

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 March 8 and 14, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT—

Agricultural implements	Fredericton	March 20
Surgical instruments	Edmonton	" 24
Miscellaneous paint supplies	Ottawa	" 19
White duck jackets	Guelph	" 15
Double spindle shaper	Winnipeg	" 25
Induction motor	Montreal	" 24
Shoulder badges	Toronto	" 20

DOMINION GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICE—

Indexes	Ottawa	March 24
White Index Bristol	"	" 17
Memo, books and refills	"	" 20
White wove envelopes	"	" 20
Manila envelopes, No. 11	"	" 24
Manila envelopes, No. 12	"	" 24
Scratch pads	"	" 24
Manila envelopes	"	" 20
White wove envelopes	"	" 20
Kraft envelopes	"	" 20
Wire baskets	"	" 20

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (PENITENTIARIES BRANCH)—

Meat	St. Vincent de Paul	March 24
Flour	Edmonton	" 20
Meat	Kingston	" 24
Lumber	New Westminster	" 18

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (INTERMENT OPERATIONS)—

Beef and bacon	Amherst	March 20
Dry green peas	Kapuskasing	" 13
Meat	"	" 20

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS—

Wire fencing	Ottawa	March 20
Suction centrifugal pump	Welland	" 22

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE—

Paints	Prescott	March 17
"	Parry Sound	" 17
"	Sorel	" 17
"	Quebec	" 17
Pure manila rope	Parry Sound	" 19
"	Prescott	" 19
"	Sorel	" 19
"	Cushing	" 19
"	Quebec	" 19
"	Dartmouth	" 19
Canvas and duck	Prescott	" 18
"	Parry Sound	" 18
"	Sorel	" 18
"	St. John	" 18
"	Dartmouth	" 18

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVAL SERVICE—

Raisins	Halifax	March 15
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DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—

Surgical supplies	Halifax	March 24
Castle soap	Ottawa	" 24
X-Ray supplies	Regina	" 20
Disinfectants	Ottawa	" 20
Surgical supplies	Montreal	" 21
Band rings	Ottawa	" 18
Mosquito netting	"	" 20
Hats, sou'wester, black	"	" 19
Coats, waterproof, I.R.	"	" 19
Sweeping chimneys	St. John	" 15
Bran and rock salt	Kingston	" 15
Dry cleaning	London	" 22
"	Toronto	" 22
"	Quebec	" 22
"	Calgary	" 22
"	Kingston	" 20
"	Ottawa	" 20
"	St. John	" 21
"	Winnipeg	" 21
"	Port Arthur	" 21
"	Vancouver	" 24
"	Victoria	" 24
Beef, bacon, butter	Port Arthur	" 24
Beef, bacon, butter	Winnipeg	" 24
Beef, bacon, butter	Brandon	" 24
Beef, bacon, butter, cheese, sugar	Calgary	" 15
Beef, bacon, butter, cheese, sugar	Edmonton	" 15
Conservancy	Lévis	" 19
Removal ashes, conservancy	London	" 20
Fish	Halifax	" 20
Beef, bacon	Charlottetown	" 24

CARE OF THE MILKING MACHINE EMPHASIZED

Experimental Farms Note Gives Advice to those Using Machines.

The following Experimental Farms note on the care of the milking machine is issued by the Department of Agriculture:—

In the production of pure milk with a milking machine great care is necessary in the handling and washing of the machine. Milk that is allowed to become dry on the parts is very difficult to get off. To avoid this, as soon as the last cows are milked and the milk emptied, but while the pump is still running, cold water should be drawn through the teat cups into the can. The machines should then be removed to the dairy and dismantled. The can covers to which the pulsator is usually attached should be washed, wiped dry, and hung up. The teat cups and tubes should be washed in hot water to which has been added some alkaline washing powder. This will dissolve any fats adhering to the parts. Once a day a brush should be used on the interior of the teat cups. These parts should now be put into a sterilizing solution until next milking time. Once a week the teat cups and attached rubbers should be taken apart and thoroughly washed in hot alkaline water with the special brushes supplied for this purpose. The cans may be handled with the rest of the dairy utensils in the ordinary way, steaming or scalding and draining in a room free from dust being important.

