet he lived poorer than most men, not worth one thousand dollars. Solt codfish was a standard dish with

instantly find yourself flat on your back, with your beels in the air, and your back comb smashed to flinders against the ice. Having got one foot under you, and nearly placed the other in the same position, both will suddenly start off like a shot, and you will be reduced to the necessity of depositing yourself "bump" on the ice, while your toes will as grateful for the whole of their existence, as burne" on the ice, while your toes will stick up side by side, staring you in the face for any part of it ?

The agonizing suspense of such a moment can only be appreciated by a person who has trusted his weight to two sawlogs in the water, and with one toot upon each, sees them gradually recede from each other until he drops helpless into the cold bath beneath. You come down as before, only "a little more so," and instantly become convinced that

skating is a humbug.

After our lady pupils have gone through with this experience, the result of their rashwith this experience, the result of their rashIt is assumed that in lengthening human ness, if they will procure the assistance of a gentleman, and push out confidently, they

The will of the Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth was to do wrong? I know of no map who has proved to-day. It is said that Mr. E. was so good right to be merry as the truly good worth \$800,000 at the time of his death. Some of our longest-lived men have worth \$800,000 at the time of his death.

His immense land speculations at the West, now in cultivated farms, proved immensely profitable to him. The remarkable part of his will is, that he gives to Yale College seven eights of his great estate. The provisions of his will are—I. \$25,000 in trust to his son, Henry W. Ellsworth; 2. \$25-000 to his daughter, wife of Rosewell Smith, Esq.; 3. \$25,000 to the heirs of his are. The remainder of his property amounting to about seven hundred thousand dollars, he gives to Yale College; and this sum amounts to more, probably, than the present entire Health.

An English writer, "a Cambridge Master of Arts has recently published a work on the "Bible History of Satap," in which he main tains the eternity of Satap, attempting to addice both negative and positive proof from the Bible. We mention it here merely to show in this age of light and boasted improvement of knowledge, the errors and cast off heresies of earlier times are called back and vamped over to suit the skeptical philosophy of these times. The Dualistic doctrine of the ancient Gnostics and Manichees, furnished the germ of this modern book on Satan. Many of the modern errors which startle the world as new, may be traced to their root in the exploded notions of Oriental and Greek heathen philosopy, which the Church has long since grappled with and overcome, and are now picked up and garnished as new discoveries.

FISHING FOR SALMON TROUT.—The Northern Journal says: "Although everybody has a knowledge of the delicate flavor of a nice boiled salmon trout, few know how they are taken at this season of the year. We found out the other day, at Cape Vincent, the menner in which they are caught. The well organized fisherman has a canvas tent, which he er cts on the ice, around the hole where ne thinks to try his luck, to keep off the wind, and on the inside spreads a buffalo robe, to make himself the more comfortable. He drops bait into the hole, and then watches over it, spear in hand, for the unsuspecting trout. When the victim comes nosing about the bait, fisherman let's drive." If his aim the sure of the micest fish in the world for dinner. These trout weigh from 6 to 20 lbs." Oswego Times.

The Tennessee Baptist says: "We have thoroughly revolved this subject, and have resolved that we will henceforth issue to book, nor allow to pass through our hands to the people, with our knowledge, any book written by a Baptist in the north or in the south, that admits that Pede-Baptist or Campbellite societies are evangelical, gospel, Christian churches or organizations."

The Scotsman newspaper relates the folarriage ring:-

"About the end of July or the beginning of August last, a woman named Catherine Ferguson, the wife of a miner named McLean at Clitton, near the head of Loch Lomond, lost her marriage ring whilst engaged in put-ting in or building peats, and, notwithstand-ing that every search was made for it at the time, it could not be found. About a forteight ago the cat brought a rat into the house, and around the neck of the mt was the missing

marriage ring.

It is supposed, as rats are known to carry off coins or pieces of silver or gold, that the ring had been taken to the rat's nest, where it had gone over the neck of one of the young ones, and remained there till the animal had advanced in growth, and, curiously enough, been captured by the cat. Mrs. McLean, who had been about a year married, was no less rejoiced than surprised at the singular way in which it was recovered."

estant death .- Dundas True Banner.

stick up side by side, staring you in the face in a very comical manner.

