

Summary of The Week's News of The World

TAKING THE CENSUS

Canada's census-taking, which began June 1, will take practically three years to complete. The tabulating and analysis of the population figures and of the extensive information asked for in regard to trade, industry, etc., will keep the census bureau busy for that length of time. The total population will not be definitely known until October, though an approximate figure may be given out a month or so earlier. Returns will begin to come in from cities in about a fortnight's time, but the enumerators have three weeks' time allowed to collect their statistics, and the commissioners are allowed another month in which to forward returns to Ottawa.

The work of tabulation and compilation will be done at the census bureau at Ottawa by a special staff of 160 clerks, working with specially devised tabulating and compiling machines similar to those used at Washington for the census of last year.

Charles W. Spicer, an official of the American census bureau, who has been temporarily borrowed by the Canadian bureau, is in Toronto, superintending the manufacture of a number of machines to be used in tabulating the schedules turned in by the enumerators.

Estimate 50 Per Cent. Increase

Reports from census bureau officials who have been receiving reports as to the prospective amount of work required for the commissioners in the various parts of the Dominion, indicate that the growth of population in many districts has been considerably larger than was estimated. The final figures will probably show a population increase of about 50 per cent. during the past ten years. West of the Great Lakes it is estimated there are now about a million and a half more people than there were in 1901. Eastern Canada should show an increase of a little over a million and a quarter.

TENDERS CALLED FOR H.B.R.

Ottawa, June 1.—Advertisements for tenders for the first 185 miles of the Hudson's Bay railway, starting from the present terminus of the Canadian Northern railway at The Pas on the north side of the Saskatchewan river, were sent out today by the railway department. Contractors are given until August 1 to submit tenders. The contract will be let as speedily as possible after that date and it is expected that by the end of next year steel will be laid on nearly all of this first half of the line to the Hudson's Bay terminal.

Tenders for the remaining portion of the road will be called for early next year as soon as the route is finally located. The railway department will supervise the construction of the road. Chief Engineer Armstrong, who has had charge of the government survey of the road for the past two years, will be the chief engineer in charge of construction, with headquarters at Winnipeg. Tenders for the construction of the Halifax and Eastern Railway and for the line round the north shore of the Bras D'or lakes in Nova Scotia, the extension of the Intercolonial system provided for before the adjournment of parliament, will be called for in a week or so. Surveying of the lines is nearly completed.

DIRECT LEGISLATION

The Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation is anxious to provide speakers to address Grain Growers' picnics and similar gatherings upon the above subject. F. J. Dixon has already been engaged for a number of picnics and is open for more engagements. The federation has several other eloquent speakers who can fill emergency calls. This is a rare opportunity to combine education with pleasure. Speakers are furnished free of charge. If you desire to add to the attractiveness and practical value of your picnic, write to The Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation, 239 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

William Maxwell at the Canadian Club

Mr. William Maxwell, president of the International Co-operative Alliance, was the guest of the Winnipeg Canadian Club on Friday last and addressed a large and interested audience on the co-operative movement, with which he has been all his life connected.

In his address, Mr. Maxwell dealt with the history of the movement and stated that co-operative societies were first started in Great Britain in 1769. There were some old societies, for example, the one in Glasgow, which was established in 1800 and which is doing a big business today. The principle of the movement was to give the customer goods without their passing through the hands of a middleman, and the profits were at first added to the capital of the societies.

Distribution of Profit

In 1884 a departure was made and the Rochdale system was introduced by which the profits, instead of being added to the capital, were divided among the purchasers. By this system the largest purchaser secured the biggest share of the profit. In 1884 the societies working independently agreed to combine into a federation. Capital was contributed by the societies in England in 1884 and in Scotland in 1888 to form co-operating wholesale societies, which last year did a combined business of £34,000,000 sterling.

