

HOT WEATHER

The Ideal Time to Use a

DE LAVAL

CREAM SEPARATOR

THERE is no time when the use of the DE LAVAL Cream Separator is so indispensable to the profitable production of cream or butter as during the hot weather of midsummer.

The use of the separator at this season usually means the difference between a profit and a loss in dairying. It accomplishes a great saving of butter-fat that goes to waste with any other method of separation and enables the production of a higher quality of cream and butter-fat than is otherwise possible.



Moreover with a DE LAVAL the advantages over other cream separators are greatest at this season because the separation is more complete and the cream heavier and more even in texture. The machines turn more easily and the capacity is greater, getting the work through more quickly.

If you haven't a separator you can scarcely afford to defer the purchase of a DE LAVAL, or if you have a separator which is not doing satisfactory work there is no better time to discard it in favor of a DE LAVAL, first trying the machines side by side for your own satisfaction, which every DE LAVAL agent will be glad to give you the opportunity to do.

See the nearest DE LAVAL agent at once or if you do not know him write us direct for any desired information.

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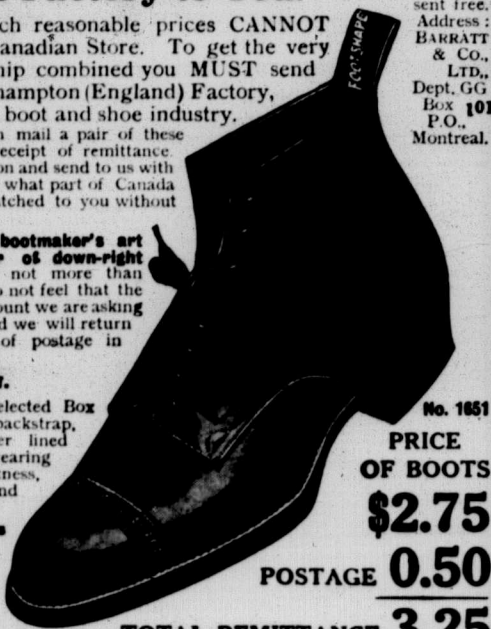
HOW TO ORDER.—Fill in the attached Order Form, stating size (length), usual y worn, then the width according to the shape of your foot. If narrow, order No. 3 width; if medium, No. 4 width; if wide, No. 5 width; if extra wide, No. 6 width.

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Boots No. Size Width

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The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8.

ability, but is he working purely for the interest of what might be a very powerful organization if only handled as any of the so-called Big Interests handle their business, and that is with attention to details, however small? If we are to emulate the Co-operative movement of Lancashire where I come from, then we shall have to have men at the head who are unselfish enough to work for the cause and not to be making use of the organization to create wealth for themselves. I know the fault we have in the West is to do all with a view to making our success one of dollars and it is the common boast of what we have made since coming to Canada. But I feel that there is something more than the dollar in the question of leading a popular movement. Is there no honor in building up these movements? If there is not, and only the dollar to look to, then Mr. Editor, we are bound in the long run to write failure against the work of the movement. Our work is to build up and not to criticize anyone who is helping, as The Guide is, to make the work successful. I am sorry to have to treat this subject with you. I am not doing this for publication so much as to get the thing put on a business-like footing. I might say that our local Association is to meet next Saturday to discuss our future program and I, for one, wish to drop the whole thing and say we have paid one dollar to gain the experience that has come to the old Ontario farmers: "Keep out of farmers' associations, the heads always seem to be men who are working for self and not for the good of the country." Had Bright and Cobden been of that stamp I fear the Free Trade movement of Great Britain would have been something that might have been, instead of the great success that it is. Trusting to have you handle this matter for the new associations in the same manner as the other questions you have taken in hand for the farmers, Trust or no Trust.

J. J. LAMB,

Secretary Ogema G.G.A.

Dahinda, Sask.

"WHO OWNS CANADA?"

Editor, Guide:—I was very interested in reading your issue of the 25th June containing the article "Who Owns Canada?" However, as one of the great public, very far removed from "special privilege," I should like to point out that the mere fact of a man holding a seat on the board of directors of a corporation by no manner of means signifies that he controls the affairs of that corporation. He often shares the power with 5, 6, or 10 other directors. And, again, it is not at all necessary to possess a large stockholding in a company in order to qualify for a seat on the board; this means that when it comes to voting strength a director often cuts a very small figure. The lesson of our neighbor, the U.S.A., certainly needs to be taken to heart by the Canadian public and every care taken to save ourselves from being bound up and trussed as the Americans have been by their "captains of industry." At the same time no good case requires misrepresentation (though unintentional) for its support, and I certainly think that the assumption that 42 individuals "control more than one-third Canada's wealth," owing to the fact that each of them has a seat (with five or a dozen possible opponents) on this that and the other corporation, is—to put it bluntly—very, very far-fetched. If it came to a "show-down" any of them might lose his directorship tomorrow or at the first show of real opposition on the part of his co-directors. The point to remember is that a board of directors is most often composed of several diverse interests, sometimes watching each other very jealously. Of course I am not arguing that some of the people you name do not absolutely control some of the companies. What I doubt is, firstly, whether the majority of them do control any concern; and secondly, whether many of these 42 (being human) find it suits their plans to pull together.

Yours respectfully,

W. A. PULHAM.

Cobalt, Ont.

Note.—We did not say that the 42 men controlled all the companies of which they were directors, but we believe that they have a controlling influence in the great majority of them.—Ed.

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