You will try again, and in an excess of caution to prevent the skates from aliding out forward, will cause them to take an opposite direction, and as quick as lightning you will find yourself flat on your face. Advancing more cautiously the next time, you venture out again and regain the middle of the ice, when, as you begin to exult in your proficiency, your feet will commence to part company gradually, working out sideways. The agonizing suspense of such a moment of it.

Some s y they do not wish to live to be old. Whether they are sincere in their deciarations, remains to be determined. "What are five or ten years of life worth," they ask, "when appended to a miserable old are?—Now give us a merry life, though it should be a short one." But they who say this err in several particulars. Let us examine their statements. 1. They assume that they have a right to unsettle what God has settled. 2. That all extensions of life must be at the end of it.

3. That a long life cannot be a merry life. Some say they do not wish to live to be old. That all extensions of life must be at the end of it. 3. That a long life cannot be a merry

You come down as before, only "a little more so," and instantly become convinced that every bone in your body is broken, and that the Decalogue, to honor our parents that our days may be long; and Paul has spoken,

gentleman, and push out confidently, they will do well.

The New Post Master General of New Brunswick has ordered the discontinuance of the delivery of letters hereafter on the Sab-

But why may not our lives be long and ye merry, as well as short and merry? Is it meant that in arder to be merry it is necessary

Esq.; 3. \$25,000 to the heirs of his son Edward; 4. \$1,500 annually to his wife.

FISHING FOR SALMON TROUT .- The

posed, and he was buried in the grave which he had dug for Jones.

GREAT WEST.—A special meeting of the Council of the Board of Tradel was held on Saturday morning for the purpose of con-sidering the effect of the new jouts opened for Western traffic by the Saruia branch of the Great Western Railway, and the steps necessary to be taken to induce the adoption of that route to as great an extent as possible. of that route to as great an extent as possible. It was resolved that a committee should be appointed to confer with the City Council on the subject of the Burlington Canal tells; and another committee was appointed to prepare a report for the nest meeting of Council, on the comparative facilities afforded by this route. We are very glad to find that the Board of trade is actively bestiring itself in this important matter; and we heartly wish its efforts all success.—Hamilton Times.

B. & O. RAILWAY.

A meeting of Stockholders for the election of Directors took place at Brockville last Monday. The following named gentlemen were elected for the present year: —Hon. G. Crawford, D. B. O. Ford, Robert Watson, E. H. Whitmarsh, R. F. Steele, James L. Schöfield, R. R. Smith, John Paris, John Doran, Alex. Moffatt, William McAdam and Seid, will go up the Ottawa instead of going

The Board was organized on the following day (Tuesday) by appointing Hon. George Crawford, President; D. B. O. Ford, Esq., Wan-Vice President; Robert Watson, Esq., Man-Vice President; Robert Watson, Es

aging Director, A proposition was made by the Montreal telegraph Company, to erect a telegraph line along the line of railway. A committee was appointed to take into consideration their offer, or the propriety of the Company erecting a line themselves.

Should the weather continue favorable this

Should the weather continue invorable this week, the Government Inspector will pass over the road next Tuesday, and the road will be opened for general traffic on Wednesday—this day week. The fare between Brockville and Perth will be one dollar and a half; between Perth and Smith's Fal's, forty cents. No alteration has been made in rates of freight. Due notice will be given of departure and arrival of trains.—Standard.

The annexed eloquent extract is from a lecture by Henry Giles: —" Great has been taked possession of him. He talks freely of death, and at times entertains different opinions upon the subject.

Very Sensible.—In some western localities it is becoming the custom with newly married people to send with the marriage notice for publication, the price of a year's subscription to the newspapers. That it is a marked people to send with the married people to the talks freely of that store, more than a mile distant, whenever the subject.

Melancholy Death.—We regret to learn that a sad accident, resulting in the death of Mr, Henry Holmes, of the Cold Springs Wooflen Factory, took place near the subject.

A LADY'S FIRST LESSON IN SKAT-learn that a sad accident, resulting in the death of Mr, Henry Holmes, of the Cold Springs Wooflen Factory, took place near the subject.

