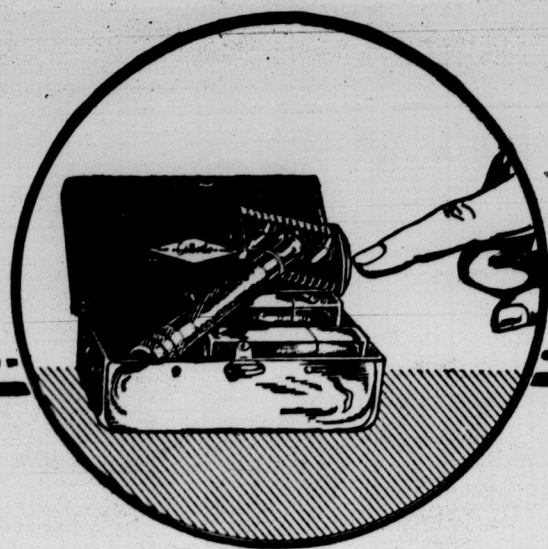




The Curve that Makes the Difference

Looks like just a casual, unimportant bend in the holder, eh?

In reality it is one of the most important things in razordom—the subject of basic Gillette Patents—and the cause of the wonderful adjustability which is an exclusive Gillette feature.

Gripping the blade close to its shaving edges, the curved outer plate bends it down close to the toothed guard, and holds it ABSOLUTELY RIGID. This prevents the vibration which makes other

razors pull and cut unevenly, and is one of the chief reasons for the velvet smoothness of the Gillette shave.

Quite as important is the adjustability. Screw the outer plate up tight and it holds the razor edge right against the guard, giving a very light shave. As you loosen it you give the blade more and more "hold", so that it shaves closer and closer. Thus every man can get an adjustment which exactly suits his beard and skin—a thing he cannot do with any other razor in the world.

Your Hardware Dealer, Jeweler or Druggist can show you a Gillette assortment—Standard Sets at \$5.00—Pocket Editions at \$5.00 to \$6.00—Combination Sets at \$6.50 up.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.
Office and Factory—The New Gillette Building, Montreal.



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Grain Growers Illustrated Lantern Lecture

During the winter, commencing on the 29th of October, two prominent members of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association will tour Manitoba, giving lectures at various points, illustrated by colored lantern views. These lectures will be intensely interesting to every Western farmer who believes in freedom and the square deal, and will be descriptive of the rise and growth of the Grain Growers' association and The Guide. These lectures will also show that the many improvements which the men on the land now enjoy were secured and brought about by the farmers themselves, through their organizations, and that further improvements and reforms, which are very much needed, will be secured in the same way.

At considerable expense the men have

MEETINGS YET TO BE HELD

Holland	Nov. 6
Cypress River	Nov. 7
Glenboro	Nov. 8
Stockton	Nov. 10
Nesbitt	Nov. 11 and 12
Carroll	Nov. 13
Souris	Nov. 17
Hartney	Nov. 18 and 19
Lauder	Nov. 20
Napinka	Nov. 21
Melita	Nov. 22
Medora	Nov. 23
Deloraine	Nov. 26 and 27
Whitewater	Nov. 28
Boissevain	Nov. 29-Dec. 1

been equipped with the finest lantern obtainable for this work, also a large number of slides which will be well worth seeing. Here are some of the more important of these:

Two dozen colored cartoons, giving a political history of the times, from an independent standpoint.

Views of the co-operative movement in the Old Country, showing how the people in England and Scotland are reducing the cost of living by co-operation and dispensing with the middleman.

Photographs of the terminal elevator at Fort William, operated by the Grain Growers' Grain Company; the timber limit belonging to the Company in British Columbia; the home of the Grain Growers' Guide, and many others too numerous to mention.

Ninga	Dec. 2
Killarney	Dec. 3 and 4
Holmfild	Dec. 5
Cartwright	Dec. 6
Mather	Dec. 8
Clearwater	Dec. 9
Crystal City	Dec. 10
Pilot Mound	Dec. 11
Snowflake	Dec. 12
Manitou	Dec. 13 and 15
Darlingford	Dec. 16
Thornhill	Dec. 17
Morden	Dec. 18
Plum Coulee	Dec. 19
Morris	Dec. 20

Manitoba

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President.

SIR MELVIN JONES' INTERVIEW

Sir Lyman Melvin Jones has made a tour of the prairie provinces in his private car, and like many other magnates who tour the prairie provinces in private and observation cars, has given an interview to the press.

Like the man of affairs that he is, Sir Lyman Jones was not content to give the usual stereotyped interview as to the "Magnificence of the Crop," "Unbounded Prosperity," "Bright Financial Outlook" in the prairie provinces; other things came within the scope of his observation. The growth of co-operation in Saskatchewan arrested his attention. "He averred that he knew of no country in the world where co-operation in the purchasing of farm necessities had ever proved successful." He hoped the introduction of the principle of "co-operation in agricultural credit and purchasing" in Saskatchewan would prove successful, but declared that, in his opinion, any experiment of this character would "prove disastrous." He had more faith in "individualism" as applied to agricultural progress in the West than a system of finance that involved "collective responsibility."

