

considerable success. In the Leamington district, the Erie Co-operative Co. has steadily increased its membership and business since its organization in 1913. The Norfolk Co-operative Co. is one of the oldest and most successful of the co-operative fruit associations in Ontario. The United Farmers' Co-operative Co. markets each year a large number of carloads of potatoes and turnips. As in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, certain societies are engaged in shipping apples mainly to distant markets, others in shipping mixed fruits and vegetables to both home and distant markets, while still others are concerned with the marketing of small fruits largely in home markets.

The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association is primarily an association for furnishing supplies to its members, but in 1917 it began the co-operative shipment of apples.

In Alberta, an association for the marketing of potatoes, formed in the Edmonton district in 1921, has steadily increased its business.

In British Columbia, the co-operative shipping of fruit was first tried in 1913 by the Okanagan United Growers, now operating as the Associated Growers of British Columbia, with over 30 local associations. During the first year, about 65 p.c. of the fruit and vegetable crop of the Okanagan Valley passed through the Association, and in 1924 the percentage was about 80, the sales amounting to more than \$3,000,000. Up to 1925, the Associated Growers dealt with independent brokerage houses, but after the charges made in connection with an investigation into an alleged combine in the handling of fruits and vegetables in British Columbia, it was decided to establish a brokerage business controlled by the growers. The Canadian Fruit Distributors, Ltd., with headquarters at Vernon, B.C., was accordingly formed and has entered into agreements with jobbers in Western Canada for the full support of the latter in handling the products of the Associated Growers and other shippers signing the agreement. Selling connections have been established in Great Britain and the United States.

Co-operation in the marketing of small fruits in British Columbia, as in other kinds of agricultural produce, brought about improved methods of grading and packing, and it was only after these had been established that co-operative associations were able to hold their ground in marketing small fruits. After a warehouse with freezing plant was built in 1919, several associations were formed, and in 1920 these were brought together through the Berry Growers' Co-operative Union of British Columbia. Early in 1925, this central association went out of business, but in November plans for its re-organization on a more satisfactory basis were under way.

Other Commodities.—The co-operative sale of seed has been carried on for some years in Quebec and Ontario. In the latter province, an Act was passed in 1919 to enable loans to be made to co-operative associations to facilitate the cleaning, storing and marketing of grain, clover seed and potatoes. In British Columbia there is the United Seed Growers' Co-operative Association, and in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, there are potato growers' associations for the co-operative purchase of supplies and sale of seed.

In 1911, the Yamaska Valley Agricultural Co-operative Association was organized by the tobacco growers of Rouville Co., Quebec. The financial statement for 1923 shows a profit on the crop of that year of \$18,000. There is another society