The following "directions," by the editor of the Poughkeepsie Daily Press (who is evidently a professor, or at least a comnosseur, attached to a lun ber waggon, when the fore wake need in the Church-of Christ. In all the low water season—to be a ferwards handed the timber. No timber limits are without the timber and enobled its rituals. Chorased by the winds of heaven, they have swelled abroughout God's own temples of the sky and stars; they have rolled over the broad desert of Asia, in the matical veapers of ten thousand hermits. They have rung through the deep valleys of the Alpse, in the sobbing voices of the forlorn Waldenses, through the deeps and caves of the Scottish Hughlands, in the rude chanting of the Scottish Convenanters; through the woods and wilds of primitive America, in the heroic hallelujahs of the

MISSIONARY LABOUR IN SOUTH-ERN INDIA AND IN CEYLON. We extract the following encouraging sta-tistics from the statement and appeal from the

Protestant Evangelical Societies labouring in Southern India and North Ceylon, to the parent Societies and churches in Europe and

We have as the fruits of missionary labour

1. More than one hundred thausand per-sons who have abandoned idolitary, and are athered into congregations receiving Chris-

5. More than forty one thousand boys in

Surely "this is the hoger of God!" Here are the palpable evidence of the Divino power of the Gospel—evidence which are yet destined to constrain many a heath n to abondon his adols, and turn to the now despised and hated name of Jesus. A great work yet remains to be done even in Southern India, the some of the first and most successful missions; while in Central and Northern India it is still

MANUFACTURES OF CANADA. THE TIMBER TRADE OF THE OTTAWA AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. ITS RISE AND PRO-

GRESS AND EFFECT ON THE SETTLE

In a former article we promised to commence in the lettel, a historical account of the Trade saces its origin in 1806; but before doing so, it may not be considered out of place to describe the modus operandi for the benefit of those who have not had the apportunity of learning the processes by which a trade of such importance is carried on at the present time. To the early struggles and difficulties with which the pionear lumbermen had lumbermen of the present day even with their increased facilitied of slides, (constructions for facilitating the passage of the timber over falls) roads and steamboats, unknown to their predecessors, have yet in many parts to depend upon the giver and ice for roads and bridges to the distant limits; and we fear it must to a great extent long continue so, as from the immense country so thinly inhabited, as much consisting of annual continues of the present day even with their interest in height, before a leaf or nest, and raised perhaps thirty or forty feet above the water. The "jam" is frequently sustained by a single stick, reating against a ledge of rock, which, when out away will free than the axe of the lumberman, can get no footing in the red pine plains; here there is no underbrush, no fallen trunks, no deciduous bardwood, not even more, to feed the devourting element. In ten thousand trees you will not see a diseased trunk, a decayed branch; here there is no underbrush, no fallen trunks, no deciduous bardwood, not even more, to feed the devourting element. In ten thousand trees you will not see a diseased trunk, a decayed branch; here there is no underbrush, no fallen trunks, no deciduous bardwood, not even more, to feed the devourting element. In ten thousand trees you will not see a diseased trunk, a decayed branch; here there is no underbrush, no deciduous bardwood, not even more, to feed the devourting element. In ten thousand trees you will not see a diseased trunk, a decayed branch; here there is no underbrush, no deciduous bardwood, not even more, to feed the devourting element. In ten thousand trees you will not see a diseased trunk, a decayed branch; here there is no underbrush, no deciduous bardwood, not even more, to feed the devourting element. In ten thousand trees you will not see a diseased trunk, a decayed branch; here there is no underbrush, and prices of timber are were into a sore.

been expended by lumbermen within the last fourteen years in those improvements on the Ottawa and its tributaries.

A truthful year.

A truthful yet poetic description of the difficulties encountered by the practical Lumberer has been given by Mr. T. C. Keefer, C. E., in one of his entertaining lectures which

we append.

It may be said that one third part of the best of the timber is lost by squaring, which, under present circumstances, cannot be avoided. But in the event of the Ottawa and Huron Canal being completed great charges must take place in the lumber trade. There will then be a direct communication with the great and boundless prairies of the West, where there is such an immense demand for awed lumber, the effect of which upon this trade will be, that only such square timber of large average and red pine spars and masts as shall command very remunerative prices in the Quebec Market, will be taken there. down, as at present. Some will, doubtless, ridicate this prognostication; but time will tell; we shall refer to this important question

"The first step necessary for a lumberman is to secure his lumits, which is done by an application for a license to cut timber on rown lands at a certain stumpage. The next is a more common but less easy one in other matters, viz:—"raising the wind." If other matters, viz:—"raising the wind." If you have a little property, you will find a class of gentlemen known among lumbermen as the big bourgeois, (which is the synonyme of boss,) who will advance you, at least to the value of your property, what are called supplies, in order that you may indulge in your propensities for speculation. Your supplier gives you provisions and clothing for your men, are, ropes, augers, anchers, and cables and a little cash, for which he charges a sort of premium of insurance over ordinary profits. of premium of insurance over ordinary profi's.