On taking the teat cups from the sterilizing solution for the next milking, they should be rinsed in fresh, cold water and then be assembled. At this stage the drawing of scalding water through the teat cups into the cans would have a beneficial effect, but is liable to injure the rubber. When adjusting the milker and attaching the teat cups to the cow's teats be careful not to draw barn air through the tubes into the can. In shifting the machine from one cow to another and changing the cans let the milk and cans be exposed to the barn air as little as possible.

One of the best sterilizing solutions to use is composed of chloride of lime. Use fresh chloride of lime, preferably from sealed tins, and provide an earthenware crock. Into this put one pound of chloride of lime and add a gallon of cold water. Break up the lumps, stir thoroughly, and then allow to settle. Cover and keep in a cool place. This is a stock solution, and only the clear liquid off the top is to be used. In making up the solution for the teat cups use one pint of this stock solution to every ten gallons of water. As the sterilizing action gradually decreases, add another half-pint of the stock solution every three or four days as long as this solution is kept in use. The old solution should be emptied out and a new solution made as often as is necessary to keep it clean. A new stock solution should be made at least every two weeks.

The keeping of the outside metal parts of the teat cups and pails bright is not so important, but improves the appearance of the machines. For this purpose such polishing substances as Bon Ami, Dutch Cleanser, etc., may be used.

ALLOWANCES FOR HIGHER OFFICERS IN THE CANADIAN NAVY

Larger Separation Grant is Given in Order to Equalize Allowance with that of corresponding rank in Militia.

EFFECTIVE FROM JANUARY 1

In order to equalize the separation allowances of officers in the Canadian army and Canadian navy, on recommendation of the Acting Minister of the Naval Service, the allowances to lieutenant commanders and upwards in the naval service have been raised as by the following Order in Council passed on March 14:—

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 20th February, 1919, from the Acting Minister of the Naval Service, stating that the technical officers of the Department of the Naval Service have reported that the dependents of officers of the rank of major in the Canadian Militia draw separation allowance at the rate of \$50 per month, and that dependents of officers of the rank of lieutenant colonel and upwards in the Canadian Militia draw separation allowance at the rate of \$65 per month, while the maximum separation allowance payable to the dependents of officers in the Naval Service is \$40 per month.

It is, therefore, recommended that separation allowance be approved for the dependents of officers of the rank or equivalent rank of lieutenant commander and upwards in the Canadian Naval Service at the following rates:—

Lieutenant commander and officers of equivalent rank, \$50 per month.
Commanders and officers of equivalent rank, \$60 per month,
with effect from 1st January, 1919.

The Minister, concurring in the recommendations of the technical officers, recommends the same for approval.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendations, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Increase in Petroleum Output.

The production of petroleum in Ontario in 1918 was 42 per cent in excess of that of 1917, it is shown in the Preliminary Report of Mineral Production in Canada for 1918, issued recently by the Mines Branch. The increase was due to the development of the new Mosa field in the county of Middlesex. The production in Ontario was 288,692 barrels (10,104,220 imperial gallons), which at the average price of \$2.70½ per barrel was worth \$780,912. The production in New Brunswick was 3,009 barrels, worth about \$7,402. The production of the Alberta oil fields in 1918 was 13,040 barrels, valued at \$78,240. The total production of petroleum in Canada from all sources was therefore 304,741 barrels, valued at \$866,554, as against 213,832 barrels, worth \$542,239, in 1917, according to the report.

Special meats	Regina	" 24
Removal ashes	Victoria	" 25
Beef	London	" 17
Beef	Halifax	" 21
Beef, bacon, butter, cheese, sugar, straw	Medicine Hat	" 15
Ice	Charlottetown	" 15
Bread, beef, and straw	Revelstoke	" 22
Milk	"	" 22
16-inch wood	"	" 22
Coal	"	" 22
Tapioca, nutmeg, cornstarch, arrow-root	Vancouver	" 22
Cinnamon, castle soap, chocolate	"	" 22
Eggs	Toronto	" 19
Eggs	Hamilton	" 20
Fruits, etc.	Quebec	" 21