

for the co-operative marketing of tobacco in Missisquoi Co., Quebec; in Ontario, the Canadian Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Co. has about 1,800 members in the district along lake Erie.

The Ontario Honey Producers' Co-operative, Ltd., was incorporated in 1923, individual producers holding shares in proportion to the number of colonies owned. The brand "Beekist" has been adopted and in the first year of operation, 6,500,000 lb. of honey were sold for the 515 shareholders.

**Fishing.**—In another field the principles of co-operation have been applied to a limited extent over a long period of years with considerable success. The famous Lunenburg fishing fleet of some 50 schooners is owned by the crews and townspeople. Each boat is divided into 64 shares, a large proportion of the shares being controlled by the fishermen. After paying certain expenses and allotting 2½ p.c. to the captain, the remainder of the proceeds are divided equally between the two parties, owners and crew. From these amounts further deductions are made for outfitting the schooner and operating expenses, including a second payment to the captain. The surplus in each case is then divided among the shareholders and crew respectively.

Following an Act passed by the Quebec Legislature in 1922, two co-operative societies of fishermen were organized in that province, to purchase equipment, establish canneries and market the products. The business of these associations is on a small scale but the co-operating fishermen are apparently enabled to achieve what they were unable to do individually.

**Conclusion.**—From the foregoing survey, it appears that co-operation in Canada is largely a producers' movement, and that fruit farmers, dairy farmers, sheep raisers, live stock breeders and grain growers have turned to co-operative methods to enable them to keep in closer touch with their markets and to secure for the producers a larger proportion of the price paid by the consumer. Where markets were most remote and the producers most isolated from each other, as in the case of the western wheat farmer, agricultural co-operation has been most highly developed.

Co-operative marketing has been closely related to efforts to improve the quality of the commodities concerned, and improved grading and preparation for the market of fruit, wool, poultry, live stock and dairy products have frequently resulted from the activities of co-operative associations. On the other hand, government assistance in grading, as in butter and cheese, has aided co-operative associations to improve their products and so command a higher price.

The record of producers' co-operation in Canada has been, on the whole, one of steady growth, co-operative associations among fruit growers probably having the highest mortality rate, but the history of consumers' co-operation shows no such development. The first co-operative stores were opened by groups of workers who were applying the principles of co-operation they had learned and practised in England. In the late 90's and in the following decade, when the increasing cost of living put greater pressure on the wage-earners, co-operative stores were opened in many towns. Another wave of co-operative activity followed the rising prices during and after the war. But the more individualistic character of the population and the higher standard of living made possible by higher wages appear to have