At the same time you are privileged to run
in'o debt as much elsewhere as you can, pro-

tive America, in the heroic hallelujahs of the the only possible road, to the scene of operations. Most lumbermen deposit a stock of provisions during the winter to provide for the commencement of the following year's

> one hundred square miles, -experienced scouts mostly Indians or bois brules (half breeds) are employed to seek out the groves. These meo, of whom Cooper's "Leather stocking" is a type, start out with their axes, guns, snow shoes and some pork and biscuit — camp whenever night overtakes them, and explore the length and breadth of the limit,—or, the unconceeded territory if in search of new opens
> ---ramine the different streams and report --examine the different streams and report upon their capabilities for floating out the timber, the facilities for bauling, and what stream is best to haul mio.

gathered into congregations receiving Christian instruction.

2. More than sixty-five thousand who have been beginged into the name of Christ, and have thus publicly made a profession of their Christian discipleship.

3. More than fifteen thousand who have been received as communicants, in the belief that they are the sincere and faithful disciples of Christ.

4. More than five hundred natives, exclusive of schoolmasters, who are employed as Christian teachers to their countrymen, and who are generally devoted and successful in their work.

stream is best to baul mio.

When the grove is selected, the shanty is commenced, this is built of logs, nearly square, the fire being on a raised hearth, formed of clay enclosed in a single frame of logs, and placed in the middle; a longitudinal opening in the roof, over the fire, forms what serves for a chimney; a double tier of berths all round the interior gives sleeping accommodations; a wooden crane renewed when burnt through, swings over the fire and suspends the family pot, tea and bake kettle. The fire, like that of a smelting furuace, is oever allowed to go out, and the tea kettle swings perpetually over it.

The shantiers are conducted upon strictly the mission schools learning to read and understand the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make hem wise unto salvation.

6. More than forty one thousand to read and understand the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make hem wise unto salvation.

6. More than forty one thousand understand the Holy Scriptures, which are able offspring of necessity; all the available means of transport to regions so difficult of access being required for the necessaries of life,—
amongst which whiskey cannot be ranked—
too to which so many milions of their sex in the philosophic children of the wood know that it is of no use to provide a store of grog unless they enjoy the five stomachs of a camel, they therefore patriotically determine to do from that gross ignorance and deep degradation to which so many milions of their sex in
India seem to be hopelessly condemned.
Looking at these leading results, may we
not exclaim, "What bath God wrought!"

Surely "this is the finger of God!" Here
are the palpable evidence of the Divine power.

lation.

Everything being prepared, the work of felling the trees is commenced. White pine is found in groves, many of the trees of which are unsound, although none but a connoreur would detect this failing; the lumbermen, however, know the imposters by certain suspicious knots, as readily as a detective discovers a member of the swell mob, and are careful not to waste their strength on such gay deceivers. The best white pine is obtained on undulating ground, from isolated trees intermixed with other tumber. Red pine, on the contrary, grows in unmixed groves, on level plains of great extent; and I know of no more majestic or impressive spectacles in nature than one of those interminable groves of what is often, but improperly called to Norway" pine. A level sandy, rocky plain, clean as a well kept park, stretches out before, belind and around you, out of which stousands of smooth, straight, reddish, column shoot up forty to fifty feet in height, before a leaf or branch is seen.

municipal enterprise to construct the nessary roads and bridges, the spare capital of a lumbermen being required for the impresent of the smaller streams necessary the passage of their timber.

branch roads are required. A chapper class of men, generally the "greenhorns," are employed as road cutters. Three men and a cook form a 'gang;"—two cut down the tree, line and score it, that is, split of the outer slabs, so as to make it four sided—and the third, the hewer, who is an arrist in his way,

as if planed.

In equaring large trees much of the finest timber is blocked off by the scorer and last.

As a track cannot be made to each tree which has been cut, the streks of timber are drawn to the main road; this is called straightening out,"—and as horses are too restive for such work it is done by oxen.—

These patient, useful brut s will wind between the trees up to their shoulders in snow, almost twisting their tai's and necks off in obedience to the yells of their drivers.

