

TENDERS ASKED FOR BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

Firms desirous of tendering for any Government Supplies should apply to the War Purchasing Commission, Booth Building, Ottawa, giving particulars of the business in which they are engaged and a list of the articles they wish to supply.

Tenders are constantly being invited by the different departments of the Government, tender forms and specifications being distributed by mail to all individuals or firms concerned, known to the Commission.

The War Purchasing Commission keeps a register of the different firms and lines of business they are interested in, and it is, therefore, advisable that those wishing to have tender forms sent them should register their names, addresses, catalogues, etc., with the War Purchasing Commission, which co-operates with all other departments.

Tenders have been invited by the different departments of the Dominion Government between April 12 and 18, as follows:—

Articles.	Point of Delivery.	Date due.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (INTERNMENT OPERATIONS)—		
Tap soles, etc.	Amherst	April 19
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (PENITENTIARIES BRANCH)—		
Steel twisted rods	St. Vincent de Paul	April 22
Metal ceiling and cornices	"	" 22
Flour	Kingston	" 24
Grey cotton sheeting	St. Vincent de Paul	" 24
Electrical supplies	Edmonton	" 28
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—		
Piles and poles	Rimouski	April 22
Drift spikes and machine bolts	"	" 22
DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT—		
Folding drawing tables	Ottawa	April 19
Draughtsman's tools	"	" 19
Hard piano felt	"	" 19
Chinaware, crockeryware, etc.	"	" 23
Overalls and smocks	Calgary	" 22
Castors, salt and pepper	Ottawa	" 23
Motor head speed lathe	Winnipeg	" 22
Jugs	Ottawa	" 23
Pans, bed	"	" 23
Pans, dust	"	" 23
Pails, iron	"	" 23
Urinals, male	"	" 23
Brooms and brushes	"	" 23
Bread	Toronto	" 22
Milk and cream	"	" 22
Meats, fresh and smoked	"	" 22
Eggs	"	" 22
Paper napkins	Ottawa	" 24
Garnet cloth	Toronto	" 24
Bathroom scales	Ottawa	" 24
Bath towels	"	" 24
Hampers, canvas, laundry	"	" 24
Trucks, canvas	"	" 24
Reed	Fredericton	" 26
Gloves for artificial hands	Toronto	" 25
Holders, sputum cups	Ottawa	" 26
Refills, sputum	"	" 26
Flasks, sputum	"	" 26
DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—		
Hoisting engines	Merriton	April 17
PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY (PRINTING BRANCH)—		
Rotary cut index cards	Ottawa	April 17
PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY (STATIONERY BRANCH)—		
Kraft envelopes, 5 by 9½	Ottawa	April 24
Kraft envelopes, 4½ by 8½	"	" 24
White wove envelopes, No. 14	"	" 24
Dermatop stencil paper and bottle	"	" 24
dermax	"	" 24
Stencil, Nos. 750-751	"	" 24
Blue wove paper, No. 3 bond	"	" 24
Books (library)	"	" 24
Higgins ink	"	May 1
Manila envelopes	"	" 1
Cartridge envelopes	"	" 1
Brass sheet tacks	"	" 1
Kraft envelopes	"	" 1
Light brown cover paper	"	" 28
DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—		
Hinges	Quebec	April 19
Steel cabinets	"	" 19
Chairs, desks, etc.	"	" 19
Brake linings	Ottawa	" 24
Rope	Quebec	" 22
Tea cloths	Ottawa	" 22
Cloths, bed pan, covering	"	" 22
Drugs	"	" 22
Fresh vegetables	Montreal	" 23
Bacon	Winnipeg	" 23
Grey lime	Toronto	" 23
Fresh vegetables	Ottawa	" 23
Beef and bacon	Charlottetown	" 23
Fish	Vancouver	" 23
Butter	Montreal	" 22
Salt and lard	Halifax	" 22
Beef and bacon	Port Arthur	" 25
Beef	Toronto	" 21
Eggs	"	" 21

Articles.	Point of Delivery.	Date due.
DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—Concluded.		
Butter and bacon	Brandon	April 25
Laundry	"	" 25
Bacon	Medicine Hat	" 25
Eggs	Montreal	" 21
Sugar	Winnipeg	" 25
Bacon, currants, macaroni, prunes, fresh vegetables	Calgary	" 25
Bacon, currants, macaroni, prunes..	Edmonton	" 25
Straw for men's bedding	"	" 25
Beef	Sydney	" 25
Eggs	Vancouver	" 29
Milk, etc.	Victoria	" 29
Milk, etc.	Resthaven	" 29
Coal	Moosejaw	" 24
Coal	Regina	" 24
Coal	Saskatoon	" 24
Tomatoes, canned	Toronto	" 24
Cream	Kingston	" 24
Fruits, etc.	Regina	" 24
Laundry	Prince Albert	" 25
Fresh vegetables	Ottawa	" 25
Ice	Winnipeg	" 26
Metal polish	Ottawa	" 28
Floor polish	"	" 29

WHAT GRASSES BEST MIXTURE WITH CLOVER

Timothy has Faults explains
Note issued by Experimental Farms on Subject.

