

# THE PEOPLE'S YEAR BOOK

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

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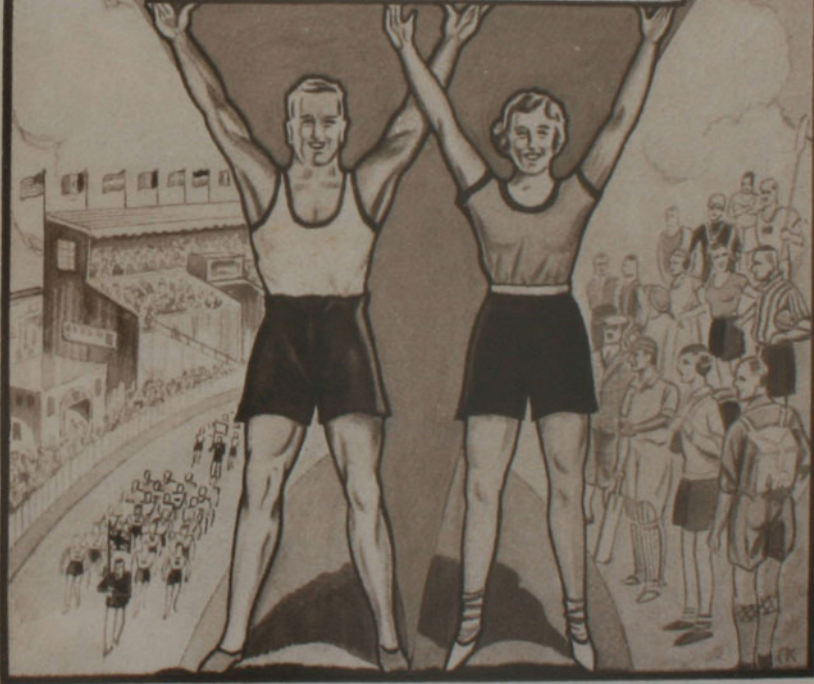
THE ANNUAL OF THE  
ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES  
1933



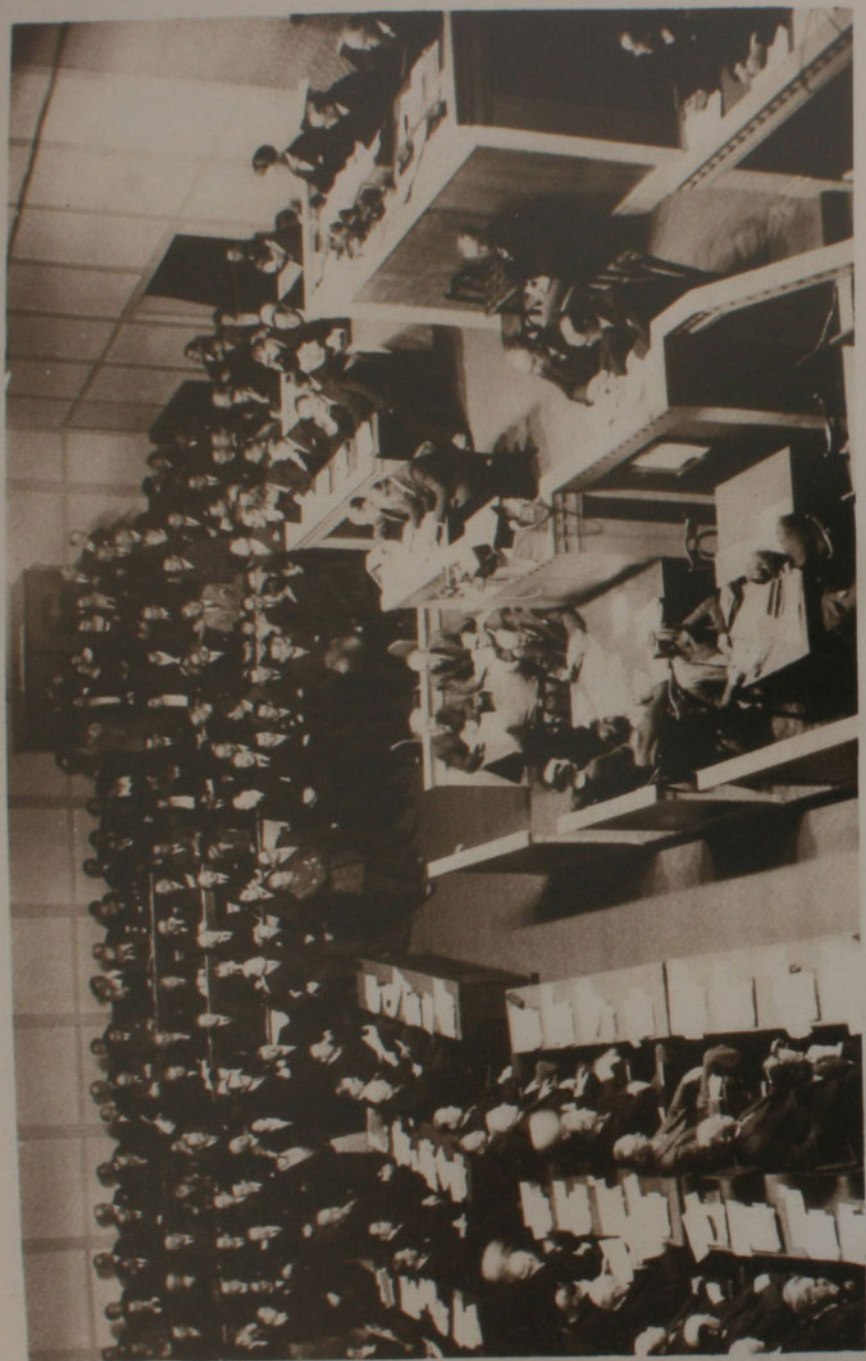
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# CALENDAR. 1933.

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*Mr. Arthur Henderson, the former British Minister of Foreign Affairs, is here seen delivering his address to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, February, 1932.*





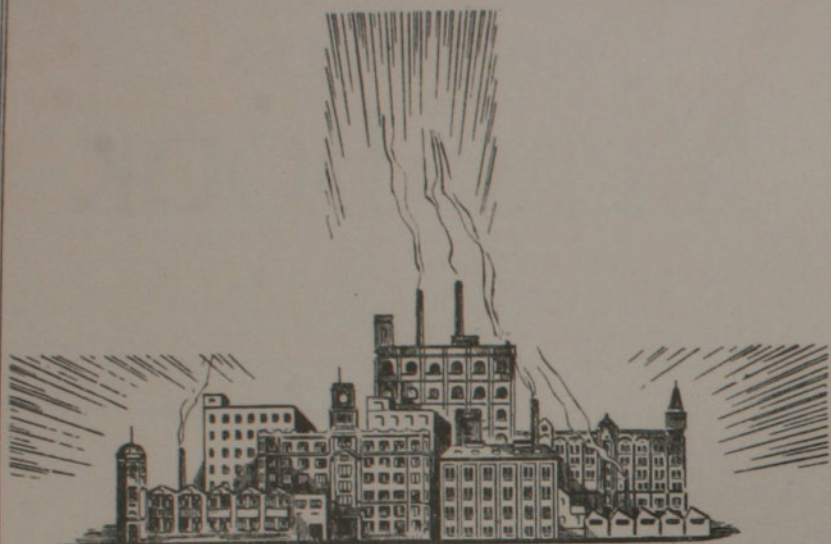
THE PEOPLE'S  
YEAR BOOK

THE 16th ANNUAL  
OF THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH  
CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES

1933

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## CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY LIMITED



## Preface.

THE hope of the world that the year 1932 would see the end of the economic distress that drove to despair was not realised. International conference succeeded international conference, but ever and always without any collective contributions for the comfort and betterment of mankind. Statesmen talked of the need for co-operation between all peoples and then acted by erecting barriers of narrow nationalism and setting up barbed wire fences of tariffs.

It was the voice of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain that was heard towards the end of the year proclaiming that the rising tide of unemployment had been arrested, and that orders were coming to this country from quarters whence none had been received for a long time. The word of good cheer was immediately followed by the foreboding utterance: "It would be idle to pretend that I see the end of our troubles in the immediate future."

Where statesmen fail, sportsmen succeed. The man of politics talks about "playing the game," whilst the man of sports plays it. The full significance of this will be seen by a perusal of the Bulgarian contribution to the symposium on Sport, which forms a unique feature of this number of THE PEOPLE'S YEAR BOOK.

Extraordinary as it may appear, nevertheless it is true, that whilst capitalistic concerns in all their variety of activities and in all countries are suffering the extreme rigour of the economic blizzard, even to the point of collapse, the co-operative movements amongst all peoples are not only weathering the storm, but truly are making progress. Our pages are eloquent of this happy fact. The collection of opinions by co-operative leaders at home and abroad usefully indicate plans for the future, whether for five years, or any other or no definite period.

The purpose of this YEAR BOOK is not only to record outstanding features of the year, but to do so in accord with a high standard of both the literary and the pictorial art. The special writers are led by such world-known names as Sir Norman Angell, Sir Leo Chiozza-Money, and Mr. Sidney Webb (Lord Passfield). The pictures have been selected with taste and consideration, so as to illustrate not only the theme of the Sport symposium, but also to reflect men and events that have a claim to historic importance.

Our pictures this year are more numerous than before and appear in two different tones, instead of the sepia hitherto prevailing. They have been chosen not only from the Royal Academy and The Louvre, but also from the best work of British photographers. Our thanks are specially tendered to the executors of the artist—with them rests the copyright—for permission to reproduce the charming picture opposite page 304.

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# PRODUCTIONS



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## General Obituary, 1932.

- Jan. 1. C. P. Scott, Editor, "Manchester Guardian." 86 years.  
 " 8. William Graham, former President of the Board of Trade.  
 44 years.  
 " 17. Bishop Gore, famous Anglican leader. 78 years.  
 Feb. 10. Edgar Wallace, popular novelist. 56 years.  
 Mar. 7. Aristide Briand, leading French statesman. 69 years.  
 " 12. Ivar Kreuger, head of the Swedish Match Trust. 51 years.  
 " 14. George Eastman, American industrialist, of the Eastman  
 Kodak Co. 77 years.  
 April 22. Edward Taylor Scott, Editor, "Manchester Guardian."  
 48 years.  
 May 7. Paul Doumer, President of French Republic, assassinated.  
 75 years.  
 " 8. Albert Thomas, chief of the International Labour Office.  
 53 years.  
 " 23. Lord Inchcape, shipping magnate. 79 years.  
 June 8. Lord Brentford (Joynson Hicks), statesman. 66 years.  
 July 12. Thomas Bata, Czechoslovakian boot king. 56 years.  
 " 16. Lord Plumer, British army commander. 75 years.  
 " 22. Florenz Ziegfeld, American showman, founder of Ziegfeld  
 Follies. 64 years.  
 " 23. Alberto Santos Dumont, pioneer of aviation. 59 years.  
 " 26. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, American diplomat. 54 years.  
 Aug. 2. Dr. Ignaz Seipel, former Austrian Chancellor. 66 years.  
 " 10. Dr. Graham Wallas, Professor of Political Science. 73 years.  
 " 13. James Crinion, cotton trade union leader. 71 years.  
 " 20. H. C. Watkins, distinguished arctic explorer. 25 years.  
 Sept. 6. Sir Gilbert Parker, Canadian novelist. 70 years.  
 " 16. Sir Ronald Ross, Anti-malaria specialist. 75 years.  
 Oct. 28. Sir William Clarke Hall, London magistrate. 66 years.  
 " 30. Field-Marshal Lord Methuen. 87 years.  
 Nov. 11. Mr. F. D. Yates, British chess champion. 48 years.

## Co-operative Obituary, 1932.

- Jan. 27. W. R. Blair, C.W.S. director. 58 years.  
 Mar. 5. H. J. L. Dunlop, manager, C.W.S. African Oil Mills. 54 years.  
 " 14. Professor Charles Gide, distinguished French co-operator and  
 economist. 85 years.  
 " 15. George Brownbill, president of the N.C.P.S. 77 years.  
 " 26. Sir Horace Plunkett, founder of Irish Agricultural Co-operative  
 Movement. 78 years.  
 April 27. William Kay, of Warrington Society. 72 years.  
 May 19. W. J. Salmon, ex-president, Co-operative Congress. 69 years.  
 June 30. W. T. Charter, C.W.S. director. 60 years.  
 July 4. Alfred Richardson, general manager, York Society. 61 years.  
 Aug. 5. T. Gavan Duffy, president, Cleator Moor Society. 65 years.  
 " 24. W. Swindlehurst, president, Barrow Society. 73 years.  
 Sept. 2. J. Smith, retired C.W.S. auditor. 66 years.  
 Oct. 10. Mr. J. Maddocks, Chairman, Birkenhead Society's Educational  
 Committee. 71 years.  
 " 15. Mr. G. Hewitt, President, Burslem Society. 59 years.  
 Nov. 12. Mr. H. Hodgson, Director of the C.P.S. since 1911. 73 years.

*Under the Laurel.**Anniversaries of Births and Deaths.*

- 900 years ago—*Birth* :  
Archbishop Anselm. 1033-1109.
- 800 years ago—*Birth* :  
Henry II of England. 1133-1189.
- 400 years ago—*Births* :  
Queen Elizabeth of England. 1533-1603.  
M. E. de Montaigne, French essayist. 1533-1592.
- 400 years ago—*Death* :  
Ludovico Ariosto, Italian poet. 1474-1533.
- 300 years ago—*Birth* :  
James II of England. 1633-1701.
- 300 years ago—*Deaths* :  
George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, Biblical translator.  
1562-1633.  
George Herbert, devotional poet. 1593-1633.
- 200 years ago—*Births* :  
Friedrich Anton Mesmer, founder of mesmerism. 1733-1815.  
Joseph Priestley, scientist. 1733-1804.
- 100 years ago—*Births* :  
Sir John Aird, civil engineer. 1833-1911.  
Robert Applegarth, trade union leader. 1833-1924.  
Edwin Booth, Shakespearean actor. 1833-1891.  
Charles Bradlaugh, agitator and politician. 1833-1891.  
Johannes Brahms, German musician. 1833-1897.  
Sir Edward Burne-Jones, artist. 1833-1898.  
Baron Burnham, editor-proprietor. 1833-1916.  
Lord Davey of Fernhurst, jurist. 1833-1907.  
Duke of Devonshire, politician. 1833-1908.

*Under the Laurel*

(Continued).

100 years ago—*Births* :

- Gustave Doré, French artist. 1833-1883.  
Henry Fawcett, blind economist and statesman. 1833-1884.  
Adam Lindsay Gordon, Australian poet. 1833-1870.  
General Charles George Gordon of Khartoum. 1833-1885.  
Prof. Ernst Haeckel, scientist. 1833-1919.  
Sir John Kirk, philanthropist. 1833-1922.  
Sir George Henry Lewis, solicitor. 1833-1911.  
Sir Lewis Morris, poet. 1833-1907.  
Dr. Alfred B. Nobel, Swedish engineer. Nobel Prize giver.  
1833-1896.  
Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe, chemist. 1833-1915.  
Thomas Tweddell, C.W.S. chairman. 1833-1916.  
Viscount Wolseley, soldier. 1833-1913.

100 years ago—*Deaths* :

- Edmund Kean, actor. 1787-1833.  
Hannah More, authoress. 1745-1833.  
Richard Trevithick, engineer. 1771-1833.  
William Wilberforce, anti-slavery politician. 1759-1833.



*Distinction was given to our Co-operative Wholesale Society by including in the New Year Honours the name of the President, who is now Sir Henry Wilkins, Knight.*







*The beautiful monument of  
a Girl Farmer and her Cow as  
presented to Rosieres, near  
Albert, in gratitude for the  
French villagers' help to the  
British troops in the Great War.*



*Co-operative Diary, 1932.**Many Personal Changes.***JANUARY.**

1. NEW YEAR HONOURS—  
Mr. H. J. A. Wilkins, President of C.W.S., knighted.  
Mrs. Jeannie L. Gibbin, Newcastle co-operator and councillor, C.B.E.  
Mr. C. F. Loxley, Manager, C.W.S., Freetown depôt, West Africa, O.B.E.
23. Retirement of Mr. G. Hayhurst from the C.W.S. Board.

**MARCH.**

3. H.R.H. the Duke of York visits C.W.S. Margarine Works at Higher Irlam.
11. Mr. J. G. Heads, O.B.E., C.W.S. Newcastle Branch, completed 50 years' continuous service.

**APRIL.**

2. Worksop Glass Works acquired by C.W.S.
23. Retirement of Mr. T. J. Henson from C.W.S. Directorate.
23. Appointment of Mr. T. H. Gill, of York, as C.W.S. Director.
28. British Co-operative Congress at Glasgow.

**MAY.**

31. Women's Guild Congress at York.

**JUNE.**

25. Election of Mr. Alfred Barnes as President of National Co-operative Publishing Society.

**JULY.**

2. International Co-operators' Day.
2. International Summer School at Prague.
15. New Co-operative Union Executive Committee first meeting.
23. British Co-operative Summer Schools open.
23. Retirement of Mr. T. Liddle, M.B.E., from the C.W.S. Board.

**SEPTEMBER.**

1. Retirement of Mr. G. L. Banks, Secretary of London Society.
1. Appointment of Mr. L. G. Daines to Secretaryship, London Society.
6. C.W.S. Bristol depôt extensions opened.
10. Newcastle Society's new premises opened.
10. Sir Robert Stewart, Scottish C.W.S. President, retired.
10. Mr. Neil Beaton appointed to Scottish C.W.S. Presidency.
30. C.W.S. Dairy opened in Carlisle.

**OCTOBER.**

4. Appointment of two new C.W.S. Directors, Mr. J. McFadyen and Mr. W. D. Graham.
22. Mr. B. Tetlow, C.W.S. Auditor, retired.
22. Mr. F. C. Loughborough appointed as C.W.S. Auditor.
25. Mr. W. Pollard, for 28 years Manager of C.W.S. Saleroom in Leeds, retired.

**NOVEMBER.**

1. International Co-operative Alliance meetings at Geneva.
5. National Testimonial to Sir Robert Stewart.
9. Series of Co-operative Trades and Business Conferences at Glasgow closed.



Co-operation  
in  
Great Britain

Development  
and  
Advancement

## *Progress of British Co-operation.*

### *Where Optimism Pervades.*

By GEORGE DARLING, B.A.

CO-OPERATIVE activities in 1931 show that there has been no weakening of the movement in the midst of the trade crisis which still grips the world. The whole movement continues to expand. Its membership and capital have increased: it employs more workers than in previous years; and its trade, in spite of the great fall in prices, has been but little reduced. A survey of all the enterprises undertaken in the last year reveals a fine spirit of optimism pervading the whole movement. Only a movement full of optimism, alive to its own strength and the surety of its future, could plan and develop and expand as all sections of the Co-operative Movement have done in these difficult days of depression.

The co-operative system has proved its worth in one of the most critical periods in the history of the country and of the world. Its methods have not needed any modification to meet the changed business conditions. Experience has proved them to be economically sound. The members of the local co-operative societies have had, from their own national institution, a service which has helped them, and is still helping them, to maintain their standards of living. Interest on share capital, dividends on purchases, life assurance, banking services, and all the other features of co-operative enterprise have been sustained. All these services are close to the lives of the people. They make a great deal of difference to the household budgets and the purchasing power of the active co-operators. In continuing to maintain these, therefore, the movement has materially been aiding millions of families to come through the depression with security and assured assets.

The work of the movement has been carried on with zeal and enthusiasm. The day-to-day business of selling goods in the warehouse and the store, of making things in the factories, of banking and insurance, and the hundreds of jobs which make up our varied activities, have been carried out by the employés, with the knowledge that their work, at least, gives maximum utility to their community. The co-operative legislators and officials, too, have pursued their tasks, realising that heavy social responsibilities rest on their shoulders.

#### THE CONGRESS AT GLASGOW.

The annual parliament of the movement, the Co-operative Congress, which was held at Glasgow, faced up to the problems of the crisis in a courageous fashion, which might well be copied by the world's statesmen.

The president, Mr. John Downie, in his inaugural address, made a strong plea for action, with a fighting programme which would aim at improving and widely extending the whole field of co-operative enterprise. He urged the movement to take notice of co-operative methods and policies in other countries so that, even in the years of difficulty, co-operation would have knowledge and wisdom in planning its progress. Mr. Downie pleaded for a plan for the movement, which could guide its progress and systematise its methods. That was the whole spirit of the Congress. All the delegates fully realised that the movement was riding through the storm of the depression on an even keel and making good progress, and that they had the power to speed up the voyage in spite of the storms.

#### THE NEW AUTHORITY.

Probably the most important decision taken by the Congress was the acceptance of the majority report of the special Committee of Inquiry on the future government of the Co-operative Union. This report, the result of two years of investigation and discussion, asked for a reconstruction in the executive authority, and for the establishment of a governing authority for the movement, representative of all its sections. In accepting these proposals—which are given in greater detail elsewhere in this volume—the Congress took a great step forward towards the unification of methods and policy within the movement.

#### INCOME TAX, QUOTAS, AND TARIFFS.

On political issues, the Congress was concerned with the results of the election of a National Government. The proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to set up a committee to inquire into the income tax position of co-operative societies was unanimously condemned. Its "impartial" character was strongly criticised; and the inability of the Chancellor to see that any recommendations to bring co-operative societies into further taxation would involve special and unjust treatment was received with great dissatisfaction.

The Government's tariff system was opposed with ardent condemnation. The erection of barriers to restrict the flow of trade, and the penalisation of the housewife as an aid to subversive interests, were held to be crass folly in the economic circumstances of the world.

From this criticism of tariffs, the Congress turned to protest against the wheat quota. The Co-operative Movement mills more flour than any other flour miller in the country. It is in a position, therefore, to realise the full effect of a wheat quota on the purchases of the housewife, and the position of the farmer. In the balance of these two interests the quota is, as Mr. Gallacher said in moving the resolution dealing with the matter, a most insidious and unjustifiable attack on the consumer.

## GENERAL QUESTIONS.

The various activities of the movement were brought under review at the Congress. The whole field of co-operative enterprise received its annual examination. The Co-operative Union machinery, with its Labour, Agricultural, Publications, Education, and other Committees, naturally occupied much of the time of the discussions. Other important matters discussed included the Co-operative Party, the Milk Trade Association, the Coal Trade Association, the International Co-operative Alliance, and other parts of the driving machinery of the co-operative system which were praised, criticised, and examined.

## STATE PURCHASE AND IMPERIAL TRADE.

It is usual for Congress to have some important question of policy to determine, generally in relation to the economic and political system in which it has still to work. For two or three years a special committee has been busy conducting a thorough investigation into the questions of State purchasing and Imperial trade. The committee's report strongly opposes a quota system for wheat, and wishes this opposition to be taken as a general principle applicable to all foodstuffs. After stating this negative attitude, it positively proposes the establishment of co-operative marketing associations for agriculture, the public ownership of the land, and the establishment of agricultural wages boards. These are three cardinal points in any policy of agricultural re-organisation, and in the orderly arrangement of the country's food supplies.

The section of the report dealing with Imperial preference also starts with a statement of direct opposition, and then outlines three positive proposals. Imperial preference is opposed, as the committee believes that no trade agreements should be made within the Empire which would hinder the establishment of sound relationship between all the countries of the world.

The three proposals ask British co-operators to interest themselves in co-operative organisations in Empire countries, to try to establish direct trade relations with them, and to help them in propaganda work. The final proposal asks the British movement to consider the provision of capital to develop co-operative organisations in the Empire.

The Congress achieved three important results: The reorganisation of control by the establishment of the new national authority; the adoption of the proposals outlined by the committee on State purchase and Imperial trade; and the stating of Co-operation's case against the policy of the National Government.

## OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST.

There have been many matters of interest, apart from the Congress, in the work of the movement during the past year. It is difficult to place them in order of importance. Each has its part to play in

developing the co-operative system. Some activities are now annual events. The National Propaganda Campaign; the Co-operators' Day celebrations; the Milk Publicity Week—these are now part of the customary work of the movement. Last year saw additions to these duties. A coal publicity campaign was conducted on the same lines as the milk campaign.

Another addition to lines of action was in the formation of the Co-operative Drug Trade Association. This association follows the same aims and methods as those already formed to deal with milk and coal. Its aim is to pool experiences and help co-operative societies to conduct trade in the commodities concerned.

A matter of considerable importance to the movement arose from the effects of the Conversion Loan which, by reducing the rate of interest from 5 per cent to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on £2,000,000,000 of War Loan, brought down the general level of interest rates. Co-operative societies were compelled also to revise their interest rates on share capital. With the income from their investments so much reduced, it was found impossible to maintain interest rates which were much higher than the new general levels.

Looking back over the records of 1931 and 1932, it is impossible not to be struck by the strength and vitality of the movement in this period of crisis. Its progress has been maintained. It has been orderly and built on a permanent foundation of service. There are many problems which the co-operative system has yet to face, both inside the movement and in its external relations; but we cannot doubt its ability to face all these problems and win through.

#### OUR TRADE BAROMETER.

The prosperity of the country as a whole is the index of the trading position of the Co-operative Movement. Although membership may increase in times of general trade depression, the purchases of each member are bound to show some decline, for unemployment, reduced earnings, and lower prices all contribute to the diminution of the purchasing power of the people. The year 1931, to which the latest co-operative statistics refer, witnessed a continuance of the trade depression, the course of which was without parallel in the commercial history of the country. Unemployment reached the disturbing total of 2,800,000; prices fell to disastrous levels; many trades and industries came to a standstill; and finally the country was swept with a financial crisis, which resulted in the collapse of the reigning government and the suspension of the gold standard.

These conditions did not apply only to Great Britain: they were general in all the civilised countries of the world. Everywhere trade, commerce, and finance were in a state of dislocation, and the standard of living of the people in all countries was being worsened. Great Britain, in 1931, was in grave danger. Her institutions and her social life had been built on the industrial and commercial system which,

for want of a better term, we call Capitalism. It appeared, for a time, that the whole system was on the verge of collapse. In these circumstances the Co-operative Movement, which, in the nature of things, must work within the existing economic system, suffered too.

#### THE RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES.

As the year closed, and one looked back upon the course of events which had so greatly reduced the country's trade, it was difficult not to prophesy a diminution in the returns of the co-operative societies. The least one could hope for was a reduction compatible with the fall in retail prices. But the full figures of co-operative trade for 1931 show a reduction in retail trade of only  $4\frac{1}{3}$  per cent compared with 1930, and in the latter year retail prices had fallen by 10 per cent. Co-operative retail trade, therefore, must actually have increased in 1931. In other words, the quantities of goods sold must have been much greater in 1931 than in 1930. It is true that membership increased from 6,402,966 in 1930, to 6,590,020 in 1931. But this 3 per cent increase in membership does not account for all the increase in the amount of goods which were sold. The trading figures show quite clearly that, in spite of the depression, the members of the co-operative societies increased their purchases from their stores, and if retail prices had not fallen, the money sales of the movement would have increased considerably over the results of 1930.

The decline in retail trade in 1931 was £9,429,616. This reduction, translated into average trade per member, shows a decline of £2. 7s.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the average annual purchases, or a reduction of 11d. per week in each member's purchases. It is surprising, and gratifying, to learn that in the economic crisis of last year the average reductions in the purchases of each member from co-operative shops amounted only to 11d. per week. Particularly so, when one considers that the majority of the members of co-operative societies are working-class people, who had suffered from unemployment, short time working, and reduced wages.

The reason for such a small reduction in trade is probably that in times of hardship the people rely more upon the co-operative system of trading. In times of prosperity they do not realise the advantages to be gained by shopping co-operatively. During hard times, however, when the need of gaining every possible benefit arising out of buying becomes more urgent, the people turn to the co-operative shops and to the benefits of mutual trading.

The retail co-operative societies have proved of immense value to the people in the hard times of the past few years. If they had not given real service to the people, they would not have maintained their strong position in the retail trade of the country.

#### MEMBERSHIP STILL INCREASING.

Each year since a national co-operative movement has been in existence its members have increased in number, except in the depres-

sion of 1921 and 1922, when there was a decline by the negligible figure of 0·6 per cent. The present membership of the retail distributive societies is 6,590,020, which reveals the fact that well over half of the families in the country are members of the co-operative movement. In 1927 membership increased by 7·56 per cent over the previous year. Since then the annual increase has declined. In 1928 it was 5·5 per cent; in 1929 it was 4·8 per cent; in 1930 it was 3·8 per cent; and in 1931 it was 2·92 per cent. This causes one to speculate whether or not the movement is reaching the limits of possible expansion. If the present tendency continues, the limit of membership, or rather the point where no further increase occurs, will be reached about 1940, with an aggregate membership of slightly more than 7,000,000.

There is, however, no reason why the membership should not continue to grow until every family in the country belongs to a co-operative society. There are about 11,000,000 families in the country. If the rich and very rich account for 1,000,000 families, and they have no desire to join the movement, then there are more than 4,000,000 families still to be brought in the co-operative system.

Co-operative trading will continue to expand so long as it continues to give to the community the service which it has given in the past. There is no doubt as to whether or not it will continue to serve the people: it exists for no other purpose. And every day the movement is being extended to increase the system of mutual trading.

#### CAPITAL ALSO UP.

There was also an increase, in 1931, in the share capital of the retail societies. The amount subscribed by the members was £117,968,460, which was an increase of £5,010,564 on that of the previous year. In last year's survey of the movement in 1930, an increase in share capital was noted. That increase was not only due to more members coming into the movement: it represented an increase in the average share capital held by each member. Such a result was recorded as remarkable, for unemployment and reduced earnings made one anticipate a decrease in all forms of savings. Doubly remarkable it must be to record in 1931, the worst year of the depression, another actual increase in each member's share holding. But the returns show, that while each member on the average held £17. 13s. in shares in 1930, the average holding had increased to £17. 18s. in 1931.

Loan capital, too, increased. In 1930 the total was £22,972,023; in 1931 it had grown to £24,465,091. Here, again, there was an increase in the average amount held by each member. In 1930 it was £3. 11s. 9d., and in 1931 it has grown to £3. 14s.

#### INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS.

We have suggested that the reason for the loyalty of co-operators to their own stores may be the benefits which co-operative trading

returns to its members. Some of these benefits, such as influence on market prices, the breaking of monopolies, and the guarantees of qualities, are not so obvious as the two great benefits of interest on share capital, and dividends on purchases.

In 1931, £5,078,031 was returned as interest on share capital to the members, and £21,348,269 was returned as dividends on purchases. The savings and the purchasing power of the 6,590,020 co-operators were increased, therefore, by £26,426,300. This result is a great tribute to co-operative trading. No one can doubt that it is socially good for the community to receive £26,426,300, a sum which the people can devote either to increasing savings or extending purchases. If the mutual trading system of the co-operatives were more widespread, this sum could be considerably increased for the benefit of all.

#### FIGURES THAT TELL.

The table below summarises the progress of the retail distributive societies in the last twenty years. It will be seen that membership has more than doubled since 1913, and share capital has trebled.

Year.	Number of Societies.	Total Membership.	Share and Loan Capital.	Sales.	Net Surplus.	Total Number of Employés, Dist. and Prod.	Total Wages and Salaries.
			£	£	£		£
1913...	1,387	2,878,648	42,601,765	83,590,374	12,851,303	103,542	5,903,943
1918...	1,364	3,846,531	61,394,708	155,157,963	16,495,645	119,629	10,246,932
1924...	1,314	4,702,868	94,053,941	175,077,825	15,533,607	134,419	17,534,892
1925...	1,289	4,910,983	100,683,815	183,584,049	20,479,780	141,180	18,257,313
1926...	1,280	5,186,728	104,035,373	184,879,902	20,927,387	147,514	18,922,965
1927...	1,267	5,579,038	109,773,835	199,924,938	23,424,774	157,943	20,416,448
1928...	1,245	5,885,135	118,663,660	209,389,555	24,735,438	167,576	21,697,707
1929...	1,234	6,168,994	127,722,168	216,967,099	26,133,911	175,666	22,944,608
1930...	1,210	6,402,966	135,929,919	217,318,001	26,938,024	182,598	23,841,216
1931...	1,188	6,590,020	142,433,551	207,888,385	26,426,300	187,633	24,704,202

The employment figures in the last two columns are testimony to the growing power of co-operation. The working conditions of co-operative employés are generally much better than those of employés in comparable non-co-operative undertakings. A continual increase in employment under these good conditions helps to maintain conditions in other undertakings. The wages and salaries column shows that co-operative wages have been maintained at pre-slump levels despite the general adverse position of trade.

#### ENGLISH CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

The local distributive societies are voluntary associations of consumers concerned in the distribution of goods to their members. These societies in England and Wales federally own a Wholesale Society to conduct, on their behalf, wholesale merchandising, importation, and manufacture. The ownership and control is similar to that exercised over a retail co-operative society by its individual members, but in the Wholesale Society, the members are the constituent societies, and have votes in proportion to their annual purchases from the Wholesale Society.



The English C.W.S., which is the largest co-operative society in the world, had 1,079 member societies in its federation in 1931. These member societies purchased goods from the central institution, in that year, amounting to £81,498,234.

We have seen that the trade depression, and particularly the fall in prices, had reduced the sales of the local distributive societies by 4½ per cent in 1931. Those sales were, of course, measured in retail prices; and retail prices, owing to the maintenance of general costs in distribution, had fallen less than wholesale prices. Retail prices had fallen about 10 per cent, while, according to the Board of Trade Index, wholesale prices had fallen by 13 per cent.

The Board of Trade Index, however, is not a good guide to the trade of the C.W.S. The C.W.S., in consequence, works out its own index of prices, which is carefully calculated every month; and it shows that the prices of the goods handled by the C.W.S. fell by 15 per cent in 1931. C.W.S. trade, therefore, was bound to be reduced slightly more than retail trade, and sales in 1931 were 4½ per cent less than they were in 1930. The disparity between the 15 per cent fall in prices and the 4½ per cent reduction in sales shows that the C.W.S., like the retail societies, had actually sold a greatly increased quantity of goods last year.

The position just stated is borne out by the trading returns of the first six months of 1932. The sales of the C.W.S. in that period amounted to £39,953,650, which was only £182 less than the trade conducted during the same period in the previous year. But if the quantities of goods sold had been the same in both years, the reduced prices would have caused a decline of £48,000 in the 1932 period compared with 1931. The actual decline was £182, which shows, quite clearly, that an increased quantity of goods was sold in the latter year.

This table gives the position of the C.W.S. during the last twenty years:—

Year.	Number of Society Members.	Total Capital.	Wholesale Distributive Trade.	Net Surplus (including Share Int'et.)	Number of Employés.	Wages and Salaries.
		£	£	£		£
1913.....	1,168	6,320,763	31,371,976	734,583	20,994	1,383,254
1918.....	1,200	11,896,941	65,167,960	160,538	24,100	2,529,137
1924.....	1,187	31,551,203	72,888,064	1,213,345	34,227	4,814,147
1925.....	1,171	*49,259,050	76,585,764	1,396,906	34,908	4,851,659
1926.....	1,153	47,771,671	75,292,233	1,454,576	35,367	4,742,873
1927.....	1,141	50,491,274	87,140,870	1,965,862	37,142	5,361,214
1928.....	1,123	57,083,598	87,735,282	1,890,594	39,392	5,326,959
1929.....	1,113	60,253,336	90,002,169	1,985,713	40,485	5,545,411
1930.....	1,091	68,097,586	85,872,099	1,760,268	41,205	5,567,705
1931.....	1,079	71,011,111	82,066,739		41,435	5,584,871

\*Bank Department Balances on current and deposit accounts, and Employés' Thrift Fund balances are included from 1925 only. Employés' Pension Scheme balances first appeared in 1928.

The share and loan capital of the C.W.S. continues to increase. Share capital, in 1931, amounted to £9,416,463, which was an increase of £901,366 on the previous year's amount. The other items in total capital include loan capital, bank reserves, trade reserves, insurance funds, and general reserves. This group, in 1931, showed an increase of £2,012,159 on the figures for 1930. Total capital, therefore, increased by £2,913,525.

The financial position of the C.W.S. is extremely sound. Prudent management has resulted in the C.W.S., one of the most important of the country's trading institutions, possessing a financial strength which is unequalled in the business world.

The state of unemployment in the country gives the figures of C.W.S. employment a special interest. It will be seen from the above table that 230 more workers were employed in 1931 than in 1930. Such a small number of workers would have, of course, very little influence on an unemployment situation which is concerned with over 2,000,000 workless men and women. But, as the figures show, here is a firm which, although suffering from the effects of the depression in reduced sales, has been able to increase the number of workers it employs, and also has been able to maintain wages generally at the 1929 levels.

The labour position of the C.W.S. is comparable with that of the movement as a whole. Co-operative employment has continued to increase throughout the post-war years.

#### SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

The Scottish C.W.S., like all other sections of the movement, has to report another reduction in value of sales in 1931. The fall in prices is chiefly responsible for this decline, but Scotland has been hit by the depression far more than England. There are parts of England and Wales which are suffering more from the trade depression and unemployment, or at least as much, as Scotland. But Scotland does not possess the compensating factors of new and more flourishing industries such as motor cars, artificial silk, wireless requisites, and so on, to the same extent as England. Neither does she possess the commercial and financial centre of London; nor the passenger transport centres of the south and east coasts.

The depression, therefore, is harming Scotland and the lives of her people more severely than it is in England. The trade returns of the Co-operative Movement in Scotland, in consequence, are bound to be worse than in England. The figures of the Scottish C.W.S. bear this out. In 1931 sales were  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent lower than in 1930; whereas the English C.W.S. showed a reduction of  $4\frac{3}{8}$  per cent. The figures of employment by the S.C.W.S. unfortunately show a reduction. The capital, on the other hand, continues to expand; and it is clear that the S.C.W.S. will continue its policy of expansion when prices become stable and trade improves. The distribution of the surplus, including

share interest and dividend on purchases, increased by £60,877, or 11 per cent, in 1931, compared with the previous year.

The following table gives the relevant particulars of the Scottish C.W.S. :—

Year.	No. of Society Members.	Share and Loan Capital.	Wholesale Distributive Trade.	Net Surplus (including Share Interest).	Number of Employés.	Wages and Salaries.
		£	£	£		£
1913.....	268	3,696,415	8,694,033	340,730	8,685	405,815
1918.....	261	4,546,296	19,519,485	547,993	8,324	797,510
1924.....	266	7,313,233	17,312,194	411,729	9,762	1,227,892
1925.....	265	7,713,835	17,714,967	410,205	9,729	1,193,972
1926.....	260	7,413,967	16,725,948	429,047	8,774	1,147,676
1927.....	257	7,813,715	17,718,055	547,386	9,935	1,309,408
1928.....	257	8,212,464	*15,723,370	*473,701	10,306	*1,150,490
1929.....	253	8,113,453	18,352,766	544,261	10,459	1,352,033
1930.....	251	8,536,977	17,694,411	496,134	10,774	1,402,548
1931.....	251	9,263,147	16,568,845	557,011	10,370	1,385,393

\*Trading period for this year covered only 45 weeks.

