

632.66. The Minister regrets to state that, notwithstanding the frequent appeals made to purchasers and the liberal offers of remission of interest, the receipts from Crown Lands were much less than they should have been. A considerable number, however, completed their payments, and the number of perfect titles granted in the form of letters patent during the twelve months ended on 30th June last was very little less than that of those issued during the similar period preceding.

ORIGIN OF WOOD TURNING LATHE.

The date of the invention of the wood saw and the turning lathe cannot be given, as they are older than our so-called civilization, or even the chronology of years by man. The saw is undoubtedly older than the lathe, the latter being a mechanical appliance denoting a considerable advance on the path of civilization. In the "Flint age" of the archaeologist, the earliest acquaintance we have with man, flint saws are found along with knives, scrapers, hammers, axes and arrow heads, the teeth of which are in some cases alternately chipped from contrary sides to give set to the teeth. Instruments with jagged edges for cutting wood would be amongst the first productions of man when the use of metals was discovered. Connected with the sawing of wood it is interesting to note that we have the old personal names of sager, jager, and jagger, from the Scandinavian or Teutonic sag, a saw. The wood turning lathe down to a century ago was a very different thing from the lathe of to-day. In its old form it represented a high antiquity; this was the pole or dead centre lathe. In this lathe the piece of wood required to be turned was secured in two centres fixed in two movable pieces of wood known as puppets, or poppets. The puppets were fastened at the distance from each other required by the size of the work in hand. When the piece of wood to be turned was fixed between the centres a cord was passed around it twice or thrice; one end of the cord was secured to the treadle, and the other to a spring pole affixed to the ceiling. By pressing the treadle a rotary motion was imparted by the cord to the wood it was desired to turn. When the pressure on the treadle was released the spring pole caused the wood to revolve in a contrary direction. Hence it was only possible to use the cutting tools half the time. This is the reason this form of lathe has dropped out of use except at High Wycombe and other chair-making places where it is used along with the rotary lathe. An illustration of such an original lathe is given in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, ninth edition, xiv. 323.—*Timber Trades Journal*.

A PREP AT A PORTION OF THE OTTAWA VALLEY.

As the traveller proceeds on the C.P.R., from Mattawa westward, traversing the township of Papineau, Calvin, and Bonfield, he will not be very favorably impressed with the appearance of the land contiguous to the track. The railway, in passing through these townships, runs for a distance of 25 miles quite near the Mattawa River, whose banks are very rocky and rough, and if he should base his judgment of the quality of the land in the townships named, on the appearance of such parts as are visible from the train, he would carry away very erroneous opinions concerning its value. The south half of Papineau presents some good land, where, with ordinary industry, a large number of families could obtain an ample subsistence. A very good road runs from Mattawa to the western boundary of this township, along which are located already a considerable number of families who appear to be doing well. At the terminus of this road will be found a large farm in a high state of cultivation, on which is situated the depot of Messrs. Hurdman & Lloyd, lumbermen. Should the travellers alight at Mackey's mills and follow the Amable du Fond river and its tributaries westward and southward, through the townships of Calvin and Bonfield, he will discover a large tract of excellent land. The soil is generally composed of yellow loam of a very rich quality, which, when first sown, imparts to all kinds of grain a growth of straw so heavy as to fall by its

own weight. The second crop is generally regarded by the farmer as better than the first on this account. There are about 400 families settled in those two townships, and they generally express their entire satisfaction with the product of their farms. Clearing is comparatively easy in many parts of these townships, because the primitive forest has been destroyed by fire, but it is a question open to discussion, whether or not the bush fires which swept away the forest, leaving the land ready for seed at a trifling cost to the farmer, did not at the same time greatly reduce the fertility of the soil. On arriving at Calendar, a station on the C. P. R., situated not far from Nosbonsing lake, he may, on ascending a neighboring promontory command a magnificent view of that body of water, which is about twelve miles long and two wide, and which abounds in the finest quality of fish. The lands drained by Nosbonsing and its tributaries are embraced in three townships, Bonfield, Ferris and Chisholm. No finer land can be found in the district of Nipissing than that portion of those townships which surrounds the lake to a distance of several miles in the interior. A few farmers are located here and they are doing well. The soil is generally of a yellow loam with clay bottom in this locality. There is a large amount of land not located yet in the territory described, especially in the township of Chisholm and along the Wisawasa river, which rises twenty or thirty miles south of Lake Nosbonsing and falls into South East Bay on Lake Nipissing, where J. R. Booth's mills are located. This territory is regarded as most favorably situated for settlement on account of the fact that the Northern railway bounds it on the west and the C. P. R. on the north.—*Nipissing Times*.

