

DREW LOTS FOR ENTRY TO NEW WESTERN LANDS

System of Drawing for Homestead Entry Used for First Time in Canada in Opening Reserve to Soldiers.

SYSTEM WORKED WELL

The latest figures handed out by the Soldier Settlement Board show that up till the 26th of July the Board had approved 6,620 loans aggregating \$21,311,425.

The figures of the Agricultural Training Branch of the Board indicate that 25,722 applications had been received, of which 19,558 had been approved.

The greatest activity, of course, is in the four Western Provinces. Alberta reports 6,312 applications; Saskatchewan 5,683; British Columbia 4,423; Manitoba 4,191. Looking more closely into these figures, it is seen that the Edmonton office of the Board has 3,626 applicants to 6,686 for Calgary, while Winnipeg holds the record as the most active single Branch of the Board with 4,191 applications. There is but one office in Manitoba, while Alberta has two and Saskatchewan three. The Toronto office shows 2,466 applications.

OPENING OF THE PORCUPINE.

A unique feature of the opening of the Porcupine Reserve early in July was the system followed of establishing the order in which settlers were dealt with. On many previous occasions when free lands were to be allotted, there has been a wild rush of applicants, and many a story has been told of prospective settlers camping on the doorstep of the Land Office for days in advance of the opening. In the opening of the Porcupine the places in the line were won by drawing; it being the first occasion in which drawing for entry has been adopted in connection with Dominion land in Canada. The system worked very smoothly. The applicants were required to register at the office of the District Superintendent at Prairie River. Each applicant was required to produce an Attestation Certificate or a Qualification Certificate from the Soldier Settlement Board. Registration by proxy was not accepted. As each eligible applicant registered he was given a card which was placed in an envelope, sealed and dropped by the applicant into a churn.

Where more than one applicant, and not exceeding four, wished to settle together, they were registered as one unit and the name of each was placed on the card. On the day of the drawing the churn was closed. Forest Ranger McNab was chosen by the men themselves to operate the churn and to make the drawing. After the churn was turned vigorously and the envelopes well shaken up it was opened by McNab. The first place was drawn by J. Pinkstone of Winnipeg.

After the drawing the Prince Albert Loan Board, which was on hand, dealt with the applications for loans, and during the day the sum of \$13,000 was approved; and officials of the Board were on the spot to authorize the purchase of equipment, such as horses, wagons, and farm implements. The Qualification Committee also dealt with twenty cases which had not been previously qualified.

The opening of the Reserve was an unqualified success and the men are very enthusiastic about their prospects. The co-operation of the Provincial Govern-

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 August 16 and 22, as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT—		
Article.	Point of delivery.	Date due.
Kitchen equipment	Balfour	Aug. 28
Rubber tips	Toronto	" 29
Ablution room mirrors	"	" 29
Electric motor	"	" 29
Electric freezer	"	" 29
Ice crusher	"	" 29
Bread	Newmarket	" 22
"	Toronto	" 22
"	"	" 22
Butter, eggs	"	" 22
"	Guelph	" 22
"	Kitchener	" 22
"	Newmarket	" 22
"	Guelph	" 22
Fish	Toronto	" 22
"	"	" 22
Fresh meats, etc.	Newmarket	" 22
"	Guelph	" 22
"	Kitchener	" 22
"	Kingston	" 23
Coal	Kitchener	" 23
"	River Glade	" 23
"	Toronto	" 22
Milk, cream, etc.	Newmarket	" 22
"	Kitchener	" 22
"	"	" 22
Stop drill	Montreal	" 27
Screw-cutting engine lathe	Toronto	" 27
Horizontal crank shaper	"	" 27
Elu motors	Montreal	" 27
Reed	Winnipeg	" 27
Diet kitchen	St. John, N.B.	" 26
Canned fruits and vegetables	Ottawa	" 31
Paints and oils	"	" 28
Shellac	Toronto	" 28
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (PENITENTIARIES BRANCH)—		
Wood	Stony Mountain	Aug. 26
Coal	Prince Albert	" 28
Boiler tubes	"	Sept. 2
Plumbing	Edmonton	" 4
PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY (STATIONERY BRANCH)—		
Wire waste baskets	Ottawa	Aug. 25
Powdered ink	"	" 21
Metal cabinet perforators	"	" 21
Kraft envelopes	"	" 21
Binding cases	"	" 21
Blotting cases	"	" 21
Gem clips	"	" 28
Window envelopes	"	" 28
Books	"	" 28
Higgins ink	"	" 28
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—		
Firemen's Axes	Ottawa	Aug. 25
Galvanized iron pails	"	" 25
DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE—		
Bread	Moosejaw, Sask.	Aug. 28
Milk	Resthaven Military Hospital	Sept. 2
Coal	Halifax	Aug. 28
Veal	Toronto	" 28
Hospital extras	"	" 28
Canned pears	Cobourg	" 28
Canned peaches	"	" 28
Bread	Montreal	" 28
Bakers' flour	Kingston	Sept. 2
Coal	Toronto	Aug. 28
Canned corn	"	" 28
Canned tomatoes	"	" 28
Milk	Qualicum Beach	" 31
Leather belting	Ottawa	" 25
Rubber tubing (corrugated)	"	" 22
Scales	"	Sept. 1
Methyl alcohol	"	" 29
Medical supplies	"	" 27
Carriers (bed)	Calgary	Sept. 3
X-Ray supplies	Toronto	" 29