The value of productions fell from £5,793,827 in 1930 to £5,053,045 in 1931—a reduction of 13 per cent.

#### ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH JOINT C.W.S.

The third of the British Wholesale Societies, like its parent societies, reports a reduction in sales in 1931. The decline in tea consumption in Great Britain, the difficulties arising from the world coffee situation, and the slacking-off of luxury expenditure which affects the purchases of chocolates, are problems which this Wholesale Society has had to meet. The whole of its trade and organisation are concerned entirely with three commodities : tea, coffee, and cocoa. It is not surprising, therefore, to find a reduction in sales, but, as the following table shows, the general position of the Society, its capital, employment, and wages, has been well maintained.

Year.	Share and Loan Capital.	Wholesale Trade.	Net Surplus.	Number of Employés.*	Wages and Salaries.
	£	£	£		£
1924.....	3,874,224	6,324,673	325,088	1,059	175,812
1925.....	3,118,646	6,798,901	395,106	1,705	217,927
1926.....	3,769,525	7,469,735	473,757	1,542	231,475
1927.....	3,817,755	8,632,905	498,933	1,675	237,561
1928.....	4,170,649	8,809,373	433,601	1,699	241,706
1929.....	4,607,503	8,646,562	448,284	1,672	254,269
1930.....	4,236,438	7,721,056	456,078	1,864	278,670
1931.....	4,288,990	6,797,969	336,760	1,712	274,609

\*Excluding native workers overseas.

The output of its own productive works amounted to £901,234 in 1931.

## IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

The Society has maintained the improvement which has been a feature of its work since the reconstruction of Ireland under self-government. A reduction in trade is reported, but share and loan capital have increased, as will be seen below:—

Year.	Number of Members.	Share and Loan Capital.	Wholesale Distributive Trade.	Number of Employés.	Wages and Salaries.
		£	£		£
1918.....	511	116,461	914,242	156	17,109
1923.....	676	274,193	353,350	92	17,761
1924.....	676	293,673	440,275	117	22,234
1925.....	588	284,651	486,968	82	20,340
1926.....	598	279,169	469,121	90	21,700
1927.....	598	187,765	543,896	90	21,375
1928.....	—	198,516	597,481	—	—
1929.....	474	200,356	592,178	—	—
1930.....	470	208,378	582,426	—	—
1931.....	470	209,631	543,417	112	21,988

## CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Insurance has now an important place in the world of commerce. In the Co-operative Movement insurance is conducted by a society jointly owned by the English C.W.S. and the Scottish C.W.S. The present position of the C.I.S. and comparisons with previous years are given below:—

Year.	Share Capital.	Reserves.	Investments.	Premium Income.	Net Surplus.	No. of Employés.
	£	£	£	£	£	
1929.....	20,000	9,808,575	9,676,544	4,396,871	135,919	5,155
1930.....	20,000	11,331,596	11,163,598	4,548,689	84,271	5,150
1931.....	26,250	12,801,006	12,614,221	4,846,113	*1,005,869	5,619

\* This surplus of £1,005,869 has not wholly arisen in the current year. It includes the bulk of the amount required for writing down investments and transfers to investment reserve fund.

## PRODUCTIVE SOCIETIES.

Each society in this group is established to produce a particular commodity. The ownership varies: some societies have been established by retail societies; some are jointly owned by the workers and the individual shareholders; and in some, all three elements share the ownership and control. Most of these societies are members of the Co-operative Productive Federation.

The number of societies has remained at the 1930 figure, but there has been an increase in the total number of shareholders. Share and loan capital was increased by £131,457, or 3 per cent, compared with 1930. The number of workers employed increased by 1.6 per cent. The most interesting feature in the returns of this group is an actual and rather remarkable increase in trade in 1931.

There were 10 societies engaged in textile productions; 17 in the footwear trade; 3 making articles of metal and hardware; 2 wood-

work societies ; 5 engaged in building and quarrying ; 20 printing and bookbinding ; 1 corn mill ; 19 baking and confectionery societies ; 13 laundries ; and 7 miscellaneous societies.

This table illustrates the progress of the productive societies :—

Year.	Number of Societies.	Number of Members.	Share and Loan Capital.	Trade.	Net Surplus.	Number of Em-ployés.	Wages and Salaries.
			£	£	£		£
1913.....	108	34,662	1,701,033	3,710,234	253,014	10,442	596,380
1918.....	95	37,393	1,974,479	5,714,041	398,602	9,745	912,785
1924.....	105	37,699	3,071,873	5,425,660	363,734	11,368	1,338,353
1925.....	105	38,186	3,306,667	5,844,380	389,917	11,932	1,386,815
1926.....	102	38,270	3,297,160	5,780,241	366,057	12,252	1,418,468
1927.....	102	38,766	3,520,440	6,277,492	437,822	13,291	1,554,678
1928.....	98	39,804	3,717,929	6,591,232	471,976	14,714	1,642,533
1929.....	99	40,278	4,066,228	6,753,083	526,572	15,012	1,730,066
1930.....	97	40,052	4,260,609	6,197,680	464,820	15,517	1,692,603
1931.....	97	40,455	4,392,066	6,220,202	534,061	15,772	1,798,176

CO-OPERATIVE EMPLOYMENT.

The most important problem which arises from the trade depression is that of unemployment and under-employment. As this table shows, the number of workers engaged in co-operative activities has increased progressively since 1914, and continued to increase in 1931.

Year.	Total Number of Em-ployés.	Number engaged in		Wages and Salaries paid to Workers engaged in		Percentage relation of total number of employés to membership of Retail Distributive Societies.
		Production.	Distribution.	Production.	Distribution.	
				£	£	%
1914.....	148,264	63,275	84,989	3,984,783	5,228,681	4·85
1919.....	187,535	78,483	109,052	8,797,891	12,164,278	4·54
1924.....	195,434	83,614	111,820	10,873,456	14,650,696	4·16
1925.....	204,366	93,880	110,486	12,339,847	13,987,267	4·16
1926.....	209,616	95,911	113,705	12,420,591	14,318,736	4·04
1927.....	225,141	102,160	122,981	13,740,334	15,468,385	4·04
1928.....	239,070	107,269	131,801	13,879,435	16,534,602	4·06
1929.....	248,736	110,108	138,628	14,684,864	17,487,178	4·03
1930.....	257,491	117,672	139,819	15,330,421	17,822,096	4·02
1931.....	263,037	122,502	140,535	16,040,131	18,105,197	4·00

There are, however, two further factors concerning co-operative employment which should be noticed. The first is revealed in the table. It is that wages have been maintained during the slump. In 1931 the number of workers employed increased by 2 per cent, while wages increased by 3 per cent. The second is that very little short time working, or under-employment, occurs in the Co-operative Movement. These figures are another indication of the value of the movement to the community. Here, at least, is a body of workers who are kept in regular employment, and under good conditions.

*Mr. John Downie, who was the President of the British Co-operative Congress held in Glasgow. His co-operation has made of him a keen and understanding Internationalist.*









*Royalty again has displayed  
interest in our co-operative  
production. His Grace the Duke  
of York, with Sir William  
Dudley as his escort, sees how  
the C.W.S. margarine is made.*



# British Co-operative Congresses.

## Presidents and Attendances.

Year.	Where Held.	President.	Delegates.
1869	London .....	*T. Hughes, M.P. ....	107
1870	Manchester .....	*W. Morrison, M.P. ....	109
1871	Birmingham .....	*Hon. Aub. Herbert, M.P. ....	113
1872	Bolton .....	*T. Hughes, M.P. ....	183
1873	Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	*Joseph Cowen, jun. ....	199
1874	Halifax .....	*Thomas Brassey, M.P. ....	189
1875	London .....	*Professor T. Rogers .....	114
1876	Glasgow .....	*Professor Caird .....	116
1877	Leicester .....	*Hon. Aub. Herbert .....	162
1878	Manchester .....	*Marquis of Ripon .....	273
1879	Gloucester .....	*Professor Stuart .....	131
1880	Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	*Bishop of Durham .....	174
1881	Leeds .....	*Lord Derby .....	310
1882	Oxford .....	*Lord Reay .....	294
1883	Edinburgh .....	*Rt. Hon. W. E. Baxter, M.P. ...	394
1884	Derby .....	*Sedley Taylor, M.A. ....	454
1885	Oldham .....	*Lloyd Jones .....	578
1886	Plymouth .....	*Earl of Morley .....	406
1887	Carlisle .....	*G. J. Holyoake .....	464
1888	Dewsbury .....	*E. V. Neale .....	581
1889	Ipswich .....	*Professor A. Marshall .....	435
1890	Glasgow .....	*Earl of Rosebery .....	654
1891	Lincoln .....	*A. H. D. Acland, M.P. ....	680
1892	Rochdale .....	*J. T. W. Mitchell, J.P. ....	871
1893	Bristol .....	*Councillor G. Hawkins .....	645
1894	Sunderland .....	*T. Tweddell, J.P. ....	722
1895	Huddersfield .....	*George Thomson .....	849
1896	Woolwich .....	B. Jones .....	900
1897	Perth .....	Wm. Maxwell, J.P. ....	1,000
1898	Peterborough .....	D. McInnes .....	932
1899	Liverpool .....	F. Hardern, J.P. ....	1,205
1900	Cardiff .....	W. H. Brown .....	1,027
1901	Middlesbrough .....	J. Warwick .....	1,138
1902	Exeter .....	G. Hawkins .....	1,006
1903	Doncaster .....	J. Shillito .....	1,150
1904	Stratford .....	A. Golightly .....	1,376
1905	Paisley .....	W. Maxwell .....	1,318
1906	Birmingham .....	J. C. Gray .....	1,320
1907	Preston .....	W. Lander .....	1,492
1908	Newport .....	Sir T. W. Allen .....	1,334
1909	Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	W. R. Rae .....	1,556
1910	Plymouth .....	Sir H. J. A. Wilkins, J.P. ....	1,442
1911	Bradford .....	George Thorpe .....	1,615
1912	Portsmouth .....	Wm. Openshaw .....	1,489
1913	Aberdeen .....	James Deans .....	1,247
1914	Dublin .....	R. Fleming .....	1,367
1915	Leicester .....	G. Bastard .....	1,410
1916	Lancaster .....	W. Gregory, J.P. ....	1,345
1917	Swansea .....	E. R. Wood .....	1,044
1918	Liverpool .....	T. Killon .....	1,268
1919	Carlisle .....	Sir Fred Hayward .....	1,569
1920	Bristol .....	G. A. Ramsay, B.A. ....	1,669
1921	Scarborough .....	G. Major .....	1,515
1922	Brighton .....	Miss M. Ll. Davies .....	1,411
1923	Edinburgh .....	Sir R. Stewart .....	1,571
1924	Nottingham .....	C. A. W. Saxton .....	1,546
1925	Southport .....	Sir W. E. Dudley, J.P. ....	1,709
1926	Belfast .....	W. J. McGuffin, J.P. ....	1,411
1927	Cheltenham .....	J. T. Jackson .....	1,734
1928	Hartlepoons .....	A. Whitehead .....	1,662
1929	Torquay .....	H. J. May, O.B.E., J.P. ....	1,568
1930	York .....	T. Liddle, M.B.E., J.P. ....	1,672
1931	Bournemouth .....	W. J. Salmon, J.P. ....	1,619
1932	Glasgow .....	John Downie .....	1,633

\*President on first day only.

# *The New National Authority.*

## *Co-operative Union Re-constituted.*

By ALDERMAN SIR FRED HAYWARD, J.P.,

*Chairman of The Co-operative Union.*

THE success of the Co-operative Movement, especially the remarkable development of co-operative trade since the War, has brought fresh difficulties and problems which have had to be faced by those responsible for the general defence and development of the movement. In turn, all the great federal institutions have been examined by special committees, whose recommendations have formed the basis of important alterations in organisation. The Co-operative Wholesale Society's survey, in which I was privileged to play a part, was completed some years ago. The National Co-operative Publishing Society has had its committee of inquiry, the conclusions of which are now being applied.

Amongst the most important of these co-operative surveys has been that into the boards and committees of the Co-operative Union. The Inquiry was authorised by the York Congress of 1930. A Special Committee of nine members was formed by resolution of Congress, five being elected directly by societies and four being nominated by the Co-operative Union. This Special Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. J. Worley, submitted a Majority Report signed by all the members, qualified by a Minority Report signed by Mr. P. J. Agnew and Mr. T. M. Young. This survey of the work of the Co-operative Union was completed in twelve months, so that the delegates at the Bournemouth Congress were aware of the recommendations of the Special Committee and also of the amendments proposed by societies. A final decision was, however, deferred until the following year at Glasgow, where Congress gave approval to the general conclusions of the Majority Report, and these have now been formulated as far as possible into the registered rules of the Co-operative Union, and are now, therefore, operative. As the new basis of government of the Co-operative Union—the general federation of all co-operative societies, retail, wholesale, productive, and special—is likely to be fixed for a number of years on the rules laid down at Glasgow, I may perhaps be allowed to outline the principal changes which have taken place.

The old system was roughly as follows: The Central Board of seventy-eight members, elected on a territorial basis, was the legal management committee of the Co-operative Union. Executive functions, however, were administered for the most part by a committee of the Central Board, namely, the United Board, consisting of sixteen members, but though the general administration was vested

in the United Board, many specialised activities were under the oversight of specific committees recruited from the Central Board. Thus there were the Central Education Committee, Publications Committee, Labour Committee, Agricultural Committee, and joint committees representative of the Co-operative Union, the Co-operative Wholesale Society, and certain other bodies, dealing with propaganda, exhibitions, and Trades and Business Conferences. Parliamentary and political aspirations were dealt with by the Joint Parliamentary Committee and the Co-operative Party respectively.

#### NEED FOR CO-ORDINATION.

Thus it will be seen that the United Board exercised only general control and could not always acquaint itself with the whole of the facts concerning the work of its nominal subsidiary committees. Indeed, it sometimes happened that disagreement or misunderstanding arose between departmental committees and the United Board, necessitating deputations, postponement, and investigations on matters where it was imperative that policy should be decided quickly and action taken at once.

The new constitution of the Co-operative Union, following the recommendations of the Special Committee, sweeps away three of the departmental committees, and brings the whole of their work under the constant oversight of the National Executive of the Co-operative Union, consisting of ten members of the Central Board—one from each of the nine territorial sections into which Great Britain and Ireland are divided, together with the chairman of the Central Board. To my mind, this is the most effective of the changes which have been wrought in the administration of the affairs of the Co-operative Union. It is not, as was feared in certain quarters, a surrender of powers previously possessed, but, in fact, a *concentration of power into the hands of an effective management committee.*

The new Executive Committee of the Co-operative Union is not a large ponderous body, but one eminently suited by style and composition to take swift decision. Its members are all in touch with the general work of the Co-operative Union in their respective areas. Those elected this year have all been people associated in responsible positions with the functions of the old departmental committees, and the new body is well able to keep strict and close attention upon every detail of the various departments now committed to their charge.

The members of the National Executive are vested with a new and more serious responsibility, and one which they cannot now consciously or unconsciously delegate—as they could in the past—to departmental committees which had in some cases only a loose attachment to the United Board.

Probably the rank and file of co-operators are not aware of the multitudinous duties and the wide range of services which the Execu-

tive Committee of the Co-operative Union controls. The growth in number and extent of these services during recent years is the chief reason why an overhaul of the machinery of government was necessary. A few decades ago the United Board was eminently suited to its work and quite fitted to control the comparatively small number of staff which it then employed, but year by year extensions have been made and new departments added.

#### THE EVER-INCREASING SERVICES.

In an endeavour to meet the needs of these new services fresh committees have been formed or joint committees constituted, until little by little, almost imperceptibly, the machinery of the movement had become overgrown and complex. The Education Department has multiplied itself; the work of the Publications Department has proceeded into classes of work never contemplated before; the Labour Department, constituted during the war, is no longer a merely advisory service, but the apex of an intricate system for wages regulations of tens of thousands of workers in the movement, as well as the channel through which the conciliation machinery is operated. The Agricultural Department is another new phase of trade development and trade organisation which impinges upon vital important economic phases of societies' work, while the initiation of trade associations has still further tightened the contact between the Co-operative Union and the economic interests of societies. Almost every Act of Parliament now touches some side of the movement's interests, with the consequence that the Parliamentary Committee assumes heavier responsibilities than ever, while the inauguration of the Co-operative Party in 1917 represented enormous additions to the responsibilities undertaken by the Co-operative Union.

All these services are in addition to the traditional work of defence and propaganda to which the Co-operative Union was committed in its earliest days. In addition to legal advice, the Co-operative Union is committed to similar services in respect of income tax, rating, finance, and accountancy, as well as technical assistance in the equipment and staffing of many branches of co-operative production and distribution. Indeed, the greatest change to be emphasised in the activities of the Co-operative Union has been the change over from general to technical and detailed services.

The responsibility which rests upon the new Executive Committee of the Union is weightier than ever, because its decisions and action are not only effective in the moral and ethical sphere, as of old, but are also of enormous importance to the trade activities and productive activities of societies of all types, for while the Co-operative Union very properly leaves the actual work of production to the Wholesale and similar societies, the work of distribution to the retail societies, it has long been recognised that the first duty of the Co-operative

Union is to organise, to extend and develop wherever possible the trading potentialities within the movement. In such circumstances it is manifestly impossible to conduct the business of the Union by means of detached and only partly regulated committees. To-day, the reins of power must be concentrated in the hands of a central committee which can be made responsible to Congress for its actions. We have moved back to unity of control which we believe will point not only to efficiency but also to economy, whilst ensuring that the services of the Union should receive the closest specialised attention. The new Executive will get a wider outlook in matters of policy which will accelerate and intensify the work of the Co-operative Union.

#### A REAL NATIONAL AUTHORITY.

There is another important body constituted under the new arrangement, and this is the National Authority for the Co-operative Movement. Whereas the Executive Committee of the Co-operative Union is concerned to concentrate on the practical day-to-day work, the National Authority has been deliberately framed to gather the views of all sections and sides of the movement on the broad matters of general policy within the movement, and in national affairs where quick decisions are often necessary. If through that National Authority we can secure a swifter apprehension of the main lines of co-operative policy as required by the changed circumstances, and also secure the whole-hearted acceptance and backing of the constituent bodies, the National Authority will become the power that it deserves to be.

Let us examine its personnel. First of all it embraces the whole of the Executive Committee of the Co-operative Union, viz.: Alderman Sir Fred Hayward, J.P. (chairman), and Messrs. W. J. McGuffin, J.P., A. H. Jones, J.P., T. Lawther, G. Major, J.P., G. J. Wilkinson, J. Downie, J. McFadyen, S. C. Pope, R. R. Chappell. The Co-operative Wholesale Society nominates four members, as follows: Sir Henry Wilkins, and Messrs. A. Judd, R. Fleming, J. Bradshaw; and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, two: Sir Robert Stewart and Mr. T. B. Stirling. The Co-operative Productive Federation representative is Mr. J. J. Worley, and the National Co-operative Publishing Society representative, Mr. J. A. Edwards. The Co-operative Party also nominates two members—Mr. A. Barnes and Mr. G. Riddle.

Experience in the past has been that though all of these bodies, of course, have the same fundamental basis of co-operative policy, they have often been somewhat at variance in formulating identical action, because they were ignorant of what considerations were in the minds of the other sections of the movement. Now the National Authority, composed of delegates armed with very full powers, will be able to put forward the viewpoint of their respective organisations. I believe that on most questions they will be able to reach unanimity,

and in that case they will be prepared to take all the means within their power to see that their forces are directed to a common aim. The new constitution lays it down that a decision shall be binding if it secures a two-thirds majority within the National Authority.

Unlike the Executive Committee of the Co-operative Union, the National Authority is something entirely new, and it is perhaps early yet to prophesy what degree of success will attend its efforts, but this much is known: that sincere determined effort to subordinate sectional interest to the common good, will enable the National Authority to be both "national" and "authoritative," in the manner which was in the minds of the Special Committee when they proposed its inauguration.

The other changes in the machinery of the Co-operative Movement are not of such a drastic character. Certain of the joint committees fulfilling similar duties have been merged so that trade propaganda and the Trades and Business Conferences will now be administered by the same joint committee. The Joint Parliamentary Committee has been strengthened, but is virtually unchanged, as is also the National Committee of the Co-operative Party.

#### THE CONTROL OF EDUCATION.

The educational work of the Union requires slightly different treatment. A Central Educational Council, which will meet periodically, is wider in its representation than was the old Central Education Committee, and should meet the aspirations of those enthusiastic educationists who seek a council to which will flow the views and proposals of the Sectional Boards, the Sectional Educational Committees, the Guilds, the Managers' and Secretaries' Associations, and the significant and encouraging addition of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers. Of course a body of this size could hardly manage the administrative work of the Education Department, and to meet this difficulty an Educational Executive of ten members, five of whom, including the chairman, must be members of the Central Board.

Already the proposals originally put forward by the Special Committee and adopted by Congress are proving to be genuinely constructive. The aim has been not to overturn the existing organisation but to prevent it being overgrown by *ad hoc* associations. Democratic control has been maintained. The Central Board, directly representative of all societies, still has the power of discussion and of veto. The Sectional Boards still act as an executive of the work of the Co-operative Union in the provinces committed to their charge.

Indeed, instead of trying to take away democratic control and direction, the Special Committee have been at pains to stimulate and revive the spirit of local autonomy in those matters which can be handled without recourse to headquarters. The District Associations,

for example, have been pressed, urged, and encouraged, to undertake more responsible duties in the oversight of societies in their area, and in the development of their trade. It is the desire of the Executive of the Co-operative Union that the *District Associations should become real live representatives of the Co-operative Union*, and be able to play a fuller and richer part in the great effort to place the Co-operative Movement on a new high level of achievement.

And that is the real meaning of all the changes. They are a clearing of the decks for action in what may prove to be the sharpest encounter yet experienced between the Co-operative Movement and the great trusts which are its most formidable and determined rivals. While recognising to the full the magnificent work that has been done by the old United Board and the special committees of the Co-operative Union, it is now realised that the times call for a reorganisation to meet modern needs and modern urgencies. The change has been made and the work will now go on even more efficiently than before, and on a much wider front.

But machinery is not everything. The Co-operative Union, like any other co-operative organisation, can only direct forces: it cannot make them. We still rely upon the loyalty, idealism, energy, and determination of the great mass of instructed co-operators throughout the country. We seek to serve them better, but we need their help more to-day than ever.

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## *Definitions.*

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*What is this thing, Co-operation?*

1. *It is an idea. Ideas are the most powerful forces in the world.*
2. *It is a denial of the idea that now rules the world, Greed.*
3. *It is an ordered system for taking the conspicuous waste of the rich and putting it in the mouths of the hungry.*
4. *It is a demonstrated method of placing man as consumer in control of the sources of consumable goods.*
5. *It is a rain watering the economic desert.*
6. *It is a plant, indigenous in men's minds, springing up everywhere as a result of the oppression of industrialism.*
7. *It is a brand burning brightly in the minds of hundreds, smouldering in the minds of thousands, ready to kindle in the minds of millions.*
8. *It is the disinfectant for killing the parasites in industry.*
9. *It is the solution that dissolves the conflict between producers and consumers, by showing them that they are one.*



## *Women's Co-operative Guild.*

### *How Members View World Affairs.*

By MRS. ELEANOR BARTON, J.P.,  
*The General Secretary.*

THE value of a congress, nay, the value of an organisation, is certainly not in the resolutions discussed and passed—though these may be valuable in their way when properly expressed and pressed home in their proper quarters—but in the spirit and efficiency of the movement that lies behind them. In this respect the Women's Co-operative Guild stands at the forefront of organisations of its kind, whether of women or men. Since its inception, it has consistently upheld a fine tradition of energy and competency, inspired by democratic ideals and co-operative spirit that permeates all its activities.

There are congresses and congresses. Some are merely meetings; others are inspirations. The Congress of the Guild is a distinctly significant event. Apart from anything else, it brings the working women from all parts of the country into direct contact with each other, with the advantage of a mutual interchange of ideas and sentiments: it gives opportunities for hitherto unknown thinkers and speakers to make their impression on a large audience; and it enables the Guild, as a whole, to express its point of view in resolutions which, in however small a degree, have an influence on the thought and activity of the world.

#### CO-OPERATION COVERS EVERYTHING.

The Guild Congress of 1932 was no exception to the rule. There were no less than 1,373 delegates and officials present, representing 1,162 branches; and they met in the Exhibition Hall in the famous old city of York. It becomes increasingly difficult to find a suitable hall to house such a large body; and though the hall left much to be desired, as all the delegates and visitors had to be accommodated on the floor—the gallery not being usable—a microphone and amplifiers had to be installed, whilst the sun shone very temptingly outside, there were no absentees, and all the delegates sat through the discussions. It was a fine demonstration of the interest and enthusiasm so deeply entrenched in the hearts and minds of all who were present.

The Guild believes that Co-operation is the most effective and practical way out of the social difficulties of the time. Co-operation covers everything. Starting with the State, it ends with the Co-opera-

tive Commonwealth—but no body can march well unless its feet are in sound order. For that reason it starts with trade, and the first resolutions on the Congress Agenda deal with that subject.

#### OUR OWN MAKE ONLY.

The first of the resolutions on Co-operative Trade asked for a closer linking up between the Co-operative Wholesale Society and Guild branches with regard to new commodities placed by the former on the market; and the second urged co-operative societies to stock only those private makers' goods which the Co-operative Wholesale Society and retail societies do not manufacture themselves.

As far as the first of these resolutions is concerned, the Wholesale Society have already arranged that Guild branches shall be kept in close touch with everything produced throughout the ensuing year. It is to be hoped that in this way there will be an increase in the sale of co-operative productions, thus helping to make a more solid and firm foundation for the Movement.

Now, discussing the second resolution, Guildswomen were very keen that their own societies should be loyal to C.W.S. productions, and all Guild members were called upon to demand, where possible, C.W.S. goods in place of articles supplied by the P.A.T.A.

#### RELATIONS WITH TRADE UNIONS.

The third resolution called for a closer relationship between the Co-operative and Trade Union Movements. Arising out of this, a campaign was decided upon for the winter, with joint committees between the Men's and Women's Guilds to be set up in all areas, and Trade Union branches were to be asked to receive speakers on the Co-operative Movement.

#### TARIFFS AND STANDARD OF LIFE.

There was a very keen discussion on the resolution protesting against the tariffs which are being imposed by the National Government. It was pointed out that these will lower the standard of life of the working class; and the Congress reaffirmed its belief in the maintenance of international trade, and called upon all sections of the Co-operative Movement to use every endeavour to secure the removal of the tariff restrictions by every possible means.

#### THE MEANS TEST.

Feeling ran very high in the discussions on the resolution on the Means Test. One got right to the heart of the suffering that is entailed by the meanness of the Means Test and the way it is administered. The Congress finally called upon the Government to bring about the total abolition of the Means Test, to introduce schemes of work or maintenance, to restore the 10 per cent cut in unemployment pay,

and to ensure that, in any future methods of administering Unemployment Benefit that may be adopted, pensions from any source and co-operative savings should not be taken into consideration.

It further recommended that all persons employed in relief work should be allowed to have their insurance cards stamped, in order that they should be entitled to the benefits from the same.

#### FOR PEACE AND DISARMAMENT.

The Congress went from domestic to subjects national and international; and resolutions were passed on the Far Eastern Crisis, the abolition of submarines, and in protest against the restoring of Government grants to the O.T.C. and Cadet Corps.

It was unanimously agreed that full support should be given to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, and that that Conference be called upon to see that the beliefs and desires of the peoples should not be shattered by Governments still obsessed by a false kind of nationalism.

It was demanded that the policy of Great Britain on Disarmament should be total universal disarmament within a specified time; the abolition of reparations and war debts; and the representation of the peoples as well as the Governments of the world in the League of Nations. A telegram on these lines was sent to Geneva and another to the Prime Minister.

#### THE PRESS AND THE PEOPLE.

Everybody was very concerned with the attacks that had been made on the Co-operative Movement through various sections of the Press, and also the insistent call for further taxation of the Co-operative Movement.

In order to resist these attacks and to carry co-operative trade further afield, the delegates felt that the time had come for a great campaign to build up a powerful Co-operative Press, and called upon all co-operators to support their own newspapers, as in this way only is it possible to have a reliable and truthful press service, owned and controlled by the peoples themselves.

#### IN THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION.

The Congress demanded that the Education cuts should be restored, believing that this matter should have the first call on the Nation's finances; and that steps should be taken to reduce the number of children to a class in schools, as classes of fifty children are too much for one teacher.

#### TO HELP THE DEFICIENT.

Another resolution requested further Government grants for schools for physically deficient and mentally deficient children, with qualified teachers in all districts.

It is interesting to note the resolution on Mental Hospitals, in view of the report of the Government Committee that came out later.

The Congress requested the Minister of Health to institute the grading of patients, in order that the worst cases may be kept away from the temporary cases. Many cases do not get the fullest benefit from the hospitals owing to the present lack of supervision; and in many cases cures are delayed for years, and the chances of recovery considerably lessened.

It was, therefore, recommended by the Congress that more accommodation should be available for temporary cases, and that in all mental hospitals there should be separate admission buildings and convalescent homes.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY.

One of the resolutions concerning Public Health asked for an amendment to the law dealing with animals' diseases, so that it should be compulsory for the whole carcass to be destroyed instead of only the portion affected, as the blood would be affected even though all the flesh might not be. It recommended that farmers and other cattle owners should be compensated for the whole animal.

In another resolution, the Congress requested the Government to increase the number of the Police Force, both male and female, and to take steps to ensure that streets and open spaces are well lighted at night to prevent the attacks made on women and girls, whilst asking that all Special Constables should be abolished.

Other resolutions dealt with Prison Conditions in India, Public Assistance Committees, the closing of Government factories and dockyards, overtime, temperance, &c.

One session of Congress was given over to the discussion of Guild Rules, as these rules come up for alteration every three years.

#### SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

The Congress opened on the Monday evening with a civic and co-operative welcome, arranged by the local Reception Committee, which was attended by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Sheriff and the Sheriff's lady.

There was a full programme the next evening, when fraternal greetings were brought from kindred co-operative bodies. Miss Ellen Wilkinson came with the good wishes of the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organisations, and those of the International Guild were voiced by Miss Callen, of Scotland, while Frau Munch and Frau Vischer attended the Congress as representatives from the Swiss Guild.

Wednesday evening saw a great demonstration on the theme "The Disarmament Conference must not Fail," at which Mr. Alfred Barnes, the chairman of the Co-operative Party, and Mrs. Rosalind Moore, J.P., were the speakers.

Thursday afternoon was given over to a well-arranged excursion to Scarborough, which was much enjoyed by the delegates.

# National Co-operative Men's Guild.

## The Coming-of-Age Congress.

By NORMAN WOOD,  
*The Secretary.*

THE year 1932 was one of exceptional importance in the history of the National Co-operative Men's Guild, for it recorded a period of unprecedented development. The national membership was substantially increased, new guilds were opened at the rate of one a week, and throughout the country more enthusiasm and interest were shown in the various activities of the organisation.

Despite the fact that during the past year people generally have had less money to spare for educational literature, there has been a record sale of the Guild's pamphlets and propaganda publications; and *The Guildman*, the official organ of the Men's Guild, now enjoys the healthy circulation of over 4,000 copies each monthly issue.

Since the inception of the Guild's group life assurance scheme five years ago, fifty-six claims of £100 each have been met, and during the past financial year £2,400 was paid to the dependents of twenty-four deceased members.

The twenty-first Annual Conference was held at Tynemouth during Easter, and Councillor A. W. Cox, of Bristol, presided over an attendance of 300 delegates—a record number. A message of congratulation from Mr. R. A. Palmer, the secretary of the Co-operative Union, to the N.C.M.G., on the occasion of its coming-of-age conference, concluded as follows: "A rising membership, a rising spirit of enthusiasm, and a determination to implement to the full co-operative ideals and possibilities are attributes of the present Men's Guild which encourage the hope for great things."

An important feature of the Conference was the resolution moved on behalf of the Central Council by Mr. A. J. Tapping, calling upon Guild branches to inaugurate campaigns to promote the sales of co-operative productions, and as a means towards this end it further urged guildmen to aim for the exclusive sale of co-operatively-produced tea, soap, jam, biscuits, and flour. The Women's Guild willingly accepted the invitation to take part in such a national campaign, and the kindly provision of appropriate literature by the C.W.S. Publicity Department was of great assistance.

An important resolution dealing with the political neutrality of the I.C.A. was withdrawn, because adequate discussion could not be given to the question owing to the lack of time. However, a pamphlet

*"A Well-earned Drink"*  
is a charming photographic  
study by Mr. L. Mitchell, of  
Sunderland. It is a scene  
becoming rarer in this age  
of motor-driven transport.









*The big three of the Tariff  
Commission that put the  
country off Free Trade—  
Sir Sydney Chapman, Sir  
George May, the chairman,  
and Sir Allan Powell.*



# *The Co-operative Party.*

## *Power, Progress, and Programme.*

By MR. S. F. PERRY, J.P.,

*General Secretary.*

THE emergence of the Co-operative Party has been one of the most remarkable political developments of recent years. The Party was established in 1918, at a time when feelings were high in the Co-operative Movement in Great Britain on account of the treatment meted out to it by capitalist governments during the war period. Formed primarily as a weapon for defensive purposes to safeguard the interests of co-operation, when the first flush of enthusiasm had evaporated, it suffered a period of reaction.

However, in the short space of fourteen years it has become an active political organisation, with the largest affiliated membership of any political party in Great Britain. It has also definitely challenged the policy of the political parties upholding Private Enterprise and Competition, and boldly advocated national reconstruction based on the well-tried principles of the British Co-operative Movement.

### ITS STRENGTH—

At the time of going to press the figures for the year 1932 were not available. It was confidently expected, however, that the membership statistics for 1931 would be exceeded. On December 31st, 1931, the following figures indicated the position of the Party, and showed an increasing majority of co-operative membership in affiliation :—

Section.	Subscribing Societies.		Non-Subscribing Societies.	
	Number of Societies.	Membership.	Number of Societies.	Membership.
Midland .....	87	601,052	95	336,378
Northern.....	38	173,459	93	407,987
North-Eastern .....	42	354,908	133	528,700
North-Western .....	59	559,231	187	777,375
Scottish .....	86	339,808	166	419,624
Southern .....	68	1,270,623	78	135,718
South-Western .....	21	120,761	73	166,019
Western .....	33	102,724	47	97,767
Great Britain .....	434	3,522,566	872	2,869,568

An interesting feature revealed in these figures is the remarkable progress of the Co-operative Party in the southern section of the movement. In the northern, north-eastern, and north-western areas, where the Trade Union and Labour movements are strongest, the Co-operative Party finds its greatest difficulties. This may be partly due to the feeling held by many Labourists that there is no need for a Co-operative Party, inasmuch as the Labour Party will safeguard the interests of the Co-operative Movement. On the other hand, every succeeding session of Parliament emphasises the need for the advocacy and insistence of the co-operative policy as expressed in the British Co-operative Movement.

The tremendous growth of the trading side of the movement in the south in recent years bears evidence that the political zeal of the southern area has not hindered, but rather helped that development.

The growing attachment of the Co-operative Guild Movement to the Co-operative Party has again been strengthened, and up-to-date about 1,200 branches of the various guilds are affiliated to the Party. The latest recruit is the Federation of British Youth, which brings into active participation in the work of the Party the youth of the Co-operative Movement.

#### AND ITS INFLUENCE.

Only one direct representative, Mr. W. Leonard, M.P., is in the present Parliament with its overwhelming capitalist majority, and so the task devolving upon him has been exceptionally heavy. Mr. Leonard, however, has stuck manfully to his task, never missing an opportunity of defending the co-operative position. In his opposition to the policy of Protection, with its taxation of the people's food and the attack upon the benefits derived from mutual trading by co-operators, he made many effective contributions to the debates.

Mr. Leonard's scathing exposure of the so-called "impartial" committee set up to inquire into the question of imposing further taxation upon co-operators was very effective. He emphasised the fact that the majority of the committee was composed of persons who were directly or indirectly connected with business organisations that were most hostile to the Co-operative Movement. Mr. Leonard also challenged the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, that co-operators enjoyed a privileged position. The National Government's great majority, however, effectively nullified his efforts.

At the moment, therefore, the influence of the Co-operative Party is most evident outside parliamentary circles. The revised programme of the Party—outlined in the series of pamphlets entitled "Britain Reborn"—has been the centre of discussion in many quarters. The pamphlets have had a remarkable circulation, and reprints have been necessary. The constructive proposals for dealing with Coal and Power, Transport, Finance, Agriculture, Home Trade Development,

and Unemployment have stood the test of much criticism. An encouraging feature has been the interest displayed in these pamphlets by co-operators in other countries.

An important reaction has been the attitude of the Labour Party, which is at present engaged in revising its programme in the changed circumstances created by the crisis of August, 1931. The programme of the Co-operative Party definitely lays down the place of the Co-operative Movement in any reorganisation of our industrial and economic system. We claim that the success achieved by voluntary co-operation in the collective control of the means of life, and the valuable experience gained, entitles the movement to a place in the new social order. In financial matters, development of industry, improving the standard of life, Empire co-operation, and international trade, the Co-operative Movement has shown what has actually been done by voluntary association. What has been proved to be efficient and constructive in a movement comprising six-and-a-half million members in Great Britain, and in touch with one-half the population, cannot fail to be beneficial to the wider community.

The Co-operative Party, therefore, is in negotiation with the Labour Party with a view to securing that any programme ultimately adopted by the Labour Party shall provide for the free development of voluntary co-operation in production, distribution, and financial organisation, and with the ideal of a co-operative system of industry as the ultimate aim.

This is a great advance on the rigid national and municipal control policy advocated for many years. Especially is it noticeable for the definite allocating of the production and distribution of food supplies by the Co-operative Movement.

#### POINTS OF MUNICIPAL PROGRAMMES.

The annual conference of the Party held at Portsmouth during Easter, 1932, was the most successful yet held. The number of societies represented and delegates attending constituted a record. The outstanding feature of the conference was its distinctive contribution to the policy and programme of the Party, particularly in regard to municipal matters.

The revised municipal programme marks a great step forward in the position of the Co-operative Movement in relation to municipal administration. The main outlines of the programme are :—

(1) Democratic representative government and control of municipal trading services as against government of, or control of, such services by professional or expert bodies, such as commissions or corporations which are divorced from direct democratic influence.

