

you think that Denmark only covers 15,000 square miles, two-thirds of the size of Nova Scotia, it shows you what a success they are making of agriculture.

Now, there is another feature of the Danish system of co-operation which is worth considering: they never undertake more than one line of work for each society. They will organize first a co-operative dairy company, and then some farmers will form a co-operative egg export society, using the premises probably of the dairy factory, but they have their separate organizations, so that every member of the association is interested in every part of the business done by that association. Their idea is that if the creamery company engaged in the egg business, some members would not have any interest in it, and then there would be dissatisfaction. Again, some farmers will organize a bacon factory. Then there is a great federation of all these societies. It is bewildering when you come to read and go into the number of organizations and co-operative societies that they have. They are all federated together in various ways, being more or less under the wing of the Rural Agriculture Society, which, of course, is not purely co-operative, but a sort of an affiliated society, and has the directing influence in all these other associations.

Q. Do you, Mr. Ruddick, assign to the existence of these co-operative societies the success that Denmark has obtained as a farming state in the markets of the world?—A. I am compelled to do so, not from my own actual knowledge, but every Dane that I have spoken to or discussed these questions with, does attribute their success to this co-operative work.

Q. In Europe it is certainly the banner state as regards—A. Agriculture; undoubtedly, I think.

Q. And dairy products?—A. Par excellence.

*By Mr. Monk:*

Q. They export a great deal to England?—A. Nearly all their export trade is to England. I think they export only about £2,000,000 sterling to other countries.

*By Mr. Smith (Nanaimo):*

Q. Do the co-operative wholesale societies buy from the Danish co-operative manufacturers?—A. The Wholesale Co-operative Society of Manchester have their depots in Denmark. In that country there is a regular gradation of co-operative societies from these dairy companies. They will have a society for the export of butter, then they will form another society for the purchase of supplies, another society for the breeding of cattle, and another society for the testing of cows; they never mix up different lines of work in these societies. They have all organizations for the simple matter of collecting statistics about creameries and the cost of operating such institutions. It may be interesting to the committee to show you how that works out. They collect statistics from every creamery in the association, and they have a regular form which is filled out. For instance, as to the cost of fuel, different members compare the figures and they find out that it costs them more for fuel in one creamery than in another. Then they call in and consult the engineer of the society to determine where the loss is, and they have reduced the cost of manufacture just by comparisons with neighbouring concerns.

*By the Chairman:*

Q. It is scientifically organized, from what I see?—A. It is scientifically organized. Then there is another thing about it. You may ask how it is possible that the Danes have carried this thing so far. They will tell you that it is their system of education.

*By Mr. Monk:*

Q. Do you mean by that, that they have been educated to the co-operative movement?—A. They have been educated to the co-operative movement. They may go