INVESTING IN CANADA.

Col. M. Jeffers, of East Saginaw, was in the city yesterday, having just returned from an extended visit to Canada. Discussing business affairs in that country he said:—

"I have bought from parties in Canada 500,000 acres, or 20 townships of standing white pine. The land is situated on Georgian Bay, and upon the Serpent, Spanish and Mississauga rivers. There is upwards of 2,000,000 of feet of timber upon the tract. It is all white pine. There is no Norway pine in that region. I have paid a large sum upon the purchase, and would not sell out for a big advance. I have been engaged in the business of buying pine lands for the most of my life and think that nothing outside of the Saginaw valley was ever seen like this whole Georgian Bay country, full of good pine. It is far superior to the Wisconsin or Lake Superior pine. I think this is the biggest transaction that has taken place in pine lands in Canada. Upon the property at the mouth of the Serpent river there is a saw mill that cuts 40,000,000 a year; it costs \$250,000, has gang saws and every convenience, including an iron steamer and a tow of barges. There is a good harbor at the mouth of the Serpent river, with wharves, etc. The barges take the lumber to Chicago, Buffalo or any other port on the chain of great lakes. It is delivered precisely as cheap as if from the mouth of the Saginaw river. The whole plant cost the former proprietors nearly \$400,000.

"The Canadian Pacific railroad is on the northern boundary of the tract. A spur runs down through it, built to afford rail shipping facilities from the mill itself. I think no land could lay better both for rail and water transportation. It is well cut up by lumbering streams. Gov. Alger has a large amount of timber in the middle of these limits south of us. Col. Bliss, of Saginaw, is also interested in the same region. We propose to bring the logs over and saw them in Michigan. We are Michigan men, and hope to make our purchases inure to the benefit of our people here. Notwithstanding our investments in Canada we still hold by protection for Michigan lumber, unless we have reciprocity or free trade applied to all articles of commerce between the two countries."—*Detroit Free Press*.

WOOD PRODUCTS IN CHEMISTRY

appears from the experiment of M. Jenff, that the yield of crude pyrolicious acid, tar,

charcoal, and gas is almost the same with the most different woods. But the richness of the acid waters in acetic acid, and consequently the yield of dehydrated acid, vary greatly. In this respect the wood of coniferous trees is the least valuable. The wood of the trunk furnishes more acid than that of the branches. The wood yields more acid than the bark, and sound wood more than dead wood. Rapid calcination yields more gas at the expense of the condensed products and of the charcoal; it yields also the weakest acid waters, and the charcoal is more hygroscopic than that furnished by a gradual action.—*Timber*.

Gold in the Rocky Mountains.

Reports from the Selkirk range of the Rocky Mountains in British Columbia state that gold has been found in the beds of all the streams running from the eastern slope of the Selkirks into the Columbia river. On Canyon Creek, lying a few miles south of junction of the Kicking Horse and Columbia rivers, several parties were to be seen washing gold from the bed of the creek, and making good wages. Further down the river were three mining camps, with men in each, preparing new flumes for placer mining. They acknowledged that two of their party had a few days previously washed out \$25 worth of the precious yellow metal in one day. Mineral prospects there, both placer and quartz, are said to be superior to anything seen before in these parts.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 14th MAY, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week each way, between

BOBCAYGEON & PETERBORO'

from the 1st JULY next.

The conveyance to be made in a Wagon or Steamboat, via Bridgenorth and Ennismore.

The Mails to leave Bobcaygeon daily, Sundays excepted, at such an hour as will ensure arrival at Peterborough in time for the despatch of the mails by the afternoon train to Port Hope.

Leave Peterborough as soon as possible after the arrival of the morning train from Port Hope and to arrive at Bobcaygeon in four and a half hours afterwards.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained, at the Post Office of Bobcaygeon, Bridgenorth, Ennismore and Peterborough, and at this office.

DAVID SPRY,

Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Barrie, 8th April, 1885.



NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon on TUESDAY, 20th APRIL, 1885, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Beef, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c. duty paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North West Territories.

Forms of tender, giving full particulars relative to the supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Bidders may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately or for all the goods called for in the schedule.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs on a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent of the amount of the tenders for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

Tenders must make up in the Money column in the Schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must in addition to the signature of the tenderer be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

L. VANCOUVERNET,

Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, 3rd March, 1885.

Perhaps the most extraordinary that success has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the Dixon treatment for Catarrh. Out of 2,000 patients treated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited. While the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination; this accomplished the Catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure Catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured Catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King Street West, Toronto, Canada, and enclose a stamp for their treatise on Catarrh.—*Montreal Star* 15123.

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