(2) Extension of the powers of local authorities to authorise local authorities to federate for : (a) Social services, and (b) Large scale public services such as power, lighting, transport, and water, (c) Housing and town planning.

(3) The development of public services under democratic control, it being recognised that the Consumers' Co-operative Movement must be made an integral part of the national economy. The Co-operative Movement should be charged with the control of foodstuffs and domestic and personal requirements that are subject to variety in taste and type.

(4) The establishment of municipal banks or a municipal corporation's bank to free municipal finance from private enterprise.

(5) The removal of the legal disabilities upon co-operators, in their capacity as public representatives, in regard to voting upon public contracts.

Such is the programme that has now been approved by the Central Board of the Co-operative Union, and so becomes the official policy of the British Co-operative Movement.

#### THE FINANCIAL POLICY.

The Party's draft financial policy provides for :—

(a) The creation of a Ministry of Finance responsible to Parliament, whose duties would be to see that the financial policy pursued by British bankers would be in the national interests.

(b) The Bank of England should become a public corporation, *i.e.*, the nation's public central bank, its function being to direct the nation's banking policy as a service to industry.

(c) The establishment of municipal banks, or a municipal corporation's bank, to free municipal finance from private enterprise.

These proposals are to be considered by representatives of the Union Executive, the two Wholesale Societies, and the Co-operative Party before finally being submitted for endorsement.

#### PROTECTION AND DISARMAMENT.

In view of the National Government's protectionist policy, it is worth noting that the Party conference unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the policy of Protection as being likely to increase the cost of living, depress the general standard of life, and to transfer an unfair share of the burden of taxation from the rich to the poor. It is encouraging to record that the Co-operative Movement remains steadfast in its opposition to the policy of Protection.

Concurrent with the Disarmament Conference being held at Geneva, the conference unanimously adopted a resolution demanding an all-round reduction of every category of armaments as a first step towards the total abolition of armaments and war; and definite provision for the continuity of advance towards the goal laid down in the opening address of the President as one of the aims of the Disarmament Conference.

## ATTACKS OF THE PRESS.

Prior to the opening of the conference, the Co-operative Union had been the subject of a renewed bitter attack by a section of the capitalist press, and especially was this attack directed against the Co-operative Party supporters of the Co-operative Movement.

The conference called the attention of co-operators to these attacks, and again urged the necessity for a greater development of the co-operative press and allied publications, with the ultimate object of establishing a co-operative daily newspaper.

## SOCIAL SERVICES AND MEANS TEST.

The onslaught by the National Government upon social services administered by local authorities came in for strong condemnation. It was realised that the policy of the Government in this direction would lead ultimately to the curtailment of essential social work, especially local educational, health, and housing services.

The Party joined the chorus of condemnation of the Means Test as applied to unemployed persons. Strong expressions of disfavour were made by those who were charged with the responsibility of carrying on the work of Public Assistance Committees, and there was some support for the policy of co-operative representatives declining to carry out this disagreeable attack upon the unemployed.

## CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

In view of the controversy aroused by the method of Cabinet appointments and the difficulties of Labour or Co-operation taking part in a Minority Government, considerable importance was attached to the adoption of a resolution instructing the National Committee to inquire into and report on the method of making Cabinet appointments and the desirability of Co-operative members taking any part in the work of a Minority Government.

## IN THE EYES OF THE GLASGOW CONGRESS.

The proceedings of the annual Co-operative Congress, held at Glasgow, gave an impetus to the Co-operative Party. The report of the work of this organisation, and particularly that section dealing with the withdrawal of support by the Party from the National Government, met with unanimous approval.

It is worthy of record that every representative gathering of co-operators has endorsed the action of the Co-operative Party and its members of Parliament in declining to follow Mr. Ramsay MacDonald into the National Government.

## BANGOR SUMMER SCHOOL.

The annual Political School was held this year at the Normal College, Bangor University, North Wales. The school becomes

increasingly popular, the number of students on this occasion creating a record, and much useful work was done. It is interesting to recall that several past students of the school have become Co-operative Parliamentary candidates or agents of the Party.

An interesting programme was submitted, and lectures on the "Co-operative Municipal Programme," "The Co-operative Press and its Future," "Problems of the Mining Industry," "Co-operation and the Fiscal Policy," "The World's Wheat Problems," "Co-operation and Trade Unionism," "Banking and Finance," and "Ten Years of Co-operative Questions in Parliament" were given. The lecturers included the Rt. Hon. A. V. Alexander, Messrs. W. Leonard, M.P., A. Barnes, S. Elliott, E. Shinwell, J. T. Davis, W. Gallacher, G. Riddle, A. H. Hobley, and S. F. Perry.

#### THE NEXT ELECTION.

The Co-operative Party lost no time after the Election of 1931 in preparing its plans for the future. Already the Party is committed to contest more constituencies than ever, and at the time of going to press the following constituencies and candidates have been endorsed by the National Committee of the Party:—

<i>Constituency.</i>	<i>Candidate.</i>
Finsbury .....	Mr. T. Williams.
Tottenham N. ....	Mr. R. C. Morrison.
Edmonton .....	Mr. F. Broad.
Twickenham .....	Mr. P. Holman.
Hillsborough .....	Rt. Hon. A. V. Alexander.
Mossley.....	Mr. H. M. Gibson.
Deritend .....	Mr. F. Longden.
Bradford S. ....	Mr. W. Hirst.
Kettering .....	Mr. S. F. Perry.
Barkston Ash .....	The Rev. G. S. Woods.
Bethnal Green N.E. ....	Mr. D. Chater.
Deptford .....	Mr. W. Green.
Greenwich .....	Mr. H. Reeves.
Tradeston.....	Mr. T. Henderson.
Woolwich West .....	Mr. R. C. Mabbs.
East Ham South .....	Mr. A. Barnes.

#### TWICKENHAM BY-ELECTION.

The death of Sir John Ferguson brought about an interesting by-election in the Twickenham division of Middlesex, on September 16th. The Twickenham division has long been regarded as one of the safest Tory strongholds, and one usually reserved for the wealthy members who contributed largely to the national and local Tory funds. At the General Election, October 29th, 1931, Sir John Ferguson, standing as a National Government Tory, had a majority of 25,398 over Mr. Percy Holman, the Co-operative Candidate.

Undaunted by the magnitude of the task, the Co-operative Party again nominated Mr. Holman as the candidate at the by-election.

We were fortunate in our candidate, who has a splendid record of local administration work to his credit, and is a keen worker in the Co-operative Movement. Incidentally, he received his greatest inspiration for co-operative service by attending the Co-operative Party's Political Summer School.

During the contest Mr. Holman kept in the forefront the Co-operative Party's programme of reconstruction, especially those sections dealing with Finance, Co-operative Control of Industry, and Free Trade. He denounced the National Government's twelve months' record root and branch. The result of the voting was a smashing blow to the National Government. Mr. Holman increased his vote by 3,118, and the Tory majority slumped by 20,591—a remarkable achievement. The figures were :—

Mr. H. R. Murray Phillipson—Tory .....	21,688
Mr. Percy Holman—Co-operative .....	16,881
	4,807

#### GROWING IN PRESTIGE.

An indication of the growing influence of the Co-operative Party in the Movement is the place allocated to the Party in the new constitution of the Co-operative Union. The Party is given official representation on the National Authority of the Movement, one of whose functions is to declare the policy of the Movement on vital issues. An opportunity is here provided for the official policy of the Movement to be quickly and authoritatively pronounced.

The Party is also given official representation on the Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Congress. Thus, step by step, the Party increases in prestige and strength.

#### PROBLEMS OF THE FUTURE.

The future for the Co-operative Movement and the Party is fraught with great possibilities. The world economic position is such that financial and industrial systems are in the melting-pot. The time for a great co-operative drive is at hand. Our productive efforts must be intensified, trade development and propaganda increased, and a definite challenge made to the existing order. Naturally, with this advance will come increased opposition from vested interests.

The P.A.T.A., gramophone combines, and similar organisations will be more and more inclined to refuse to supply us with their productions. And, having regard to the report of the Committee on Restraint of Trade, our only weapon against this attack will be that of increased productive development inside our own movement, and this cannot be accomplished without intensified educational propaganda among our members.



The efforts of the Chambers of Commerce and Retail Traders' Associations to impose unfair taxation upon the Movement appear to have a better chance of success under a National Government than at any previous time. The so-called "impartial" Committee of Inquiry has already been exposed as a farce and heavily loaded against us. The work of the Co-operative Party must be to use every opportunity in Parliament to safeguard the interests of our Movement, and by awakening co-operators to the necessity for parliamentary representation.

Moreover, the changed circumstances and increased powers allocated to Local Authorities make it imperative that co-operators should be strongly represented upon them. The columns of the co-operative press record weekly instances of how the reactionary members of Local Authorities controlled by private enterprise interests place difficulties in the way of co-operative development.

Further, the Co-operative Party, by working for the strengthening and development of international co-operation in all its phases, has a unique opportunity to play its part in the remoulding of the present system. We can rightly say that the opportunity has arrived.

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## *These Things Shall Be.*

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*These things shall be! A loftier race  
Than ere the world hath known shall rise,  
With flame of freedom in their souls  
And light of knowledge in their eyes.*

*They shall be gentle, brave, and strong,  
Not to spill human blood, but dare  
All that may plant man's lordship firm  
On earth, and fire, and sea, and air.*

*Nation with nation, land with land,  
Unarmed shall live as comrades free:  
In every heart and brain shall throb  
The pulse of one fraternity.*

*They shall be simple in their homes,  
And splendid in their public ways,  
Filling the mansions of the State  
With music and with hymns of praise.*

—John Addington Symonds.

## Co-operative Candidates.

### Parliamentary Election, 1931.

There were ten Co-operative M.P.s—whose names are starred—in the House of Commons in the early part of 1931. All but one—Mr. W. Leonard, St. Rollox—of the eighteen candidates at the General Election in October, 1931, were defeated. The following were the results of the polling:—

<b>BARKSTON ASH.</b>		<b>MOSSLEY.</b>	
Colonel L. Ropner (Con.).....	27,924	Austin Hopkinson (Ind.) .....	17,017
REV. G. S. WOODS (Co-op.) .....	14,585	*H. M. GIBSON (Co-op.) .....	15,587
Conservative majority .....	13,339	E. Barlow (Con.) .....	14,873
<b>BRADFORD (SOUTH).</b>		Independent majority.....	1,430
H. Holdsworth (Nat. Lib.).....	31,531	<b>NOTTINGHAM (CENTRAL).</b>	
*W. HIRST (Co-op.) .....	15,994	T. J. O'Connor, K.C. (Con.) .....	25,828
National Liberal majority.....	15,537	A. E. WATERSON (Co-op.).....	7,932
<b>BRIGHTON.</b>		Conservative majority .....	17,896
Sir Cooper Rawson (Con.) .....	75,205	<b>RENFREWSHIRE (EAST).</b>	
Major G. C. Tryon (Con.).....	74,993	J. F. Clydesdale (Con.).....	19,254
H. C. COHEN (Lab.).....	12,952	BAILIE STRAIN (Co-op.).....	15,396
Mrs. R. MOORE (Co-op.).....	12,878	W. O. Brown (Scots Nat.).....	3,705
Conservative majority .....	62,041	Conservative majority .....	3,858
<b>DERITEND (BIRMINGHAM).</b>		<b>ST. ROLLOX.</b>	
J. S. CROOKE (Con.).....	21,684	*W. LEONARD (Co-op.).....	13,545
*F. LONGDEN (Co-op.).....	11,163	F. Shoemith (Con.).....	12,734
Conservative majority.....	10,521	L. McCampbell (Scots Nat.).....	4,021
<b>EDMONTON.</b>		Co-operative majority.....	811
J. Rutherford Chalmers (Con.)...	18,774	<b>SOUTH-EAST HAM.</b>	
F. A. BROAD (Co-op.).....	14,250	M. C. Johnston (Con.).....	18,300
Conservative majority.....	4,524	*A. BARNES (Co-op.).....	15,737
<b>FINSBURY.</b>		Conservative majority .....	2,563
G. M. Gillett (Nat. Lab.).....	17,292	<b>TOTTENHAM (NORTH).</b>	
T. E. WILLIAMS (Co-op.).....	10,133	E. Doran (Con.) .....	22,172
National majority .....	7,159	*R. C. MORRISON (Co-op.).....	17,651
<b>HAMMERSMITH (SOUTH).</b>		Conservative majority .....	4,521
Dr. Douglas Cooke (Con.) .....	21,018	<b>TRADESTON.</b>	
*DAN CHATER (Co-op.).....	8,390	W. H. McLean (Con.).....	15,067
Conservative majority .....	12,628	*T. HENDERSON (Co-op.).....	13,579
<b>HILLSBOROUGH (SHEFFIELD).</b>		Conservative majority .....	1,488
J. G. Braithwaite (Con.).....	23,819	<b>TWICKENHAM.</b>	
*RIGHT HON. A. V. ALEXANDER (Co-op.) .....	17,319	Sir John Ferguson (Con.).....	39,161
Conservative majority .....	6,500	P. HOLMAN (Co-op.) .....	13,763
<b>KETERING.</b>		Conservative majority .....	25,398
J. F. Eastwood (Con.).....	25,811	<b>WOOLWICH WEST.</b>	
*S. F. PERRY (Co-op.).....	17,095	Sir Kingsley Wood (Con.).....	26,441
Conservative majority .....	8,716	J. REEVES (Co-op.).....	14,520
		Conservative majority .....	11,921

## C. W. S. Personalia.

### Two New Directors and Auditor.



MR. W. D. GRAHAM.

The month of October saw more changes in the personnel of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society. A vacancy on the directorate for the London district arose through the death of Mr. W. T. Charter, of Cambridge, and Mr. J. McFadyen was elected to fill it. Mr. T. Liddle retired in the Newcastle area, and Mr. W. D. Graham, of Jarrow-on-Tyne, succeeded him.



MR. J. MCFADYEN.

The advent to the Board of Directors of Mr. Graham has special interest, for he has, indeed, followed in his father's footsteps. He succeeded his late father as the secretary of the Jarrow Society, and he has now followed him as a C.W.S. director. Mr. Graham has spent the whole of his working life in our movement, graduating from the committee-clerks' office at the Newcastle Branch of the C.W.S.

A new orientation comes with Mr. McFadyen, who, although the president of the Ipswich Society, has spent most of his life in the atmosphere of agriculture, especially as the secretary and manager of the Framlington and Eastern Counties Co-operative Egg and Poultry Society, one of the oldest and largest societies of its kind in the country. Moreover, he is a qualified accountant. Mr. McFadyen has a record of valuable service on the Board of the Co-operative Union.

The retirement from auditors of Mr. B. Tetlow which Mr. F. C. Loughborough was an interesting time he was the head of office at Manchester, office at the Bristol borough started with in 1897. He was made He will have for his Cooper, of Manchester Mr. W. Bentley, of Bol-J. B. Smith, of the



MR. F. C. LOUGHBOROUGH.

the ranks of the C.W.S. created a vacancy, to borough was elected, coincidence that at the the C.W.S. audit department following on the like depôt. Mr. Loughborough the C.W.S. at London a public auditor in 1926. colleagues, Mr. N. H. and Salford Society; ton Society; and Mr. Middlesbrough Society.

## C.W.S. Progress from the Beginning.

YEAR.	Members of C.W.S. Share holding Societies.	Share Capital. £	Net Sales. £	Net Surplus. £	Average Dividend per £.
Oct. 1864 (30 wks.)	18,337	2,455	51,857	267	d. 1½
" 1865	24,005	7,182	120,754	1,858	3½
" 1866	31,030	10,968	175,489	2,310	3
Jan. 1868 (65 wks.)	59,349	11,276	331,744	4,411	3
" 1869	74,737	14,888	412,240	4,862	2½
" 1870	79,245	16,556	507,217	4,248	1½
" 1871 (53 wks.)	89,880	19,015	677,734	7,626	2½
" 1872	114,588	24,410	758,764	7,867	2½
" 1873	134,276	31,352	1,153,132	11,116	2½
" 1874	168,985	48,126	1,636,950	14,233	2
" 1875	198,608	60,930	1,964,829	20,684	2
" 1876	249,516	78,249	2,247,395	26,750	2½
" 1877 (53 wks.)	276,522	94,590	2,697,366	36,979	2½
" 1878	274,649	103,091	2,827,052	29,189	2
" 1879	305,161	117,657	2,705,625	34,959	2
Dec. 1879 (50 wks.)	331,625	130,615	2,645,331	42,764	3½
" 1880	361,523	146,061	3,339,681	42,090	2½
" 1881	367,973	156,052	3,574,095	46,850	2½
" 1882	404,006	171,940	4,038,238	49,658	2½
" 1883	433,151	186,692	4,546,889	47,885	2½
" 1884 (53 wks.)	459,734	207,080	4,675,371	54,491	2½
" 1885	507,772	234,112	4,793,151	77,630	3
" 1886	558,104	270,679	5,223,179	83,328	3½
" 1887	604,800	300,953	5,713,235	65,141	2½
" 1888	634,196	318,583	6,200,074	82,490	2½
" 1889 (53 wks.)	679,336	342,218	7,028,944	101,984	3½
" 1890	721,316	434,017	7,429,073	126,979	3½
" 1891	751,269	473,956	8,766,430	135,008	3½
" 1892	824,149	523,512	9,300,904	98,532	3½
" 1893	873,698	570,149	9,526,167	84,156	2½
" 1894	910,104	598,496	9,443,938	126,192	2½
" 1895 (53 wks.)	930,985	635,541	10,141,917	192,766	3½
" 1896	993,564	682,656	11,115,056	177,419	3½
" 1897	1,053,564	728,749	11,920,143	135,561	3½
" 1898	1,118,158	775,536	12,574,748	231,256	3½
" 1899	1,179,609	821,224	14,212,375	286,250	4
" 1900	1,249,091	883,791	16,043,889	289,141	4
" 1901 (53 wks.)	1,315,235	948,944	17,642,082	288,321	4
" 1902	1,392,399	1,006,894	18,397,559	336,369	4
" 1903	1,445,099	1,043,031	19,333,142	297,304	4
" 1904	1,594,145	1,196,703	19,809,199	332,374	4
" 1905	1,635,527	1,307,341	20,785,469	304,568	4
" 1906	1,703,564	1,388,338	22,510,035	410,680	4
" 1907 (53 wks.)	1,768,935	1,476,021	24,786,566	488,571	4
" 1908	1,845,415	1,570,732	24,902,842	371,497	4
" 1909	1,925,517	1,657,305	25,675,938	549,080	4
" 1910	1,991,576	1,740,619	26,567,833	462,469	4
" 1911	2,067,776	1,830,511	27,892,990	579,913	4
" 1912 (53 wks.)	2,160,191	1,916,151	29,732,154	613,007	4
" 1913	2,272,496	2,039,054	31,371,976	636,119	4
" 1914	2,336,460	2,130,959	34,910,813	840,069	5
" 1915	2,535,972	2,284,758	43,101,747	1,086,962	6
" 1916	2,653,227	2,653,774	52,230,074	1,519,005	5
" 1917	2,748,277	2,981,133	57,710,132	1,150,732	3
" 1918 (53 wks.)	2,854,584	3,195,737	65,167,960	(a) 16,488	1
" 1919	3,088,136	3,898,134	89,349,318	31,183	—
" 1920	3,341,411	4,270,408	105,439,628	(a) 64,210	½
" 1921	3,457,556	4,933,818	80,884,661	(a) 4,851,235	—
" 1922	3,494,335	5,101,255	65,904,812	111,268	—
" 1923	3,567,410	5,378,835	66,205,566	510,798	1
" 1924 (53 wks.)	3,662,765	5,783,878	72,888,064	895,773	2
" 1925	3,778,659	6,192,341	76,585,764	1,053,504	2½
" 1926	3,876,695	6,407,876	75,292,233	1,094,288	3
Jan. 1928 (55 wks.)	4,020,332	6,751,524	86,894,379	1,530,969	3
" 1929	4,454,793	7,677,289	87,294,025	1,379,672	3
" 1930	4,565,372	8,080,497	89,288,125	1,396,974	3
" 1931	4,884,090	8,515,097	85,313,018	1,344,218	3
" 1932	5,138,124	9,416,463	81,498,234	1,692,157	4
July 1932 (26 wks.)	5,200,973	9,627,237	39,953,630	866,752	4
			1,855,840,943	20,027,593	2½

(a) Deficit.

# C.W.S. Industries.

The figures show the number of employes engaged.

(1) Foodstuffs and Kindred Commodities.	(2) Textiles, Clothing, Underwear and Footwear.	(3) Furniture, Utensils, and Household Requisites—con.
<b>FLOUR MILLS:</b>	<b>TEXTILE MANUFACTORIES—</b>	<b>BUCKET AND FENDER WORKS:</b>
Manchester..... 395	<b>COTTON WEAVING FACTORIES:</b>	Dudley..... 200
Oldham..... 119	Radcliffe..... 307	<b>CUTLERY WORKS:</b>
Sowerby Bridge..... 115	Bury..... 260	Sheffield..... 40
Hull..... 208	<b>WOOLLEN WEAVING FACTORIES:</b>	<b>CYCLE AND MOTOR CYCLE</b>
Dunston-on-Tyne..... 220	Littleborough..... 116	<b>WORKS:</b>
Silvertown..... 246	Dobcross..... 75	Birmingham..... 255
Avonmouth..... 347	Batley..... 236	<b>SCALES AND WEIGHING MACHINE</b>
<b>PROVENDER MILLS:</b>	Bradford..... 86	<b>WORKS:</b>
Liverpool..... 42	Buckfastleigh..... 268	Manchester, &c..... 144
Manchester..... 18	<b>HOSIERY FACTORY:</b>	<b>JEWELLERY AND ALUMINIUM</b>
Newport (Bristol)..... 16	Huthwaite..... 1033	<b>WORKS:</b>
Slaithwaite..... 12	<b>ROPE AND TWINE WORKS:</b>	Birmingham..... 139
<b>BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERY</b>	Patricroft..... 138	<b>BRUSH AND MAT WORKS:</b>
<b>MANUFACTORIES:</b>	<b>CLOTHING MANUFACTORIES (IN-</b>	Leeds..... 179
Crumpsall..... 887	<b>CLUDING UNDERCLOTHING):</b>	Wymondham..... 179
Cardiff..... 545	Broughton (4)..... 1939	<b>SOAP, &amp;c., WORKS:</b>
Droylsden..... 164	Crewe..... 234	Irlam..... 1205
<b>BUTTER BLENDING AND CHEESE</b>	Leeds..... 1050	Dunston..... 193
<b>FACTORIES:</b>	Pelaw (2)..... 576	Silvertown..... 348
London..... 87	Brislington..... 535	<b>PAINT AND COLOUR WORKS:</b>
Brislington..... 85	Hebden Bridge..... 381	Derby..... 59
Cardiff..... 32	Sheffield..... 768	<b>SADDLERY AND HARNESS:</b>
<b>MARGARINE FACTORY:</b>	Cardiff (1)..... 262	Newcastle..... —
Higher Irlam..... 1074	London..... 337	<b>LEATHER BAGS AND HOLIDAY</b>
<b>LARD REFINERIES:</b>	<b>CORSET FACTORIES:</b>	<b>TRUNKS:</b>
West Hartlepool..... 26	Desborough..... 415	Newcastle..... 115
<b>BACON FACTORIES:</b>	<b>BOOT AND SHOE FACTORIES:</b>	<b>PICTURE FRAMING:</b>
Tralee..... 127	Leeds..... 314	Newcastle..... —
Herning..... 131	Heckmondwike..... 347	<b>(4) Diverse Productive Estab-</b>
Shepton Mallet..... 13	Leicester..... 857	<b>lishments.</b>
Hull..... 25	Leicester West End... 309	<b>PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHY, and</b>
Trafford..... 95	Enderby..... 233	<b>BOOKBINDING ESTABLISH-</b>
<b>PRESERVE MANUFACTORIES:</b>	Wellingborough..... 229	<b>MENTS:</b>
Middleton..... 1060	Rushden..... 536	Manchester..... 1295
Acton..... 281	Northampton..... 477	Reddish..... 534
Reading..... 416	Derby..... 199	Warrington..... 219
<b>VINEGAR BREWERIES AND YEAST</b>	Norwich..... 505	Pelaw..... 334
<b>MANUFACTORIES:</b>	Bedford..... 80	Leicester..... 360
Clayton..... 46	<b>TANNERIES:</b>	<b>OIL MILLS:</b>
<b>TEA BLENDING AND COFFEE</b>	Grappenhall..... 71	Liverpool..... 297
<b>ROASTING WAREHOUSES:</b>	Street..... 60	Penner Cake Mills..... 34
London..... 346	<b>BEDDING, QUILTS, &amp;c., WORKS:</b>	<b>SAW MILLS:</b>
Manchester..... 175	Manchester..... 110	Salford..... —
<b>COCOA AND CHOCOLATE</b>	<b>HAT AND CAP FACTORY:</b>	Wymondham..... —
<b>MANUFACTORY:</b>	Manchester..... 14	<b>POTTERY WORKS:</b>
Luton..... 472	<b>UMBRELLA FACTORY:</b>	Rotherham..... —
<b>DRUGS AND CHEMICALS</b>	Manchester..... 35	Knottingley..... —
<b>MANUFACTORIES:</b>	<b>FELLING, &amp;c.:</b>	Longton (Windsor) ... —
Pelaw..... 555	Buckfastleigh..... 70	<b>GLASS BOTTLE WORKS:</b>
Silvertown..... 723	Pontefract..... 114	Pendleton..... 166
Droylsden..... 98	<b>(3) Furniture, Utensils, and</b>	<b>MOTOR VEHICLE WORKS:</b>
<b>TOBACCO, CIGAR, &amp;c.,</b>	<b>Household Requisites.</b>	Manchester..... 21
<b>MANUFACTORY:</b>	<b>FURNITURE MANUFACTORIES:</b>	<b>COLLIERY:</b>
Manchester..... 675	Broughton..... 212	Shilbottle..... 732
<b>CANNING FACTORY:</b>	Pelaw..... 385	<b>BUILDING, ENGINEERING,</b>
Lowestoft..... 299	Bristol..... 257	<b>CARTWRIGHTING:</b>
<b>PACKING:</b>	Birmingham..... 515	Manchester..... 1242
Trafford..... 229	London..... 176	Newcastle..... 249
<b>MILK DEPOSITS:</b>	<b>HARDWARE MANUFACTORIES—</b>	London..... 723
Northern Area..... 179	<b>IRONWORKS (Wringing Machines,</b>	
Southern Area..... 176	<b>Bedsteads):</b>	
	Keighley..... 201	
	<b>TINPLATE WORKS:</b>	
	Birtley..... 151	

# C. W. S. Productive Works.

## Particulars of Supplies and Results of Working.

	Year ended July 11th, 1931			Year ended July 9th, 1932.		
	Supplies.	Net Surplus.	Rate per £.	Supplies.	Net Surplus.	Rate per £.
Biscuit, &c., Works: Crumpsall and Cardiff.....	£ 721,528	£ 51,721	s. d. 1 5 2	£ 709,814	£ 67,010	s. d. 1 10 6
Preserve, &c., Works: Middleton, Hull, Clayton, Reading, Acton	239,956	1,003	0 0 1	1,411,106	50,776	0 8 6
Soap Works: Irlam, Dunston, Silvertown.....	2,547,464	396,504	3 1 3	2,451,668	385,591	3 1 7
Flour and Provender Mills: Manchester, Oldham, Sowerby Bridge, Hull, Dunston, Silvertown, Avonmouth, Slaithwaite, Liverpool, and Bristol Cake .....	6,954,473	381,059	1 1 1	6,823,559	513,202	1 6 0
Tobacco Factory: Manchester.....	1,375,656	16,482	0 2 8	1,347,263	11,089	0 1 9
Lard Refinery: West Hartlepool....	187,884	3,760	0 4 8	153,106	2,381	0 3 7
Margarine, &c., Works: Higher Irlam	3,023,331	82,811	0 6 5	2,552,860	96,464	0 9 0
Oil and Cake Mills: Liverpool .....	763,798	5,341	0 1 6	714,838	14,859	0 4 9
Printing Works: Longsight, Reddish, Leicester, Pelaw .....	852,204	29,110	0 8 1	921,424	37,653	0 9 8
Rope and Twine Works: Patricroft	85,666	4,879	1 1 6	77,722	3,348	0 10 3
Colliery: Shilbottle .....	173,787	a 11,309	1 3 6	169,152	a 13,327	1 6 9
Drug and Confectionery Works: Droylsden .....	70,997	a 4,785	1 4 1	155,013	2,260	3 4
Flannel, Blanket, &c., Mills: Littleborough, Dobcross .....	87,764	160	0 0 4	99,784	a 1,544	0 3 7
Hosiery Factory: Huthwaite .....	369,469	6,069	0 3 9	342,099	6,364	0 4 4
Corset Factory: Desborough .....	170,944	6,258	0 8 7	187,648	5,067	0 6 4
Shirt Factories: Broughton, Sheffield, Pelaw, Cardiff .....	484,998	a 4,298	0 2 1	429,308	a 10	—
Mantle and Underclothing Factories: Broughton, Manchester	198,957	310	0 0 3	195,015	a 3,290	0 4 0
Woolen Mills: Batley, Bradford, Buckfastleigh .....	256,214	a 16,547	1 3 4	290,975	3,196	0 2 6
Fellmongery, &c.: Pontefract and Buckfastleigh .....	452,894	a 11,205	0 5 9	407,937	1,673	0 0 9
Weaving Sheds: Bury, Radcliffe, Hebden Bridge .....	393,655	3,672	0 2 2	336,213	a 5,064	0 3 6
Clothing Factories: Broughton, Crewe, Leeds, Pelaw, London, Brislington .....	498,298	4,434	0 2 1	478,549	a 47	—
Boot and Shoe Works and Tanneries: Leicester, Derby, Leeds, Heckmondwike, Rushden, Northampton, Wellingborough, Norwich, Grappenhall, Street ...	1,674,361	18,648	0 2 6	1,522,208	19,390	0 3 0
Cabinet Factories: Broughton, Birmingham, Pelaw, London, Bristol .....	576,432	a 8,650	0 3 6	563,546	a 22,513	0 9 5
Brush Works: Leeds, Wymondham	111,290	3,269	0 7 0	117,402	3,130	0 6 3
Ironworks: Keighley .....	75,817	1,989	0 6 2	76,334	1,124	0 3 5
Bucket and Fender Works: Dudley	54,697	516	0 2 2	56,083	799	0 3 4
Tinplate Works: Birtley.....	33,614	371	0 2 6	39,404	645	0 3 9
Paint and Varnish Works: Derby..	111,885	4,126	0 8 8	119,975	3,342	0 6 6
Pottery: Longton .....	18,700	a 692	0 8 8	20,423	501	0 5 8
Cycle, Aluminium, &c.: Birmingham.	256,269	3,551	0 3 3	278,779	3,616	0 3 1
	23,823,002	968,557	0 9 7	23,049,207	1,187,685	1 0 3

(a) Deficit.

## C.W.S. Farms and Estates in Great Britain.

The following list shows the farms and estates in England owned by the C.W.S. and utilised for pastoral and agricultural purposes, that of fruit-growing included:—

Situation of Property.	Area.
Roden (Salop) .....	Acres.
Marden (Hereford) .....	1040
Coldham (Cambridgeshire) .....	127
Clitheroe (Lancashire) .....	3205
Rixton (Lancashire) .....	1530
Warburton (Cheshire) .....	160
Crewe (Cheshire) .....	1767
Goole (Yorkshire) .....	3804
Down Ampney (Gloucestershire) .....	3874
Stoughton (Leicestershire) .....	4053
Hetton and Holburn (Northumberland) .....	4363
	3859
TOTAL—Farms and Estates.....	27782
TOTAL—Land .....	29354

Apart from the above list, the C.W.S. also possesses a seed-testing ground of 19 acres at Derby, and two timber-growing estates in Norfolk (one at Ashwellthorpe and another at Dereham), covering together 205 acres.

## Co-operative Tea Plantations in the East.

Owned jointly by the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies.

CEYLON.		Acres.
Mahavilla Group .....		992
Westhall Group .....		4,264
Total in Ceylon .....		5,256
SOUTH INDIA.		
Mango Range Group .....		8,485
Kalpetta Group .....		3,740
Manantoddy Group .....		6,383
Iyerpadi Group .....		2,869
Sheikal Mudi Group .....		5,613
Total in South India .....		27,090
ASSAM.		
Deckiajulie Estate .....		2,780
Total in Assam .....		2,780
Total in Ceylon .....		5,256
Total in South India .....		27,090
Total in Assam .....		2,780
GRAND TOTAL .....		35,126

## Landmarks in C.W.S. History.

1864.  
Mar. 14. C.W.S. commenced business at 3, Cooper Street, Manchester.
1868.  
June 1. Kilmallock Depôt opened.
1869.  
Mar. 1. First Balloon St. Warehouse op.  
July 12. Limerick Depôt opened.
1871.  
Oct. —. Newcastle Branch opened.
1872.  
Aug. —. Manchester Boot Dept. opened.  
Oct. 14. Deposit and Loan Department commenced.
1873.  
Jan. 13. Crumpsall Works purchased.  
April 14. Armagh Depôt opened.  
June 2. Manchester Drapery begun.  
July 14. Waterford Depôt opened.  
Sept. 15. Leicester Boot and Shoe Works (Duns Lane) commenced.
1874.  
Feb. 2. Tralee Depôt opened.  
Mar. 9. London Branch opened in the Minorities.  
—. Joint Action with Scottish C.W.S. begun.  
May —. Mr. James Crabtree retires from the chairmanship. Mr. J. T. W. Mitchell succeeds.  
Sept. 20. Durham Soap Works purchased.  
Dec. —. Leicester Factory (Duns Lane) purchased.  
1875.  
April 2. Liverpool Purchasing Department commenced.  
June 15. Manchester Drapery Warehouse, 1876.  
Dantzic Street, opened.  
Feb. 21. New York Depôt established.  
May 24. S.S. *Flower* purchased.  
July 16. Manchester Furnishing Dept. commenced.  
C.W.S. Loan and Deposit Dept. becomes the Banking Dept.
1877.  
Jan. 15. Cork Depôt established.  
April —. Bugle Horn Colliery taken over by C.W.S.  
Jan. 18. Garston Depôt commenced.  
Feb. 21. S.S. *Pioneer* launched.  
Mar. 24. Rouen Depôt opened.  
June 30. Goole Forwarding Depôt opened.
1880.  
Jan. 1. C.W.S. *Annual* first issued.  
June 30. S.S. *Plover* sold.  
Aug. 14. Heckmondwike Boot and Shoe Works commenced.
1881.  
Jan. 12. Leman Street (London) Premises opened.  
S.S. *Cambrian* purchased.  
June 6. Copenhagen Depôt opened.
1882.  
Mar. —. Bugle Horn Colliery sold.  
Oct. 31. Leeds Saleroom opened.  
Nov. 1. Tea Dept. (London) commenced.
1883.  
July —. Direct Cargo of Tea for C.W.S. comes from China.  
S.S. *Marianne Briggs* bought and renamed *Unity*.
1884.  
Sept. 29. Bristol Depôt com'ced business.  
Oct. 6. S.S. *Progress* launched.  
Hamburg Depôt opened.
1885.  
Aug. 25. Huddersfield Saleroom opened.
1886.  
April 22. Nottingham Saleroom opened.  
Aug. 25. Longton Depôt opened.  
Oct. 12. S.S. *Federation* launched.
1887.  
Mar. 14. Batley Mill commenced.  
Aug. 29. Heckmondwike Currying Dept. commenced.  
Oct. —. Employees' Sick and Burial Club instituted.  
Nov. 2. Manufacture of Cocoa and Chocolate commenced.  
London (Leman Street) New Premises opened.  
Enderby Boot Factory opened.
1888.  
July —. S.S. *Equity* launched.
1890.  
May 16. Blackburn Saleroom opened.  
June 10. Leeds Clothing Factory opened.  
Oct. 22. Northampton Saleroom opened.
1891.  
Mar. 14. Land Purchased at Broughton.  
April 18. Dunston Corn Mill opened.  
June —. Site for Irlam Works purchased.  
Oct. 22. Cardiff Saleroom opened.  
Nov. 4. Leicester Wheatsheaf W'orks op'd. Aarhus Depôt opened.
1892.  
May 5. Birmingham Saleroom opened.
1893.  
May 8. Broughton Cabinet Factory op'd.
1894.  
Jan. 1. Ship Canal opened for Traffic. S.S. *Pioneer* first Merchant Vessel to reach Manchester from oversea.  
June —. Montreal Depôt established. Broughton Tailoring Factory commenced.
1895.  
Jan. 23. Printing Dept. commenced.  
Mar. 9. First C.W.S. Creamery acquired.  
16. Death of Mr. J. T. W. Mitchell. Mr. J. Shillito elected Chairman.  
Aug. 5. Gothenburg Depôt opened.  
Oct. 2. Irlam Works opened.  
S.S. *Unity* run down and sunk in River Seine.
1896.  
Mar. 26. Durham Soap Works closed.  
April 24. West Hartlepool Lard Refinery purchased.  
June 13. Roden Estate purchased.  
26. Middleton Jam Works commenced.
- July 1. The *Wheatsheaf* first published. Denia Depôt opened  
Broughton Mantle, Shirt, and Underclothing Factories op'd.
1897.  
Feb. 10. Northampton (Guildhall Road) Premises opened.  
Mar. 1. Broughton New Tailoring Factory opened.  
22. London Tea Dept. New Premises opened.  
Aug. 7. Sydney Depôt commenced.
1898.  
Mar. 12. Tobacco Factory (Manchester) purchased.  
April 1. Littleborough Flannel Mill acquired.  
June 26. Odense Depôt opened.  
July 11. Longsight Printing Works commenced.



