



## Calls Them Lotteries

In New York last Saturday Congressman Scott, of Kansas, told an assemblage of brokers from the stock, grain, cotton and produce exchanges of the United States that they must stop gambling.

Mr. Scott is chairman of the Congress House Committee on agriculture, which has been making an exhaustive investigation of these matters.

He said that the moral evil of the speculative exchanges must be eliminated or else the exchange themselves must go add be replaced by some other kind of an institution.

Mr. Scott showed that the exchanges as they stand are enormously expensive—that it costs the U.S. about \$180,000,000 a year to maintain them, and that the larger part of this great public roll is consumed in the support of the mere paraphernalia of public gambling.

It is as if the country spent something like a hundred millions a year in rent, postage and clerk hire to keep a dozen Louisiana lotteries going.

But the speculative features of the exchanges are worse than the great lotteries—that have been banished from the country—ever were. This point Mr. Scott made clear by the emphasis that he laid on the loading of the dice and the stacking of the cards in the game of chance to which the exchanges invite the foolish.

"You can send your child," said Mr. Scott, "into any of the great department stores to buy a doll's dress or a \$10,000 rug, and the child will pay no more than the best buyer in the city. I don't know what would happen if a childlike person went to the stock exchange to buy things—or to any other exchange—but from what I have heard it would be 'plenty'."

"Why shouldn't the buyer of securities be as well protected as the buyer of groceries?"

"You can say, 'Let the buyer beware.' But I say that the new maxim in business is, 'Let the seller be honest.'"

The president of the New Orleans cotton exchange, speaking at the same meeting with Mr. Scott, made an apology for gambling in futures. He said that speculation is "an instinct of human nature than cannot be denied."

But, as has been pointed out, this gentleman mixed two things that the law of the land takes great pains to separate.

The law discourages lotteries, but encourages enterprise.

It is indeed an instinct of healthy human nature to take venturesome risks in the planning of monorails, wireless telegraphs and flying machines. But it is a very unhealthy instinct that makes a man eager to get other people's money by lucky guesses.

Congressman Scott promises to follow his trail to the end.

He is right in saying that by one means or another, and soon or late the law will put an end to gambling on the exchanges.

The stock and produce exchanges are at last nothing but great public markets.

And the rules that should apply to them are not so very different in principle from those that should regulate the buying and selling of meat and groceries in the municipal market of a well-managed town.

The New York American remarks:

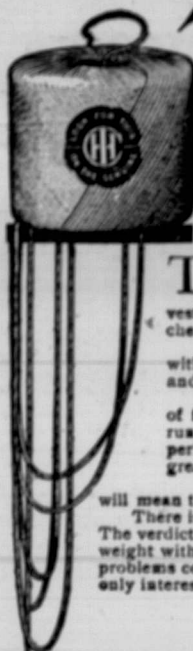
"If the private corporations that now conduct the great exchanges can acquire sense enough to act like public corporations they may continue to enjoy their franchises."

"Otherwise the people's corporation—i.e. the government—will make them over on a public plan."

## THE AUTOMOBILE ON THE FARM

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presence of any other substance may, by heat or concussion be caused to undergo chemical changes, which result in the production of gases of much greater volume than the original substance. The violent expansion of these resulting gases, forms what is known as an explosion. The chemical change which results in the



# LET THE EXPERIENCE OF THE MAJORITY OF FARMERS BE YOUR GUIDE IN BUYING TWINE

THE time has come to order your binder twine for the 1910 harvest. Twine dealers are placing orders for their season's stock. The mills are running. Now is the time for you to decide the twine question. It is something that requires careful consideration. The success of your harvest will depend on the uninterrupted work of your binder, for no binder can work well if you use a cheap grade of binder twine.

It is our aim to have every farmer who uses IHC twine go through the 1910 harvest season without a break in the field. We have much more at stake than merely selling twine. Your interests and ours are the same.

We know that the raw materials from which IHC twines are spun have the quantity and quality of fibre that insure greater strength than is found in any other twine. They are evenly spun—smooth running—do not tangle in the twine box—work well in the knotter, insuring perfect binding and perfect tying. They insure your being able to work your binder through the entire harvest season with greatest speed and economy and are therefore practical profit insurance.

Those who buy cheap twine will certainly have trouble—delays due to tangles, knots and breaks will mean the loss of valuable time—and every delay at harvest time will cut down your profits.

There is a sure way to avoid this. Let the experience of the past be your guide in purchasing your twine. The verdict of the majority of the farmers of this country is a safe guide. Their decision should have more weight with you than the statement of any twine manufacturer. These farmers know. They have the same problems confronting them that you have. They have no axe to grind. They do not sell twine. They are only interested in results.

## I H C Brand of Sisal—Standard Sisal Manila or Pure Manila

Are the twines used by the majority of the farmers of this country. They have been proved to give the best results. Eighty-five to 90 per cent of the farmers use Sisal. It is smooth running and works at steady tension without kinking or tangling in the twine box—insuring perfect binding and perfect tying. Its only equal is the really high grade Manila twines such as bear the IHC trade-mark.

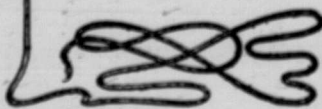
Your interests and ours are identical on this twine proposition. We have more at stake than selling twine. We are vitally interested in the successful operation of hundreds of thousands of binders. On their successful operation depends our success—and we know they cannot operate successfully with poor twine. No binder made can. For this reason we have given the twine problem careful study. When we say "Stick to Sisal or high grade Manila bearing the IHC trade-mark"—we do so because we know them to be the highest standard of excellence in binder twine.

But we don't ask you to do as we say. We want you to be the judge. But your judgment to be right should be based on facts—not on the statement of any twine man. And the fact is—that the majority of the farmers of this country use IHC twine. Sisal or Standard (which is made from pure Sisal) comes 500 feet to the pound; high grade Manila, 600 feet to the pound; Pure Manila, 650 feet. See your local IHC dealer at once and let him know how much you will need. If you want more facts on binder twine, write the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house for information.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

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THE I-H-C LINE

formation of these gases is oxidation or burning. But if this is to be accomplished without the interposition of any other substance as specified in the definition, the oxygen must be contained in the explosive substance itself.

Gasoline in itself is quite harmless; it is incapable of any chemical change except in the presence of oxygen or some oxidizing agent. It is unfortunate, in one way, that air, the most common oxidizer is quite universal in its presence, but even here the possibilities of combination of the two are not so great as might be supposed.

The operation of the gasoline engine depends on the evaporation of gasoline, the quality which causes it to break up into minute particles and mix with the surrounding air; and this evaporation takes place constantly at all ordinary temperatures. However, evaporation ceases after it has proceeded to such an extent that the gasoline vapor (that is the liquid particles) is 15 per cent. of the air which carries it. (At a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit.) Air in this condition is said to be saturated. This is the condition which normally exists in a tank of gasoline, as carried on an automobile or in a stationary tank in which air is used to force the gasoline out. Now it is an important fact that gasoline vapor in a saturated condition will not burn.

Neither will gasoline vapor considerably below the saturation point burn. Nor again, vapor extremely thin. The range of combustible proportions is very limited. From the saturation point at which the volume of vapor is 15 per cent. of the volume of air, the proportion must be reduced to 5.5 per cent. of vapor corresponding to one volume of liquid gasoline to 3,500 volumes of air before the mixture will burn; and when the proportion falls below two per cent. of vapor or one volume of liquid gasoline to ten thousand of air, the mixture again becomes non-combustible.

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