

The Alberta pool was formed in time to handle part of the 1923 crop; in Manitoba and Saskatchewan organization was completed in July, 1924. As the plan was initiated in 1922, contracts expire in 1927. In Saskatchewan, a subsidiary company, the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Ltd., was organized for the purpose of acquiring elevators by construction, purchase or lease. The report of the secretary of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, published in the Eleventh Annual Report of the Commissioner of Co-operation and Markets for Saskatchewan, states that "it is proposed to acquire some 150 elevators this year (1925), refraining as much as possible from competing with the farmer-owned elevators." In Sept., 1925, it was decided by the Saskatchewan organization to extend its activities to cover the coarse grains, oats, barley, rye and flax. The United Farmers of Alberta have appointed a committee to investigate the proposal to market by pool farm products other than wheat and in Manitoba a coarse grains pool is being organized.

Co-operative marketing of grain is largely confined to the three Prairie Provinces. In Ontario, however, the United Farmers' Co-operative Co. shipped 200 cars of wheat, 1,000 cars of feed and feed grains and 3,500,000 lb. of flour in the eleven-month period Nov. 1, 1924, to Sept. 30, 1925.

Live Stock.—The live stock industry is an important one in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Quebec; in these provinces, as well as in the Maritime Provinces to a more limited extent, co-operation has been applied in the shipping, grading and selling of live stock.

When the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. was organized in 1913, a live stock department was formed and, in the first year of operation, handled 114 cars of stock. The Grain Growers' Grain Co. added a live stock division in 1916, and when the two companies amalgamated in 1917, this branch of co-operative marketing was continued by the United Grain Growers through local shipping associations or by shipping agents. In 1923, a cattle pool was organized and in its first year 100,800 head of cattle were handled on which a patronage dividend of 1 p.c. was paid. In 1924, the United Grain Growers formed a subsidiary company, the United Livestock Growers, Ltd., to take over the operation of the live stock pool.

In Saskatchewan, co-operative stockyards were organized in 1920 at Moose Jaw and Prince Albert, on the recommendation of a provincial commission. In the year 1923-24, these two organizations handled 154,000 head of live stock. A committee appointed in March 1925, recommended the encouragement of local co-operative shipping associations and the formation of a central association and also a conference with the United Livestock Growers. The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture reports that in 1924 42 co-operative associations marketed live stock valued at \$764,000. In addition there were shipments of car lots on a co-operative basis.

In Ontario, the United Farmers' Co-operative Co., organized by the United Farmers of Ontario in 1914, began to take consignments of live stock from the local associations and sell them through a commission firm, but in 1919 it created its own commission department and took shipments direct. By Dec. 1 of that year, 3,682 cars of stock had been handled by the company at the Toronto stock-yards and in the eleven months from November 1924 to September 1925, 6,212 cars of stock were handled.

In Quebec, the co-operative sale of sheep was first organized in 1918, when the Quebec Farmers' Central Co-operative Association, which was called prior to