1899.  
Dec. 16. Rushden Boot Factory bought.
1900.  
Jan. 19. Herring Bacon Factory bought.  
April 14. Silvertown Flour Mills opened.
1901.  
April 30. Sydney Tallow Factory bought.  
July 27. Roden Convalescent Home op'd.  
Sept. —. Bute Terrace (Cardiff) Premises opened.  
3. Tralee Bacon Factory begun.
1902.  
April 9. Pershore Street (Birmingham) New Premises opened, and Cycle Depôt established.  
May 1. Work commenced at Pelaw Drug Factory.  
June 21. Nugawella and Weliganga (Ceylon) Tea Estates purchased.  
Sept. 8. Luton Cocoa Works opened.  
—. Work commenced at Pelaw Cabinet Factory.  
Nov. 1. Launch of S.S. *Unity* (II).
1903.  
June 20. Trafford Wharf and land purchased.  
July 1. Leicester Hosiery Factory taken over.  
Oct. 24. Launch of S.S. *Fraternity*. London Brushmaking transferred to Leeds.
1904.  
Jan. 25. Employees start Thrift Fund.  
Feb. 20. Marden Fruit Farm purchased.  
April 18. New Drapery Buildings (Manchester) opened.  
June 20. Brislington Butter Factory commenced.  
July 1. Huddersfield Brush Factory taken over.  
Collective Life Assurance instituted by C.I.S.  
Silvertown Grocery Productive Factory built.
1905.  
Feb. 15. Weaving commenced at Bury.  
July 3. Desborough Corset Factory op'd.  
Sept. 5. Esbjerg Depôt opened.  
Oct. 26. Launch of S.S. *New Pioneer*.
1906.  
Jan. 1. Rochdale Flour Mill taken over.  
Mar. 31. Star Mill (Oldham) taken over.  
April 28. Sun Flour Mill bought.  
May 16. Broad Quay (Bristol) Premises opened.  
Dec. —. East Coast Shipping Dept. closed.  
15. Land and Buildings purchased for Leeds New Brush Works.
1907.  
Aug. —. Minimum Wage extended to all Adult Male Employees.  
Oct. 1. Huddersfield New Saleroom op'd.
1908.  
Feb. 4. Huthwaite Hosiery Factory op'd.  
May 18. Silvertown Soap Works opened.  
June 29. Keighley Ironworks, Dudley Bucket and Fender Works, and Birtley Tinplate Works taken over.
1909.  
Jan. 16. Irish Creamery Conference. C.W.S. agree to transfer Creameries.  
Feb. 15. Dunston Soap Works opened.  
22. Pontefract Fellmongering commenced.  
April 5. Leicester Printing Works opened.
1910.  
April 27. Avonmouth Flour Mill opened.  
July 19. Leman Street (London) Extensions opened.  
1911.  
Dec. 1. Rochdale Paint Works began
1912.  
Mar. 16. Land Bought for Leeds Boot and Shoe Works.  
July 3. C.W.S. Health Ins. Sect. formed.  
Aug. 6. Wisbech Estate purchased.  
12. Radcliffe Weaving Shed opened.  
Dec. 21. Delegates recommend Adoption of Minimum Wage for Girl and Women Workers on the "Congress" Scale.
1913.  
Jan. 20. Sheffield Shirt Factory opened.  
Denmark (Ceylon) Tea Estate purchased.  
Lower Barcaple and Westhall (Ceylon) Tea Estates bought.  
Sept. 13. Clitheroe Estates purchased.  
26. First Food Ship (S.S. *Hare*) left Ship Canal for Dublin.
1914.  
Depôt at Makene (W.A.) establ'd.  
South Wynard (Southern India) Tea Estates purchased.  
Depôt, Accra (Gold Coast) estab.  
Freetown (Sierra Leone) Trading Store opened.  
Feb. 12. Mr. John Shillito (Chairman) died.  
Mar. 5. Mr. T. Tweddell, Chairman.  
July 1. Halifax Flour Mill taken over.  
Sowerby Bridge Flour Mill taken over.  
Colne Vale Flour Mill taken over.  
Unity Cutlery Society and Federated Cutlers taken over.
1915.  
Mar. 23. Mr. Thos. Tweddell (Chairman) died.  
April 14. Mr. T. Killon apptd. Chairman.  
Aug. 19. Whitgift Estate bought.  
Oct. 2. Rixton Estate purchased.  
—. Weston Hall Estate purchased.  
Nov. 1. Birmingham Pinafore, &c., Factory commenced.  
*Producer* first published.
- Dec. 5. African Oil Mill (Liverpool) acquired.
1917.  
Jan. —. Purchase of Land at Port Harcourt, West Africa.  
13. Shibottle Colliery purchased.  
Feb. 3. Delph Mill taken over.  
Mar. —. Land acquired for extension purposes at Silvertown, Brislington, Delph, & Wellingboro'. Purchase of Estate at Goole. Farms acquired at Crewe and Clitheroe.  
April 28. Clayton Vinegar Brewery bought.  
June —. Avenue Mill bought at Chorley. Land and Buildings acquired for extension purposes at London, Kettering, Huthwaite, Diggle, and Poulton (Birkenhead).
- Sept. —. Purchase of Land at Lagos, W.A. Joint purchase (with the S.C.W.S.) of new Tea Plantations in Southern India and Ceylon; also Land at Accra, West Africa.  
Purchase of Dairy at Congleton; also Estates at Blakenhall (Crewe) and Coldham (Camps.). Land and Buildings acquired for extension purposes at Manchester, London, Northampton, and Keighley.
- Dec. —. Purchase of Grain Warehouse at Newcastle, and Acton Works at London.  
Land acquired at Irlam for extension purposes, also 12 Houses in Mills Hill Road, Middleton Junction.

1918.  
 Mar. —. Wilmington Flour Mills (Hull) acquired; also S.S. *Aegir* and 10 Lighters.  
 Purchase of Clothing Factory at Crewe, Woollen Mill at Diggle, and Dairy at Bruton.  
 June —. Land and Buildings acquired for extension purposes at Irlam, Chorley, Shilbottle, Carmarthen, and Bristol.  
 Sept. —. Purchase of Confectionery, &c., Works at Hull, and Tannery at Grappenhall (Warrington), also Estates at Warburton and Hetton and Holburn.  
 Land and Buildings acquired for extension purposes at Manchester and Irlam.  
 Dec. —. Purchase of Nutclough Fustian Works, Hebden Bridge, also additional Land at Irlam.
1919.  
 Mar. —. Purchase of Bee Flour Mills at Liverpool, Glass Works at Pendleton, Motor Garage at Chorlton Road, Manchester, Woods at Dereham (Norfolk), Farms at Roden and Down Ampney, Estate at Compton Bassett, Fish Premises at Lowestoft, Agricultural Trial Grounds at Derby.  
 Land and Buildings acquired for extension purposes at Manchester and Acton.  
 June —. Purchase of Penner Cake Mills and Corset Factory at Bristol. Fish premises at Yarmouth, Tannery at Street, also Estate at Stoughton Grange (Leicester), and Farm at Hetton and Holburn.  
 Land and Buildings acquired for extension purposes at London, Northampton, Bristol, Plymouth, Bedford, Kettering, Radcliffe, and Manchester.  
 Sept. —. Purchase of Cabinet and Clothing Factories at Bristol, and Printing Works at Reddish.  
 Land and Buildings acquired for extension purposes at Sheffield, Leeds, Longsight, Manchester, and Irlam, also two houses at Congleton.  
 Dec. —. Purchase of Saw Mills and adjoining Land at Vere Street, Salford, also Weaving Factory at Hebden Bridge.  
 Land and Buildings acquired for extension purposes at London, Cardiff, Bradford, Dudley, Carlisle, Birmingham, Irlam, and Rochester; also Whalley Farm at Clitheroe, Rope Hall Farm and Cottages at Crewe, Glebe Lands at Compton Bassett, and Land at Denia (Spain).
1920.  
 Mar. —. Purchase of Fish Premises at North Shields.  
 Land and Buildings acquired for extensions at Manchester, Birmingham, Northampton, and Heckmondwike, also Cottages at Clitheroe.
1920.  
 June —. Purchase of Woollen Mills at Buckfastleigh (Devon), Cabinet Works at Birmingham, Auction Mart and Farm at Gisburn (Clitheroe).  
 Land and Buildings acquired for extension purposes at Manchester, Irlam, Northampton, Carlisle, Crewe, Chester, and Sheffield.  
 Sept. —. Purchase of Pottery at Longton, Boot Factory at Derby, Fish premises at Fleetwood, Woollen Mill at Dobercross, and Biscuit Factory at Cardiff.  
 Land and Buildings acquired for extension purposes at Manchester, Derby, Birmingham, Hebden Bridge, Bristol, Nottingham, Hull, Delph, London, &c.; also Land at Bensham (Gateshead).  
 Dec. —. Purchase of Land, &c., at Clitheroe, Pottery at Knott-ingley (Leeds), and Boot Factory at Norwich.  
 Land and Buildings acquired for extension purposes at Newcastle, Middleton, Reading, Street, and Melksham.
1921.  
 Mar. —. Purchase of Rope Works at Patricroft (Manchester), premises at Bradford for Green Fruit business, Land at Whalley, and Factory at Cheetham (Manchester).  
 Land and Buildings acquired for extension purposes at Yarmouth, Littleborough, and Herning (Denmark).  
 June —. Purchase of Dairies at Fole and Claydon.  
 Sept. —. Purchase of Property in Newcastle, Land and Buildings acquired for extension purposes in Great Prescott Street, London.  
 Dec. —. Purchase of Land at Compton Bassett.  
 Land acquired for extension purposes at Birmingham and Crumpsall.
1922.  
 June —. Land and Buildings acquired at Manchester, Dudley, and Newcastle.  
 Halifax Flour Mill sold.  
 Sept. —. Land and Buildings acquired for extension purposes at Beeston.  
 Dec. —. Assets of African Oil Mills Company Ltd. transferred to the Society.
1923.  
 June —. Purchase of Land at Cardiff, Overton-on-Dee, and Crewe. Norwich Boot and Shoe Works opened.  
 Oct. —. Retirement of Sir Thomas Brodriock (Secretary of the C.W.S.).  
 Nov. —. Mr. R. F. Lancaster appointed Secretary of the C.W.S.  
 Dec. —. E. & S. Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. registered (to replace the Joint Tea Committee).

1924.		1929.	
Mar. —	Paint Works transferred from Rochdale to Derby.	— —	Report of Special Committee on C.W.S. constitution and administration received and put into operation.
June —	Northampton Boot and Shoe Works opened.		Sports Grounds opened at Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Leicester.
July —	Retirement of Mr. Thorpe and appointment of Mr. H. J. A. Wilkins as Chairman of the C.W.S. Board of Directors.		London Cabinet Factory opened.
Dec. —	Purchase of Colonial Bank premises at Freetown, West Africa.		Lowestoft Canning Factory opened.
1925.			Skjern (Denmark) Bacon Factory established.
June —	Land and Buildings acquired for extension purposes at Newcastle.	1930.	
Sept. —	Purchase of Bacon Factory at Shepton Mallet (Somerset).	— —	Droylsden Packing Factory purchased.
Oct. 26.	Death of Sir T. Brodriek, ex-Secretary of the C.W.S.		London Branch extensions opened.
1926.			New Bank and Offices opened at Manchester.
July —	Additional Soap Works at Irlam opened.		Birmingham Aluminium Works opened.
Sept. —	Opening of new Piano Factory at Birmingham.		Derwent Co-operative Flour Mill Society taken over.
1927.		1931.	
— —	Investment in Bridgewater Estates Limited Collieries. Marine Insurance authorised. Two Free Scholarships for nine months' study at Co-operative College instituted for C.W.S. Employees.	— —	Launch of C.W.S. steamship <i>Progress</i> .
1928.			Extension to London tea warehouse opened.
— —	Institution of Employees' Pension Scheme.		Copenhagen depôt celebrates its 50 years.
			Staff Vocational Lectures introduced.
		1932.	
		April 2.	Workshop Glass Works acquired.
		Sept. 6.	C.W.S. Bristol Depôt Extensions opened.
		30.	C.W.S. Dairy opened in Carlisle.

## *Directors of the C.W.S.*

- AISTON, Mr. J. C., "Bryan," Wingrove Road, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- ALLEN, SIR THOMAS, Edward VII Avenue, Newport, Mon.
- ARNOLD, Mr. T. G., J.P., "The Cot," Woolwich Road, Abbey Wood, London, S.E.2.
- BRADSHAW, Mr. J., "Kilford," Butterstile Lane, Prestwich, Manchester.
- BRADSHAW, Mr. W., J.P., "Pentrich," 79, Harrowby Road, Grantham.
- BROOKS, Mr. G. W., St. George's, Porthill, Longport, Stoke-on-Trent.
- COTTRELL, Mrs. M. E., 139, Oak Tree Lane, Bournville, Birmingham.
- DARCH, Mr. C. T., J.P., "Inglenook," Greenclose Road, Whitechurch, Glam.
- DAVIES, Mr. A., Blaengwawr House, Aberdare, Glam.
- DAVIS, Mr. J. T., "Beaumont," 129, Claremont Road, Forestgate, London, E.7.
- DODDS, Mr. W., "Pendennis," Thorntree Drive, Scotswood-on-Tyne, Northumberland.
- DUDLEY, SIR WILLIAM, J.P., "Cranleigh," Highlands Road, Runcorn, Cheshire.
- FLEMING, Mr. E., 534, Wilmslow Road, East Didsbury, Manchester.
- GILL, Mr. T. H., 22, Carlin Gate, North Shore, Blackpool.
- GRAHAM, Mr. W. D., 88, Bede Burn Road, Jarrow-on-Tyne.
- HAWKINS, Mr. J., "Woolley House," Standon Road, Wincobank, Sheffield.
- JUDD, Mr. A., J.P., 23, Teesdale Road, Hucknall Road, Nottingham.
- MC EWEN, Mr. G. A., "Burnhamthorpe," Imperial Avenue, Norton, Stockton-on-Tees.
- McFADYEN, Mr. J., J.P., 115, Rushmere Road, Ipswich.
- PENNY, Mr. J., "Ringinglowe," Dringhouses, York.
- PICKUP, Mr. A., "Denchurst," 15, Park Way, Meols, nr. Hoylake, Wirral, Cheshire.
- RAMSAY, Mr. G. A., "Ethlen," Copthall Lane, Chalfont St. Peter, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.
- RIDDLE, Mr. G., "Russeldene," 10, Bournemouth Gardens, Monkseaton, Whitley Bay.
- ROBINSON, Mr. R., 50, Horbury Street, Elton, Bury, Lancs.
- SMAILES, Mr. T., 25, The Grove, Benton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- SUTTON, Mr. J. W., J.P., "Baylton," 55, Egerton Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester.
- VARLEY, Mr. A., 36, Dallas Road, Lancaster.
- WILKINS, SIR HENRY, J.P. (PRESIDENT), "Beulah," Coombe Road, Teignmouth, Devon

### SECRETARY :

LANCASTER Mr. R. F., 20, Talbot Street, Southport.

## *Scotland's Activities.*

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### *The Fixed Price Principle.*

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By P. J. HAUGHNEY,  
*Editor "Scottish Co-operator."*

**T**HOUGH these are hard times for many Scottish co-operators, the past year has not been uneventful in the co-operative world. The meeting of Congress in Glasgow quickened public interest in the Movement, while the Congress President's address contained a fair quota of stern reminders that the co-operative house is far from displaying that order and planned progress which we are continually demanding in the wider world. Then the dramatic announcement of the proposed milk marketing scheme for Scotland, sponsored under the Milk Marketing Act, set co-operators agog and underlined an oft-repeated warning that where important services are concerned the Movement must be in constant readiness with a national and expansionist policy or be robbed of its economic influence.

The chief question of purely domestic interest has been the proposed extension of the fixed prices principle. This question has been kept in the forefront of co-operative discussions following the success which attended the adoption of fixed prices for co-operative jams and jellies. The womenfolk have taken the matter up in the guilds and informed advocates of a national price policy are growing in numbers and influence. Another outstanding event in the co-operative calendar was the election of a president of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society. This was the first election of its kind for 24 years (the retiring president, Sir Robert Stewart, having been elected in 1908). The competition was keen and the interest aroused prior to and during the election was not confined to co-operative circles. The successful candidate, Mr. Neil S. Beaton, has been a Director of the Society for nine years and is a well-known champion of co-operative causes.

Taken all over, and considering the poverty-stricken state of many parts of Scotland, the year has added testimony to the capable management and financial stability of co-operative societies.

#### GREATER SHOPPING FACILITIES.

Despite the fact that there are six large societies within the city boundaries, the Co-operative Movement has never been able to establish itself in the big shopping centres of Glasgow. This reproach recently stirred local leaders into action and representatives of the retail societies and the federations have been considering the problem. The two main issues so far have been: Should a special federation be formed for the provision of these greater shopping centres? or should this service be undertaken by the Wholesale Society?

### THE MILK TRADE.

The Movement is firmly entrenched in the milk trade in Scotland. According to the latest returns, co-operators distribute 25,000,000 gallons of milk per annum: this is not less than 35 per cent of the organised distribution of liquid milk, excluding the milk handled by farmer-retailers, and 20 per cent of the whole of the milk produced in Scotland. The value of the milk retailed by the Movement for the previous year was £2,291,660. It was felt, however, that this position could be further strengthened, and in 1931 a National Co-operative Milk Trade Association was formed. These trade associations have been of immense value to the Movement in England, and there is no doubt that the Milk Association has stood the Scottish Movement in good stead by rallying reasoned and convincing objections to the proposals contained in the Milk Marketing Scheme. This scheme, which was drawn up by a committee appointed by the National Farmers' Union, places virtual control of the milk trade in the hands of producers. Co-operative opposition to the scheme is considerably strengthened by the inexplicable failure of the authors of the scheme to consult the Co-operative Movement, as recommended in the Act, or to make any provision for the safeguard of the consumers' interest.

### THE BREAD TRADE.

The bakers had the stage to themselves for a long period at the beginning of the year, when bread was reduced to the pre-war price of sixpence per 4lb. loaf. This reduction resulted from a price-war initiated by a number of multiple firms who, it was stated, were incensed with the co-operative refusal to raise bread prices during the latter end of 1931. Whatever the cause, the penny reduction very quickly had an effect on co-operative bread sales, and the United Co-operative Baking Society lost little time in getting into consultation with retail societies and in reducing prices to the multiple firm level. This was an unexpected move, for though strokes and counter-strokes were threatened every other day, and the small bakers were hard put to it to keep their end up, the war petered out.

### THE FEDERATIONS.

Continued unemployment and the steady fall in price levels is reflected in the trading results of the leading federations. The following figures relate to 1931: Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society sales £16,552,348, a decrease of £1,130,101; value of goods manufactured £5,053,044, a decrease of £740,782. The United Co-operative Baking Society had sales of £1,241,218, a decrease of £133,210, while the sales of the Paisley Co-operative Manufacturing Society amounted to £342,408, a decrease of £29,000.

It is estimated that the sales of the Scottish retail societies for 1931 amounted to £37,000,000.

## *Scottish Co-operative Wholesale.*

### *Progress Despite Depression.*

THE Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, reflecting the varying fortunes of the retail societies of Scotland and the smaller federations, experienced a trying time during the year 1932. The fall in price levels, the instability of markets, the introduction of a wide range of tariffs, and the steady decline in the purchasing power of large sections of co-operative members provided problems sufficient in themselves to tax the resource of the most efficient concern. Nearing the end of the year, too, decreases were still being reported, and it seemed as if rock bottom had still to be touched during the present depression. Yet, withal, the Scottish C.W.S. proved once more to be Scottish Co-operation's most valuable asset, and several societies caught in the fiercer blasts of the economic gale have the S.C.W.S. to thank for timely help. The Wholesale Society, moreover, is likely to become a more potent factor in promoting overdue amalgamations.

It must not be supposed, however, that trade decreases were reported on all fronts. Especially in milk and furniture, the Society more than held its own. In September, for instance, the Milk Department was doing a trade of 2,459,433 gallons per quarter, an increase of 277,164 gallons over the corresponding quarter of the previous year. These increases have been going on for some time, and to-day the Society handles about one-third of the nation's supply.

In the furniture trade, the Society is beginning to reap the fruits of its enterprise in erecting the largest and best equipped factory in the country. A useful factor has been the organisation of furniture exhibitions in different parts of the country; and it is obvious that this form of advertising will require to be continued, since few retail societies conduct their furniture trade on a sufficiently large scale to compete effectively with the big emporiums who extend special credit facilities.

#### NEW RECORDS.

In preserves, new trade records were established, the increase during the first quarter of the year being 470 tons. The result was achieved mainly through the introduction of uniform prices for jams and jellies.

#### TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

At the Ettrick Tweed Mill where, for a number of years, losses have been the rule rather than the exception, the situation was considerably eased by substantial orders from Russia, and orders were

received from far away Japan and America. The Russian trade was the outcome of extended credits, which also were the means of securing an order for 100,000 barrels of herrings for Scottish fishermen.

#### PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN.

The fact that the British Co-operative Congress was held during the year in Glasgow enabled the S.C.W.S. to take advantage of the added public interest in Co-operation, by carrying through an extensive advertising campaign on the hoardings and in the press. A feature of this campaign was the erection of an electric sign on a famous railway bridge in the city, and so widespread was the interest aroused by it that special poster reproductions were commissioned and are now adorning hoardings throughout the country.

#### AN INTERNATIONAL FACTORY.

It was expected that by the end of 1932 the new linoleum factory, being erected in Falkland, Fife, would be in an advanced state of completion. The decision to erect the factory, which will cost at least £120,000, was made in 1931, when it was announced that the Swedish Co-operative Movement had offered to invest £25,000 in the undertaking. Other evidences of goodwill were also forthcoming from several national co-operative organisations on the Continent, where the linoleum trade is under the virtual control of a powerful combine.

#### AN OLD LEADER—

The past year will remain a memorable one in the history of the Society as marking the retirement, from the presidential chair, of Sir Robert Stewart. Starting as an employé of the Society, he assisted in the erection of many of its buildings and factories. In 1899 he was elected to the directorate and was promoted the president, in succession to Sir William Maxwell, in 1908. A record of the progress of the Society during Sir Robert's term of office gives a remarkable illustration of the development of wholesale co-operation in Scotland. When he joined the Board, thirty-three years ago, the annual sales were £4,809,089; at the end of May, 1932, they had reached a total of £16,467,221. In 1899 the value of the Society's productions was £1,104,773; in 1932, production had increased to £5,000,000. Sir Robert retired in September, when acknowledgments of his valuable co-operative service were forthcoming from co-operative leaders at home and abroad. Sir Robert's work is being commemorated by the inclusion of his portrait in the S.C.W.S. boardroom, while a national testimonial was also organised in his honour.

#### —AND THE NEW.

The new president of the Society, Mr. Neil S. Beaton, is 52 years of age, and, like his predecessor, is a former co-operative employé, having served behind the counter for St. Cuthbert's Association. An

active trade unionist, he was an organiser for the shop assistants prior to accepting an appointment as S.C.W.S. propaganda agent. He joined the directorate in 1925. His new post, unlike the procedure in England, is the outcome of a vote by the shareholding societies of the federation.

#### PERSONALIA.

There was one other change in the directorate of the Society, Mr. John Cairns, who joined the board in 1921, retiring in March, 1932, under the age limit rule. His successor, Mr. Duncan Cameron, was formerly the manager of Alloa Society.

The superannuation scheme is also effecting big changes in many departments, those who retired during 1932 including Mr. W. Mercer, manager, building department, and Mr. J. MacGilchrist, manager of the drapery department.

## *Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society* *Limited.*

### *Board of Directors.*

BEATON, N. S. (PRESIDENT), 15, Joppa Terrace, Portobello.  
 ARCHBOLD, W., 31, Reid Terrace, Edinburgh.  
 BUCHANAN, A., 5, Ardoch Gardens, Cambuslang.  
 CAMERON, D., 20, Ashley Terrace, Alloa.  
 GALLACHER, W., "Maryville," Machan Road, Larkhall.  
 HEWITT, W. C., 33, Culzean Crescent, London Road, Kilmarnock.  
 MCLEOD, A., 2, North Chapel Street, Dunfermline.  
 MURRAY, R., "Arlan-Rhu," Barrhead.  
 STIRLING, T. B., "Yew Cottage," 112, Middleton Street, Alexandria.  
 THOMPSON, D. C., "Devon," Maxwellton, East Kilbride.

#### SECRETARY:

LECKIE, R. W., 9, Summerside Street, Leith.

### *Productive Departments.*

	Year (53 weeks) ended November 14th, 1931.		Half year (26 weeks) ended May 14th, 1932.	
	Transfers.	Surplus.	Transfers.	Surplus.
	£	£	£	£
Boot and Shoe Factories .....	318,964	9,762	155,877	1,325
Clothing Factories .....	272,509	1,899	124,662	683
Cabinet, Brush, &c., Factories .....	241,661	16,127	113,471	4,583
Printing Works .....	265,725	15,453	138,409	8,067
Tobacco Factory .....	626,214	15,109	302,809	4,072
Preserve and Grocery Productive Departments ..	797,182	43,747	417,892	24,507
Tweed, Blanket, and Jute Mills .....	227,934	-22,687	116,851	-1,685
Flour and Meal Mills .....	1,220,493	38,446	699,814	20,077
Soap Works .....	329,130	47,048	163,990	24,131
Sundry Productive Departments .....	723,233	77,361	326,934	15,218
	5,053,045	242,265	2,560,709	100,978

- means loss.



# Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited.

Progress from Commencement, December, 1868, to November, 1931.

Year ended.	Shares Subscribed. Societies.	Shares Subscribed. Employ'rs	Capital—includes Share, Deposits, Reserve, and Insurance Fund.			Net Sales.			Net Profit.			Average Dividend
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Dec. 7, 1868	...	...	1,795	0	0	0,697	7	1	2	48	12	0
" 5, 1869	...	...	5,174	17	4	81,094	2	6	1,303	15	0	...
Nov. 19, 1870	...	...	12,542	17	9	105,249	12	4	2,418	9	2	3½d.
" 18, 1871	...	...	18,009	3	1	162,658	7	7	4,131	8	6	4½d.
" 16, 1872	18,708	...	30,931	5	3	262,530	19	10	5,435	3	9	5½d.
" 15, 1873	21,271	...	50,433	3	5	384,489	4	0	7,445	19	1	4½d.
" 14, 1874	24,651	...	48,981	15	6	409,947	7	9	7,553	5	2	4½d.
" 13, 1875	27,112	...	56,750	16	0	430,169	7	11	8,232	11	6	4½d.
" 4, 1876	29,008	...	67,218	18	5	457,529	0	4	8,836	2	3	4½d.
" 3, 1877	31,945	...	72,568	12	9	589,221	9	3	10,925	8	3	4½d.
" 2, 1878	34,830	...	83,173	17	8	600,590	9	8	11,963	1	9	4½d.
" 2, 1879	36,008	...	93,076	18	9	630,097	11	10	14,988	10	6	4½d.
Oct. 30, 1880	41,584	...	110,179	2	11	845,221	15	6	21,685	4	8	6½d.
Nov. 5, 1881	49,073	...	135,713	7	10	986,646	13	8	23,981	9	0	6½d.
" 4, 1882	53,684	...	169,428	13	5	1,100,588	16	6	23,219	14	6	5½d.
" 3, 1883	59,529	...	195,396	11	0	1,253,154	7	1	28,365	18	5	5½d.
" 1, 1884	65,331	...	244,186	10	9	1,300,331	10	1	29,434	13	9	5½d.
Oct. 31, 1885	70,066	...	288,945	16	1	1,438,220	7	8	39,641	8	4	6½d.
Dec. 25, 1886	79,874	...	333,653	1	0	1,857,152	0	4	50,398	13	10	6½d.
" 31, 1887	87,220	...	367,309	4	0	1,810,015	15	6	53,538	17	3	6½d.
" 29, 1888	96,521	...	409,668	15	1	1,963,853	16	2	53,538	14	3	6½d.
" 28, 1889	107,004	...	480,662	2	6	2,273,782	0	7	61,756	14	3	6½d.
" 27, 1890	117,664	...	575,322	5	11	2,475,601	9	3	76,545	16	2	7½d.
" 26, 1891	131,086	...	671,108	14	1	2,828,036	16	7	89,090	12	7	7½d.
" 31, 1892	139,022	...	778,494	13	4	3,104,768	8	7	96,027	3	10	6½d.
" 30, 1893	149,164	2,726	869,756	5	10	3,135,562	7	8	89,116	6	1	6½d.
" 29, 1894	159,820	2,629	940,835	15	7	3,056,582	18	9	88,452	0	3	6½d.
" 28, 1895	171,895	3,029	1,134,269	19	6	3,449,461	10	9	132,374	7	4	7½d.
" 26, 1896	189,763	3,194	1,237,317	14	0	3,822,580	17	6	174,982	0	2	7½d.
" 25, 1897	211,859	4,308	1,286,624	4	4	4,405,854	3	7	156,341	12	1	8½d.
" 31, 1898	223,669	5,054	1,333,077	19	9	4,692,330	9	9	165,580	11	10	7½d.
" 30, 1899	240,873	5,629	1,457,645	4	10	5,014,189	0	5	213,896	15	3	8½d.
" 29, 1900	251,376	6,481	1,676,765	7	2	5,463,631	2	8	222,366	12	0	8½d.
" 28, 1901	270,920	7,059	1,929,113	18	5	5,700,743	7	3	231,686	9	9	8½d.
" 27, 1902	281,258	7,471	2,125,133	12	11	6,059,119	5	2	239,001	17	9	8½d.
" 26, 1903	301,479	8,487	2,314,955	14	8	6,395,487	15	10	239,321	18	11	8½d.
" 31, 1904	321,112	10,415	2,500,063	17	10	6,801,272	8	8	269,601	12	8	8½d.
" 30, 1905	345,226	12,271	2,780,729	6	7	6,939,738	6	0	250,680	7	6	8½d.
" 29, 1906	365,907	12,863	2,950,620	12	2	7,140,182	10	10	280,434	12	6	8½d.
" 28, 1907	381,271	13,486	3,059,245	2	9	7,603,460	7	0	289,197	16	10	8½d.
" 26, 1908	393,549	14,206	3,292,045	14	7	7,531,126	8	0	263,577	6	4	8½d.
" 25, 1909	400,618	15,159	3,346,773	0	9	7,457,136	3	9	271,926	18	6	8½d.
" 31, 1910	415,526	15,704	3,455,627	16	6	7,738,158	16	5	273,563	18	7	8½d.
" 30, 1911	431,045	16,076	3,838,046	0	2	7,851,079	10	0	308,890	10	10	*8d. & 1d.
" 28, 1912	439,969	16,634	4,038,913	12	9	8,391,258	5	2	301,154	1	6	8½d.
" 27, 1913	451,041	17,824	4,468,463	2	11	8,964,033	12	3	340,730	8	2	8½d.
" 26, 1914	461,645	18,699	4,954,915	9	4	9,425,383	17	2	393,115	16	6	8½d.
" 25, 1915	482,673	22,726	5,298,920	3	7½	11,363,075	12	4	456,546	12	4½	9½d.
" 30, 1916	501,604	24,081	5,525,264	8	7½	14,499,037	2	3	501,531	13	10	8½d.
" 29, 1917	571,458	25,001	5,304,499	1	11	17,083,274	12	2	408,209	4	8½	5½d.
" 28, 1918	597,883	25,791	5,773,569	8	2½	19,216,762	18	7	481,318	0	8½	5½d.
" 27, 1919	649,900	26,946	6,806,534	0	10	24,773,381	7	10	494,097	4	6½	5½d.
" 25, 1920	702,355	29,391	7,165,486	9	0½	29,549,576	8	11	386,886	6	11½	3½d.
" 31, 1921	714,605	30,131	6,734,297	0	3½	21,834,058	12	6	†237,030	3	8	Nil.
" 30, 1922	721,305	30,371	7,284,920	8	5	16,976,056	4	7	211,391	12	3	2½d.
" 29, 1923	729,161	29,528	7,820,523	7	11½	17,259,900	16	4	239,945	16	1	3½d.
" 27, 1924	739,683	29,033	8,580,893	16	3	17,307,706	19	3	305,982	3	0½	4½d.
" 26, 1925	747,980	29,118	8,292,269	14	10	17,659,066	2	1	337,526	17	3	4½d.
" 25, 1926	751,283	29,266	8,968,935	14	7½	16,717,922	15	8	347,371	5	8½	4½d.
" 31, 1927	765,433	28,731	9,584,367	6	9½	17,720,620	19	1	471,765	11	3½	5½d.
Nov. 10, 1928	775,547	28,831	9,987,757	18	6½	15,713,348	0	3½	408,277	15	9	6½d.
" 9, 1929	804,436	29,306	10,013,301	10	4	18,341,337	0	4½	465,364	0	4	6½d.
" 8, 1930	811,621	30,221	10,433,879	12	1	17,682,449	16	6	413,625	10	1	6½d.
" 14, 1931	822,867	31,181	11,113,064	10	0	16,552,348	12	0	471,838	11	5	6½d.

\*Special.

†Loss.

*Landmarks in S.C.W.S. History.*

1868.  
April 20. Rules registered.  
Sept. 8. Business commenced.
1870.  
Sept. —. Bonus instituted.
1872.  
May —. Paisley Road, Ground purchased.
1873.  
Sept. —. Paisley Road; First Building opened.  
Dec. —. Drapery Dept. started.
1877.  
April —. Leith Branch started.
1878.  
Feb. —. Kilmarnock Branch started.
1879.  
May —. Leith Branch, Ground purchased.  
Aug. —. Insurance Fund started.
1880.  
May —. Clarence Street Ground (First purchase).  
July —. Paisley Road Premises extended.
1881.  
Jan. —. Shirt Factory started (First Productive Works).  
May —. Kilmarnock, Ground purchased.  
July —. Dundee Branch started.  
Aug. —. Tailoring Factory started.
1882.  
April —. Paisley Road, Gusset, Ground started.
1883.  
June —. Wallace (St. James) Street, Ground purchased.
1884.  
Nov. —. Cabinet Factory started.
1885.  
Jan. —. Boot Factory started.  
May —. Enniskillen Branch opened.  
Aug. —. Building Dept. started.
1886.  
Mar. —. Hosiery Factory started.  
June —. Clarence Street Ground (Second purchase).  
Leith Branch, Ground purchased.  
Nov. —. Advances to Societies by Bond (First Loan granted).
1887.  
Mar. —. Shieldhall Site purchased.  
July —. Shieldhall; First Sod cut.  
Aug. —. Printing Dept. started.  
Nov. —. Clarence Street Ground (Third purchase).
1889.  
June 21-22. Coming-of-age Celebrations.
1890.  
Jan. —. Brush Factory started.  
June —. Preserve Works started.  
Dec. —. Artisan Clothing Factory started.
1891.  
Jan. —. Mantle Factory started.  
Mar. —. Crookston Street Ground (First purchase).  
April —. Confectionery Works started.  
June —. Tobacco Works started.  
Oct. —. Crookston Street Ground (Second purchase).  
Nov. —. Carbrook Mains Farm taken (First Lease).
1892.  
Jan. —. Coffee Essence Works started.  
Chemical Works started.  
Engineering Dept. started.  
Sausage Works started.  
June —. Morrison Street, Ground purchased.
1893.  
Mar. —. Employees made eligible as Shareholders.  
May —. Parkview (Adelphi St.), Ground purchased.  
Aug. —. Tinware Dept. started.  
Pickle Works started.
1894.  
Aug. —. Chancelot Mills (opening ceremony).
1896.  
April —. Ettrick Mills purchased.  
June —. Waterproof Factory started.  
Nov. —. Carbrook Mains Farm taken (New Lease).
1897.  
Jan. —. New Buildings, Morrison Street, opened.  
April —. Junction Mills purchased.  
May —. Chambers Street Property purchased.  
Oct. —. Soap Works, Grangemouth, commenced.  
Aerated Water Factory (Glasgow) commenced.  
Paterson and Dundas Streets, Ground purchased.
1898.  
Feb. —. Chambers Street Warehouse opened.  
May —. Aerated Water Factory, Leith, started.  
July —. Enniskillen Creamery and Auxiliaries started.
1899.  
Feb. —. Bladnoch Creamery started.  
Oct. —. Aberdeen Fishcuring started.
1901.  
May —. Carntyne Farm taken.  
July —. Maxwelltown Place, Site purchased.  
Oct. —. Aerated Water Factory, Stirling, started.  
Nov. —. Dress Shirt Factory, Leith started.  
Dec. —. Carbrook Mains Farm given up. Legal Partnership with English Wholesale.
1903.  
Nov. —. Regent Flour Mills purchased.

1904.  
 May — Calderwood Estate purchased.  
 Park Street, Site purchased.  
 Sept. — Chappelfield Laundry leased.
1905.  
 Sept. — London Drapery Office opened.
1906.  
 May — Aerated Water Factory, Dunfermline, started.  
 Aug. — Winnipeg Depôt started.
1907.  
 May — Paterson-Morrison Streets, Sites purchased.  
 Nov. — Clarence Street purchase of part Ground Annual.
1908.  
 May — Enniskillen Piggery Ground purchased.  
 Kirkcaldy Aerated Water Factory Ground fenced.  
 Carnlyne Farm (Extension of Lease).  
 Paterson Street Factories extended.  
 Drapery Warehouse, Paterson Street, extended.  
 Aug. — Paisley, Factory purchased for Laundry.  
 Canada, Wheat Elevators erected.  
 Elgin Retail Branch opened.  
 Chambers Street, Minto House purchased.
1909.  
 Jan. — Potterhill Laundry, Paisley, started.  
 June — Ryelands Milk Centre opened.  
 July — Dundee Buildings, Seagate, opened.
1911.  
 Jan. — Houston Street and Paisley Road, Ground purchased.  
 Sept. 3. Morrison Street Building partly destroyed by fire.  
 Motor Engineering started.
1912.  
 Jan. — Dress Shirt Factory removed to Paisley.  
 May — Kilmarnock (additional), Property purchased.  
 Aug. — Hosiery Factory (Leith) started.  
 Dec. — Smith Street, Site purchased.
1913.  
 Jan. — Paterson Street, Site purchased.  
 Aug. — Ayrshire Blanket Mills, Galston, purchased.  
 Oct. — Joint Insurance Dept. with C.W.S. started.  
 Nov. — Wallace Street, Site purchased.
1914.  
 Feb. 14. Boot Factory partly destroyed by fire.  
 Mar. — Shieldhall (additional), Ground purchased.  
 April — West Barns Retail Branch opened.  
 May — Buckie Retail Branch opened.  
 June — St. James Street, Site bought.  
 Nov. — Morrison Street, Dundas Street, and Clarence Street, Site purchased.  
 Dec. — Kilmarnock (additional), Ground purchased.
1915.  
 Feb. — Bonus to Labour discontinued.  
 Mar. — Aberfoyle Retail Branch opened.  
 July — Grain Dept., Aberdeen, opened.  
 Criche Meal Mill, Fyvie, taken over.  
 Nov. — Bath Street and Poplar Lane Property, Leith, purchased.  
 Mar. — Peterhead Retail Branch opened.  
 May — Shieldhall (additional), Ground purchased.  
 Dec. — Wietzen Estate and Farm, Canada, purchased.  
 April — Taybank Jute Works, Dundee, purchased.  
 Nov. — Springside Estate, West Kilbride, purchased.
1918.  
 May — Crookston Street, Ground purchased.  
 Bladnoch (additional), Ground purchased.  
 July — Girtrig Meal Mill, Drybridge, purchased.  
 Aug. — Creameries, Wigtonshire and Ballymoney (Ireland), purchased.  
 Sept. 8. Jubilee of S.C.W.S.  
 Nov. — Scotland Street, Ground bought.  
 Creamery, Kirkmichael, Ayrshire, purchased.  
 Creamery, East Kilbride, purchased.
1919.  
 May — Chapelheron and Drummaston Farms, Whithorn, purchased.  
 June — Jubilee Celebrations.  
 Oct. — Linen and Floorcloth Factories, Falkland, Fifehire, purchased.
1920.  
 Feb. — Paper Works, Rutherglen, purchased.  
 Employees' Welfare Scheme initiated.  
 Dec. — Kirkmichael Creamery sold.
1922.  
 Feb. — Sandhead and Drummore Creameries sold.  
 Mar. — Bonus Equivalent abolished.  
 Preserve Factory, Leith, opened.  
 April — Ballymoney Creamery sold.
1923.  
 June — Fire, Park Street, Kinning Park.
1924.  
 May — Property, George Street, Edinburgh, purchased.  
 Oct. — Fire, Taybank Works, Dundee.
1926.  
 Nov. — Carnlyne Farm given up (Ground taken over for Public uses).
1927.  
 Jan. — Sunnyside Creamery, Coatbridge, purchased.  
 Oct. — Extension, Links Place, Leith, opened.
1928.  
 Sept. — Diamond Jubilee of Society.  
 Dec. — Bathgate Creamery opened.
1929.  
 Mar. — Employees' Superannuation Scheme adopted.
1930.  
 Mar. — Directors' Superannuation Scheme adopted.  
 May — Shettleston Creamery opened.
1931.  
 April — New Cabinet Factory opened.

