

English Timber Trade

Timber reports trade in England in American black walnut as very quiet and principally of a hand to mouth character, with little disposition to purchase stock on speculation. The logs sold recently brought very fair prices. Stocks are moderate, there is an improving demand, and the prospects are very favorable. The demand for American whitewood keeps up well. Planks and boards seem to go off more readily than logs, but of the last named there are some very good parcels in the West India Docks, for which the importers seem to be very firm in their prices. The consumption of sequoia (California redwood) has not increased so much as expected. It does not seem to be taken to so freely in Europe as is the case in the United States and in Australia.

The aroma of red cedar is fatal to house moths; the aroma of black walnut is fatal to fleas. It is a matter of common observation that persons engaged in the business of making shingles from odoriferous cypress timber in malarial districts are rarely, if ever, affected by malarial diseases, and that persons engaged in distilling turpentine do not suffer from either malarial diseases or consumption. It is said that when cholera was epidemic in Memphis, Tenn., persons working in livery stables were entirely exempt from it. It is affirmed that since the destruction of the clove trees on the island of Ternate the colony has suffered from epidemics unknown before; and in times when cholera has prevailed in London and Paris, those employed in the perfumery factories have escaped its ravages.

The Rathbun Co. have introduced into the Cedar Mill two new Perkins' patent shingling machines, manufactured by the William Hamilton Manufacturing Co., any, of Peterborough. One of them was tested last Friday and made 106 cuts per minute, turning out in one hour 5,250 shingles. The shingle department is now turning out 100,000 shingles per day.

1. Supplies will not be paid for until the Department has been assured of the satisfactory delivery of each article for which payment is claimed.
2. No tender for supplies of a description different to that given in the index will be considered, and supplies which are found, on delivery, to be of kind or quality different to those described, will be rejected by the agents of the department; and the contractor and his sureties will be held responsible for any loss entailed on the Department through failure to deliver in accordance with terms of contract.
3. It must be distinctly understood that supplies are to be delivered at the various points for the prices named in the tender; that no other additional charge for packing or any other account will be entertained, and that an invoice must accompany each separate delivery of supplies. An invoice for each separate delivery must also be sent to the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa, and one to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, if the supplies are for the North-West Territories. When the supplies are for points in the Manitoba Superintendency the triplicate invoice should be sent to E. McGill, Winnipeg.
4. Prices must be given for articles to be delivered at each point of delivery named in the Schedule for each article for which a tender is submitted, and not an average price for each article at all points of delivery; no tender based on a system of averages will be considered.
5. Tenderers should understand that they must bear the cost, not only of sending their samples to the Department of Indian Affairs, but also freight charges incurred in returning such samples to the tenderer.
6. When supplies are to be delivered "equal to sample," tenderers should understand that the sample is to be seen either at the Department of Indian Affairs, at the office of the Indian Commissioner at Regina, at the office of the Inspector in charge at Winnipeg, or at any one of the undermentioned Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA.

Agent. Agency.
H. Mortineau ... The Narrows, Lake Manitoba.
F. Ogletree ... Portage La Prairie.
A. M. Muckle ... St. Peter's.
R. J. N. Pither ... Fort Francis.
Geo. McPherson ... Assiniboine Res. Assn.
John McIntyre ... Sayona.
J. Reader ... Grand Rapids.
A. MacKay ... Beron's River.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Agent. Agency.
J. A. Markle ... Birtle.
J. J. Campbell ... Moose Mountain.
A. McDonald ... Crooked Lakes.
W. S. Grant ... Assiniboine Res. Assn.
P. J. Williams ... Fife Hills.
J. B. Lash ... Muscowpetung's Reserve.
H. Keith ... Touchwood Hills.
J. M. Rao ... Prince Albert.
J. A. MacKay ... Battleford.
G. G. Mann ... Union Lake.
J. A. Mitchell ... Victoria.
W. Anderson ... Edmonton.
S. R. Lucas ... Peace Hills.
W. Pocklington ... Blood Reserve.
M. Begg ... Blackfoot Crossing.
W. C. de Ballinhard ... sarcee Reserve.

and that no attention will be paid to a sample of any article which may accompany a tender, if a standard sample of such articles on view at the department of Indian Affairs or any one of its Offices or Agencies aforesaid.

7. These Schedules must not be mutilated—they must be returned to the Department entire even if the supply of one article only is tendered for—and tenders should in the covering letter accompanying their tender name the pages of the Schedule on which are the articles for which they have tendered.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, P. C., 1887.

CHRISTIE, KERR & CO.
LUMBER DEALERS,
TORONTO, ONTARIO,
Office No. 9 Victoria Street.

C. H. CLARK
Wholesale Dealer in
TIMBER, LATHS, LUMBER
AND SHINGLES.
BARRIE, - - - ONT.

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AN influential and well-known firm of British Timber Merchants desire to open out correspondence—with a view to permanent business relations—with some reputable lumber firm in Canada, who are doing an export business, particularly in White Pine and White Oak, with the object of securing the sole agency for the whole of the United Kingdom. The fullest justice can be done to such an agency. None but those doing a large trade and meaning business need apply. Address in first instance, A. G. MORTIMER, Peterborough, Ont.

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Patented at Home and Abroad, 1886.

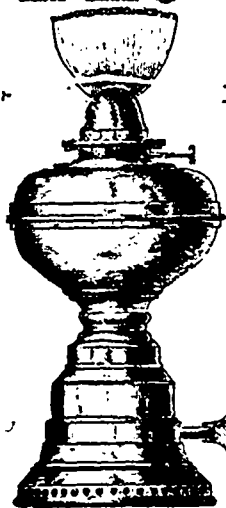
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No. 1 TABLE LAMP
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candle-power light. Con-
suming only Half Pint of
Oil during 6 Hours.

OUR LAMP is all we claim for it, being positively non-explosive, the oil being kept continually cool, consuming only half a pint of ordinary coal oil during six hours burning; using only an inch wick, and producing a fine clear 50 Candle Power light. No chimneys are required, but ordinary globes or shades may be adjusted to it. No smoke or offensive odor. Water can be heated in a few minutes. Tea or Coffee made, and Oysters Cooked, &c., without obstructing the light. Reflectors of entirely new designs for both out-door and in-door use are furnished at low figures. Made in all styles—Table, Hanging, Library, attach to Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, etc. Agents wanted where territory has not already been taken.

R. M. WANZER & CO., - - - Hamilton, Ont.



NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of SATURDAY, 30th April, 1887, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1888, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Axes, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c., duty paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

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

Parties 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 Schedules, and the department reserves to itself the right to reject the whole or any part of a tender.

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

Tenderers 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.

When implements of a particular make are mentioned it is because the articles so designated suit the department for the purpose required better than others; in such cases the competition between tenderers must, of course, be in the transportation to the place of delivery.

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.

Tenderers will please note carefully the following conditions:—