

aid of the government. In British Columbia there are "egg circles" for the co-operative shipment of eggs, and the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association, like the Cowichan Creamery Association, handles poultry produce for its members.

Wool.—Co-operative marketing of wool began in Canada in 1913, when the Dominion Department of Agriculture undertook to grade wool. Local and provincial wool-marketing associations were formed, and the provincial Departments of Agriculture offered their services as central marketing agencies. In 1918, the local associations formed their own central organization, the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Ltd. The charter provides for a limited return on capital, an annual addition to the reserve fund, and the distribution of the surplus as a patronage dividend. In 1924, this organization handled 2,506,326 lb. of wool, of which Alberta furnished about 68,000 lb. and Ontario 655,500. As the estimated wool clip of Canada in 1924 was 15,511,719 lb., about 16 p.c. was marketed co-operatively by this company. In addition, the Quebec Federated Co-operative sold 18,600 lb. The surplus on the 1925 business of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers was \$28,550. At Regina, Weston and Lennoxville, stocks of manufactured woollens are carried for retail sale, and this growing department had sales aggregating about \$50,000 in the year 1924-25.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Many local co-operative organizations for the marketing of fruit in Canada have been formed from time to time, and although there has been a considerable number of failures, the faith of the fruit farmer in the value of the co-operative method in enabling him to reduce transportation charges, secure uniformity in packing and sell to the best advantage, has persisted, and new associations are formed to replace the old.

Co-operative shipping of apples began in the 90's, but it was not until the next decade that co-operative associations among fruit growers developed to any extent. In 1907, a co-operative company was formed at Berwick, N.S., to market apples for its members, handling 7,000 brls. in its first year. Its success was such that other societies were soon organized and competing with each other in a manner quite at variance with the spirit of co-operation. Accordingly, the legislature was asked to provide for the incorporation of a central company, and in 1912 the United Fruit Cos. of Nova Scotia, Ltd., was organized, with 22 local co-operative companies affiliated with it. In 1924 there were about 50 affiliated locals, each having a director on the governing board of the central company. During 1924, nearly 400,000 brls. of apples, representing about 40 p.c. of the Nova Scotia apple crop, and over 28,600 brls. of potatoes were handled by the United Fruit Cos. Orchard supplies are sold to members and a canning factory is operated at Aylesford. In addition to the co-operative companies, linked through the United Fruit Cos., there are a few independent co-operative associations for the marketing of fruit in Nova Scotia.

In Ontario there is no central co-operative fruit-selling organization at the present time, attempts to maintain such an agency having failed owing to the growers withdrawing their patronage for one reason or another. The Niagara Peninsula Growers, Ltd., was formed in 1920 and in 1922 had a turnover of about \$2,500,000, handling 49 varieties of fruit and vegetables for about 600 farmers; in 1925, however, it ceased operations and the local associations and individual fruit growers were thrown back on their own resources. Several societies have met with