## *Co-operative Organisations.*

### *In Great Britain and Ireland.*

Full details of the Co-operative Wholesale Societies, the Co-operative Union, the Co-operative Guilds, and the Co-operative Party will be found on other pages, as given in the Index.

#### THE CO-OPERATIVE UNION LIMITED.

HOLYOAKE HOUSE, HANOVER STREET, MANCHESTER.

President: Sir F. HAYWARD.

Secretary: R. A. PALMER.

The Co-operative Union Limited (formerly known as the Central Board, was established in 1869) is a federation of co-operative societies in the United Kingdom which conform to the provisions of the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts. Its functions are propaganda, legal assistance, co-operative education and defence. The annual Co-operative Congress is held under its auspices. The membership at the end of 1931 was as follows:—

Type of Society.	Members of the Co-operative Union.			
	Number of Societies.	Membership of Societies.	Amount of Share Capital.	Amount of Sales.
			£	£
Distributive Societies .....	1,072	6,402,980	115,360,743	201,470,562
Distributive Federations .....	10	46	94,109	378,293
Productive Societies .....	87	32,553	1,824,881	6,019,331
Supply Association .....	1	400	4,144	24,818
Special Societies .....	10	2,564	27,635	218,986
Wholesale Societies .....	4	1,802	13,621,030	105,976,970
Co-operative Insurance Society .....	1	2	26,250	4,846,113
Totals of all types of Society .....	*1,185	6,440,347	130,958,792	318,935,073

\* Total membership 1,214, which is made up by societies of varying types not included in the Co-operative Union Statistics.

#### NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALAS.

#### THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY LTD.

President: SIR HENRY WILKINS.

Secretary: R. F. LANCASTER, 1, BALLOON STREET, MANCHESTER.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society, whose operations date back to 1864, is the wholesale provider for the 1,084 societies affiliated thereto, and is also a producer on the largest scale. In the twelve months ended July, 1932, the total turnover figured at £81,498,234 and its productions amounted to £22,859,045.

## THE SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY LTD.

President: NEIL S. BEATON.

Secretary: ROBERT W. LECKIE, 95, MORRISON STREET, GLASGOW.

The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, whose career dates back to 1868, is the wholesale provider for 250 affiliated Scottish societies. The Wholesale also possesses extensive productive establishments. Its trade for 1931 amounted to £16,552,349, and the value of its productions, £5,053,045.

## THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH JOINT CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY LTD.

100, LEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.1. Secretary: J. M. KNIGHT.

This Society was registered on December 31st, 1923, for the joint enterprises of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. The paid-up capital is £2,409,000. This Society carries on the businesses of planters, agents, and brokers for colonial produce, particularly tea, coffee, cocoa, oils, and spices. The Society has depôts at Accra, Calicut, and Colombo. It has a number of buying stations in West Africa, and blocks of plantations in Northern and Southern India and in Ceylon. The trade of the Society for the year ended June, 1932, was £6,300,000.

## THE IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY LTD.

Secretary, J. CASSIDY, 151-156, THOMAS STREET, DUBLIN, W.1.

The I.A.W.S. is the Wholesale Federation of the agricultural co-operative societies in Ireland. At the close of 1931 it comprised 305 societies and 165 preference shareholders, and its turnover for the year amounted to £543,418.

### INSURANCE.

## CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

109, CORPORATION STREET, MANCHESTER.

General Manager: J. P. JONES. Secretary: R. F. LANCASTER.

The C.I.S. (founded 1867) is the Joint Insurance Department of the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies. The principal forms of insurance transacted are life, house-purchase, pension, annuity, fire, loss of profits, motor, accident, burglary, fidelity, employers' liability, live stock, &c. It has offices and agents throughout the United Kingdom. In 1931, the total premium income in all departments amounted to £4,846,113.

## HEALTH INSURANCE SECTION OF THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY LTD.

111, CORPORATION STREET, MANCHESTER.

Secretary: R. F. LANCASTER.

An Approved Society (No. 214) under the National Health Insurance Acts, established to administer for co-operators and others the benefits of the Acts. The membership is approximately 320,000, and the benefits paid exceed £3,866,000. The invested funds exceed £1,974,000.

Following the third valuation of the Society by the Government Actuary, a total surplus of £664,400 in the funds of the Society has been declared, out of which the Society provides the following additional benefits: Dental Benefit (assistance towards the cost of dental treatment and the provision of dentures), Convalescent Home Benefit (maintenance in Approved Convalescent Homes), Medical and Surgical Appliances Benefit (assistance towards the cost of medical and surgical appliances), Nursing Benefit (assistance towards the cost of the provision of nurses), relief to members in Want and Distress. In addition to these, the Society also provides, to male members only, Ophthalmic Benefit (assistance towards the cost of ophthalmic treatment and the provision of glasses), and the following increases in the ordinary cash benefits of the National Health Insurance Acts, viz.: Sickness benefit increased by 5s. per week, making 20s. per week in all; disablement benefit increased by 2s. 6d. per week, making 10s. per week in all; maternity benefit increased by 5s., making £2. 5s. in all.

The Society renders assistance to members with their compensation claims, and has secured compensation to the amount of £325,000 for its members.

### SPECIFIC FEDERATIONS.

#### THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING SOCIETY LIMITED.

22, LONG MILLGATE, MANCHESTER.

Chairman: A. BARNES. Secretary: A. BAXTER.

This society is a federation of 687 wholesale and retail societies and national organisations owning the *Co-operative News*, *Scottish Co-operator*, *Millgate*, *Our Circle*, *Woman's Outlook*, *Co-operative Youth*, *Sunshine Stories*, and *Reynolds's Illustrated News*, devoted to the Co-operative Movement.

#### CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTIVE FEDERATION LTD.

ALLIANCE CHAMBERS HORSEFAIR STREET, LEICESTER.

President: Alderman THOMAS ADAMS, J.P., Secretary: J. J. WORLEY.

The objects of the federation are: To aid co-operative productive societies by united action; to open up a market for the sale of their goods; and to obtain capital for co-operative production. At the close of 1931 there were 43 affiliated Societies with a total membership of 15,187, and a total turnover of £2,635,871.

#### CO-OPERATIVE MILK TRADE ASSOCIATION.

HOLYOAKE HOUSE, HANOVER STREET, MANCHESTER.

Chairman: Sir F. HAYWARD. Secretary: R. A. PALMER.

The Association is confined solely to the milk trade of the Co-operative Movement, and is mainly of an advisory and consultative nature. Its principal objects are to unite in a single representative body the organisation of the co-operative milk trade; to work for closer co-operation with the Co-operative Wholesale Society with a view to that society getting nearer to supplying the whole of the societies' requirements in the milk trade; to promote or take part in promoting any measure for protection or improvement of trade in the interests of the consumer; to examine all Bills or Orders to be submitted to Parliament which affect the trade; and to tender a considered opinion thereon to the Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Union.

**CO-OPERATIVE COAL TRADE ASSOCIATION.**

HOLYOAKE HOUSE, HANOVER STREET, MANCHESTER.

Chairman: J. MILLINGTON.

Secretary: R. A. PALMER.

The Association confines its activities solely to the coal trade of the Co-operative Movement, and is mainly of an advisory and consultative character. It recommends its decisions to societies for adoption, but has no power to bind societies. Its principal objects are to unite this trade in a single representative body; to work for closer co-operation with the Co-operative Wholesale Society with a view to that society getting nearer to supplying the whole of the societies' requirements in the coal trade; to promote or take part in promoting any measure for protection or improvement of trade in the interests of the consumer; to examine all Bills or Orders to be submitted to Parliament which affect the trade, and to tender a considered opinion thereon to the Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Union.

CULTURAL.**WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE GUILD.**

14, JOHN STREET, BEDFORD ROW, LONDON, W.C.1.

President: Mrs. BEAVAN.

Secretary: Mrs. ELEANOR BARTON, J.P.

The Guild was established in 1883. The object of the Guild is to promote a new social order, in which Co-operation shall replace Capitalism and women have equal opportunities with men. To this end it seeks to organise women for the study and practice of (1) Co-operation and other methods of social reform; (2) Improved conditions of domestic life; and with this object in view it works with, and supports the Co-operative Party. At the close of 1932 the Guild had 1,457 branches, with a total membership of 70,005.

**SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE WOMEN'S GUILD.**

71, KINGSTON STREET, TRADESTON, GLASGOW.

President: Mrs. HARDSTAFF, J.P. Secretary: Miss KATE M. CALLEN, J.P.

The Scottish Guild has similar objects to those of the English. In 1931-32 it had a membership of 29,266 in 388 branches. During the year 12 new branches were opened, 5 resuscitated.

**IRISH CO-OPERATIVE WOMEN'S GUILD.**

President: Mrs. MAUDE VANCE.

General Secretary: Mrs. FLORENCE E. McKEOWN, 10, Clarendon Avenue, Bloomfield, Belfast.

There are 4,000 members, whose work is similar to that of the members in the sister organisations in England and Scotland.

**NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE MEN'S GUILD.**

22, LONG MILLGATE, MANCHESTER.

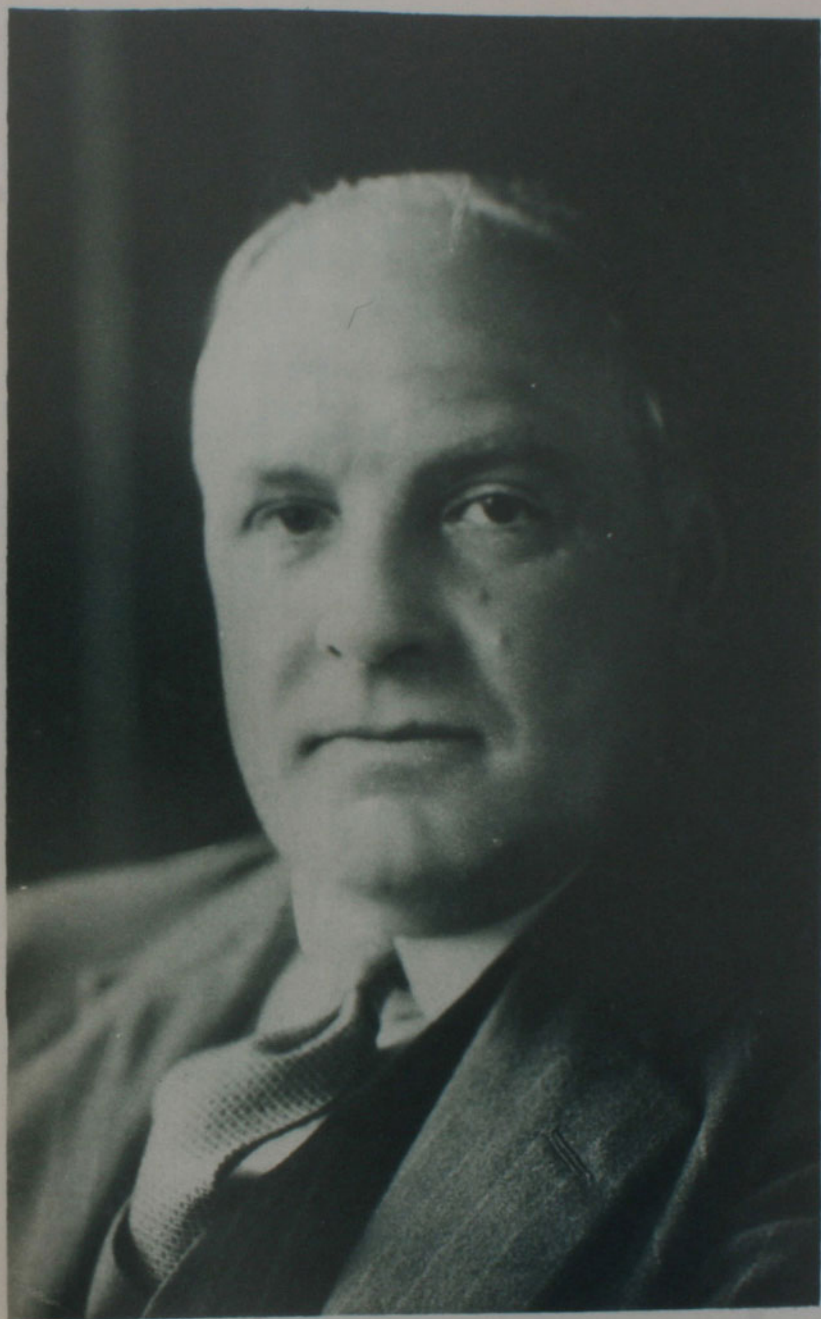
President: Councillor FRANK DUCE. General Secretary: NORMAN WOOD.

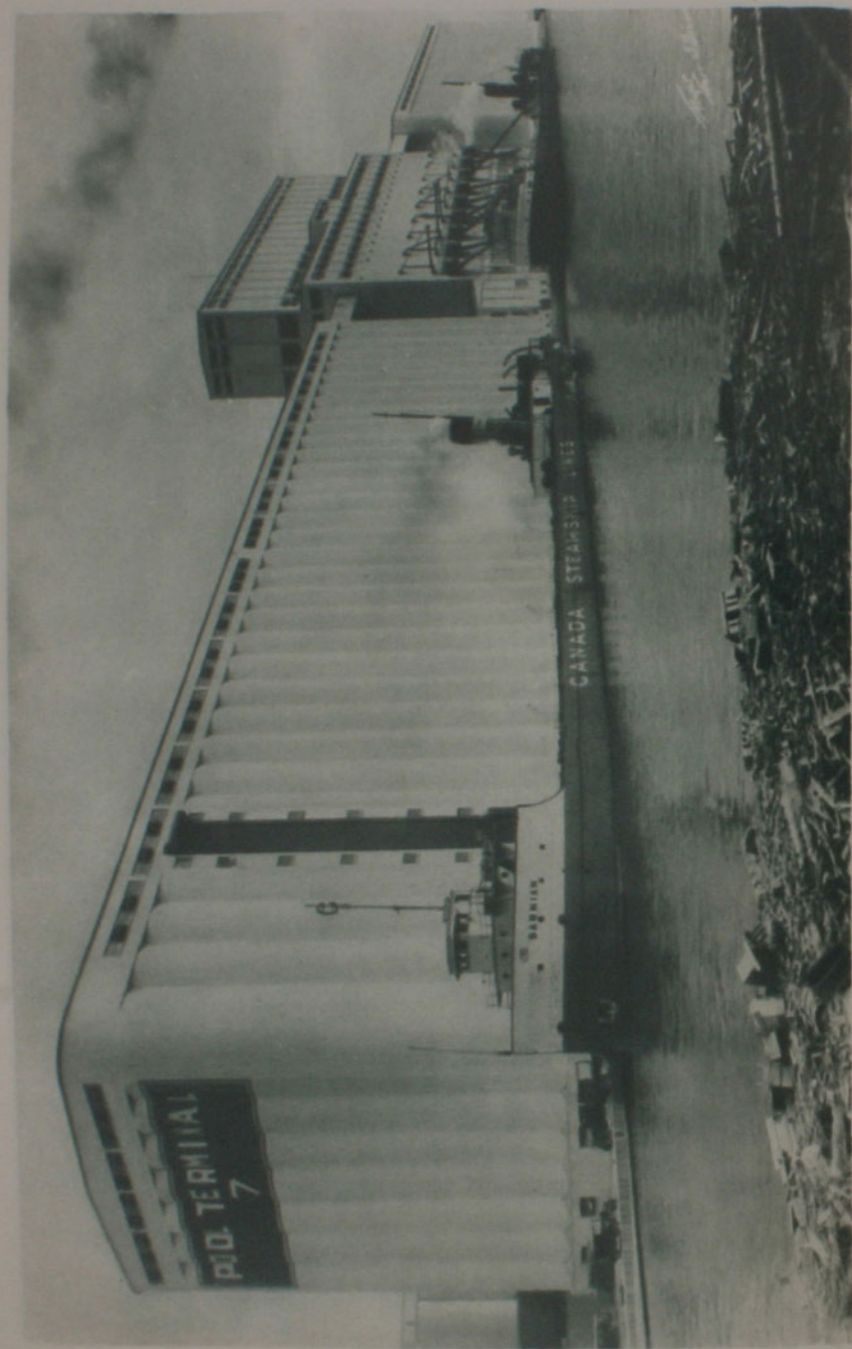
The Men's Guild was established in 1911, and its objects are: Primarily, to arouse, maintain, and increase interest on the part of men co-operators of all sections in the workings and development of the Co-operative Movement. Generally, to make known the principles of Co-operation, and assist towards their universal application to human affairs. At the end of 1932 it had 253 branches, with a total membership of 10,000.

*Mr. H. B. Butler, who has succeeded the late Albert Thomas as the Director of the International Labour Bureau. He is an Oxford man, and was the Deputy-Director.*









*One of the giant terminals of the  
North American Continent,  
run by the Saskatchewan  
Wheat Pool, with the holding  
capacity of 6,900,000 bushels,  
and world's ship-loading record.*



**SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE MEN'S GUILD.**

General Secretary: ARCHIBALD FREDERICK, 131, New Row, Dunfermline.  
The Scottish Co-operative Men's Guild has 46 Branches. 2,500 members.

**NATIONAL GUILD OF CO-OPERATORS.**

HEAD OFFICE: 27, THE HORSESHOE, DRINGHOUSES, YORK.

President: Mr. T. E. SEMPLE. Hon. Nat. Secretary: EDNA M. PENNY.

The National Guild of Co-operators, formed in 1926, includes both men and women in its membership. It represents the more advanced view of both sexes being educated together, and as most co-operative societies includes the two sexes in their membership, it considers that it is desirable for them to be in the same Guild. It has made steady progress since its formation, and hopes to reach the hundredth Branch mark this year.

It is governed by a National Council, comprised at present of two women and six men, members being elected irrespective of sex.

The aim of the N.G.C. is to focus attention on the rights of the consumer. The N.G.C. has received considerable help from the Co-operative Union and the Co-operative Wholesale Society.

**BRITISH FEDERATION of CO-OPERATIVE YOUTH.**

Under the auspices of the Central Education Committee of the Co-operative Union, Limited.

Hon. Secretaries: Miss M. PRICE and L. DAVIS.

The Comrades' Circle, usually under the jurisdiction of the Educational Committee of the local co-operative society, is the unit of the British Federation of Co-operative Youth. There are about 140 circles in existence. These are federated into Local District Councils, which are linked up into Sectional Federations corresponding to the sections of the Co-operative Union. The organisation brings into association young people from 16 to 25 years of age, and acts as a link in the co-operative educational scheme between the junior classes and the adult organisations.

**EMPLOYÉS' ORGANISATIONS.****NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION LIMITED.**

President: S. W. NOBLE, "Bramham," London Road, Strood, Kent.

General Secretary: GEO. W. HAW, Manor Buildings, Pocklington, York.

Executive Committee, 1931-32: London, S. W. NOBLE and W. H. PEBODY; Bristol, A. M. WHITE; South Wales, E. GARTH; Ireland, J. LYTTLE; C.W.S. Travellers, T. WORTHINGTON; Productive Travellers, GEO. SHARPE; Scotland, Messrs. MICHAEL MILLER, T. DEANS, and HUGH GAVIN; Newcastle, Messrs. JAS. THOMPSON, W. SAUL, and JAS. R. TILLEY; North-Eastern, A. BARRETT; North-Western, Messrs. H. BRIDGE, WM. RATHBONE, P. HELLIWELL, and S. THORPE; Midland, J. H. SHARPE and G. S. LAWRENCE.

**CO-OPERATIVE SECRETARIES' ASSOCIATION.**

President: W. T. MORRIS (Ton Pentre). Treasurer: A. E. WORSWICK (Beswick).  
Secretary: W. W. SAUL, Registered Office of the Association at Derwentside, Swalwell, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Council: W. E. BANISTER (Liverpool), E. EMERY (Radcliffe), T. KELSALL (Birstall), J. W. LAWRENCE (Tyne Dock), W. SNOWDON (Willington), F. S. SMITH (Mansfield), W. A. WILKINSON (Brighton), W. R. OLNEY (Southampton), J. SCOTT (Hartlepool), LL. FEBER (Nottingham), F. M. LAKE (Manchester and Salford), E. DARLINGTON (Cambridge), N. J. MORTON (Windhill), and J. ROWLAND (Prestwich).

## THE NATIONAL UNION OF CO-OPERATIVE OFFICIALS.

22, LONG MILLGATE, MANCHESTER.

President : Mr. W. H. PEBODY.

General Secretary : R. SIMPSON.

The union is open to general managers, officially appointed assistant managers, secretaries, managing-secretaries, heads of departments (who are buyers), cashiers, or accountants of co-operative societies, and Wholesale co-operative travellers. There are 5,087 members.

Objects : (a) The obtaining of the recognition of such rates of wages and conditions of employment as shall seem from time to time desirable ; (b) the provision of unemployment benefits for its members ; (c) the provision to its members of legal advice and assistance in any time of necessity, so far as the law allows.

## THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE RETAIL BUTCHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President : A. J. WROE.

Secretary : CHARLES HUGHES, "Thirlby," Kearsley Road, Crumpsall, Manchester.

The objects of the association are : To safeguard and watch any proceedings affecting the interest of the trade ; to promote, extend, and consolidate the butchering business of Co-operative Societies ; to make such representations as may be necessary to the Government, Local Councils, and Departmental Committees on all questions of legislation and administration affecting the trade ; to conduct propaganda work in the knowledge and business of meat distribution and meat products, and to link up societies in association for service to each other in every possible way ; to publish pamphlets and explanations in the interest of the business arising from the various Acts of Parliament, orders issued by Government Departments, and local Bye-laws.

Sectional Secretaries : Midland, —. Mayer, 206, Queen's Road, Leicester; Northern, W. Bruce, 15, Sea View Villas, Cramlington; North-Eastern, W. J. Wilkinson, Fromleigh, Westfield Road, Parkgate, Rotherham; North-Western, Chas. Hughes, 15, Kearsley Road, Crumpsall.

## THE NATIONAL UNION OF DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED WORKERS (N.U.D.A.W.).

REGISTERED OFFICE : "OAKLEY," 122, WILMSLOW ROAD, FALLOWFIELD, MANCHESTER.

President : J. JAGGER, J.P. Industrial General Secretary : J. HALLSWORTH.

Political General Secretary : Alderman W. A. ROBINSON, J.P.

Membership is open to persons of either sex employed wholly or mainly in any commercial occupation or in the retail and wholesale trades, and in allied occupations. It is affiliated to the British and Scottish Trade Union Congresses, the Labour Party, the International Transport Workers' Federation, the International Federation of Commercial and Clerical Employees, the International Clothing Workers' Federation, International Federation of General Factory Workers, and the League of Nations Union. The membership is 122,000.

## NATIONAL AMALGAMATED UNION OF SHOP ASSISTANTS, WAREHOUSEMEN, AND CLERKS.

CENTRAL OFFICE : "DILKE HOUSE," MALET STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.

General Secretary : J. R. LESLIE, J.P.

Any person of either sex employed in or about a shop, store, or warehouse, mainly

or wholly engaged in any buying, selling, distribution, or manipulation of goods in connection with the Retail or Wholesale Distributive Trades, or in a clerical, administrative, or supervisory capacity in distributive, or commercial and co-operative employment generally (other than by way of manual or productive labour) is eligible to join. It aims at making service in the whole of distribution, from the buyer and manager or clerk in charge, to the assistant or learner, one of the best paid and most respected occupations in the country. There are 84,000 members.

## NATIONAL UNION OF CLERKS AND ADMINISTRATIVE WORKERS.

17-20, Holborn Hall, Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

General Secretary : HERBERT H. ELVIN.

Its aim is to make "administration" the most important section of industry and commerce, by eliminating incompetent clerks, and securing conditions commensurate with the importance of the service rendered. Its record also proves that it is THE organisation for all office workers.

### POLITICAL.

#### THE CO-OPERATIVE PARTY.

56, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

Chairman : A. BARNES. Secretary : S. F. PERRY, J.P.

The political organisation for the Co-operative Movement—organising and moulding political opinion for the expression of co-operative views in Parliament, and on local government bodies. The number of Members in Parliament is 1.

### FOREIGN.

#### CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ORGANISATIONS.

"CENTROSOYUS" (ENGLAND) LTD. : Hazlitt House, 46, Southampton Buildings, Holborn, London, W.C.2. The U.K. representative of the All-Russian Central Union of Consumers' Societies, "Centrosoyus" (Moscow).

MOSCOW NARODNY BANK LTD. : 58-60, Moorgate, London, E.C.2. The Bank finances the export and import operations of Russian Co-operative Organisations.

RUSSO-BRITISH GRAIN EXPORT COMPANY LTD. : 64, Cornhill, London, E.C.3.

### EDUCATIONAL.

#### THE CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE.

HOLYOAKE HOUSE, HANOVER STREET, MANCHESTER.

Principal and Adviser of Studies : Professor F. HALL, M.A., B.Com.

Secretary, Mr. C. E. WOOD ; Registrar, Mr. H. ODEN ; Assistant to Adviser of Studies, Mr. J. A. HOUGH, B.A. (Com.) ; Librarian, Miss C. NICHOLSON.

Students' Hostel : Thorncliffe, Vine Street, Kersal, Manchester.

#### CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SECRETARIES' ASSOCIATION.

President : Professor FRED HALL, M.A., B.Com. Vice-President : Mr. H. J. TWIGG.

General Secretary and Treasurer : Mr. J. B. GORDON, Eccles Co-operative Society, Ltd., Peel Street, Eccles.

Council: C. ANDERS (N.-W. Section), S. MASON (N.-E. Section), S. SNOW (Northern Section), J. REEVES (Southern Section), E. FENNELLY (Midland Section), A. MORGAN (Western Section), and A. W. COX (S.-W. Section).

### INTERNATIONAL.

## THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE.

14, GT. SMITH STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.1.

President: Mr. V. TANNER. General Secretary: H. J. MAY, O.B.E., J.P.

The International Co-operative Alliance (established 1895) is an international organisation founded for the promotion of co-operative principles and practice internationally. The Alliance, in 1932, comprised 42 countries, and 130 national and regional federations, with a total individual membership of 70,000,000.

### AGRICULTURAL.

## IRISH AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATION SOCIETY LIMITED.

Vice-President: The Rev. T. A. FINLAY, S.J.

Secretary and Offices: HENRY KENNEDY, D.Sc., The Plunkett House,  
84, Merrion Square, Dublin.

Founded in 1894 for the organisation of co-operation among Irish farmers and farm labourers. The number of active local societies in the movement in 1930 was about 500, doing a turnover of £6,606,476, exclusive of a loan business through credit societies of £20,049; and in addition to this there was a business done by the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society and Irish Associated Creameries of £2,795,330.

## SCOTTISH AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATION SOCIETY LIMITED.

Hon. President: THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, K.G., K.T.

Secretary: T. G. HENDERSON, 28, Rutland Street, Edinburgh.

There are in affiliation with the Scottish A.O.S. 117 agricultural co-operative societies, viz.: 88 purchase and poultry societies; 7 stock improvement societies; 17 co-operative milk depôts; and 5 smithy societies. Their total membership is 17,644, and the turnover in 1930 was £2,124,615. 13s. 3d.

## THE HORACE PLUNKETT FOUNDATION.

CO-OPERATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY, 10, DOUGHTY STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.

Chairman: SIR DANIEL HALL, K.C.B. Secretary: KARL WALTER.  
Librarian: MISS FLORENCE MARKS.

The Horace Plunkett Foundation, created in 1919 "to promote the systematic study of the principles and methods of agricultural and industrial co-operation," is the centre of information upon the Co-operative Movement (particularly as regards agriculture) all over the world. The Co-operative Reference Library, founded in 1914, in Dublin, was taken over by the Horace Plunkett Foundation and removed to its London headquarters in 1925.

## *Co-operative Press Directory of Great Britain.*

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- Co-operative News** : 22, Long Millgate, Manchester. News organ for the British movement. Issued by the National Co-operative Publishing Society Limited. Weekly, 2d. Established 1871. Editor : J. A. Flanagan.
- Scottish Co-operator** : 71, King Street, Tradeston, Glasgow, C5. Issued by the National Co-operative Publishing Society, Limited. Weekly, 1d. Established 1895. Editor : P. J. Haughney.
- The Link** : 1, Balloon Street, Manchester. C.W.S. organ of international trading through international understanding. Weekly, Gratis. Editor : C. E. Tomlinson.
- Reynolds's Illustrated News** : Reynolds's Building, Temple Avenue, London, E.C.4. Proprietors : National Co-operative Publishing Society, Manchester. Weekly, 2d. Editor : Sydney Elliott.
- Woman's Outlook** : 22, Long Millgate, Manchester. Editor : Mrs. Bamford Tomlinson. Fortnightly, 1½d.
- Producer** : 1, Balloon Street, Manchester. Technical organ of the British movement. Issued by the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited. Monthly, 3d. Established 1916. Editor : James Haslam.
- Wheatshaf** : 1, Balloon Street, Manchester. Organ for household propaganda. Issued by the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited. Monthly. Established 1897. Editor : Percy Redfern.
- Millgate Monthly** : 22, Long Millgate, Manchester. A magazine of progress. Illustrated. Monthly, 6d. Editor : Norman Gregory.
- Our Circle** : 22, Long Millgate, Manchester. A magazine for young people. Monthly, 1d. Editor : Mrs. Bamford Tomlinson.
- Co-operative Youth** : 22, Long Millgate, Manchester. Monthly, for adolescents, 2d. Editor : J. A. Flanagan.
- Review of International Co-operation** : 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Official organ of the International Co-operative Alliance. Monthly, 6s. per annum (post free). Established 1908. Editor : H. J. May.
- Co-operative Guildsman** : No. 3 Room, 22, Long Millgate, Manchester. Official organ of the National Co-operative Men's Guilds. Monthly, 1d. Established 1925. Editor : Norman Wood.
- Co-operative Review** : Holyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester. Official organ of the Co-operative Union of Great Britain and Ireland. Published six times a year at intervals of two months. Price, 6d. Established 1926. Editor : E. Topham.
- Co-operative Productive Review** : Alliance Chambers, Horsefair Street, Leicester. Official organ of the Co-operative Productive Federation. Monthly, 2d. Editor : J. J. Worley.
- Co-operative Union News Service** : Holyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester. Monthly. Editor : E. Topham.



- International Co-operative Alliance News Service**, with Economic Section, and Digest of the Co-operative Press, in English, French, and German. 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1. Monthly. Editor: H. J. May.
- Co-operative Educator**: Holyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester. Educational organ of the Co-operative Union Limited. Established December, 1916. Quarterly, 2d. Editor: F. Hall.
- Ourselves**: Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd., Leman Street, London. C.W.S. Employees' Journal. 1d. monthly. Established 1927. Editor: E. Ovenden.
- Co-operative Official**: Holyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester. Official organ of the National Co-operative Managers' Association, The Co-operative Secretaries' Association, and the National Union of Co-operative Officials. Monthly, 2d. Editor: T. W. Mercer.
- The New Dawn**: Oakley, Wilmslow Road, Fallowfield, Manchester. Official organ of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers. Fortnightly, 2d. Editor: L. Lumley.
- The Shop Assistant**: 10, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4. Official Journal of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks. Weekly, 1d. Editor: Wm. Fraser.
- The People's Year Book**: 51, Hanover Street, Manchester. Published by the C.W.S. and the S.C.W.S. Editor: James Haslam.
- Co-operators' Year Book**: Published by the Co-operative Productive Federation, at Alliance Chambers, Horsefair Street, Leicester. Editor: J. J. Worley.
- Annual Congress Report**: Issued by the Co-operative Union, Holyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester. Editor: E. Topham.
- Year Book of Agricultural Co-operation**: Published by the Horace Plunkett Foundation, London. Editor: Karl Walter.

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## “The Flying Sheet.”

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*We have a co-operative creed and a co-operative culture, which are totally different from those accepted by the world outside ourselves; and on these we are slowly, but surely and soundly, building up a Co-operative Civilisation. How are we to reach the masses who are blinded by the narrow individualistic estimate of things, and give to them the wider and brighter outlook on life offered by Co-operation? How are we to proclaim our gospel of trade in the service of all for the common good and not for the pecuniary profit of a few?*

*There are only two ways—the way of the spoken word, and the way of the printed word. Speech, in its influence, is limited to the circle in which it is spoken, but the printed word goes anywhere and everywhere. The word of the mouth is a thing of the passing moment, and its effect is soon forgotten; but the printed word endureth for ever. The flying sheet of the Press, indeed, is as the arrow of which Longfellow sings:—*

*I shot an arrow into the air,  
It fell to earth, I know not where.*

But—

*Long, long afterwards, in an oak  
I found the arrow, still unbroke.*

—“Towards Co-operative Culture,” by Charles E. Tomlinson.

## *International Co-operative Press Directory.*

*A list of the principal periodicals of the Consumers'  
Co-operative Movement Abroad.*

### INTERNATIONAL.

- Review of International Co-operation** : The official monthly organ, appearing in four languages, of the International Co-operative Alliance, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Editor: Henry J. May.
- Revue des Études Coopératives (Review of Co-operative Studies)** : A quarterly in French devoted to problems in international economy and social questions. Editorial Committee Secretary: Bernard Lavergne, 102, Avenue de Roule, Neuilly, Seine.
- Co-operative Information** sent out by the International Labour Office, Geneva, in English, French, and German, at irregular intervals. Editor: Dr. G. Fauquet.

### ARGENTINA.

- La Cooperación Libre (Free Co-operation)** : Calle Martin Garcia 465, Buenos Aires. Monthly organ of the Distributive Co-operative Movement.
- La Cooperación** : The bi-weekly organ of the Association of Argentine Co-operatives. Entre Rios 836, Rosario.

### AUSTRALIA.

- The Co-operative News** : 477, Kent Street, Sydney, N.S.W. Official journal of the Co-operative Movement of Australia. Issued by the New South Wales C.W.S. Propaganda Committee. Editor: G. Sanders. Monthly.
- Westralian Farmers' Gazette** : Official weekly journal of the Westralian Farmers Ltd., the central organisation of the Co-operative Federation of Western Australia, 569, Wellington Street, Perth.
- The Farm Stock and Station Journal** : Official organ of the South Australian Farmers' Co-operative Union: Franklin Street, Adelaide.
- G. & N. Co-operator** : 492-494, Flinders Lane, Melbourne. Weekly.

### AUSTRIA.

- Der Freie Genossenschaftler (The Free Co-operator)** : Praterstrasse 8, Vienna II. Organ of the Union of Austrian Co-operative Societies. Fortnightly. Established 1903. Editor: Karl Görloff. The Union also issues a popular monthly with a similar title.
- Für Haushalt und Heim** : Praterstrasse 8, Vienna II. Illustrated monthly for the home. Published by the Union of Austrian Co-operative Societies. Editor: Marie Münzker.

### BELGIUM.

- La Coopération Belge (Belgian Co-operation)** : 2, Place de Ninove, Brussels. Issued from the Office Coopératif Belge. Thrice per month. Established 1919. Editor: V. Serwy.

### BULGARIA.

- Naroden Kooperativen Liste (The People's Co-operative Newspaper)** : 2, Veslets, Sofia. Organ of the Central Co-operative Organisation, "Napred." Fortnightly. Established 1924.
- Kooperator (The Co-operator)** : Organ of the General Union of the Bulgarian Agricultural Co-operatives, 99, Rakovsky ul. Sofia.

CANADA.

**Canadian Co-operator** : 215, Nelson Street, Brantford, Ontario. Issued under the auspices of the Co-operative Union of Canada. Monthly. Editor: George Keen.  
**The Scoop Shovel**. Official organ of the Manitoba Wheat Pool: Winnipeg, Man.  
**The U.F.A.** : Loughheed Building, Calgary, Alberta. Official organ of the Alberta Pools and C.W.S. Bi-monthly.

CHINA.

**The Co-operators' Monthly** (in Chinese) : The China Co-operators' Union, Tamsui Road, Shanghai, China.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

**Druzstevnik (Co-operator), Nás Rozvoj (Our Development)** in Czech, and **Der Genossenschaftler (The Co-operator)** in German : Myslikova ul. 15, Prague II. Fortnightly and monthly organs of the Central Union of Czechoslovak Co-operative Societies. Established in 1908 and 1909 respectively. Editor: Em. Skatula (Czech), and Fr. Täuber (German).  
**Konsumgenossenschaft (Co-operative Society)** and **Konsumgenossenschaftliches Familienblatt (Co-operative Household Paper)** : Fügnerovo nám 4, Prague II. Fortnightly and monthly organs of the Union of German Economic Co-operative Societies in Czechoslovakia. Established respectively in 1919 and 1921. Respective editors, Dr. R. Wiener; Emma Riedl.

DENMARK.

**Andelsbladet (Co-operative Journal)** : Christiansgade 24, Aarhus. The joint and general organ of co-operation in Denmark. Issued by the Joint Co-operative Board. Established 1900. Weekly. Editor: Harald Stenbæk.  
**Brugsforenings Bladet (The Consumers' Union Journal)** : Njalsgade 15, Copenhagen S. Editor: A. Axelsen Drejer.