Buyers Throughout the World

Part of the function of the wholesale societies was to procure goods all over the world. Thirty-four years ago a buyer was placed in New-York to purchase American goods for these societies and seventeen years ago a buyer was placed in Montreal. There had been a buyer in Winnipeg for Canadian wheat for the

last six years. Last year five million dollars' worth of Canadian produce was purchased for the whole co-operative societies of Great Britain. The profits obtained by the wholesale societies were contributed to the shareholding societies, so that the individual member obtained the profits of both wholesale and retail co-operative business.

Last year \$55,000,000 was divided among the co-operative members in Great Britain in this way. Retail sales alone amounted to \$365,000,000.

"It will thus be seen," said the speaker, "that the pecuniary advantages of the co-operative scheme are considerable."

Education and Charity

"But we go further than that. Last year the societies in Great Britain spent \$440,000 in educational work and \$290,000 in charitable enterprises. Frequent meetings of the members are held. Lectures are delivered by eminent men. There are classes for the study of music, women's guilds where instruction is given by experts in all kinds of ladies' work. There are photographic clubs, bicycle clubs and other similar organizations. There are convalescent homes maintained by the different societies, all over the country. In these homes members can spend two weeks free of charge while recovering from illness.

Industrial Activities

"Among the industrial activities of the societies in Great Britain are the maintaining of eight great flour mills, four steamships, soap, clothing and shoe factories. There are also cabinet works, a printing and lithographing establishment, candy and jam factories, dairies and all kinds of like industries. Dealing in wines and liquors is strictly forbidden.

No society buying for its retail store is given credit for longer than one month at the wholesale store, and at the retail store no member is given credit beyond the amount of his stock."

Co-Operation in Canada

With reference to the situation in Canada, Mr. Maxwell said that the germ of the co-operative movement was already here. A difficulty in Canada consisted in the fact that at present Canadians were too busy in pursuit of the main chance. In Great Britain one found more of the "rest and be thankful" spirit. He had been much impressed with the co-operative societies which he had found doing very well at Sydney, Glace Bay, and Dominion, Nova Scotia, where the miners were taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by co-operation.

Large Societies

The membership of the largest retail co-operative societies in the world was given as follows: At Bremen, Germany, 80,000; Leeds, England, 50,000; Edinburgh, Scotland, 40,000. Thirty-seven years ago Mr. Maxwell was secretary of the Edinburgh society and at that time it had but 1,400 members. The money profit of the enterprise, the speaker said, was great, but if it were only for that, many of the co-operators would not be engaged in the co-operative movement.

U.S. SENATE AND RECIPROCITY

Washington, D.C., June 5.—Public hearings on the Canadian reciprocity bill were concluded by the Senate Finance committee today, and on Wednesday the committee will take up the bill in executive session to discuss what action the committee shall take and prepare its report to the Senate.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



\$3,600

in Cash Prizes for Farmers

Your Photograph May Win a Prize

AMONG the prizes we are offering in our big Prize Contest is one of \$100.00 (Prize "C") for the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with a photograph showing the best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement. For this prize, work of every description is included.

Now just as soon as you finish that new silo, barn, feeding floor or dairy, that you've been thinking of building, why not photograph it and send the picture to us? The photograph doesn't necessarily have to be taken by a professional or an expert. In fact, your son's or your daughter's camera will do nicely. Or, failing this, you might use the kodak of your neighbor's son nearby. In any event, don't let the idea of having a photograph made deter you from entering the competition. Particularly as we have requested your local dealer to help in cases where it is not convenient for the farmer to procure a camera in the

neighborhood. By this means you are placed on an equal footing with every other contestant. Get the circular, which gives you full particulars of the conditions and of the other three prizes. Every dealer who sells "CANADA" Cement will have on hand a supply of these circulars—and he'll give you one if you just ask for it. Or if you prefer, you can use the attached coupon—or a postcard will do—send it to us and you'll receive the complete details of the contest by return mail.

If you haven't received your copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," write for that, too. It's a finely illustrated book of 160 pages full of useful and practical information of the uses of concrete.

Write us to-night, and you'll receive the book and the circular promptly.

Do not delay—sit right down—take your pen or pencil, and fill out the coupon NOW.

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National Bank Building, Montreal

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