

Complete at last, with the peaker on and the whole mass securely bound together with chains, the small mountain of logs glides deliberately away down the log road, and after a journey of anywhere from one to a dozen miles it reaches the banking-ground, where the logs are piled up to wait for spring. During the weeks and months that follow they are joined

most of the streams that empty into the Great Lakes it is a much simpler and easier matter than on streams like the Ottawa and Penobscot, mainly because the rivers of the lake basin are all much shorter than some of those farther east, and also because many of them are not navigable for steamers. In the Lake region the drive is often over in a few weeks, and sometimes even in



DRAWING LOGS ON THE ICE.

by hundreds of other such small mountains, till finally, perhaps not until the thaws have set in and the road is growing soft and slushy, the last log arrives and the sleigh-haul is ended.

There remains only the drive. The logs have all to be piloted down the streams. The drive and its methods vary a good deal in different sections of the country. On

a few days, while on the streams of Canada and New England it frequently takes two years for the logs to work down from the woods to the boom and the sorting-jack.

On the longer drives, and especially where it is necessary to keep out of the way of steamers, the logs are often made up into "cribs," on which the crews pitch their tents and live for month after month as