ESTONIA.

**Uhistegevusleht (Co-operative Journal)** and **Uhistegelised Undised (Co-operative News)** : Organs of the Eesti Uhistegeline Liit (Estonian Co-operative Union). Lai tän 41, Tallinn. Editors, respectively: A. Kask and A. Tamman.

FINLAND.

**Yhteisshyvä (The Commonweal)** : Vilhonkatu 7, Helsingfors. Official organ of the Finnish Co-operative Wholesale Society. (S.O.K.) Weekly. Established 1905. Editor: Emil Stavenhagen.  
**Samarbete (Co-operation)** : Vilhelmsgaten, Helsingfors. Issued by the Finnish Wholesale for its Swedish-speaking societies. Weekly. Established 1909.  
**Osuuskauppalehti (Co-operative Trade Journal)** : Vilhonkatu 7, Helsingfors. Fortnightly. Established 1914. Issued by the Finnish Co-operative Wholesale Society. Editor: Emil Stavenhagen.  
**Kuluttajain Lehti (Consumers' Newspaper)** : Kirkkokatu 14, Helsingfors. Organ of the Central Union of Consumers' Societies. (K.K.) Weekly. Established 1916. Editor: J. W. Keto.  
**Konsumentbladet (Consumers' Journal)** : Kyrkogaten 14, Helsingfors. Issued by the Central Union for its Swedish-speaking societies. Established 1921. Monthly. Editor: J. W. Keto.  
**Osuusliike (Co-operative Action)** : Kirkkokatu 14, Helsingfors. Administrative and technical organ of the Central Union. Every second month. Established 1925. Editor: J. W. Keto.

## FRANCE.

- Le Coopérateur de France (The Co-operator of France)**: 5, Avenue de la République, Paris II. Organ of the National Federation of French Distributive Co-operative Societies. Weekly. Established 1912.
- L'Emancipation**: 10 Rue Emile Jamais, Nîmes. Journal of Political and Social Economy. Monthly. Established 1887. Editors: C. Gide and B. Lavergne.

## GERMANY.

- Konsumgenossenschaftliche Rundschau (Co-operative Review)**: Beim Strohhaus 38, Hamburg. Official organ of the Central Union of German Distributive Co-operative Societies. Weekly. Established 1904. Editor: August Kasch.
- Konsumgenossenschaftliches Volksblatt (Co-operative People's Journal)**. The household propagandist periodical of the Central Union. Fortnightly. Established 1904. Editor: August Kasch.
- Gemeinwirtschaft**: Oststrasse 82, Greiz i. V. Monthly. Established 1920. Editor: B. Zschätzsch.
- Vierteljahrsschrift für Genossenschaftswesen**: Edited by Prof. Ernst Grünfeld, Seminar für Genossenschaftswesen, Halle (Saale). Established 1923. Quarterly.
- Konsumgenossenschaftliche Praxis (Co-operative Practice)**: Bayernstrasse 45/47, Cologne. Bi-monthly of the Reichsverband Deutscher Konsumvereine (National Union of German Consumers' Societies). Editor: Robert Schloesser.
- Genossenschaftsfamilie (Co-operative Family)**: Bayernstrasse 45/47, Cologne. Illustrated bi-monthly, with coloured supplement for children, of the Reichsverband Deutscher Konsumvereine. Editor: Robert Schloesser.

## HOLLAND.

- De Coöperatieve Gids (The Co-operative Guide)**: Sweelinckplein 47, The Hague. Official organ of the Central Union of Distributive Co-operative Societies. Fortnightly. Editors: K. de Boer and R. van Sluis. Foreign Editor: G. J. D. C. Goedhart.
- De Verbruiker (The Consumer)**: Sweelinckplein 47, The Hague. Popular organ of the Central Union. Weekly. Established 1923.
- Haka Maandblad (Haka Monthly)**: Westzeedyk, Rotterdam. (Organ of the Dutch Co-operative Wholesale Society.) Established 1925. Editor: W. Dykstra.

## HUNGARY.

- Hangya**: Közraktár-utca 32, Budapest IX. Issued by the "Hangya" (Ant) Union and Wholesale Society. Established 1909. Weekly. Editor: Meskó Pál.
- Szövetkezeti Értesítő (Co-operative Informer)**: Rákóczi-ut. 42, Budapest. Organ of the General Co-operative Society, "Általános." Weekly. Established 1909. Editor: Jules Soos.

## INDIA.

- The Bengal Co-operative Journal**: Issued in English by the Bengal Co-operative Organisation Society, Ltd., Norton Buildings, Lal Bazar, Calcutta. Quarterly. Edited by Mr. S. K. Lahiri. Established 1915.
- Bombay Co-operative Quarterly**: Issued in English by the Central Education Board of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay. Quarterly. Managing Editor: Mr. S. G. Warty, M.A. Established 1917.
- Madras Co-operator**. Issued in two languages, every month, by the Madras District Co-operative Central Bank, Esplanade, Madras.

INDIA—*continued.*

- Bihar and Orissa Co-operative Journal** : Issued by the Bihar and Orissa Co-operative Federation, Patna. Quarterly.
- United Provinces Co-operative Journal** : Issued in English by the United Provinces Co-operative Union, 37, Bisheshwar Road, Lucknow. Quarterly from 1925 to 1927. Monthly since 1927. Editor : Prof. B. Mukerjee, M.A., P.R.S., F.E.S.

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ITALY.

- Il Lavoro Cooperativo (Co-operative Work)** : Via dei Sabini N 4, Rome (1). Official organ of the (Fascist) Union of Co-operative Societies. Weekly.
- Cooperazione Popolare (People's Co-operation)** : Piazza Trevi 96, Rome. Organ of the Confederazione Cooperativa Italiana. Fortnightly.
- La Voce del Consumatore (The Voice of the Consumer)** : Organ of the Ente Nazionale della Cooperazione, 4 Via dei Sabini, Rome.

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JAPAN.

- Sangyō-Kumiai (Co-operation)**. Monthly. Organ of the Central Union of Co-operative Societies, Tokyo. Established 1905.
- Ihe no Hikari (Home Light)** : Organ of the Central Union. Monthly. Established 1925.
- Shomikumiai-jidai (The Co-operative Age)** : Organ of the Co-operative Consumers' Association of Osaka. Monthly.
- La Sin-Katei** : Official organ of Kobe Co-operative Society, 2, Hatatsuka-Dori, 7 Chome, Kobe.

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LATVIA.

- Kopdarbība** : Dzirnau ielā 68, Riga. Monthly. Organ of the Central Union, "Konzums." Established 1920.
- Kooperators** : 13, Ministerejas ielā, Riga. Monthly devoted to co-operative theory and practice.
- Centrālā Savienība "Konzums"** : Dzirnau ielā 68, Riga. Central Union "Konzums" of Latvian Co-operative Societies (Union and Wholesale). Telegrams : Centrkonzums, Riga. Established 1907. [I.C.A.]

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LITHUANIA.

- Talka (Labour Commune)** : Juozapavičiaus Pr. 2, Kaunas-Sanciai (Kovno). Organ of the Central Council of Co-operative Organisations. Weekly. Established 1919. Editor : P. Šalcius.
- Dienos Rupuščiai (Daily Cares)** : Juozapavičiaus Pr. 2, Kaunas-Sanciai (Kovno). Organ of the Union of Co-operative Societies of Lithuania. Fortnightly. Established 1924. Editor : P. Šalcius.

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MALAYA.

- The Malayan Co-operator** : Official organ of the Selangor Co-operative Union, Kuala Lumpur.

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NORWAY.

- Kooperatøren (The Co-operator)** : Kirkegaten 4, Oslo. Organ of the Norwegian Wholesale Co-operative Society. Monthly. Established 1906. Editor : Randolf Arnesen.

## POLAND.

- Spolnota (The Community)** (issued fortnightly). Editor: Edmund Zaleski. **Spolem (Together)** (issued fortnightly). Editor: Edmund Zaleski. Organs of the Union of Consumers' Societies of the Polish Republic. Ul. Grazyń 13, Warsaw. Editor: Marjan Rapacki.
- Czasopismo Spółdzielni Rolniczych**: Warecka 11a, Warsaw. The monthly organ of the Federation of Agricultural Co-operative Unions in Poland. Editor: Eustachy Rudziński.

## PORTUGAL.

- A Accao Cooperativa (Co-operative Action)**: Rua Alves Correia, Lisbon. Organ of the National Federation of Distributive Co-operative Societies. Fortnightly.

## RUMANIA.

- Curierul Co-operator**: Independent organ of Co-operative Propaganda. Strada Nistru 22, Bucharest 2. Editor: Ilie Gh. Marcu-Vutcani.
- Buletinul Cooperatiei Române**: 41 Boul. I.C. Bratianu, Bucharest. Official organ of the Oficiul Național al Cooperatiei Române. Bi-monthly.
- Curierul Cooperatiei Române**: 41 Boul. I.C. Bratianu. Review for managers and staffs. Monthly.
- Gazeta Cooperatorului**: 41 Boul. I.C. Bratianu. Family periodical. Bi-monthly.
- Tribuna Cooperatiei Ardelene**. Monthly organ of the Co-operative Union. "Ardealul," 55 Calea Regele Ferdinand, Cluj. Editor: Prof. Dr. Victor Jinga.

## RUSSIA (U.S.S.R.)

- Soyus Potrebitelei (Union of Consumers)**: B. Cherkassky per. 17, Moscow. Organ of the All-Russian Central Union of Consumers' Societies (Centrosoyus). Monthly. Established 1903.
- Obshchestvo Potrebitelei (Consumers' Society)**: B. Cherkassky per. 17, Moscow. Issued by the All-Russian Central Union of Consumers' Societies. Weekly. Established 1926.
- Smytshka (Clamp)**: B. Cherkassky per. 17, Moscow. (Co-operative Journal for Workers and Peasants.) Issued by the Centrosoyus. Fortnightly. Established 1925.
- Snabzhenye Kooperatsiya Torgovlya**: Issued by Centrosoyus, the All-Russian Co-operative Union, and the Commissar of Trade and Commerce, 24 Polytechnic Museum, Moscow. Daily. Established 1931.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

- Cooperation-Ko-operasie**: Official organ of the Co-operative Movement. Appearing fortnightly in English and Cape Dutch. P.O. Box 1033, Johannesburg.

## SPAIN.

- Acción Cooperatista (Co-operatist Action)**: Calle de la Aurora, 11 bis, Barcelona. Organ of the Regional Federation of Catalonian Co-operative Societies. Weekly.
- Cooperatismo (Co-operatism)**: Plaza del Mercado del Ensanche 3, Bilbao. Monthly organ of the Union of Co-operative Societies of the North of Spain.

SWEDEN.

- Konsumentbladet (Consumers' Journal)**: Stadsgården 12, Stockholm, Sö. Weekly periodical of the Co-operative Union. Established 1914. Editor: Axel Gjöres.
- Kooperatören (The Co-operator)**: Official organ of the Co-operative Union. Bi-monthly. Established 1914. Editor: Axel Gjöres.
- Var Tidning**: Illustrated monthly for employees, published by the Educational Department of the Swedish Co-operative Union, Saltsjöbaden. Editor: H. Elldin.
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SWITZERLAND.

- Schweiz. Konsum-Verein (Swiss Co-operative Society)**: Thiersteinallee 14, Basle. Official organ of the Swiss Co-operative Union. Weekly. Established 1901. Editor: Dr. Henry Faucherre.
- Le Coopérateur Suisse (The Swiss Co-operator)**: 58, Tellstrasse, Basle. Official organ of the Swiss Co-operative Union for French-speaking Switzerland. Weekly. Established 1919. Editor: C. Mutschler.
- Genossenschaftliches Volksblatt, La Coopération, and La Cooperazione**: 62/64, Tellstrasse, Basle. Popular weekly periodicals issued by the Co-operative Union for the German-speaking, French-speaking, and Italian-speaking sections of the movement respectively. Gratis distribution to members of subscribing societies.
- Samenkörner (Grains of Corn)**: Popular monthly, also issued by the Swiss Co-operative Union. Established 1914. Editor: Ulrich Meyer.
- Genossenschaftsblatt, "Konkordia"**: Zurich. Organ of the "Konkordia" Co-operative Union. Weekly. Established 1912.
- Der Genossenschafter**: Weekly organ of the East Switzerland Agricultural Co-operative Societies, Winterthur. Editor: K. Wunderli.
- Co-op.**: Illustrated fortnightly home journal of the Union of Swiss Co-operative Societies, from 17, St. Annagasse, Zurich.
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UKRAINE.

- Co-operative Structure**: Maidan Teveleva 19, Kharkov. Organ of the All-Ukrainian Union of Co-operative Societies, "Vukospilka." Fortnightly. Established 1923.
- Nova Gromada (The New Mass)**: Organ of the All-Ukrainian Bookselling and Publishing Society, "Knijhospilka," Gorinovskiy Pereulok, No. 2, Kharkov.
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UNITED STATES.

- Co-operation**: 167, West Twelfth Street, New York. Published by the Co-operative League of the United States of America. Monthly. Editor: Dr. J. P. Warbasse.
- The Home Co-operator**: 167, West Twelfth Street, New York. Published by the Co-operative League of the U.S.A. Monthly. Established 1920. Editor: C. Long.
- The Co-operative Bullder**: Official organ of the Central Co-operative Wholesale, Superior, Wisconsin.
- Llano Colonist**: Published by the "Llano Publications," Llano Co-operative Colony, Newllano, Louisiana, U.S.A. Weekly.

## *International Directory of Co-operative Organisations.*

This Directory is intended mainly as a guide to the leading distributive co-operative organisations of the world. The letters [I.C.A.] signify that the organisation is affiliated to the International Co-operative Alliance.

### INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS.

- INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE: 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. General Secretary: H. J. May. Established 1895. Foreign Telegraphic Address: Interallia, London.
- INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY LTD.: 1, Balloon Street, Manchester. Secretary: R. F. Lancaster. Established 1924. Telegraphic Address: Wholesale, Manchester.
- INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKING COMMITTEE. Secretary: Gaston Lévy, 31, Rue de Provence, Paris.
- INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF CO-OPERATIVE AND WORKERS' INSURANCE SOCIETIES. Secretary: J. Lemaire, 31, Square d'Aviation, Brussels.
- INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, "Intercoop," Central Bureau uit het Nederlandsch Landbouwn Comité G.A., Rotterdam, Holland.
- INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE WOMEN'S GUILD. Secretary: Miss A. Honora Enfield, Stanfield House, Prince Arthur Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.3.
- NORDISK ANDELSPORBUND: 15, Njalsgade, Copenhagen. (Northern Co-operative Wholesale Society: Joint Wholesale Society of the Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, and Finnish Wholesales.) Manager: Frederik Nielsen. Established 1918. London Office: Port of London Authority Building, Savage Gardens, London, E.C.3.
- KOOPERATIVA LUMAFÖRBUNDET, Stockholm 1. (Northern Co-operative Society for the manufacture of Electric Bulbs; joint society of the Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, and Finnish Wholesales.) Established 1931.
- OVERSEAS FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE FEDERATIONS LTD. for Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa: 4, Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.3. Manager: A. E. Gough. Cable: Austnewlon, London; Telegrams: Agricoop. Ave.

### ARGENTINE.

- "El Hogar Obrero" Cooperativa de Consumo, Edificación y Credito: Calle Martin Garcia 465, Buenos Aires. (Distributive, Building, and Credit Society.) [I.C.A.]
- La Cooperativa por Mayor. (Co-operative Wholesale Society.) Established 1926. Calle Martin Garcia 465, Buenos Aires.
- La Asociacion de Cooperativas Argentinas, Rosario, Santa Fé.
- Sociedad Obrera Cooperativa de Pan: Cangallo 137, Rosario de Santa-Fé. (Workers' Bread Baking Society.) [I.C.A.]

### ARMENIA.

- Central Armenian Co-operative Union, "Ai-Coop," Ul. Chaumjana, Erivan. Established 1919. [I.C.A.]

### AUSTRALIA.

- Australian Producers' Wholesale Co-operative Federations Ltd., "The Rialto," Collins Street, Melbourne.
- The Westralian Farmers' Ltd., 569, Wellington Street, Perth, West Australia. Cables and Telegraphic Address: Wesfarmers, Perth.



**AUSTRALIA—continued.**

- Australian Co-operative Union: Sydney, N.S.W. Hon. Sec.: Thos. E. Shonk.  
New South Wales Propaganda Committee: 118, Sussex Street, Sydney, N.S.W.  
New South Wales Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd.: Head Office and Factory,  
Wickham, Newcastle, N.S.W.  
South Australian Co-operative Union: Box 77, Port Adelaide, South Australia. Hon.  
Sec.: F. E. McEllister, F.I.A.S.  
Co-operative Federation of Western Australia: Westralian Farmers' Buildings,  
Wellington Street, Perth, West Australia.  
Tasmanian Orchardists' and Producers' Co-operative Association, Ltd.: 2, Davey  
Street, Hobart.

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**AUSTRIA.**

- Zentralverband österreichischer Konsumvereine: Praterstrasse 8, Vienna. (Union  
of German-Austrian Distributive Societies.) Established 1904. [I.C.A.]  
Grosseinkaufsgesellschaft österreichischer Consumvereine: Praterstrasse 8, Vienna.  
(Austrian Co-operative Wholesale.) Established 1905. [I.C.A.] Telegraphic  
Address: Grosseinkauf, Vienna.  
Allgemeiner Verband der deutschen Erwerbs-und Wirtschaftsgenossenschaften:  
Teinfalstrasse 1, Vienna I. (The General Union is a composite organisation.)

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**AZERBAIJAN.**

- Union of Co-operative Societies of Azerbaijan "Azerittifak": Baku. [I.C.A.]

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**BELGIUM.**

- Office coopératif belge: 2, Place de Ninove, Brussels. (Co-operative Union.)  
[I.C.A.]  
Fédération des Sociétés coopératives belges: 48, Rue du Rupel, Antwerp.  
Established 1901. (Co-operative Wholesale.) [I.C.A.] Telegraphic Address:  
Coopfeder, Antwerp.  
Société Générale Coopérative: 3, Rue des Bogards, Brussels. (General Co-operative  
Society to centralise co-operative production.) Established 1924.  
Comptoir de Dépôts et de Prêts: 3, Rue des Bogards, Brussels. (Labour and Co-  
operative Deposit and Loan Bank.)

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**BULGARIA.**

- Kooperativna Tsentrala, "Napred." Ul. Vesleta 2, Sofia. (Co-operative Union and  
Wholesale.) [I.C.A.] Telegraphic Address: Napred, Sofia.  
Société Coopérative d'Assurance et d'Épargne des Fonctionnaires Bulgares, Sofia,  
[I.C.A.]

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**CANADA.**

- Co-operative Union of Canada: 215, Nelson Street, Brantford, Ontario. [I.C.A.]  
British Canadian Co-operative Society: Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia. [I.C.A.]  
Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd.: Wheat Pool Buildings, Main Street,  
Winnipeg.

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**CHINA.**

- China Co-operative Union, Museum Road, Shanghai.

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**CZECHOSLOVAKIA.**

- Ustředni svaz československých družstev v Praze (Central Union of Czecho-Slovak  
Co-operative Societies): Myslikova ul. 15, Prague. Established 1907. [I.C.A.]  
Velkonákupní společnost konsumních družstev v Praze: Palackého 63, Prague-  
Karlin (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Prague). Established 1909. [I.C.A.]

*"Neptune's Battering Ram,"  
a very fine and vigorous  
picture of the sea strong in  
action, as seen through the  
eye of the camera used by  
Mr. Harold W. Nicholls.*







*Still another attempt to settle international difficulties is here depicted. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald is seen signing the Treaty of Lausanne in Hotel Beau Pirage, in Switzerland.*



CZECHOSLOVAKIA—*continued.*

- Všeobecná Družstevní Banka (General Co-operative Bank), Bredovska ul. 910-4, Prague.
- Verband deutscher Wirtschaftsgenossenschaften: Fügnerovo nám 4, Prague. (Union of German Industrial Co-operative Societies.) [I.C.A.]
- "Gec" Verband Ein-Verkaufs-und Produktivgenossenschaft: Fügnerovo nám 4, Prague. (Co-operative Wholesale of German Industrial Co-operative Societies.) [I.C.A.]

## DENMARK.

- Det Kooperative Fællesforbund i Danmark: Axelborg, Copenhagen. (Co-operative Union.) Established 1922. [I.C.A.]
- Fællesforeningen for Danmarks Brugsforeninger: Njalsgade 15, Copenhagen. (The Danish Distributive Wholesale.) Established 1896. [I.C.A.] Telegraphic Address: Brugsforeningen, Copenhagen.
- De Samvirkende Danske Andelselskaber (Andelsudvalget): St. Torv 7, Aarhus. (The Central Federation of Danish Co-operative Societies.) Established 1918. [I.C.A.]
- Dansk Andel-og Folkebank: Copenhagen. (The Danish Co-operative and People's Bank.) Established 1925.

## ESTONIA.

- Eesti Uhistegeline Liit: Suur Karja tän 19, Tallinn (Reval). (Estonian Co-operative Union.) Established 1919.
- Eesti Tarvitajateühisuste Keskühisus: Viruvärava puiestee 15, Tallinn (Reval). (Estonian Co-operative Wholesale Society.) Established 1917. [I.C.A.] Telegraphic Address: Estoko, Tallinn.
- Eesti Rahvapank: Suur Karja tän 19, Tallinn (Reval). (Central Co-operative Bank.) Established 1920.

## FINLAND.

- Yleinen Osuuskauppojen Liitto: Vilhonkatu 7, Helsingfors. (General Co-operative Union.) Founded 1908. [I.C.A.]
- Suomen Osuuskauppojen Keskuskunta r.l. (Co-operative Wholesale of the General Union): Vilhonkatu 7, Helsingfors. Established 1904. [I.C.A.] Telegraphic Address: Keskuskunta, Helsingfors.
- Kulutusosuuskuntien Keskusliitto: Kirkkokatu 14, Helsingfors. (Central Union of Distributive Societies.) Established 1916. [I.C.A.] Telegraphic Address: Keskusliitto, Helsingfors.
- Suomen Osuustukkukauppa r.l.: Vironkatu 5, Helsingfors. (Co-operative Wholesale of Central Union.) Established 1917. [I.C.A.]
- Pellervo-Seura: Helsingfors. ("Pellervo" Co-operative Organisation Society.) Established 1901. [I.C.A.]
- Finlands Svenska Andelsforbund: Fjälldalsgatan 4, Helsingfors. (Swedish Co-operative Union of Finland.) Established 1920. [I.C.A.]
- Paloapuyhdistys "Tulenturva": Vironkatu 5, Helsingfors. (Fire Insurance Society.) [I.C.A.]
- Vakuutusosakeyhtiö "Kansa": Kirkkokatu 14, Helsingfors. (Life Insurance Society.) [I.C.A.]

## FRANCE.

- Fédération Nationale des Coopératives de Consommation: 5, Avenue de la République, Paris II (National Federation of Distributive Co-operative Societies.) Established 1912. [I.C.A.] Telegraphic Address: Fedecoop, Paris.
- Magasin de Gros des Coopératives de France: 29, Boulevard Bourdon, Paris. (The French Co-operative Wholesale.) Established 1913. [I.C.A.]

FRANCE—*continued.*

- Banque des Coopératives de France : 31, Rue de Provence, Paris. (Bank of French Co-operative Societies.)  
Fédération Française des Coopératives (catholiques) : 31, Rue de Bellechasse, Paris. (French Federation of R.C. Co-operative Societies.) Established 1922.  
Chambre Consultative des Associations Ouvrières de Production : 44, Rue du Renard. (Productive Federation.) [I.C.A.]  
Fédération Nationale de la Mutualité et de la Coopération Agricoles : 129, Boulevard St. Germain, Paris. (Agricultural Federation.) [I.C.A.]

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GERMANY.

- Zentralverband deutscher Konsumvereine : Beim Strohhaus 38, Hamburg. (Central Union of German Distributive Co-operative Societies.) Established 1903. [I.C.A.]  
Grosseinkaufsgesellschaft deutscher Konsumvereine : Besenbinderhof 52, Hamburg. (The Wholesale of the Central Union.) Established 1892. [I.C.A.] Telegraphic Address : Grosseinkauf, Hamburg.  
Freier Ausschuss der deutschen Genossenschaftsverbände : Köthenerstrasse 39-41, Berlin, W.9. (Joint Committee of German Co-operative Unions.) Established 1916.  
Reichsverband deutscher Konsumvereine : Bayenstrasse 45-47, Cologne. (National Union of Consumers' Societies.) Established 1912.  
"Gepag" Grosseinkaufs- und Produktions-Aktiengesellschaft deutscher Konsumvereine, Bayenstrasse, Cologne. (Wholesale of National Union.) Established 1912.

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GEORGIA.

- Central Co-operative Union of the Republic of Georgia "Tsekavshiri" : 4, Chtabisse Kutcha, Tiflis. Established 1916. [I.C.A.]

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GREAT BRITAIN.

- Co-operative Union of Great Britain and Ireland : Holyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester. Established 1869. [I.C.A.] Telegraphic Address : Congress, Manchester.  
Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. : 1, Balloon Street, Manchester. Established 1863. [I.C.A.] Telegraphic Address : Wholesale, Manchester.  
Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. : 95, Morrison Street, Glasgow. Established 1868. [I.C.A.] Telegraphic Address : Society, Glasgow.  
Co-operative Productive Federation Ltd. : Alliance Chambers, Horsefair Street, Leicester. [I.C.A.] Telegraphic Address : Productive, Leicester.

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GREECE.

- Autonomos Staphidikos Organismos (Central Currant Office) : Rue Métropole, 9A, Athens.

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HOLLAND.

- Centrale Bond van Nederlandsche Verbruikscoöperaties. Sweelinckplein 47, The Hague. (Central Union of Dutch Distributive Societies.) Established 1889, and re-established 1920. [I.C.A.]  
Coöperatieve Groothandelsvereniging "De Handelskamer" : Westzeedyk, Rotterdam. (The Co-operative Wholesale.) Established 1890 [I.C.A.] Telegraphic Address : Handelskamer, Rotterdam.

## HUNGARY.

- "Hangya" Termelő-Értékesítő-és Fogyasztási Szövetkezet: A Magyar Gazdaszövetség Szövetkezeti Központja: Közraktár-utca 34, Budapest. (The Hangya Co-operative Union and Wholesale of the Hungarian Farmers' Alliance.) Established 1898. [I.C.A.] Telegraphic Address: Hangya, Budapest.
- Országos Központi Hitelszövetkezet: Nádor-utca 22, Budapest. (Central Institute of Credit Co-operative Societies.) [I.C.A.]
- Zentral der ungarländischen Genossenschaften: Rákoczi-ut 42, Budapest. (Central Society of Hungarian Co-operative Societies.) [I.C.A.]
- "Diligentia" (Torékves) Savings Bank Ltd.: Rákoczi-ut 42, Budapest VII. [I.C.A.]
- Grosseinkaufs- und Verwertungs-Aktiengesellschaft: Rákoczi-ut 42, Budapest, (Co-operative Wholesale Society.) [I.C.A.]
- Általános Fogyasztási Szövetkezet: Rákoczi-ut 42, Budapest. (General Distributive Co-operative Society.) [I.C.A.]
- "Háztartás" Fogyasztási Szövetkezet: Bakáts-utca, Budapest. (Háztartás Co-operative Society.) [I.C.A.]

## ICELAND.

- Samband Islenskra Samvinnufjelaga: Reykjavik. (Co-operative Wholesale Society.)  
Telegrams: Sis, Reykjavik.

## INDIA.

- Provincial Co-operative Institute: 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay, 1.
- Madras Provincial Co-operative Union: Royapettah, Madras.
- Bengal Co-operative Organisation Society: Norton Buildings, Lalbazar, Calcutta.
- Punjab Co-operative Union: Lahore.
- The Bihar & Orissa Co-operative Federation: Patna.
- United Provinces Co-operative Union: Lucknow.
- C. P. and Berar Co-operative Federation: Sehora Road, Jubbulpore.
- Surma Valley Co-operative Organisation Society: Silchar, Assam.
- The Burma Co-operative Council: Mandalay.
- Hyderabad Central Co-operative Union: Hyderabad, Deccan.
- British Administered Area Co-operative Institute: Secunderabad.
- Shri Sayaji Sahakara Sangh: Government Old Pedhi Buildings, Baroda.
- Mysore Co-operative Propagandist Institute: No. 1, Albert Victor Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.
- Indore Co-operative Central Association: King Edward Hall, Indore, Central India.
- Travancore Co-operative Institute: Trivandrum.
- Berar Co-operative Institute: Amraoti.
- Cochin Central Co-operative Institute: Cochin State, Trichur.
- State Co-operative Institute: Town Bank Buildings, East Main Street, Pudukkottai.
- Co-operative Federation: Mercara, Coorg.

## ITALY.

- Ente Nazionale Fasista della Cooperazione: Via dei Sabini 4, Rome (104). (Fascist Union of Co-operative Federations.) Established 1921. Telegraphic Address: Entecoop, Roma.
- Federazione Nazionale Fascista della Cooperazione di Consumo: Piazza Santi Apostoli 49, Rome. (National Federation of Fascist Distributive Co-operative Societies.)
- Istituto Nazionale di Credito per la Cooperazione: Piazza Barberini 52, Rome. (National Co-operative Credit Institute.)
- Ente Centrale Approvvigionamenti delle Cooperative Italiane di Consumo (Wholesale Society of the Italian Distributive Co-operative Societies): Via Mercato 5, Milano.



JAPAN.

- Sangyō-Kumiai Chūōkai: 21, Agebacho, Ushigome-ku, Tokio. (Central Union of Co-operative Societies.) Established 1905. [I.C.A.]  
Zenkoku Kobai-Kumiai Rengokai: 21, Agebacho, Ushigome-ku, Tokio. (Co-operative Wholesale Society.) Established 1923.  
Sangyō-Kumiai Chuo-Kinko: Marunouchi Building, Tokio. (Central Bank of Co-operative Societies.) Established 1926.

LATVIA.

- Centrālā Savienība "Konzums": Dzirnāvu ielā 68, Rīga. Central Union "Konzums" of Latvian Co-operative Societies (Union and Wholesale). Telegrams: "Centrkonzums-Rīga." Established 1907. [I.C.A.]  
Latvijas Kooperatīvu Kongresu Padome: Brīvības ielā 24, Rīga. Joint Board of the Co-operative Unions. Established 1920.  
Latvijas Tautas Banka: Brīvības ielā 24, Rīga. Bank of Co-operative Societies and Municipalities. Telegrams: Tautbanka, Rīga. Established 1920. [I.C.A.]

LITHUANIA.

- Lietuvos Zemes Ūkio Koperatyvu Sajunga (Lietukis): Juozapaviciaus pr. 2, Kaunas (Kovno). Union of Co-operative Societies of Lithuania. (Union and Wholesale.) [I.C.A.] Telegraphic Address: Sajunga, Kaunas.  
Lietuvos Koperacijos Bankas: Laisvės Aleja 62, Kaunas (Kovno). (Lithuanian Co-operative Bank.) Established 1920.

NEW ZEALAND.

- Farmers' Co-operative Wholesale Federation (N.Z.) Ltd.: Dominion Farmers' Institute Building, Featherstone Street, Wellington.  
National Dairy Association of New Zealand, Ltd.: N.D.A. Buildings, Thorndon Quay, Wellington.

NORWAY.

- Norges Kooperative Landsforening: 4, Kirkegatan, Oslo. (The Norwegian Co-operative Union and Wholesale.) Established 1906. [I.C.A.] Telegraphic Address: Kooperative, Oslo.

PALESTINE.

- "Hevrath Ovdim," General Co-operative Association of Jewish Labour in Erez Israel—Tel Aviv.  
"Hamashbir Hamerkazi," Palestine Workmen's Co-operative Society for Supply and Marketing of their Products—Tel Aviv.

POLAND.

- Związek Spółdzielni Spożywców Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej. Ul Grażyny 13, Warsaw. (Co-operative Union and Wholesale.) Reconstituted 1925. [I.C.A.] Telegraphic Address: Spolem, Warsaw.  
Landeskreditverband: Ringplatz 10, Lemberg. (National Credit Union.) [I.C.A.]  
Landesverband der ukrainischen Konsumgenossenschaften, "Narodna Torhowla": Ringplatz 35, Lemberg. (Union of Distributive Co-operative Societies in Galicia.) [I.C.A.]  
Landes-Revisionsverband ruthenischer landwirtschaftlichen Kredit-Handels- und Gewerbe Genossenschaften: Dominikanskagasse 11, Lemberg. (Union of Ruthenian credit, distributive and productive co-operative societies.) [I.C.A.]

PORTUGAL.

- Federação Nacional das Cooperativas: Terreiro do Trigo, Lisbon. (National Federation of Co-operative Societies.) Established 1920.

## RUMANIA.

- Oficul Natsional al Cooperatsiei Romane: 41, Boul. I.C. Bratianu, Bucharest.  
 Centrala Cooperativelor "Hangya": Aiud, Nagyenyed. (Union and C.W.S.)  
 [I.C.A.]  
 Banca Centrala Cooperativa (Central Co-operative Bank): Str. Brezoianu No. 17,  
 Bucharest. Telegraphic Address: "Bancecop."

## RUSSIA (U.S.S.R.).

- Vserossiisky Tsentralny Soyus Potrebitelnikh Obshtchestv, "Centrosoyus":  
 B. Tcherkassky per. 15, Moscow. (All-Russian Central Union of Consumers'  
 Societies.) Established 1898. London Representatives. Hazlitt House,  
 Southampton Buildings, Holborn, London, W.C.2. [I.C.A.]  
 Vserossiisky Kooperativny Bank "Vsekokbank," Ilyinka, 3, Ribny per. Moscow.  
 (All-Russian Co-operative Bank.) [I.C.A.]  
 Vserossiisky Soyus Selskokhobyastvennoy Kooperatsii, "Selskosoyus": (All-  
 Russian Union of Agricultural Co-operative Societies.) B. Dmitrovka 4, Moscow-  
 Central.  
 Vserossiisky Kooperativny Lesnoy Soyus: (All-Russian Union of Timber Co-operative  
 Societies.) "Vsekoles," Petrovka 10, Moscow.  
 Tsentralny Yichno-Ptichny Soyus: (Central Egg and Poultry Union of Agricultural  
 Co-operation.) "Ptizevodsoyus." Miasnitskaya, B. Slatoustensky Pereulok, 7,  
 Moscow.  
 Vserossiisky Soyus Molochnoy: (All-Russian Union of Co-operative Creameries.)  
 "Maslozentr." Lubiensky Proezd, 19, Moscow-Central.  
 Vserossiisky Tsentralny Soyus, Jivotnovodstva: (All-Russian Animal Products  
 Co-operative Union.) "Jivotnovodsoyus." Miasnitskaya, 20, Moscow.  
 Vserossiisky Promislovo-Kooperativny Soyus Oxotnikov: (All-Russian Co-operative  
 Hunters' Union.) "Vsekohotsoyus." Ug. Nikolskoy & Vetochnoy, 4/5, Moscow.  
 Vserossiisky Soyus "Vsekopromschardesoyus": (All-Russian Union of Productive  
 Artisans' Co-operative Societies.) "Vsekopromsoyus." Petrovka 12, Moscow.  
 Vserossiisky Tsentralny Soyus Tabakovodnoy i Makorochnoy: (Central Union of  
 Agricultural Co-operative Tobacco Growers.) "Centrotabaksoyus." Pl. Dzer-  
 jinskogo, No. 1/7, Moscow.  
 Vserossiisky Tsentralny Soyus Zernovik i Maslichnik Kultur: (All-Russian Central  
 Union of Agricultural Corn Co-operatives.) "Khlebozentr." Tverskaya, 1/21,  
 Moscow.  
 Vserossiisky Kooperativny Strakovoy Soyus: (All-Russian Co-operative Insurance  
 Union.) N. Kislovsky, per. 6, Moscow.  
 Tsentralny Pchelovodnik Kooperativov: (Central Company of Honey-Producing  
 Co-operatives.) "Pchelovodsoyus." Petrovka, 16, pom. 6, Moscow.  
 Vserossiisky Soyus Plodo-ovozhnoy Vinogrado-vinodelicheskoy: (All-Russian Union  
 of Fruit, Vegetable, and Vine Agricult. Co-operation.) "Plodovinsoyus." Ilinka,  
 15/2, Moscow.  
 Tsentralny Soyus Kartoffelnoy Kooperatsii: (All-Russian Union of Potato Co-  
 operation.) "Soyuskartoffel." Ohotny Riad, 2/46, Moscow.  
 Soyus Soyusov Seli-Koz: (Union of Units of Agricultural Co-operative Organisa-  
 tions.) B. Dmitrovka 4, Moscow.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

- Charlestown & District Co-operative Society, Charlestown, Natal. (The Society  
 has branches at Volksrust, Durban, Hatting Spruit, Johannesburg, Pretoria,  
 and Ladysmith.)  
 Federated Farmers' Co-operative Association, Johannesburg.

SPAIN.

- Federación Regional de Cooperativas Catalañas : Calle de la Aurora 11 bis, Barcelona.  
(Catalonian Federation.) Established 1900. [I.C.A.]  
Union de Cooperativas del Norte de España : Plaza del Mercado del Ensanche 3, Bilbao  
(Co-operative Union of the North of Spain.)  
Banco Cooperativo del Norte de España : Plaza del Mercado del Ensanche 3, Bilbao.  
(Co-operative Bank of the North of Spain.)
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SWEDEN.

- Kooperativa Förbundet i Sverige : Stadsgården 12, Stockholm. (Co-operative  
Union and Wholesale of Swedish Distributive Societies.) Established 1899.  
[I.C.A.] Telegraphic Address : Kooperativa, Stockholm.
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SWITZERLAND.

- Verband schweizerischer Konsumvereine : Thiersteinallee 14, Basle. (Union and  
Wholesale of Swiss Distributive Co-operative Societies.) Established 1890.  
[I.C.A.] Telegraphic Address : Konsumverband, Basle.  
Bank der Genossenschaften und Gewerkschaften : Thiersteinallee 14, Basle,  
(Co-operative and Trade Union Bank.) Commenced operations January 1st,  
1928.  
Verband der Genossenschaften "Konkordia" : Ausstellungstrasse 21, Zurich.  
(Union of Co-operative Societies, "Konkordia.") (R.C. organisation.) Estab-  
lished 1908. [I.C.A.]  
Schweizerische Genossenschaftsbank : St. Gallen. (Swiss Co-operative Bank.) [I.C.A.]
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UKRAINE.

