

# You need a new DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR NOW

## 1st If you are still using some gravity or setting process of creaming—

BECAUSE your waste is greatest and quality of product poorest in mid-summer, when the milk supply is greatest.

BECAUSE time is of greatest value on the farm at this season and the time and labor saving of the good separator counts for most.

BECAUSE the skim-milk is poorest without a separator in hot weather and often more harmful than helpful to calves and young stock.

BECAUSE the work of an improved De Laval Cream Separator is as perfect and its product as superior with one kind of weather as with another.

## 2nd If you have a very old De Laval or an inferior separator of any kind—

BECAUSE the losses of the poor separator from incomplete skimming and the tainted product of the difficult to clean and unsanitary separator mean most when the bulk of milk is greatest.

BECAUSE of the great economy of time at this season in having a separator of ample capacity to do the work so much more quickly.



BECAUSE an improved De Laval Separator is so much simpler and more easily handled and cared for than any other, and you cannot afford to waste time these busy days "fussing" with a machine that ought to have been thrown on the junkpile long ago.

BECAUSE the De Laval Separator of today is just as superior to other separators as the best of other separators to gravity setting, and every feature of De Laval superiority counts for most during the hot midsummer months.

These are all facts a De Laval catalog, to be had for the asking, helps to make plain, and that every De Laval local agent is glad of the opportunity to prove to any prospective buyer. If you don't know the nearest De Laval agency simply write the nearest main office, as below.

**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED**  
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

## Willowdale Stock Farm

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE  
BERKSHIRE SWINE  
BARRED ROCK POULTRY  
Eight cows and heifers safe in calf to my champion Black Bird bull, "Black Mac 2nd" (5057). These are a choice offering and will make special low price for thirty days. Also six bull calves, 3 to 6 months old, fifty choice Berkshires, 3 to 3½ months old, \$15 to \$18 each, both sexes. Special offering in poultry, 100 year old hens at \$1.25 each, or \$1.50 in smaller lots. Inspection invited. Write or call on  
L. McCOMB, HUXLEY, ALTA. Calgary Branch G.T.P. Ry.

# Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by  
P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all  
communications for this page should be sent

## OFFICIAL CIRCULAR No. 4

Re Regulations for the Disposal of Petroleum and Natural Gas Rights

In view of the extensive speculation which is going on in oil leases and the fact that farmers generally are greatly affected by same, in so much as the surface rights which belong to them are liable to be seriously interfered with, your executive have taken competent advice in order to have the position of the farmer made quite clear and the following information has been put together as concisely and clearly as possible to guide you in your actions should the occasion arise.

The sections of the regulations which are of most interest to us are 22 to 26, which read as follows:—

Section 22—In case the surface rights of a petroleum and natural gas location have been patented, or have been disposed of by the Crown under any act or regulation which contemplates the earning of patent for such surface rights, and the lessee of the petroleum and natural gas rights cannot make an arrangement with the owner of such surface rights, or with his agent, or the occupant thereof, for entry upon the location, or for the acquisition of such interest in the surface rights as may be necessary for the efficient and economical operation of the rights acquired under his lease, he may, provided the mineral rights in the land affected with access thereto and the right to use and occupy such portion of the land as may be necessary for the effectual working of the minerals therein have been reserved to the Crown in the original grant of the surface rights, apply to the minister for permission to submit the matter in dispute to arbitration. Upon receiving such permission in writing, it shall be lawful for the lessee to give notice to the owner, or his agent, or the occupant, to appoint an arbitrator within a period of sixty days from the date of such notice, to act with another arbitrator named by the lessee, in order to determine what portion of the surface rights the lessee may reasonably acquire:—

(a) For the efficient and economical operation of the rights and privileges granted him under his lease;

(b) The exact position thereof; and,

(c) The amount of compensation to which the owner or occupant shall be entitled.

