

Local co-operative dairy associations exist in British Columbia as in the other provinces. The Cowichan Creamery Association does a co-operative business in eggs, poultry, flour and mill feeds and fruit and vegetables, in addition to the manufacture and sale of butter. The Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association, organized in 1913, had 1,500 shareholders in 1922, representing a large percentage of the producers of the district. More than half the milk business of Vancouver is handled by the Association, and a creamery and ice cream plant are operated. A similar organization, formed on Vancouver island in 1919, operates a creamery in Victoria. The dependence of the cities of New Westminster and Vancouver on the farmers of the Fraser valley, and of Victoria on the milk producers near that city, has created conditions favourable to such associations, and Vancouver milk prices are among the lowest in Canada.

In 1921, the United Farmers of Manitoba organized the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, Ltd. The creamery taken over by the company was making about 300,000 lb. of butter a year. In the first year of operation by the co-operative company, the production was 865,000 lb. and in 1924, 1,048,000 lb.

In each of the Maritime Provinces, there are co-operative creameries, but the report of the Nova Scotia Secretary for Agriculture for 1924 states that "the tendency at the present time appears to be a gradual diverting from the farmer-owned co-operative creamery to the privately owned creamery."

*Poultry and Eggs.*—Co-operative egg marketing is fairly general throughout all the provinces, and has achieved particular success in the Maritime Provinces. The P.E.I. Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association, originally organized through the affiliation of 40 local co-operative units, or "egg circles," has operated successfully since 1914, well over 750,000 eggs being handled in 1923. The larger part of the business is with Montreal and other cities in Eastern Canada, but a considerable trade is carried on with the New England States. The Association has a central candling and grading station, a poultry-killing station and a hatchery at Charlottetown.

The P.E.I. scheme has served as a model for organizations in other provinces, but in Nova Scotia the "egg circle" system was found unsuited to local conditions, and the poultry department of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College is a marketing agency for local associations. The New Brunswick Poultry Exchange was organized in 1924 for the same purpose.

In Quebec, the Federated Co-operative handled 396,000 eggs in 1923, and co-operative societies for the sale of eggs are annually increasing in number. In Ontario, an egg and poultry department, or produce department as it is now called, was established by the United Farmers' Co-operative Co. in 1920, and this organization is being used by an increasing number of egg circles and individual shippers. Over 1,500,000 dozen eggs were handled for farmers by this company last year, nearly half of which were handled on behalf of an egg pool.

In Saskatchewan, the Co-operative Creameries conduct poultry departments at Regina and Saskatoon and provide markets for large quantities of poultry and eggs. In 1924, a turkey pool was organized by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers and reported a success, the facilities of the Co-operative Creameries for cold storage and marketing being utilized. In Alberta, the poultry pool formed in 1925 is to market its produce, for a time at least, through the provincial government egg-marketing service, organized in 1917 by the farmers' organizations with the