- All-Ukrainian Co-operative Union "Vukospilka" : Plostcha Teveleva 19, Kharkov.  
(The C.W.S. of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic.) Established 1921. [I.C.A.]  
London Office : Hazlitt House, Southampton Buildings, Holborn, London, W.C.2.  
The All-Ukrainian Co-operative Bank "Ukrainbank" : Maidan Teveleva 2, Kharkov.  
Established 1922. [I.C.A.]  
All-Ukrainian Union of Agricultural Co-operative Societies "Silsky Gospodar" :  
Ul. 1, Travnja (b Moskovska), Kharkov. [I.C.A.]  
All-Ukrainian Co-operative Bookselling and Publishing Society "Knijhospilka" :  
Goriainovsky Pereulok 2, Kharkov. [I.C.A.]  
All-Ukrainian Insurance Union "Koopstrach" : Plostcha Teveleva 4, Kharkov.  
[I.C.A.]
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

- Co-operative League of the United States of America : 167, West 12th Street, New  
York. (Central Union of Consumers' Societies of the United States.) [I.C.A.]  
Central States Co-operative Wholesale Society : 203, Converse Avenue, East St. Louis,  
Illinois.  
Co-operative Wholesale : Winter Street, Superior, Wisconsin. (Wholesale Society.)  
Farmers' Union State Exchange (Wholesale) : Omaha, Nebraska.  
Grange Co-operative Wholesale : Seattle, Washington.  
Eastern Co-operative Wholesale : New York, N.Y.  
Midland Co-operative Oil Association (Wholesale) : Minnesota.
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YUGOSLAVIA.

- Glavni Zadružni Savez u Kraljevstvu Srba, Hrvata, i Slovenaca : Frankopanova 15,  
Belgrade. (General Federation of Co-operative Unions of the Kingdom of Serbs,  
Croats, and Slovenes.) Established 1920. [I.C.A.]  
Zveza Gospodarskih Zadruge za Slovenijo v Ljubljani : Ljubljana. [I.C.A.]

# Co-operation in Other Lands.

## A Comprehensive Survey.

The co-operative seed has been sown in every quarter of the globe. Each country has its own characteristic system according to its own national needs, but the principle of the Rochdale Pioneers works in and through them all.

Such is the soundness of the co-operative principle, even though working in capitalistic surroundings, that despite all the world-wide depression of trade, unprecedented unemployment, national barriers of tariffs, and the restricted currencies of states, each country shows progress of its own particular movement.

The untoward economic conditions in Europe had a very significant reaction, which resulted in the creation of what is called the Danube Block—a group of the national co-operative agricultural unions of Rumania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia, working as one united organisation to prevent competition among themselves in the sale of wheat on the foreign market. One other effect has been to resort to barter of goods for goods between the wholesales of mid-European countries.

The difficulties of trading between countries notwithstanding, still there has been some progress as will be seen from the report of the year's transactions of the International C.W.S. on page 179.

To assist the reader in making use of the statistics given is a table of Rates of Exchange on page 336.

## AFRICA.

All over the one-time known Dark Continent there are now the beginnings of co-operation; and parts where activities have advanced to notable proportions will be more detailed under separate classification as Algeria, Gold Coast, and South Africa.

Kenya has active co-operative societies, the most important being the Lumbwa Creamery, which takes in native members on equal terms with whites.

The Kalimanjaro Native (Co-operative) Planters' Association, of Tanganyika, which had 11,000 members in 1929, is concerned with the growing and marketing of coffee.

A recent proclamation provides for the formation, registration, and management of co-operative societies in Swaziland, mainly for agriculture.

The French have legislation for co-operative societies in their part of Equatorial Africa, West Africa, Cameroons, and Tunis.

## ALGERIA.

The French Co-operative Movement takes a fatherly interest in Algiers, where there is the Union des Coopérateurs d'Algérie, which has the largest retail grocery business in the capital city. The Union has more than 3,000 members, and 18 stores, five being in the city itself. The Union is largely supported by the co-operative agricultural associations, for whose service it is proposing to establish bakeries, to be operated in conjunction with co-operative milling societies.

Good progress has been made in the application of co-operation to agriculture. The Co-operative Tobacco Society of Bona, which was founded twelve years ago, is the largest of the three existing in Algeria, the second operating in the Kabyle district, and the third, which possesses important warehouses at Bouferik and El Affroun, in the plain of Mitidja.

There are, besides, some 20 grain societies with 1,500 members, and their own elevators, with a capacity for over a million hundred-weights; 106 wine-producing societies, with 2,000 members, and cellars with capacity for a million-and-a-half hectolitres; seven societies for distilling alcohol and grape seed oil; 97 societies for the purchase of agricultural requisites, consisting of ten or a dozen persons who take up threshing, trussing hay, and repairing agricultural machinery; and 20 miscellaneous societies, whose objects vary from the making of perfume to the shearing of sheep.

## ARGENTINA.

The last year or two have seen a great awakening of the co-operative spirit in the Argentine Republic, where it has always been more in evidence than in any other country of South America. There are a few distributive societies, of which the greatest undoubtedly is "El Hogar Obrero" (the Worker's Home) of Buenos Aires, a society with the threefold purpose of credit, building, and consumption. It celebrated its 25th anniversary in 1930. It now has 9,464 members, capital of \$3,357,900, and total sales of \$762,810. There is another of some standing, "La Internacional," at Rio de Escalada. Both do business with the English C.W.S., which has its own representative established in Buenos Aires. A co-operative society for photographers is the latest venture in Buenos Aires. The Argentine Co-operative Dental Society, with 68 members, has been operating three years. Some twenty-five consumers' societies have formed a Union for the purpose of ultimately establishing a Wholesale.

A vigorous and growing movement there is on the agricultural side, represented by the central organisation, the *Asociacion Co-operativas Argentinas*, which is run on true Rochdalian principles, is registered according to national law, and has its rules sanctioned by the Ministry of Agriculture. The *Asociacion* was founded by Don

Juan Costa. Business relations exist between this body and the C.W.S.; and at the moment there is an attempt being made to establish a Wholesale for the benefit of the agricultural co-operative societies, of which there are some 57 in membership with the Asociación, with individual membership of 8,601, and a capital of \$2,133,924. It does business in insurance against accident, storm, and fire. The incorporation of the Federación Entrerriana de Cooperativas Agrícolas in 1932 made the unification of the co-operative agricultural movement in Argentina a reality. A matter of a year ago saw the erection of a grain elevator at Leones, followed by another at Olivia, the first two of a series to serve the three important wheat-growing provinces of Córdoba, Santa Fé, and Entre Ríos.

Official information records 44 consumers' co-operative societies, 32 co-operative productive societies, 132 agricultural co-operative societies, 18 credit co-operative societies, and 48 others in Argentina. The combined membership of the 36 consumers' societies who supplied figures was 38,023; that of the productive, 10,768; that of 106 agricultural reporting, 16,914; and that of 16 credit, 4,502. The consumers' societies, for the year ended June 30th, 1929, sold goods to the value of 9,116,249 pesos; the productives, 5,051,121 pesos; and the agricultural 65,102,677 pesos.

## ARMENIA.

There are over a hundred consumers' societies, with the exception of a few peasants' societies. The 112 societies number 152,440 members, which means they serve the needs of over half of the total population. The societies are constituted in a Union, "Ai-Coop," which has its headquarters in Erivan, where there is a preserve factory. There are over 41 credit societies with 37,057 members, as well as 161 milk, vine, cotton, tobacco, bee-keeping, silk, and machine co-operatives, with a total membership of 26,905. A co-operative journal appears in Erivan.

## AUSTRALIA.

Co-operative seed has fallen on good ground in Australia, and, as might be expected in a country that has its industrial activities side by side with extensive primary production, the movement has the two clearly defined branches of consumer distribution and agricultural co-operation.

Co-operative effort exists over the length and breadth of that vast continent, and the official *Year Book of the Commonwealth* for 1931 reveals that there is a total of 415 trading societies, comprising 249 Producers' Societies and 166 Consumers', the volume of turnover being £22,867,390 and £7,687,133 respectively. The total assets of these societies approximate £13,195,241.

On the agricultural side wheat, wool, dairy produce, frozen meat, orchard produce, &c., are all conspicuous among the exports, and in each of these primary products the gathering-in, local distribution, export, and even London selling, are in a large measure under co-operative influence. Some 85 per cent of the butter and cheese produced in Australia is by co-operative companies, owned and controlled by the farmers themselves, and 50 per cent is disposed of through co-operative distributing societies.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

The two centres of greatest co-operative activity in Australia are perhaps New South Wales and Western Australia. New South Wales, as the most populous State, and with the greatest development industrially, has been particularly active in the formation of retail distributive societies, and for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1930, the Registrar reports the existence of 363 societies, comprising 115 rural, 64 trading, 155 building, 5 investment.

With the object of encouraging truly co-operative effort, the New South Wales Legislature has enacted a Co-operative Act which limits the use of the word "co-operative" to genuine societies. The following returns are as submitted to the Registrar:—

Year.	Number of Consumers' Societies.		Number of Members.	Capital.	Turnover.	Surplus.
	Registered.	Making Returns.				
				£	£	£
1925-26.....	58	46	51,649	791,002	3,520,904	366,412
1926-27.....	58	51	54,610	868,395	3,680,785	411,214
1927-28.....	66	45	57,775	977,627	3,840,014	408,274
1928-29.....	68	46	59,350	1,034,690	3,863,524	323,809
1929-30.....	64	47	59,019	1,016,778	3,553,038	264,827

This State also has its own Co-operative Wholesale Society, which has 15 societies affiliated, with a total membership of 34,822, and has progressed rapidly over the past few years. The English C.W.S. acts as the buying agent in England, and the compliment is returned by the New South Wales C.W.S. for Australian produce. A show-room of the English C.W.S. products has been established in Sydney.

On the agricultural side New South Wales has also very prominent co-operative societies associated with the production and marketing of dairy produce, wool, wheat, &c. The 107 rural societies previously mentioned are principally engaged in the production of butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, fruit, &c.

#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

In Western Australia, although retail distribution is progressing,

the principal development so far has been amongst the agriculturists. The following are the records of registered co-operative societies reporting :—

	Societies Reporting.	Total Members.	Total Sales.	Net Profits.
			£	£
1926-27.....	10	2,466	159,915	3,915
1927-28.....	10	2,670	176,612	1,259
1928-29.....	8	2,419	176,247	6,735

The year 1914 saw the Westralian Farmers, Ltd., come into existence with an authorised capital of £60,000, which has since increased to £250,000. Soon there were 60 co-operative organisations with approximately 10,000 producing shareholders linked together in a state co-operative unit, the Co-operative Federation of Western Australia. An insurance department was added in 1919.

Closely allied with the Westralian Farmers is the Co-operative Wheat Pool of Western Australia. In conjunction, the Westralian Pool and the Westralian Farmers are the biggest shippers of wheat from Australia ; and in connection with their marketing operations, it is interesting to note that the wheat is financed through the Banking Department of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., involving approximately 3 million pounds sterling per annum. The percentage of Westralian wheat handled co-operatively amounts to about 66 per cent of the marketable crop. The Westralian Pool also holds the principal share of the capital of the Australian Outturns, Ltd., a London company which superintends the outturns of Pool wheat cargoes and parcels.

South Australia has a regional Union, the South Australian Farmers' Co-operative Union, whilst the Eudunda Society, the largest co-operative body in the central state—apart from the one just mentioned—has 37 branches, and over 19,000 members, and is able to buy at wholesale rates. There is here an active Wheat Pool, which is financed by the English C.W.S. to the extent of some £3,000,000. Adelaide, for some years, has had a good consumers' society.

The year ending June, 1930, saw 147 co-operative associations in Queensland, the classification being 60 fruit growers', 51 dairy, butter, and cheese, 7 sugar, 6 dipping, 3 each bacon, producers', and stock and produce, 2 packing, and 1 each carrying, chicken hatchery, cotton, egg, farmers', farmers' distributing, pig selling, fruit and poultry, &c., fur farming, peanut growers', and publication.

As a superstructure to the domestic work of the various wholesale agricultural societies in Australia, the principal societies in the various States combined in 1920, under the title of The Australian Producers' Wholesale Co-operative Federation Pty., Ltd. This is a powerful combination which had sales amounting to £6,855,535 in 1931-32.



As a further stage of the co-operative circle, this Australian Federation has joined hands with similar bodies in South Africa and New Zealand, and formed in London The Overseas Farmers' Co-operative Federations, Ltd., of which organisation further information is given on page 94.

Australia has also been very successful in the matter of Co-operative Insurance, the Co-operative Insurance Company of Australia being the principal Insurance Company of all the above societies, in addition to which insurance is compassed co-operatively in New South Wales and Western Australia.

## AUSTRIA.

The whole of the year 1931 was again everywhere a trying one for Austria, what with unemployment and the reduced purchasing power of the people, as well as the general economic crisis. Naturally the turnover of the movement was bound to suffer, there being a setback of 6 $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent compared with 1930.

The capital city has one of the world's largest societies—70,000 members—which, despite all adverse conditions, had a turnover for the year of 38,270,527 schillings, now dropped to 37,800,000 schillings. The policy of getting rid of "paper soldiers"—that is to say, members who do not buy or buy very little—was carried out ruthlessly, no less than 11,205 being cleared off the books.

There are three Central Unions of Co-operative Societies in Austria—the Union of Austrian Consumers' Societies, which comprises the great majority of consumers' societies; the General Union of Agricultural Co-operative Societies, which has something like fifteen national organisations in membership, involving over 2,240 societies; and the General Union of Austrian Co-operative and Economic Societies, which comprehend all kinds of co-operative organisations, partly credit and industrial.

Our interest, however, is mainly with the consumers' societies, which exist under the Austrian Co-operative Law\* of 1873. The majority of these societies are formed of the working class, although peasants are numerous in membership.

The Union of Austrian Consumers' Societies, known by its new name of Zentralverband österreichischer Konsumvereine, in 1931 numbered 222 consumers' societies, 37 productive, 23 building, housing, and settlement, 15 workers' homes, and 16 credit.

A recent development has been the foundation of the Russo-Austrian Trading Society Ltd., known as Ratao, for the purpose of trade between the Russian and the Austrian Co-operative Societies.

The Russian Government pays 50 per cent of the costs. Success was such that a special institution, the Russo-Austrian Export and Import Society, known as Russex, has been established, in which the Austrian C.W.S. and the Workers' Bank take an equal share.

#### PROGRESS OF DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES IN THE UNION.

Year.	Number of Societies.	Societies Reporting.	Total Membership of Societies.	Total Sales of Societies.
				Schillings
1924 .....	128	118	475,520	134,477,858
1925 .....	130	118	321,014	138,197,598
1926 .....	129	116	317,936	129,447,172
1927 .....	125	109	253,567	138,567,131
1928 .....	121	108	255,614	148,867,715
1929 .....	117	106	259,932	162,185,551
1930 .....	115	104	263,137	147,754,616
1931 .....	222	—	267,665	147,250,258

#### THE WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society for 1930 recorded twenty-five years of progress. The Grosseinkaufsgesellschaft österreichischer Konsumvereine, as it is called—or for short, the Gök—finished the year with 143 society members, as before. The share capital stood at 1,423,522 schillings; and the turnover reached 89,582,534 schillings, a decrease of 2·5 per cent. The staff of the C.W.S. now stands at 895 persons.

The Austrian Wholesale Society has an edible paste manufactory, a clothing and underclothing factory, a dressmaking establishment, and a confectionery works. There are also a boot factory, and a factory for macaroni and vermicelli. The Wholesale are shareholders in the Vienna Wood and Coal Company, and the Meat Selling Company with the Vienna municipality, which also collaborates with co-operative societies in the supply of fruit and vegetables, and gets its uniforms for tram-workers, &c., from the Wholesale. A new factory for textiles was bought during 1930 in Vienna.

The following shows the course of total sales, and English equivalents in value:—

	Schillings	£
1924 .....	61,825,974	1,786,820
1925 .....	70,770,269	2,045,383
1926 .....	70,112,603	2,026,375
1927 .....	76,352,566	2,213,117
1928 .....	87,109,342	2,524,890
1929 .....	95,239,273	2,762,387
1930 .....	91,854,806	2,701,612
1931 .....	89,582,534	2,634,780

The Workers' Bank, which began on January 1st, 1923, is a joint concern of the Trade Unions and the Co-operative Movement. Its

deposits decreased from 51,750,000 sch. in 1930 to 48,275,000 sch. in 1931. The surplus was 891,994 sch., being 166,600 sch. more than in 1930; and the dividend remained at 12 per cent.

The Austrian Officials' Credit Co-operative Societies are another feature. They are modelled on the Schultze-Delitzsch system. The societies accept deposits from members and non-members alike, and use the money thus collected for loans to their members, who are public officials.

## AZERBAIDJAN.

One of the small republics in the Socialist Soviet Union is Azerbaidjan, in the Transcaucasian region. The population is nearly two-and-a-half millions; and the capital is Baku.

In 1929 the Co-operative Union of Azerbaidjan, "Azerittifak," had 254 affiliated societies with a total membership of 512,500. The Union itself, which operates as a Wholesale, had a wholesale turnover for 1928-29 of 44,975,000 roubles. The total turnover of the affiliated societies for the same period was 175,343,000 roubles.

## BELGIUM.

Distributive co-operation in Belgium is mainly represented by the Belgian Co-operative Union and the Belgian Co-operative Wholesale—the organised entities of the Belgian Socialist co-operative movement, which embraces about two-thirds of the co-operative consumers in Belgium, whilst consumers belonging respectively to co-operative societies of State employees, and to societies with Clerical or Liberal Party affinities constitute the other third.

### THE CO-OPERATIVE UNION.

L'Office Coopératif Belge (the Belgian Co-operative Union) now caters in its membership for something like 1,200,000 mouths. No less than 1,107 co-operative stores are spread over the country, and 398 Maisons du Peuple, which are centres of social activity and educational effort. The savings banks had deposits amounting to 504,717,372 francs, against 364,902,066 in the previous year. Moreover, the societies set aside 14,166,180 francs for pensions, education, library, press, &c. Here are the chief figures of interest for 1929-30, with comparisons:—

	1929-30.	1928-29.	1927-28.
Number of Societies .....	54	56	60
Number of Co-operators .....	282,425	300,031	286,598
Annual Sales .....	Fr. 812,747,805	Fr. 772,156,324	Fr. 755,364,402
Total Surplus .....	Fr. 31,192,593	Fr. 27,098,487	Fr. 24,459,817
Number of Employees .....	6,582	6,087	5,853
Total Capital .....	Fr. 20,058,104	Fr. 20,609,596	Fr. 18,299,296
Property .....	Fr. 287,647,755	Fr. 226,116,599	Fr. 199,873,052

*Productive Societies.*—There are also affiliated to the Union 19 productive societies, which produced goods to the value of more than 51,257,348 francs. The enterprises cover printing, cigars, metalwork, building.

#### THE BELGIAN CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE (F.C.B.).

The annual turnover of the Belgian Co-operative Wholesale (La Fédération des Sociétés Coopératives Belges) for the past ten years, has been as follows:—

Year.	Sales.		Year.	Sales.	
	Francs.			Francs.	
1920 .....	55,510,869		1926 .....	180,260,961	
1921 .....	68,296,838		1927 .....	211,609,570	
1922 .....	77,405,036		1928 .....	220,537,533	
1923 .....	94,810,988		1929 .....	231,360,649	
1924 .....	124,343,475		1930 .....	222,080,488	
1925 .....	135,888,767		1931 .....	190,175,539	

An exhibition hall was opened by the F.C.B. in 1928, with a new department for facilitating special service, whilst the opening of other departments is under consideration.

*Production.*—The Belgian Co-operative Wholesale carries on coffee roasting, corn grinding, and the packing of commodities. It has also a creamery at Herfelinghem. In 1927 the hosiery factory was taken over by the General Co-operative Society (La Société Générale Coopérative), which was established in 1924 with the object of centralising co-operative production, and combining the numerous and various co-operative industries in a single large undertaking. The various productions of this Society comprehend chocolates, sweetmeats, confectionery, cigars, boots and shoes, goloshes, hats, margarine, mustard, syrup, soap, metal boxes, and chicory. The S.G.C. total production for 1931 amounted to Fr. 33,760,842, against Fr. 36,840,814 in the previous year.

*Banking.*—The Labour Bank at Brussels (Le Comptoir de Dépôts et de Prêts) operates as the banking institution for the co-operative societies as well as for the trade union organisations.

*Insurance.*—Co-operative Insurance is carried on by the Society, "Social Foresight" (La Prévoyance Sociale). The income for 1931 was as follows: life insurance branch, Fr. 26,270,971; fire insurance branch, Fr. 8,868,308; accident insurance branch, Fr. 4,477,044.

A neutral movement exists, and is devoted entirely for workers in public offices. There are 49 societies in association, and they did a business of 347,861,370 francs in 1930, thanks to its 145,835 members.

There is also a big co-operative organisation called the Boerenbond, whose members are Roman Catholic, and whose concern is agriculture and credit. A recent development of this organisation has been its entry into consumers' activities as a challenge to "the monopoly by the Socialists." The report for 1930 records 382 shops and six bakeries, with a total turnover of 69,099,359 francs.

## BRAZIL.

There is a Union of Co-operative Societies, a Provincial Bank of Credit Co-operative Societies, and a General Union of Brazilian Fishermen in the capital city, Rio de Janeiro, but up-to-date figures are not available. In 1924, however, the Union of Fishermen comprised 141 societies with a total of 21,050 members, and in 1923 the Federation of Co-operative Societies had 25 affiliated societies, and the Bank of Credit Co-operative Societies comprised 15 societies with a total membership of 1,534. A recent development is a co-operative movement among coffee growers, which is expressed in a Federation of Co-operative Coffee Societies, with twelve regional societies operating with it.

The agricultural societies in Brazil are granted special privileges in the matter of taxation, real property acquired by them being exempt from the property tax, and all lands belonging to them are exempt from taxation for 10 years. They are also exempt from the business tax, and those which export wines are relieved of the export tax. Rural credit societies and their Unions fare even better—inasmuch as they are completely exempt from taxation for 30 years.

## BULGARIA.

The Co-operative Movement began in Bulgaria in 1890, when the first credit societies were founded. To-day there are about 3,501 co-operative societies with some 600,000 members. The Central Union of Bulgarian Agricultural Co-operative Societies is very numerous with 1,028 organisations.

The Central Co-operative Bank of Bulgaria is the chief Credit Institution for the Bulgarian Co-operative Movement, which recently celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its foundation by the ceremonial opening of its imposing new buildings in Sofia. At the end of 1931 the membership comprised 470 societies, among them being 216 people's banks, 70 consumers' societies, 71 productive, 53 building, 27 marketing, 11 credit, and 18 other kinds. The total membership was 427,370. The Bank's own capital stood at 152,197,224 levas.

A co-operative society for the savings and insurance of officials is also a member of the Central Bank, and has a capital of 1,432,214,660 levas in its life, fire, and accident departments.

A good number of the consumers' societies in the country form the Co-operative Union and Wholesale, "Napred" (Forward), whilst others are affiliated directly to the Central Co-operative Bank of Bulgaria. The terrible times of post-war conditions and the destruction of 237 co-operative buildings, whilst 50,000 co-operators were rendered

shelterless by earthquake in 1928, all these notwithstanding, "Napred" has developed steadily as will be seen from the following figures:—

Year.	Affiliated Societies.	Total Membership of Societies.	Total Turnover of Societies.	Total Turnover of the Wholesale.
			Leva.	Leva.
1924.....	65	43,961	1,165,457,000	742,159,000
1925.....	60	45,249	1,254,700,000	1,186,862,000
1926.....	55	45,450	278,478,000	192,389,596
1927.....	54	46,588	388,696,105	264,674,504
1928.....	54	49,809	413,877,813	333,321,160
1929.....	55	53,381	433,417,898	380,573,554
1930.....	57	60,277	410,019,431	436,819,728
1931.....	58	62,780	351,684,239	423,802,872

The Wholesale "Napred" has introduced E. & S. C.W.S. Tea to Bulgarian co-operators.

"Napred" sells more than one-fifth of all the sugar sold in the country. The Wholesale has a flour mill in Cherven Breg, which produces daily 35,000 kilograms all the year round, and several electric grain elevators. A co-operative hospital has been established at Bourgas, a port on the Black Sea.

An amicable arrangement between the Government and the Co-operative Society at Provadia has been come to for the purpose of exploiting the rock-salt deposits in this area, which are estimated to be of considerable magnitude.

## BURMA.

A Co-operative Societies' Act operates in Burma, but of late there has been a declining interest in the movement, and the Registrar has been making a keener supervision over affairs. One result was the liquidation of several hundred societies at the beginning of 1928. The year, however, ended with 5,222 societies on the register, with 137,328 members. The same backwardness is also reported of the Burma Provincial Bank, and central banks.

## CANADA.

The vastness of Canada's widespread territory presents in itself a very great obstacle to co-operation in that Dominion. Her population of some ten millions, scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is handicapped geographically from getting together in no small measure.

An official report, however, records that for 1930 there were 1,132 co-operative associations in Canada, with a membership of 756,420,

including the grain growers of the Western Provinces, and the dairy farmers and fruit and vegetable growers of the Eastern Provinces. The societies are grouped under the following headings: Productive, Marketing, Productive and Marketing, Distributive, Marketing and Distributive, Credit and Savings, and Miscellaneous. The marketing group far outstrip the others, with a membership of 344,884. In this group the Wheat Pools are, of course, the outstanding organisations. Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., is quoted as having a membership of over 145,000, comprised in the Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba Wheat Pools. It still maintains its reputation of being the largest wheat-marketing organisation in the world.

There are eleven societies which describe themselves as productive and marketing, the one having the greatest membership being the Central Alberta Dairy Producers' Association, with 1,625 members. Seven associations in this group are in British Columbia, the Provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, and Alberta having one each.

In the marketing and distributive group the names of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Ltd., Toronto, and United Grain Growers, Winnipeg, are featured. Of 16 societies in this group 7 are in British Columbia, 4 in Ontario, 2 each in Manitoba and Alberta, and 1 in Saskatchewan.

One of the most socially valuable forms of co-operative effort is almost entirely confined to the Province of Quebec. It is the movement founded in 1901 by that industrious and self-sacrificing co-operator, the late Alphonse Desjardins. There are some 183 such co-operative People's Banks.

The aggregate membership of the various groups is listed as follows: Productive, 51,097; Marketing, 313,049; Productive and Marketing, 3,337; Distributive, 19,278; Marketing and Distributive, 58,261; Credit and Savings, 41,072; and Miscellaneous, 26,741; making a grand total of 515,837.

Distributive co-operation is represented by the Co-operative Union of Canada, which, for many years, has operated as the organising and propagandist centre for the Dominion. The English and the Scottish Wholesales are both members. The oldest organisation, and certainly the most successful, is the British Canadian Co-operative Society of Sydney Mines, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, founded twenty-six years ago. It has 3,530 members, and its annual sales in 1930 totalled \$1,583,844.

The decline of \$1,224,225 in sales was due to the withdrawal of two Communist societies, whose totals account for half that total.

Lowering purchasing power, change from credit to cash trading, and fall in commodity prices were other factors in the decline.

## STATISTICS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF CANADA.

Year.	Number of Affiliated Societies furnishing Returns.	Total Membership of Societies furnishing Returns.	Total Annual Sales of said Societies.	Total Net Surplus.
			\$	\$
1923 .....	7	4,646	2,249,379	172,972
1924 .....	14	7,047	2,675,851	212,493
1926 .....	20	7,804	3,358,162	230,534
1927 .....	24	8,914	4,481,574	283,777
1928 .....	30	10,336	5,396,967	342,750
1929 .....	31	10,648	5,030,560	238,302
1930 .....	27	10,179	3,806,335	216,291

To these figures must be added Alberta C.W.S. with 17 members, and \$72,000 sales; Manitoba C.W.S. with 52 members, and \$274,321 sales; and Saskatchewan C.W.S. with 35 members, and \$488,173 sales. The Ontario Onion Growers' Co-operative is another affiliation to the Union, comprising 195 members, and having \$30,000 sales. The United Farmers of Canada, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, has 29,000 members, and operates as a farmers' educational association. The Ontario Co-operative Wholesale Society came into being during 1932.

The following societies purchase from the Co-operative Wholesale Society, England: Wetaskiwin, Davidson, Sydney Mines, Saskatchewan C.W.S., and Alberta Co-operative Association. The Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association, Ltd., also purchase goods from the Scottish C.W.S. In addition, the British Canadian Society, Sydney Mines, N.S., purchase tea from the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Colombo, Ceylon. Killam, Wetaskiwin, British Canadian, and Sydney Mines societies also buy from the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society.

The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation was formed in 1932 to work for the co-operative commonwealth through a combination of political and economic methods.

## CEYLON.

An Ordinance of 1921 consolidated the law relating to the constitution and the control of co-operative societies, which, in annual conference, numbered 125, whilst representatives were present from five Unions and the Central Bank. Progress was reported during 1929, when 100 new societies were registered, making a total of 450 societies. Some difficulty was experienced in financing the societies.

Most of the Societies are Agricultural Credit Societies, but a beginning is being made with Co-operative Rice Marketing Societies. It is gratifying to learn that there is a tendency to desist from applying to the Government for loans, and to fall back on the resources of the Central Co-operative Bank.



A society that promised well was Colombo North Co-operative Society, of 124, Mutwal Street, Colombo, formed in 1929, with a capital of 100,000 rupees, solely for the supply of provisions and stores, whilst it was intended to embark on a central co-operative bank and an insurance society; but the ambitious scheme did not rise to achievement.

## CHILE.

The Government of Chile not only encourages the formation of co-operative societies through appropriate legislation, but even sends inspectors round to co-operative stores once a month in order to study prices as a standard of comparison with those set up by private trade. There exist direct relations between the consumers' and the producers' societies for mutually advantageous buying.

The movement in this country embraces some 80 societies, 35 of which are concerned with cattle, and some partly with consumers' requirements, whilst the rest combine agricultural and consumers' interests. A Co-operative Union was founded in 1929.

A National Confederation of Co-operative Societies was established in Santiago, on August 6th, 1929, for the purpose of unifying the co-operative movement in Chile, and supervising the enforcement of the Act of November 30th, 1924, relating to co-operative societies, more particularly agricultural. The outcome is an Act of 32 articles, which, among other things, provides for a 20 per cent reduction of rates on the State railways for co-operative productions, and of 50 per cent for machinery, tools, seeds, and manure; and the State and the Municipality are empowered to grant free land on which to erect co-operative central buildings.

The Government has recently initiated the establishment of various wine growing societies, and it is hoped, by the acquisition of shops and depôts, to standardise the various types of wines intended for export. The sum of 50,000,000 pesos has been allowed as the Government grant.

## CHINA.

The national disturbances and civil war notwithstanding, a co-operative movement is gradually establishing itself in China. The new social order, represented by the Kuo Min Tang since 1927, has had the serious intention to mould the national economy on co-operative principles. To this end laws favourable to the development of co-operative societies have been passed, and schools established for preparing co-operative leaders and workers.

It should be noted that already in 1919 the Ping Ming Institute (the People's Institute) and the Shanghai Co-operative Savings Bank were established. The first weekly newspaper, entirely devoted to

co-operation, was *Ping Ming*, established a year after the Institute was launched. The Shanghai Co-operative Society, one of the most prosperous, was started on April 15th, 1922. The Ping Ming Institute has since become the China Co-operators' Union, with the head office at Shanghai, and branch offices in the important towns of China.

The co-operative idea is well advanced in Kiangsu province. The Provincial Government has established eight bureaux for propaganda in the different districts, where some 500 credit societies have been founded centring round a Farmers' Credit Bank. Chekiang province has about 100 societies, with an Agricultural Bank at Hangchow to keep them in credit.

The Chinese National Government, in the new Constitution of May, 1931, contained the injunction "to establish agricultural banks, and encourage rural co-operation."

Many societies in North China combine a selling, a saving, and a purchasing society. Such an organisation sells eggs, saves the money until New Year, and then purchases goods needed by the members.

Outside Nankin the peasants have co-operatives for the sale of silk, whilst outside Canton others are for the sale of rice. A co-operative at Wu-Kiang is run by cotton producers, who pool their cotton, grade it, and sell direct to a cotton mill; and in Mongolia there are societies for the sale or exchange of wool, skins, and cattle, whose turnover is reported to reach 20,000,000 dollars.

The China International Famine Relief Commission has drafted a set of working rules for co-operative societies after study of co-operative literature of various countries. The National Conference for Christianising Economic Relations is another agency at work for organising consumers and credit co-operatives.

The Kuo Min Tang reported that in 1931 there were 1,576 societies, with a membership of 65,433, employees numbering 11,612, and capital of \$457,943. Some 30,000 co-operators are not included in the figures just given.

## COLOMBIA.

The co-operative idea has found favour in this country in recent times, legislation encouraging the establishment of societies on regular lines.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

The co-operative movement in Czechoslovakia in 1930 made further progress. At the end of the year there were, according to the official statistics, in activity 16,546 societies of all kinds, compared with 15,946 in 1929. The statistics are divided into two main parts. First there are the Credit Societies, which totalled 7,334 against 7,032, and these are sub-divided into four sections, the *Kapmpeličky* societies

—a kind of penny banks—4,266 compared with 4,187; Civic Loan Banks, 1,484 against 1,419; Trades Loan Banks, 483 against 448; and Credit Societies, 1,101 against 978. The total of the co-operative societies included in these sections was increased by about 303 new societies. And then there are the Non-credit Societies, which total 9,212 compared with 8,914; and these are sub-divided into three sections, Agricultural Societies, 4,348. as against 4,100; Trades Societies, 1,340 against 1,342; Retail Distributive Societies, 1,840 against 1,855—and to this section belong the Building and Housing Societies, 1,590 against 1,533, and different individual societies, 94 against 84. Here, in this section, is an increase of about 52 societies. The amalgamation of the retail distributive societies continues.

### Central Union of Czechoslovak Societies.

The Ústřední svaz československých družstev v Praze, or Ú. S. Č. D. is the largest body, representing the Co-operative Movement in Czechoslovakia. It is the Central Union of Czechoslovak Societies, which unites 1,035 societies, of which there are 253 retail distributive societies, an increase of 2; 190 Productive and Working Societies, an increase of 3; 238 Workers' Home, an increase of 4; 230 Building and Housing Societies, an increase of 5; 40 Credit Societies, an increase of 6; and 80 Agricultural Societies. The membership respectively was 379,949, compared with 367,745 in 1929; 19,462—17,097; 23,067—22,554; 19,300—18,659; 13,776—11,269; and 5,987—5,918. The total membership of all these societies increased by about 18,299 new members.

The Central Co-operative Union shows since its establishment the development in figures, as follows:—

Year.	Number of Co-operative Societies.	Number of Membership.	Sales.	Net Profit.
			Kc. (Crowns).	Kc. (Crowns).
1908 .....	28	14,267	7,189,309	172,568
1910 .....	198	37,202	12,459,972	516,218
1914 .....	285	71,504	26,664,770	614,195
1918 .....	345	83,028	66,954,450	1,204,100
1919 .....	698	291,309	307,397,747	5,340,316
1920 .....	1,117	574,020	984,570,005	13,510,581
1921 .....	1,326	605,498	1,585,762,209	11,343,438
1922 .....	1,373	556,749	1,326,315,043	5,051,692
1923 .....	1,345	523,542	989,574,582	4,040,754
1924 .....	1,289	487,223	1,041,098,271	3,982,041
1925 .....	1,298	470,660	1,180,153,725	4,876,511
1926 .....	1,237	465,548	1,129,165,647	5,119,717
1927 .....	1,139	448,368	1,217,081,600	5,828,626
1928 .....	1,084	429,650	1,312,780,868	7,518,803
1929 .....	1,043	443,242	1,342,849,828	9,016,223
1930 .....	1,035	461,541	1,319,076,103	8,032,845

**Co-operative Wholesale Society (V.D.P.)**

The Velkonákupní společnost konsumních družstev (Co-operative Wholesale Society) known for short as V.D.P., has steadily advanced in the development of its own productions. In 1931, the V.D.P. began to build its own co-operative soap and margarine factory at Nelahozeves, near Prague, which was finished in June, 1932. In consequence, the co-operative movement will be set free from dependence on the margarine and soap trust. In addition, we show the record of the sales of V.D.P. in the pre-war time and the post-war time :—

Year.	Number of Affiliated Societies.	Sales.	Net Profit.	Number of Employees.
		Kc. (Crowns).	Kc. (Crowns).	
1910 .....	58	1,024,926	8,120	6
1914 .....	121	3,238,427	45,539	32
1918 .....	244	37,206,326	317,244	104
1919 .....	431	294,423,210	2,145,333	208
1920 .....	533	875,186,632	2,385,620	492
1921 .....	560	980,355,328	2,166,497	599
1922 .....	518	588,685,870	2,590,065	700
1923 .....	439	440,592,670	97,150	835
1924 .....	404	543,990,220	158,958	879
1925 .....	367	544,852,947	140,682	932
1926 .....	356	530,170,347	1,162,310	935
1927 .....	343	561,552,823	163,262	842
1928 .....	339	571,752,898	253,248	808
1929 .....	347	604,723,506	363,107	887
1930 .....	344	490,196,739	271,105	789
1931 .....	340	477,945,815	318,114	852

The fall of the sales is a result of the fall of prices in all sorts of commodities.

The Society owns four wheat and rye mills, three bread bakeries, a millet hulling factory, a barley mill, two meat and sausage manufactories, a chemical factory, a chicory factory, a malt-coffee factory, three coffee roasteries, a spice mill, a broom manufactory, a fruit-wine manufactory, and an underwear manufactory. The latest purchase is of a sugar refinery, which is to be converted into a factory for chicory, jam, and sauerkraut, whilst near Prague another factory has been acquired for fish conserves, mustard, and vinegar.

The Co-operative Bank was founded in 1919, and in 1931, with a share capital of 5,000,000 Kč and reserves to the same amount, there were deposits totalling 227,400,000 Kč.

**The Union of German Co-operative Societies.**

The Co-operative organisation in the Czechoslovak Republic of the racial German minority is the Union of German Co-operative Societies (Verband deutscher Wirtschaftsgenossenschaften in der

Tschechoslowakischen Republik), which was organised on an independent footing in 1919. The Union (apart from a few productive and building societies) is a Union of distributive societies, and its statistical record is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Number of Societies.	Membership.	Total Sales.
			Kc. (Crowns).
1919.....	285	182,236	166,341,829
1920.....	288	264,386	366,394,081
1921.....	285	303,054	712,625,447
1922.....	271	301,253	749,788,001
1923.....	239	286,004	490,027,409
1924.....	206	269,591	461,690,395
1925.....	192	256,869	477,422,307
1926.....	186	248,640	495,536,917
1927.....	173	238,058	529,409,902
1928.....	168	233,722	558,655,259
1929.....	168	231,875	587,170,299
1930.....	159	236,568	590,753,950
1931.....	153	243,781	578,061,696

The general provider for the German co-operative societies in Czechoslovakia is the Co-operative Wholesale Society, the "Gec" Union for Co-operative Societies Ltd. in Prague ("GEC" Verband Ein-, Verkaufs-, und Produktions genossenschaft für Erwerbs- und Wirtschaftsvereinigungen). It comprises 163 societies.