Section 23—The notice mentioned in this section shall be according to a form to be obtained upon application to the Agent of the Dominion Lands for the district in which the land in question is situated, and shall, when practicable, be personally served on the owner of such land, or his agent, if known, or the occupant thereof, and after reasonable efforts have been made to effect personal service without success, then such notice shall be served by leaving it at or sending it by registered mail, to the last known place of abode or address of the owner, agent or occupant, and by posting a copy of same in the office of the Agent of Dominion Lands for the district in which the land in question is situated. Such notice shall be ten days if the owner or his agent resides in the district in which the land is situated; if out of the district and if in the province or territory, twenty days, and if out of the province or territory, thirty days, before the expiration of the time limited in such notice. If the owner, or his agent, or the occupant of the land refuses or declines to appoint an arbitrator, or when, for any reason, no arbitrator is appointed in the time limited therefor in the notice provided by this section, the Agent for the Dominion Lands for the district in which the land is situated shall forthwith, on being satisfied by affidavit that such notice has come to the knowledge of such owner, agent or occupant, or that such owner, agent or occupant wilfully evades the service of such notice, or cannot be found, and that reasonable efforts have been made to effect such service, and that the notice was left at the last place of abode or known address of such owner, agent or occupant as above provided, appoint an arbitrator on his behalf.

Section 24—In case the two arbitrators cannot agree upon the award to be made,

they may, within a period of ten days from the date of the appointment of the second arbitrator, select a third arbitrator, and when such two arbitrators cannot agree upon a third arbitrator, the Agent for the Dominion Lands for the district in which the land in question is situated, shall forthwith select such third arbitrator.

Section 25—All the arbitrators appointed under the authority of these regulations shall be sworn before a justice of the peace to the impartial discharge of the duties assigned to them, and after due consideration of the rights of the owner and the needs of the lessee, they shall decide as to the particular portion of the surface rights which the latter may reasonably acquire for the efficient and economical operation of the rights and privileges granted him under his lease, the area thereof, and the amount of compensation therefor to which the owner or occupant shall be entitled.

Section 26—In making such valuation the arbitrator shall determine the value of the land irrespective of any enhancement thereof from the existence of minerals thereunder.

The above clause makes the position of the farmer fairly clear. The land belongs to the farmer; no one has a right to enter upon a farmer's land for oil operations or any other operations, except for survey purposes, without the farmer's consent. The farmer has a right to keep any oil operator off his land, until a satisfactory arrangement has been made in accordance with the provision of the section quoted above. Should anyone enter on a farmer's land without the farmer's consent, the farmer can take the following steps:—

(1) Forbid the person or persons from entering upon the land or if they have already come upon the land, order them to leave and to take away anything belonging to them.

(2) If this is not successful, the farmer and everyone lawfully assisting him, or acting by his authority, is justified in using force in preventing any person trespassing upon the property or in removing him if he uses no more force than is necessary.

(3) If the trespasser resists the attempt to prevent his entry or to remove him, he shall be guilty of an assault and can be brought before a magistrate on a charge of assault.

(Section 61 of the Criminal Code is the authority for taking this proceeding.)

(4) If any tools or material be placed upon the land, the owner or person in possession of the land can remove them.

(5) Another remedy, which is more expensive, is to commence an action in the Supreme Court and obtain an injunction to restrain the trespassers from entering upon the land.

As already pointed out, the above information sets forth your position as farmers or occupants of land in accordance with the best legal advice which could be secured.

While at the present time only certain sections of the country may be directly interested in this matter we hope that our members generally will acquaint themselves with their rights under the existing regulations. Any further information will be gladly sent to anyone interested on receipt of specific inquiry.

Yours faithfully,

P. P. WOODBRIDGE,

Provincial Secretary.

P.S. Special attention. Information has just reached us of a group of farmers who have been induced to sign away their surface rights without thoroughly understanding what they were doing and in a way which they seem very likely to regret. Our members should beware of putting their names to any form of agreement or contract without first having a thorough understanding of everything that such action may carry with it. We would strongly recommend that no papers of any kind be signed by the farmer when dealing with oil companies or other parties without having first submitted copies of such papers to this office for competent and reliable advice.