ment was shown when a wire was received to the effect that it had authorized a steel bridge over the Red Deer

river, and a timber bridge over the Copeau river; also a wagon road from the Prairie river to the Copeau.

WEEKLY REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT FOR TWO PROVINCES

Slight Increase Shown for Week Ending August 9— Outlook is for Further Gain

CONDITIONS IMPROVE

Weekly reports from employers in Ontario and Quebec to the Employment Service of Canada of the Department of Labour indicate that, apart from unemployment due to strikes, there was a further slight increase in the volume of employment in those provinces during the week ending August 9:—

Considerable increase in the volume of employment during the week ending August 2 was indicated by the reports for that week and the slight increase for the week ending August 9, while not as great as anticipated, was a natural sequence to the large increase of that week.

Reports for the week ending August 9 showed that 2,686 Ontario and Quebec firms with a pay-roll of 388,612, increased their staffs by 591 persons, or .2 per cent, and anticipated making a further increase during the week ending August 16, of 2,071, or .6 per cent.

Returns for the week ending August 2, showed that 2,530 firms with a pay-roll of 344,843 increased their staffs by 3,410 persons, or 1 per cent. The anticipated increase on August 2 for the week ending August 9 was 1,492 persons or .4 per cent, which was double the actual increase for that week of .2 per cent.

During the week ending August 9 the plus industries (those that registered net increases in the number of persons employed were building and construction, registering an increase of .2 per cent; commercial and mercantile trades, 1 per cent; lumbering, 1.4 per cent; leather, .5 per cent; metals, .8 per cent; textiles, .6 per cent; vehicles, 2 per cent; quarrying and mining, 2.5 per cent; railway construction, 1.4 per cent; and miscellaneous, 1 per cent. All these groups, with the exception of vehicles and railway construction, anticipated making further gains during the week ending August 16, the greatest gains being expected in building and construction; textiles, woodworking and quarrying.

The minus industries (those that registered net decreases in the number of persons employed) were: chemicals, registering a decrease of 2.5 per cent; food, drink and tobacco, 1.2 per cent; pulp, paper and printing, 1.8 per cent; railway operation, .4 per cent. The woodworking, and clay, glass and stone products, showing practically no change. With the exception of chemicals all these groups expected to make nominal increases during the week ending August 16. The food, drink, and tobacco expected a gain of .5 per cent; the pulp, paper and printing, .2 per cent; woodworking materials, 1.5 per cent; and railway operation, .3 per cent.

How Tannin is Obtained

Tannin is obtained from the leaves, bark and wood of a great many trees, but only a few of these (practically only hemlock and a couple of species of oak) are used commercially. Usually these are sold in the form of bark and the tanners make the extract themselves. In some cases, however, it may be of advantage to make the extract nearer the bush and save the freight on the bulky bark. The method of extraction is very simple and the extract can easily be concentrated and shipment made easy, as stated in a bulletin issued by the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior.

Take some change in Thrift Stamps.