

conclusions and suggested remedies. Recognizing that co-operation among growers has done much to improve their position — (for the grower who belongs to a co-operative selling agency was not compelled to take 75c a barrel for his apples) — the correspondent says: "There seems no reason why consumers could not get together and buy in carload lots direct from the grower." Lower freight rates and more rapid and careful carriage are also necessary.

As to co-operation, a most noteworthy fact is that the deputation of the Trades and Labour Congress which waited upon the Prime Minister of the Dominion and his colleagues to present the recommendations of the Calgary convention of last summer strongly urged the passage of a Dominion law to facilitate the formation of co-operative societies. On the other hand, the Civil Service Federation, whose meeting was reported in last issue of *The Civilian*, did not pass a resolution in favor of co-operation, or even discuss the matter. It is understood that this was the result of an oversight.

It is reported that Major J. Alf. Currie, M.P., for North Simcoe, will introduce a bill to give effect, at least in part, to the prayer of the petition of the Trades and Labour Congress. Mr. Alphonse Desjardins, the well-known advocate of co-operation and leader of the very successful and rapidly-spreading movement for co-operative banking, is also urging co-operative legislation, as he has done for a number of sessions.

Recent bulletins of the Bureau of Economic and Social Intelligence issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture give some most striking facts showing the success of co-operation in many countries of Europe. Two facts, taken almost at random, may be briefly summarized. The agitation in Austria which has

culminated in advanced legislation on the subject of co-operation has called attention to the tremendous strides that co-operation has made in that country within the last ten years. One in every twelve inhabitants of the kingdom is a member of some co-operative credit society. These credit societies are over ten thousand in number, and their revenues for last year made the magnificent total of \$572,000,000. There are over 5,000 co-operative societies engaged either in production or in distribution of goods. The work of these societies is actively promoted by the government. So widespread is the movement that it is now proposed that even the small proprietors of forest lands should form societies for the purchase of tools and supplies and the sale of product on co-operative lines. A notable attempt to unite city and country in a co-operative movement for the benefit of both has been inaugurated in Bavaria. A bargain has been made between a co-operative farmer's society devoted to swine-raising on one side and the towns of Ulm and New Ulm on the other, under which the farmers are to raise and the towns are to buy a certain number of pigs of a certain weight at a fixed price. The towns pay a fixed rate upon a certain capital to be used in the business and also furnish, free of rent, land for the operations of the farmers' society in this business. As the parties could not agree upon certain other terms, the Bavarian government stepped in with a bonus which helps to save either side from danger of loss through diseases in the swine or other unforeseen contingency.

As showing what is possible in the way of food production, certain local facts for Ottawa are of interest. Through the generosity and enterprise of Mr. R. B. Whyte, a former president of the Ontario Horticultural Association, and the assistance of a committee of other