Although timothy, which of course is the standard grass used with clover for hay and pasture, is a most desirable grass, it has some faults which especially show up when it is grown in red clover mixtures, says an Experimental Farms note issued by the Department of Agriculture. It is a little too late and, as a result, it is not ready to cut until some time after the red clover has passed its best stage. It follows then that, unless a particularly late variety of red clover is used, like, for instance, Swedish red clover, which in the last few years has given excellent results in Eastern Canada, the clover-timothy mixture has to be cut either when it is too late for the clover or when it is too early for the timothy. In both cases losses result which would not occur if the clover and the timothy reached their best stage for cutting at the same time.

With a view of ascertaining the comparative value of various grasses in mixture with clover, a great number of experiments have been conducted at several of the Dominion Experimental farms and stations during the last few years, and judging from the results obtained so far, there are several grasses besides timothy which it would pay to use more extensively in mixture with clover.

Two of the most important ones are Orchard Grass and Meadow Fescue, which both are excellent yielders under suitable soil conditions and of high quality for both hay and pasture. They also have the advantage of being ready to cut just about when red clover is at its best, and will thus help to furnish a hay of high quality.

Orchard Grass, or Cocksfoot, as it is generally called in England, has been cultivated for about 150 years in Europe, and is everywhere regarded as a grass of a very high class, especially in sections of intensive dairying. After cutting, it produces quickly a second growth, consisting chiefly of long leaves, and for this reason it is a very valuable grass, especially where the second crop is to be used for pasture and where it is of importance to have a good pasture crop coming on as soon as possible after the first crop has been taken off for hay. The Orchard grass gives best returns on good, deep loams, well drained and well stocked with plant food. It is not very well adapted to light and dry soils or where late spring frosts or early autumn frosts are prevalent.

Meadow Fescue has been cultivated in Europe during at least 100 years, and is rated among the best fodder and pasture grasses. Like orchard grass, it produces chiefly leaves after cutting, and is therefore of special value for pasture. This is especially the case where the winter climate is mild, be-

cause in such districts the leaves remain green and fresh throughout the winter. The Meadow Fescue is especially adapted to rich loams and will yield abundantly where the ground is well supplied with moisture, except where the soil is sour. It is much less sensitive to spring and autumn frosts than the Orchard grass, and will therefore do better than the latter in the more northern parts of agricultural Canada.

ADVANTAGES IN NOT CHANGING SEED GRAIN

Practice has Nothing to
Recommend it according to
Experimental Farms Note.

Many farmers still think it advisable to change their seed grain every two or three years. In the light of the work done by the various experimental farms of Canada, says a bulletin by the Experimental Farms Branch, this practice has nothing to recommend it, while, on the contrary, it has been shown that there are distinct advantages in not changing seed. By the use of a good fanning-mill it is quite possible to grow the same grain year after year on the same farm and maintain its productivity, provided that the grain is seeded early each season on well-drained, fertile soil. The seed should not be blamed for poor farming, which is most frequently the cause of the farmer's dissatisfaction.

Many of those who favour a change of seed have possibly based their belief on faulty observations. An error that is often made is that of comparing the results of one season with the results of the next. If the seed has been changed between times and the second season is unusually favourable, it is assumed immediately that the change of seed has brought the increased yield. The weather conditions in different seasons may alone make a difference in yield of from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, depending on the kind of grain. Again, the use of different fields may give rise to the same error of judgment, also differences in the dates of seeding.

When the change of seed is made with a neighbour it is a gamble whether one gets anything that is superior to their own or not. The variety is usually doubtful, and the labour, cost, and inconvenience have to be considered as well, while there is always a possibility of introducing noxious weeds.

There is one change of seed that every farmer who has been following this practice should make. He should change to the best variety of whatever kind of grain he is growing and stick to it. If he is not satisfied with his seed, he should discard it and buy seed of a well-known and proved variety. Its purity and productivity can be maintained by the combined use of the seed plot and the fanning-mill, and a change of seed is unnecessary.

Buy War Savings Stamps.