Nothing surprising about that; every representative of "Big Business" has great faith in co-operation and combination in "Big Business," but has an outstanding preference for "individualism" among farmers and laborers. They find it much more to their advantage to trade with the "individual" than with "co-operative groups" among farmers, and "trade unions" among wage earners.

It is when Sir Lyman deals with custom duties, however, that he becomes most illuminating. He attributed the widespread demand in the West for the removal of the duty on agricultural implements to the "truckling of newspapers" with public sentiment and "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel." The real burden, if there is any, says Sir Lyman, is due to the high tariff on other articles, and the real burden borne by the farmers is the burden of these other duties, meaning the duties on his harness, clothing, etc.

I agree with Sir Lyman that his harness costs the farmer more than his plough, and that he pays 50 per cent. more duty on his harness than on his plough. Further, the duty on boots and shoes is more of a burden to a man on a homestead with a family of 5 or 6 growing children than the duties on agricultural implements. I do not think there is among the thinking farmers any more persistent demand for the removal of the duty from agricultural implements than from the commodities farmers need for food, clothing, and shelter, though the action of the United States in putting agricultural implements on the free list accentuates the demand for free implements at the present.

The farmers alone bear the burden of the tax on agricultural implements and they cannot shift the burden on to anyone else. The tax on food, clothing and shelter is borne by all classes, some of whom can pass the burden on to shoulders other than their own. On that account the agricultural implement tax is seized on by newspapers and politicians who want to tickle the farmers' ear, and by those who are beneficiaries of the custom duties on other commodities, so as to divert attention from the protection they themselves enjoy.

The Senator gives some interesting information as to the duty on raw material used by manufacturers of agricultural implements. He asserts that they pay duty on 80 per cent. of their raw material, and that the duty on their raw material is higher than on their finished product. The raw material of the implement manufacturers is almost altogether comprised of paints, oils, coal, wood, iron, steel and other products, all of which are the natural products of Canada. What is the sense of giving bonuses and protection to manufacturers of iron, steel, wood, etc., when the manufacturers who use their products as raw material find it necessary to import their

requirements of these goods and pay duty as well as extra freight? Why cannot we exercise business sense and conserve our natural resources so long as our neighbors are willing to supply our manufacturers with those commodities cheaper than we can ourselves?

Notwithstanding the claim of Sir Lyman, the duty on raw material is small compared to that collected on the finished article. It is generally known that the actual cost of an 8 ft. binder, f.o.b. factory, is less than \$50, approximately one-third representing labor, leaving two-thirds, or about \$34, for raw material. Duty is collected on an appraisal of \$110 on the finished binder, as against duty on \$34 worth of raw material. Apparently Sir Lyman forgot the very important fact that the agricultural implement manufacturers get a drawback of 99 per cent. of duty paid on raw material. The report of the auditor-general for 1911 shows that this drawback amounted to \$232,375.37 for the year ending March 31, 1911, of which the Massey-Harris Co. received the handsome sum of \$181,431.44.

The interview ended with the usual "joker" of "Big Business." Sir Lyman said that the total removal of the duty on these raw materials and of the duty on implements as well would compel the Massey-Harris Co. to remove their factory to the States. Note the removal of duty from their raw material would compel the Massey-Harris Co. to move to the States. "If you won't play in my yard, I won't play at all," is the cry of the pouting school-boy and of Canada's "Big Interests."

When will the people of Canada have sand enough to call their bluff?

R. McKENZIE.

Winnipeg, Oct. 30.

LANTERN LECTURE TOUR NOTES Starbuck Enthusiastic

The members of the Starbuck Grain Growers' Association held a very successful social evening on Wednesday, October 29. About 150 farmers with their wives and children attended the meeting and great interest was taken in the proceedings. Mr. Houston made an ideal chairman and was ably assisted by Mr. Ross and Secretary Hartley.

One of the most enjoyable features was a stirring speech by R. J. Avison, of Gilbert Plains. Mr. Avison spoke forcibly and ably upon the need of organization on the part of the farmers, and explained in a lucid manner the many injustices of the protective tariff. He also outlined the tremendous influence the triple alliance wielded over the government of this country, and stated that if the farmers wished to obtain a square deal they would have to come forward and support the Association and The Guide. As a straight from the shoulder lecturer, Mr. Avison certainly made a hit. W. B. Meneer, of St. Louis, followed in happy vein and had the audience convulsed with laughter. His "Walnut" story was very much appreciated. J. L. Middleton, circulation manager of The Guide, also said a few words. Unfortunately an accident to the lantern prevented the many interesting views and cartoons being shown, but an opportunity will be given the members of Starbuck local to see these interesting pictures about the end of December. Miss Ethel Ross ably presided at the piano.

Great Lantern Show at Fannystelle

Farmers and citizens numbering about 100 listened to a great discourse on the evils of monopoly, and the rise to influence of the Grain Growers' Association, in the local hall on Thursday evening, October 30. T. H. Halford, of Culross, acted as chairman and introduced the lecturers. The audience thoroughly appreciated the many fine illustrations thrown on the screen and round upon round of applause greeted the many striking and unique cartoons shown. Messrs. Avison and Meneer, the lecturers, again demonstrated that they had the many subjects under discussion at their finger ends. Prominent grain growers in the audience were Messrs. McCloud, Carter and Hollmayer, all of Fannystelle.