The timber is drawn out upon the ice, the melting of which with that of the surrounding snow, in March and April, swells the volume of the stream sufficiently to float it into the Ottawa, provided the tide be taken at the flood. On the breaking up of the ice great activity is displayed, and additional force is required for the start and the drive. If the stream in which the timber is hauled out is not navigable for cribs, "driving" is reserted

not navigable for cribs, "driving" is resorted to—the loose sticks with the 'floats' and traverses' for rafting it are allowed to float traverses' for rafting it are allowed to float down, followed by the lumbermen in canors and along the shore—whose duty it is to bring up the stragglers which may be laivering in an eddy, grounded on a shool, or have been caught by an overhapping branch.—When crib navigation is reached, a boom is rapidly thrown across the stream, by whi hall the tumber is a opped and formed into cribs containing about twenty pieces each. These containing about twenty pieces each. These are formed by placing two round logs, called 'floats,' about twenty four feet apart, and bringing the squared tumber between them; across the whole, four or five rather large sized poles called 'traverses" are laid and puned at each end to the floats. The square timat each end to the floats. The square timbers are thus enclosed and prevented from aprending, without being depreciated by auger holes or tree-nails. They are not, however, prevented from moving backward or forward and thus escaping. To secure this, four heavy stacks called loading timbers—generally those which are too crooked to fit well between the floats—are dragged on top of the traverses and by their weight sink the floating timbers lower in the water; the friction thus cleated against the under side of the traverses (arising from the floating of the timbers which are in the water) effectually prevents the latter from moving backward or forward, while the loading timbers are fairly forward, while the loading timbers are fairly shipped high and dry and have no tendency to move. In this simple manner, without any injury being done to the manufactured article

corry all the provisions and many men in safety down any pavigable rapid or crib slide.

On many of the tributaries large lakes many miles in length and width must be passed. where this occur all the timber must be formed into a raft containing generally about fity cribs. The cribs are lasted together by neans of 'withe;' these are formed by taking means of 'withs;' these are formed by taking young birchen trees about the size of whip talks and festening their builts firmly, by means of wedges, into an auger hole bored into a stump or fallen tree, then commencing at the points (just as a batcher makes a screw propeller of an ox's tail, when urging him into the slaughter house) until the whole of the fibre is separated and the twig becomes as liant as a rope. These withs possess great plant as a rope. These withs possess great strength—are easily replaced—and save the cost and transport of ropes or chains. The raft being ready, all bands, with provisions, cook and cookery, are embarked—the anchor and cable are shipped, and if the wind is fair, sail is set. If the wind is foul, patience and ork are required; if it be calm, ways some current through every lake and this wall bring the raft through; but if a head or side windisprings up when fairly out in the lake, the anchor must be thrown, else the raft would be blown ashore, or into some bay where it would be imprisoned for weeks.—
When the lake is crossed, perhaps the character of its outlet is such that the raft must be before an into small sticks and the deliver. be broken up into single sticks, and the 'drive' be again resorted to, until other points are reached where the boom, the floats, and traverses, withs, sails, and anchors are successively required. The Ottawa, from Lake Temiskeemang to its mouth, is a crib pavigation, but in this distance it is necessary to dissolve the ratt into cribs about a dozen times in order to

rait into cribs about a dozen times in order to run the different rapids and slides.

If the spring is cold and backward the snows melt gradually, and the water steals away without filling the streams sufficiently o bring out the timber, "sticking" as it is called, unless heavy raise come to the rescue; but even these may not occur un'il after the timber has been abandoned, and their effect may be over before it can again be reached. Additional force is required to bring out the timber—over and above those engaged in making it—and if this is not on the ground when the streams open, the golden opportu-nity is lost; and if brought on too early, the pork and tea must suffer. The price in Quemarket. The consequences is there is very little sympathy among lumbermen, although necessity compels them often to "drive" together. It is the interest of each that all other timber but his own should be left behind, other timber but his own should be left behind, 'n "driving," the greenhorms, as at a Court Martial, are first put forward; from sheer poiteness, it is to be presumed, they are allowed to 'put through' the booms first,—their timber consequently leads the van, it goes down, fil's all the eddies, occupies all the shoals, and the next timber, belonging to the old birds, having no place to lotter in, keeps the channel through, and though last to start comes out the first.

One of the disasters to which lumbermen are subjected in driving their timber, and one which induces them to go to great expense a forming a crib navigation where at can be obtained, is what is called a figure." [1 supbecause it is made with corrents and rery sticky. J When the 'driving' cannot be