#### THE "GEC" WHOLESALE.

Year.	Own Production.	Sales.	Number of Employees.
	Kc. (Crowns).	Kc. (Crowns).	
1919-20.....	6,376,698	133,122,175	339
1920-21.....	5,687,075	403,453,635	365
1921-22.....	9,382,264	459,422,672	450
1922-23.....	10,752,122	301,739,341	437
1923-24.....	15,035,738	282,231,528	448
1924-25.....	21,458,162	†382,999,702	529
1925-26.....	21,209,973	255,864,949	647
1926-27.....	30,729,506	270,057,326	683
1927-28.....	40,271,444	288,681,734	888
1928-29.....	51,156,219	302,092,627	908
1929-30.....	56,052,453	323,698,873	970
1930-31.....	56,255,428	318,416,856	—

† 18 months.

The year 1928 was notable for the establishment of a warehouse for groceries and textiles at Bodenbach, one of the largest in the country, whilst two years ago a fish cannery was opened out at Neratowitz, and has since been added to with chocolates and candied fruits, &c. The industrial undertakings comprise food-stuffs factories at

Neratowitz (coffee roasting, preparation of chicory, chocolate, candy, mustard, baking powder, fruit preserving, &c.), a rye mill and confectionery manufactory at Herbitz, a pickling establishment (cucumbers and cabbage) at Znaim, a chemical manufactory at Mähr.-Ostrau, and another at Bodenbach (shoe and metal polishes, scouring sand, cosmetics, &c.), an underlinen manufactory at Bärtingen, a manufactory of pants at Vierzighuben, a boot and shoe manufactory, a stocking manufactory, and a manufactory of bands, belts, and braces at Bôam-Kamnitz, and a dairy at Tschentschitz. There are altogether 22 productive establishments. The number of employees was 888.

## DENMARK.

The art of co-operation comes naturally to the Dane : that is why Denmark to-day is one of the most advanced co-operative countries in the world, running England and Finland close for the lead in the greatest amount of co-operative sales per head of the population.

The Danish economic structure is essentially one of agriculture, and in this sphere Denmark has become the model for the whole world in the matter of co-operative farming. It is estimated that about 85 per cent of the nation's staple export trade—butter, bacon, and eggs—is co-operative produce.

A typical Danish farm is now connected with the outside world through a network of co-operative agencies. The farmer buys his necessities at his co-operative retail store : he borrows money and places his savings in a co-operative bank ; his fertilisers, fodder, seeds, &c., are obtained from co-operative buying and import associations ; his cement comes from the co-operative cement factory, and his electricity from a co-operative power plant. He delivers his milk to the co-operative dairy, his pigs to the co-operative slaughter-house, his eggs go to the Danish Co-operative Egg Export Company, and his cattle to the Danish Cattle Export Co-operative. It is usual for a farmer to be a member of at least half-a-dozen co-operative societies covering the entire range of his economic needs.

The consumers' movement in Denmark originated with the establishment of a co-operative store, adopting the cardinal points of the Rochdale Pioneer as its foundation, at Thisted, Jutland, in the year 1876. To-day there are 1,796 consumers' societies in existence, ranging from stores in the smallest farming village to the large and well-equipped Copenhagen Society. In 1931 the turnover of these societies amounted to 250,000,000 kroner, a decrease of 7 per cent as compared with 1930. This figure is considered satisfactory in view of the large fall in the price level, so that an increased quantity of goods was handled in 1931. All these societies are affiliated to the Danish Co-operative Wholesale Society (F.D.B.), which has now been established for 35 years.

## THE DANISH CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE (F.D.B.).

The development of the F.D.B. since 1920 is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Affiliated Societies.	Membership.	Total Sales of Wholesale.	Value of Wholesale's Productions.
			Kroner.	Kroner.
1920 .....	1,792	335,104	203,355,621	41,882,214
1921 .....	1,799	336,413	174,608,257	35,701,147
1922 .....	1,805	337,535	123,410,344	29,735,463
1923 .....	1,806	337,700	146,958,840	40,555,914
1924 .....	1,804	337,500	169,585,367	46,186,675
1925 .....	1,804	337,500	165,340,137	47,039,125
1926 .....	1,802	323,500	136,868,832	38,932,259
1927 .....	1,785	321,500	133,433,148	36,869,238
1928 .....	1,784	321,500	134,368,629	38,079,154
1929 .....	1,790	321,500	141,611,774	40,307,118
1930 .....	1,791	321,500	143,534,129	39,645,475
1931 .....	1,796	321,500	131,512,764	36,783,474

The productive undertakings of the Wholesale comprise a hosiery manufactory, two clothing manufactories, a cycle works, and a boot and shoe manufactory at Copenhagen; a spice mill at Aarhus; a coffee roastery, a chocolate manufactory, and a manufactory of sweetmeats at Kolding; a tobacco and cigar manufactory at Esbjerg; a rope works, a soap works, a mustard manufactory, a techno-chemical manufactory, and a margarine manufactory at Viby; a tannery at Roskilde, as well as a wine depôt, tea department, paper department, and a wooden shoe and harness factory. The Wholesale is also joint owner of a seed growing and testing estate.

The year 1932 marks the jubilee celebration of the establishment of the first Danish co-operative dairy. The beginning of Danish agriculture can be said to date from the foundation of this first co-operative dairy in the village of Hjedding in Jutland, in 1882. This experiment was followed by the opening of the first co-operative bacon factory in 1887. The Producers' Marketing Organisations, which include co-operative dairies, butter exporting societies, slaughterhouses, egg export and cattle export societies, suffered as a group a decline in money turnover from 1,350·9 million kroner in 1930, to 1,140·8 million kroner in 1931. This decline is due to the catastrophic fall in prices, for increased quantities of goods were handled by the societies. The export societies, which control about 40 to 45 per cent of the national butter export trade, increased their sales from 169 million to 171 million kilograms. The agricultural purchasing societies for feeding stuffs, fertilisers, cement, coal, and machinery as a group show a decrease in turnover from 157·2 million kroner to 138·9 million kroner.

## ECUADOR.

The first reputedly genuine co-operative society, the Sociedad Union de Compradores, was established in Ecuador in 1923, with a capital of \$275,000.

## EGYPT.

The co-operative movement in Egypt dates back to 1909. Sultan Hussein, when Prince, became the pioneer in the movement; and under his auspices Omar Loufti, a nationalist leader of great personality, created and organised the first co-operative societies, starting with the Co-operative Society of Cairo in 1909. The premature death of Omar Loufti, in 1910, was a great blow to the movement, and very little progress was made up to 1923, when a Co-operative Law was passed.

That law was replaced by another in 1927, under which special privileges and facilities were granted, including exemption from certain judicial and administration charges, and 25 per cent reduction in State Railway freight rates on imported machinery and materials. The Government advances £E350,000 for the financing of co-operative societies, at 4 per cent interest, whilst the prospect of further advances, up to £E1,000,000, was held out by the Government of 1927.

With the advantage given by the law, and the ready response from the people, the movement—which is supervised by a High Council under the presidency of the Minister of Agriculture—showed steady progress, as is evident in the following table. £E = Egyptian £.

	Societies.	Members.	Shares.	Surplus.
			£E.	£E.
1925 .....	139	10,673	35,404	627
1926 .....	150	11,433	40,578	2,981
1927 .....	147	12,289	46,465	3,798
1928 .....	162	14,176	56,067	5,657
1929 .....	217	22,336	80,985	11,680
1930 .....	574	44,000	133,000	—
1931 .....	—	44,000	—	—

## ESTONIA.

The first co-operative society in Estonia was started in 1902, and there were some 2,500 co-operative societies among Estonia's inhabitants (estimated at 1,114,941 on January 1st, 1928) at the commencement of 1929. The number included 90 potato societies, 300 peat societies, 380 for mutual insurance, 210 bank, loan, and savings societies, 400 dairies, and 250 consumers' societies—the first of the last-named dating from 1902. The whole are organised in 12



central associations, and at the apex of the pyramid co-ordinating the whole movement throughout the country, is the Estonian Co-operative Union, which was founded in 1919.

The representative organisation of the distributive co-operative movement in Estonia is the Estonian Co-operative Wholesale Society (*Eesti Tarvitajate Keskühisus*, abbreviated to *E.T.K.*), which comprises about 95 per cent of the consumers' societies. One-quarter of the population is organised in co-operative consumers' societies. The growth of the organisation is indicated by the following statistics. The figures for 1931 total sales are incomplete:—

THE ESTONIAN CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY (*E.T.K.*).

Year.	Number of Affiliated Societies.	Total Membership of Societies.	Total Sales of Societies.	Wholesale Society's Sales.
1920.....	225	97,705	E.Kr. 4,766,696	E.Kr. 2,109,719
1921.....	250	99,500	" 12,096,236	" 8,856,559
1922.....	255	81,234	" 14,758,635	" 15,388,875
1923.....	263	85,079	" 19,600,877	" 12,133,733
1924.....	268	76,203	" 22,282,823	" 12,152,665
1925.....	277	76,595	" 27,269,160	" 14,359,899
1926.....	273	65,464	" 26,940,931	" 14,271,550
1927.....	267	58,909	" 25,975,470	" 14,034,919
1928.....	245	58,202	" 32,841,824	" 19,325,495
1929.....	242	56,648	" 34,795,000	" 20,977,362
1930.....	238	50,870	" 27,668,000	" 17,723,185
1931.....	235	60,000	" —	" 15,180,000

It should be borne in mind that Estonia is an agricultural State, 73 per cent of the whole population living on the land, and existing from agriculture. The setback in total sales is accounted for by the fall in purchasing power of the farming people.

The *E.T.K.* handles 82 per cent of the country's imports of artificial fertilisers, 32 per cent of the salt, 32 per cent of the petroleum, and 30 per cent of the sugar.

The Estonian Wholesale Society's productive undertakings comprise fish-curing, the distillation of alcohol, and also the production of coffee, and of fruit wines from the produce of the Society's orchards. A nail factory is the most recent addition made by the *E.T.K.* to its productive works. Early in 1930 it acquired two factories at Tallinn and Tartu respectively. The work of the two factories was concentrated at Tallinn, but their combined output will not supply the *E.T.K.* with its requirements.

During the five years 1923–1927, the number of co-operative creameries for the manufacture and marketing of butter increased from 130 to 328. During the same period the number of private butter-making establishments decreased from 194 to 56. The quantity

of milk utilised by these Co-operative Associations increased in the proportion of 100 : 505 over the five years, and the quantity of butter made in the proportion of 100 : 529. The output of butter from the co-operative dairies is largely exported through the Agricultural Central Union and the Association of Dairy Societies.

The Estonian Central Insurance Society had a turnover of E.Kr. 3,353,555 in 1931.

## FINLAND.

The part played by co-operation in the economic life of Finland may be judged from these general statistics. The total number of co-operative societies in the Republic, at the end of 1930, amounted to 6,541, an increase of 539 as compared with 1929. The Consumers' Movement, which comprised 554 societies in 1929, is divided into two groups, the Neutral (rural), Y.O.L., and the Progressive (urban), K.K., movements. The latter was born out of the other, owing to a difference in regard to voting powers. Both are powerful, and have their special characteristics, and both are members of the International Co-operative Alliance.

The next in importance are the Co-operative Dairies, of which there were, in 1929, 682 altogether, with a total membership of 72,600, and owning 438,000 shares (cows). Of these, 546 produced butter, 55 cheese, and 111 milk. The co-operative butter and cheese export trade is concentrated in the Butter Export Co-operative Society "Valio," to which three-fourths of the co-operative dairies are affiliated. The "Valio" handles 90 per cent of the butter exports of Finland. The co-operative dairies dealt with 665 million kg. of milk during 1929: they also produced 23 million kg. of butter, and 2.4 million kg. of cheese. Their turnover for 1929 amounted to 944 million marks.

The Central Co-operative Credit Organisation comprised 1,415 Agricultural Credit Societies, and 12 Artisans' Credit Societies, with a total membership of 140,100, and a share capital of 1,077.8 million marks.

Other co-operative societies include eight cattle-rearing societies with 5,200 members, and a turnover of 95.8 million marks in 1930; 120 egg marketing societies with their own Central Export organisation "Muna," 11 timber felling societies owning an area of 582,000 ha., six saw mills with a turnover of 62.1 million marks in 1930, besides co-operative societies for the purchase of agricultural machinery, and for the supply of electricity, as well as co-operative telephone societies and co-operative building societies.

The distributive co-operative movement in Finland is represented by two unions and their respective wholesale societies, which are described as follows:—

## The General Co-operative Union (Y.O.L.).

The comparative statistics of the General Union (Yleinen Osuuskauppojen Liitto), for a series of years, are shown in the following Table:—

Year.	Number of Societies.	Membership of Societies.	Total Sales of Societies.
			Finnish Marks.
1918 .....	524	173,564	368,000,000
1919 .....	567	201,307	615,740,736
1920 .....	489	181,214	964,016,663
1921 .....	509	186,580	1,063,488,633
1922 .....	489	182,277	1,065,665,289
1923 .....	484	179,893	1,101,576,836
1924 .....	478	185,600	1,230,000,000
1925 .....	446	188,300	1,319,200,000
1926 .....	430	187,000	1,387,500,000
1927 .....	421	196,000	1,598,072,834
1928 .....	419	206,414	1,824,684,822
1929 .....	425	217,758	1,879,257,193
1930 .....	423	225,748	1,741,000,000
1931 .....	423	228,781	1,507,230,781

The total surplus for 1931 was 26,100,000 marks or 1.73 per cent of the sales. The own capital of the societies was 238,000,000 marks, of which the most important item is represented by the reserve funds, making in all 151,700,000 marks.

Out of the surplus of the societies, 61.4 per cent was allocated to the funds and 34.3 per cent distributed as dividends to members.

There were, at the end of 1931, 182 local societies which carried on savings bank business, the total of deposits being 160,959,500 marks.

The insurance associations of the General Co-operative Union are the Fire Insurance Company, "Tulenvara," the Life Insurance Company, "Pohja," the Pension Institute, "Elonvara," and the Mutual Insurance Association, "Oma." The total value insured with "Tulenvara" amounted to 1,588,312,379 marks, and the premium income for 1931 was 4,479,955 marks. The funds of "Tulenvara" are 10,368,079 marks. The amount of insurances of the "Pohja" Company was, at the end of 1931, 763,854,430 marks. The cash funds of "Pohja" are 9,688,568 marks. The funds of the Pension Institute, "Elonvara," are 26,251,821 marks, and those of the Mutual Insurance Association, "Oma," 5,832,511 marks.

## The Central Union of Consumers' Societies (K.K.)

The conspicuous progress made by the Central Union of Consumers Societies (Kulutusosuuskuntien Keskusliitto), which was founded in 1916, is indicated by the salient statistics:—

*Mr. Neil S. Beaton, who succeeded Sir R. Stewart as President of Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, has a big record of varied democratic activities.*







*The new Shakespeare Memorial  
Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon  
was opened on April 25th.  
The camera picture, by Mr.  
J. Dixon-Scott, displays the  
imposing modern exterior.*



Year.	Number of Affiliated Societies.	Membership of Affiliated Societies.	Total Sales of Societies.	Net Surplus.
			Finnish Marks.	Finnish Marks.
1918 .....	87	95,216	146,856,915	5,178,818
1919 .....	94	120,214	265,571,743	6,560,261
1920 .....	106	143,896	525,846,302	10,456,999
1921 .....	116	157,705	673,074,568	10,513,924
1922 .....	113	160,618	735,623,401	13,266,820
1923 .....	113	172,558	844,405,091	16,366,259
1924 .....	110	185,303	966,574,718	17,576,713
1925 .....	113	198,845	1,063,670,676	18,931,377
1926 .....	113	208,490	1,148,400,000	21,117,733
1927 .....	112	214,203	1,226,566,696	25,700,114
1928 .....	112	225,537	1,358,200,000	31,600,000
1929 .....	112	238,815	1,382,800,000	27,600,000
1930 .....	112	241,732	1,247,984,233	—

### The Co-operative Wholesale (S.O.K.)

The report of the 27th year of activity of the Finnish Co-operative Wholesale Society, which is well known through its initials S.O.K., records that economic activity in Finland met with difficulties during 1931. The critical times considerably impaired the purchasing power of the public throughout the country. In consequence the retail trade decreased by about 20 per cent as compared with the previous year. While the sales of the society members of the S.O.K. were diminished by 13·3 per cent, nevertheless the societies have continued to gain ground in the retail trade of the country. In order to be able to serve its members and other customers as advantageously as possible, the boards of management of the societies paid still more attention than before to the reduction of expenses. Efforts were made by the societies to keep the stocks moderate in quantity in accordance with the decreasing sales and to restrict credit trade. At the same time the societies abstained from any considerable extensions. Owing to these measures, the societies could continue to work elastically: it was even noticeable that their ability to compete improved further.

It is estimated that the wholesale trade in Finland during 1931 decreased by nearly 20 per cent, whereas the S.O.K.'s sales diminished by 14·4 per cent, which indicates that wholesale co-operation gained further ground in Finland. The loyalty of the society members was as good in 1931 as during many previous years. The societies purchased from S.O.K. 79 per cent of the articles of consumption sold by them. During 1931 a new flour mill was built and completed in the town of Viipuri, destined to satisfy the needs of the local societies situated in the eastern parts of the country. The output of all the productive works of S.O.K., in 1931, was 113,895,927 marks.



The total membership increased by 3,414, amounting at the end of the year to 228,781. There were no new comers in society membership, and six amalgamated. The number of stores is now 2,248, 55 being added during the year. The sales of the affiliated societies amounted to Fm. 1,507,230,781, a decrease over 1930 results of 13·3 per cent. The S.O.K.'s sales for the year amounted to Fm. 863,512,089, a decrease of 14·4 per cent. The Society had 1,680 employés in its service.

The annual turnover of the S.O.K. from 1920 is here shown :—

Year.	Number of Societies.	Total Sales of S.O.K.	Net Surplus.
		Finnish Marks.	Finnish Marks.
1920.....	500	323,699,443	4,337,573
1921.....	490	359,143,294	3,807,974
1922.....	470	416,599,251	5,455,501
1923.....	464	517,308,204	6,426,563
1924.....	461	630,320,183	9,523,414
1925.....	452	700,548,578	10,561,768
1926.....	434	742,486,099	12,034,731
1927.....	423	848,031,489	14,840,055
1928.....	419	1,003,398,465	18,581,009
1929.....	425	1,054,154,010	18,945,536
1930.....	423	1,008,586,919	17,227,619
1931.....	420	863,512,089	14,072,936

The paid-up share capital of S.O.K. stands at Fm. 918,800 ; reserve fund, Fm. 117,554,702 ; disposal fund, Fm. 7,917,441 ; fire insurance fund, Fm. 1,442,776 ; scholarship fund, Fm. 614,513 ; workers' specialised training fund, Fm. 306,260 ; and guarantee fund, Fm. 2,756,400—a grand total of funds of Fm. 131,510,894.

In the year 1931, the output of the Society's industrial undertakings amounted in value to Fm. 4,500,000,000, a decrease of Fm. 700,000,000. The productive undertakings are as follows: at Vaajakoski, a match manufactory, a saw mill and wood-working mill, a brush works, a paper bag and paper factory, a sweetmeat and preserving manufactory, and a margarine factory ; at Helsingfors, a hosiery factory, a chemical factory, a chicory factory, and a coffee-roastery; at Viborg, a biscuit manufactory and a macaroni manufactory; and at Jämsä a brickworks. The S.O.K. have entered into the agreement which Finnish match concerns made with the Swedish Match Company, in order to overcome the threatening situation of the native match industry. A new margarine works was opened in 1928 at Vaajakoski, where a new sweetmeats factory was also commenced, as well as a new one in Helsingfors, where more space was wanted, especially for hosiery. A new flour mill has been established at Oulu in Uleaborg for the benefit of Northern Finland.

### The Co-operative Wholesale (O.T.K.)

The persistent economic depression and the unemployment which, in the course of the year, had increased enormously, caused the turnover of the societies to show a decrease. The continually falling prices caused disturbances in the commercial activity as a whole, but still more severe were the disturbances caused by the inconstancy of the international credit.

The O.T.K., which was founded towards the close of 1917, in 1931 had one less society, whilst the individual membership of the 110 societies was slightly reduced to 241,595. The total turnover of these distributive societies amounted to Fm. 1,067,000,000, and, compared with the previous year, the decrease was Fm. 180,900,000, or 14.5 per cent. At the close of the year the number of the shops of the distributive societies was 1,647, having increased during the year by 44. There are 682 persons employed by the O.T.K., a decrease from 756.

Year.	Affiliated Societies.	Total Sales of O.T.K.	
		Finnish Marks.	Finnish Marks.
1920.....	110	98,837,754	3,105,923
1921.....	113	193,893,633	4,194,172
1922.....	112	318,401,409	5,243,790
1923.....	112	464,606,725	6,347,223
1924.....	112	550,392,605	7,237,685
1925.....	112	656,176,161	8,839,390
1926.....	112	658,484,549	9,214,420
1927.....	111	690,454,202	10,258,536
1928.....	111	1,813,548,568	12,277,008
1929.....	112	771,935,441	10,280,177
1930.....	112	670,979,859	8,195,494
1931.....	110	565,011,787	9,429,702

The O.T.K., by order of the Government, is the controller of the savings' funds of the member societies. There were 89 societies with savings' funds, whose depositors numbered 133,375, at the close of 1931, with a total turnover of Fm. 237,502,665; and deposits and interest amounted to Fm. 244,469,443.

The funds of the O.T.K., in 1930, amounted to Fm. 100,580,532, against Fm. 91,858,043 in the previous year.

The productive establishments of the O.T.K. are: a rye-flour mill at Jääski, a match factory at Tampere, a tailoring establishment and an underwear factory, a coffee roastery, a techno-chemical factory, a workshop for mixing chemical fertilisers, and a margarine factory at Helsinki, situated at the factory site of the O.T.K. in Sörnäinen. The margarine factory started its activity in April, 1930.

There are two co-operative insurance societies for the societies affiliated to the Central Union. During 1930 the figures of the Life

Insurance Society, "Kansa," showed that the number of policies issued was 13,547, representing over Fm. 130,800,000. New funeral-aid insurances to the number of 7,312 were also granted, representing Fm. 3,700,000. The accident department granted 5,499 new workers' accident insurances in 1929 on earnings, representing a total of Fm. 75,000,000. In the same year, on the books of the Fire Insurance Society, "Kansa," the total amount insured was 1,827,600,000 Fmk., an increase of over 191,700,000 Fmk.

## FRANCE.

The organised co-operative consumers' movement is represented by the National Federation of Distributive Co-operative Societies (*La Fédération Nationale des Coopératives de Consommation*), whose affiliated societies number 1,325, and represent not less than 1,500,000 families, who are served by over 4,000 shops.

The Federation comprises some 29 regional federations, including those of Algiers, the Cameroons, China, Madagascar, Morocco, New Caledonia, Tonkin, and Tunis. The total sales of the reporting federations amounted to 1,522,472,016 francs against 2,195,473,000 francs in the previous year.

There are also about 2,000 other co-operatives, mostly of a local character, which do not belong to the Federation, and whose membership runs about 840,000. New enterprises of the Federation include a clinic in Paris and one or two holiday homes.

The salient figures of the French Co-operative Wholesale (*Magasin de Gros*), from 1918, are shown in the Table. There has been much good amalgamation; and it is estimated that the members have increased by 400,000 since 1926, whilst the number of shops has gone up from 7,000 to 8,200.

Year.	Affiliated Societies.	Total Sales.	Annual Production.	No. of Employees.
		Francs.	Francs.	
1918.....	670	59,510,504	3,797,553	723
1919.....	1,088	121,406,362	6,818,036	894
1920.....	1,591	165,930,376	24,299,804	1,484
1921.....	1,597	152,600,512	24,280,850	1,634
1922.....	1,651	217,947,418	23,928,711	1,469
1923.....	1,640	268,800,543	22,140,185	1,504
1924.....	1,561	353,986,123	23,718,876	1,396
1925.....	1,533	351,693,427	20,321,951	1,059
1926.....	1,480	457,071,447	22,779,892	832
1927.....	1,474	556,405,571	21,124,019	763
1928.....	1,454	654,042,990	30,214,742	785
1929.....	1,425	711,679,961	38,087,228	806
1930.....	1,391	765,190,940	42,361,835	982
1931.....	1,377	797,055,346	43,654,349	1,043

The Magasin de Gros—the C.W.S.—has a number of productive works comprising three boot and shoe manufactories and a slipper manufactory; three preserved fruit and vegetable establishments (preserved tomatoes, peas and beans), and a sardine canning factory; a manufactory of chocolate and sweetmeats, three coffee roasteries, dressmaking and eau de Cologne factory. The Wholesale has 23 retail boot and shoe shops, and a dairy in Paris.

The banking institution of the movement is known as the French Co-operative Bank (*La Banque des Coopératives de France*) which was established in 1922, and took over the business of the banking department of the Co-operative Wholesale Society (*Magasin de Gros*). It has capital 23,500,000 francs, reserves 6,500,000 francs, deposits 311,406,826 francs, and a total movement of accounts for 1931 of 313,700,000,000 francs. The number of clients is 99,091.

Social insurance is done by "*Le Travail*," begun by trade unionists and joined in by co-operative societies, and has 150,000 members. *La Solidarité* caters for accident and fire policies. *La Prévoyance Sociale*, the Belgian co-operative insurance society, has established a branch in France for life insurance.

France, the home of co-operative production, has a *Fédération des Sociétés Co-opératives Ouvrières de Production*, to which 340 societies were joined up in 1931, with 23,000 members, and a turnover of 210,000,000 francs.

Co-operative agriculture flourishes in France, where there are a *Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole* (National Institute for Rural Credit), and a *Fédération Nationale de la Mutualité et de la Coopération Agricole* (National Federation of Mutuality and Agricultural Co-operation), the latter comprising productive, dairy, egg, viniculture, threshing, resin, and electric power societies.

## GERMANY.

The effects of the ever-increasing unemployment figures are only too apparent in the trading results of the German co-operative movement. The unemployment figure of over 6,000,000 at the end of 1931 represents, with families and dependants, over one-third of the population of Germany forced down to the barest margin of subsistence. The tremendous drop in purchasing power which these figures imply is directly reflected in the turnover of the retail co-operative societies throughout Germany, and particularly in the distressed industrial areas.

In comparison with the peak attained in 1929, the turnover of the retail societies had fallen by 38 to 40 per cent at the end of 1931. The will to overcome this gigantic setback has resulted in a movement towards increased unity and a feeling of intense loyalty between the retail societies and their central organisations. The brightest feature of 1931 is the trade of the C.W.S. at Hamburg—known as G.E.G.—

which actually increased the turnover of its own productions by 5·6 per cent, and the C.W.S. at Cologne which increased its total trade, quantitatively, by 2·4 per cent.

A further bond of unity is shown in the formation of an "aid society" by the Central Union of German Co-operative Societies in December, 1931. This aid society, with a capital of 14,000,000 marks, undertakes the guarantee of the supplementary credits granted to societies by the Central Union itself, or the G.E.G. The formation and working of this protective organisation presents the only one of its kind formed in the German Reich to deal with the economic crisis.

On June 30th, 1931, before the outbreak of the German banking crisis, the amount of co-operative savings in the Central Union was 410,000,000 marks. From July 1st to the end of 1931 over 86,000,000 marks of co-operative savings were withdrawn.

### Central Union of German Co-operatives.

The Zentralverband deutscher Konsumvereine (Central Union of German Consumers' Societies), which has its headquarters in Hamburg, records a membership of 2,940,308, a decrease of about 60,000 as compared with 1930. For many years now German societies have pursued the policy of removing non-purchasers from the membership roll. In the last eight years more than 1,600,000 persons have been struck off from membership for that reason. The number of affiliated societies has declined from 988 to 985, so that in spite of the great prominence given by the German Press to co-operative societies which have become insolvent in the crisis, these figures show how unfounded are the attacks, as far as societies affiliated to the Central Union are concerned. The turnover of 1,160,156,341 marks is a decrease of over 51,000,000 marks as compared with the previous year, and the average turnover per member fell from 422 marks to 389 marks, both being further reflections of the decreased purchasing power.

The savings deposits of the members of the consumers' societies affiliated to the Central Union amounted to 317,253,413 marks at the end of 1931, which is a decrease of 86·7 million marks as compared with 1930.

### German C.W.S. (G.E.G.)

The German C.W.S. in Hamburg, G.E.G., achieved a turnover of 428,419,904 marks, as compared with the previous year's turnover of 495,297,404 marks. This is equivalent to a monetary decrease of 13·5 per cent.

The 1931 turnover of the G.E.G., from a quantitative point of view, however, is considerably more favourable. On the basis the G.E.G. turnover fell by only 1·36 per cent as compared with 1930.

The output of the G.E.G.'s own productive works, on the other hand, totals 145,326,693 marks, which is an increase of 5·6 per cent,

so that the increase of commodities was considerably larger than the amount for the previous year.

The following table denotes the progress of the German Co-operative Wholesale since 1918. A striking feature is the continued yearly increase of the G.E.G.'s own productions since 1922 throughout the whole crisis period.

STATISTICS OF THE GERMAN CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE, 1918-1931.

Year.	No. of Societies.	Wholesale's Turnover.		Wholesale's Production.	
		Gold Marks.	£	Gold Marks.	£
1918	969	75,068,902	3,753,445	13,195,665	659,783
1919	979	75,820,296	3,791,014	6,116,158	305,807
1920	1,003	91,549,934	4,577,496	11,720,857	586,042
1921	1,026	102,498,593	5,124,929	10,129,072	506,453
1922	1,030	99,118,624	4,955,931	9,635,572	481,778
1923	1,049	71,321,749	3,566,087	11,336,216	566,810
1924	821	168,466,278	8,423,313	26,298,325	1,314,916
1925	894	228,169,471	11,408,473	35,339,389	1,766,969
1926	888	294,173,971	14,708,698	45,675,780	2,283,788
1927	892	373,041,885	18,197,160	63,137,490	3,079,875
1928	882	444,371,664	21,751,917	104,720,506	5,125,820
1929	999	501,378,122	25,068,906	123,879,470	5,236,025
1930	969	405,257,404	24,762,870	137,619,670	6,880,983
1931	939	428,419,904	214,209,951	145,326,693	7,266,334

The net surplus for 1931 amounted to 2,232,468 marks, as compared with 4,360,812 marks for 1930. The low-price policy of the G.E.G., together with the effects of the economic crisis, have brought about this enormous reduction in surplus. In spite of this reduction, however, it is a pleasing feature to notice that the reserve funds have been advanced from 21,780,983 marks to 25,216,485 marks during the period.

The Bank department of the G.E.G. has passed through one of the most trying years in German financial history. The whole of the German banks closed their doors from July 13th to August 4th. It is only to be expected, therefore, that the general banking conditions have adversely affected the operations of the G.E.G. banking department; and this is reflected in the turnover figures, which fell from 3,565,921,000 marks in 1930 to 2,637,921,000 marks in 1931.

The G.E.G. has important undertakings comprising over 40 establishments embracing the production of foodstuffs and kindred commodities, the production of various requisites, and textile goods such as cloth and clothing.

The first-named group comprises 30 manufactories including four flour mills, two edible paste mills, two for fish curing and packing, one for cocoa and chocolate, eight for the production of sausages and other meat products—the one at Oldenburg is the largest on the Continent,

its capacity being 1,200 pigs a day—two for malt coffee and chicory, one for preserving and canning fruit and vegetables, one of alimentary preparations, one for mustard, one for cheese production, and seven tobacco factories. The second group comprises nine manufactories, viz., two soap works, a chemical factory, two match factories, a brush works, a furniture factory, a timber and box works, and a paper and printing works. The third group consists of four manufactories, viz., a weaving shed and dye works, a clothing factory, a textile factory producing domestic drapery goods, and a ready-made garments factory. In addition, the G.E.G. owns a farm estate in Osterholz, and is also a partner in a large clothing factory, in which it owns nine-tenths of the capital.

The total number of G.E.G. employés now amounts to 8,305.

Insurance operations for the German co-operative movement are carried on by two organisations: life insurance by the Joint Insurance Society of the Trade Unions and Co-operative Societies, *Die Volksfürsorge Gewerkschaftlich-Genossenschaftliche Versicherungs A.G.*, founded in 1912, and fire insurance by the "Self-help" Fire Insurance Company, *Die Eigenhilfe Feuer-und-Sachvernerungs A.G.* The first-named company reports satisfactory progress during 1931. The number of new policies issued in 1931 amounted to 275,806, with an assured value of 117,700,000 marks. On December 31st, 1931, there were 2,261,674 policies in existence, with a total sum assured amounting to over 838,000,000 marks. This is about a quarter of the total existing industrial life insurance in the whole of Germany. The "Self-help" Fire Insurance Company, which commenced operations in July, 1926, increased its annual premium income from 2,600,000 marks in 1930 to 2,700,000 marks in 1931, and the number of policies issued increased from 471,851 to 503,349 over the same period.

### National Union of Consumers' Societies.

There is another national central organisation of co-operative consumers' societies with headquarters in Cologne, the *Reichsverband deutscher Konsumvereine e.V.* (The National Union of German Consumers' Societies). The Union comprises about 270 co-operative societies with a membership just exceeding 750,000.

The societies affiliated to the Union are served by the "Gepag" Co-operative Wholesale Society. In 1931 the turnover of these societies amounted to 180,384,179 marks, a decrease of over 20,000,000 marks as compared with 1930. This represents a monetary decrease of 10·2 per cent, although it is estimated that the general level of prices fell by more than this figure. The "Gepag" turnover amounted to 70,323,220 marks, a decrease of 5·15 per cent in monetary value, but an increase of 8 per cent on a quantitative basis. The turnover of the "Gepag" bank department fell from 7,552,000 marks in 1930, to 5,198,000 marks in 1931.

The "Gepag" Wholesale's productive undertakings comprise soap works, a sausage manufactory, a cigar manufactory, a manufactory of edible paste, coffee-roasting plant, and a printing works.

Co-operation in Germany altogether was represented in 1931 by 52,804 societies of all types. There were 22,160 urban and agricultural credit, 1,770 artisans', 1,727 consumers', 1,274 tradesmen's supply and purchasing, 558 productive, 164 workers' productive, 4,065 building, and 18,736 agricultural with no credit departments.

## GEORGIA.

The Transcaucasian Republic of Georgia, which is a member of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, has just over two-and-a-half million of inhabitants.

The Central Co-operative Union, "Tsekavshiri," in the business year of 1930, embraced 171 societies, an increase of 2, with a total membership of 846,600, against 471,711 in 1929. In its capacity as a Wholesale for the affiliated societies, the Union had a turnover of 85,000,000 roubles, against 67,140,000 roubles. The Union altogether has 2,697 shops and 571 auxiliary establishments, and the retail sales for the year amounted to 185,000,000 roubles.

## GOLD COAST.

According to the report of the Gold Coast Department of Agriculture for the year 1930-31, the outstanding feature of the year was the initiation and rapid growth of the co-operative movement. The Co-operative Societies Ordinance became law on April 9th, 1931, and has since been extended to Ashanti.

The number of co-operative societies has increased from 31, with a membership of 946, to 147, with a membership of 3,122.

The cocoa producers' societies, of which there were 113 in existence on April 30th, 1931, had a revenue of £9,892, and the Department of Agriculture is planning to increase the number of those societies to 200.

## GREECE.

The co-operative movement in Greece—the pioneer was Socrates Jasmine, and the first Co-operative Societies Act was passed in 1914—is strongest in the regions of Peloponnesus and Macedonia, and consists chiefly of Rural Credit Societies, of which 201 were formed in 1929. In addition five supply societies, 67 marketing societies, 40 productive societies, and 33 of various other types were started in the same year, besides others in Central Macedonia.

According to the official statistics there existed, at the end of 1930, 7,387 societies, including 5,754 rural and 1,633 urban. It is estimated that the co-operative membership represents 65 per cent of the agricultural population of the country.



The Greek Co-operative Agricultural Bank was founded in 1929, and in 1931 loans amounting to 1,354,724,144 drachma were advanced.

A very early co-operative activity of unique interest was a society founded in 1788 by the inhabitants of Ambelakia, in Thessaly, to pay in common the communal taxes which, under Turkish rule, were levied on the whole population. Out of this developed a cotton selling co-operative, the profits being used to pay the taxes. The society was dissolved in 1811 after a military raid by the Turks. Other interesting innovations in Greek co-operation are societies for silk production, shipbuilding, pasturage and dairying, olive oil production, corn threshing, wine producing, tobacco growing, building, and stevedores. The more important rural societies included 4,351 credit Societies, 430 marketing, 280 productive and marketing, 188 provision stores, and 505 other societies. The 430 marketing societies included 262 for the sale of currants, 92 for tobacco, and 50 for olives, silk, &c. The 280 productive societies included 135 vine-growing, 68 oil manufacturing, and 56 dairy. In addition, there were 333 land-leasing societies, 129 land development, and 13 irrigation.

## HOLLAND.

The organised consumers' movement in Holland is represented by the Union of Dutch Distributive Co-operative Societies (*Centrale Bond van Nederlandsche Verbruiks-coöperaties*), which was established in 1920 by the amalgamation of the Dutch Co-operative Union and the Union of Dutch Workers' Co-operative Societies. The trend of membership since the amalgamation is indicated by the following figures:—

Year.	Number of Societies.	Total Membership of Societies.
April 1st, 1920	155	191,573
January 1st, 1921	150	161,286
January 1st, 1922	145	148,726
January 1st, 1923	141	137,264
January 1st, 1924	135	126,725
January 1st, 1925	129	121,646
January 1st, 1926	132	121,241
January 1st, 1927	135	178,704
January 1st, 1928	132	180,359
January 1st, 1929	129	183,423
January 1st, 1930	130	185,395
January 1st, 1931	131	189,970
January 1st, 1932	137	203,358

The latest development is the joint creation by the Co-operative Union and the Co-operative Wholesale Society of a new co-operative society, which has for its object the organisation and the control of co-operative societies in the villages and smaller towns of Holland, for the purpose of helping them with technical advice and service and even capital. It is known as the *Cofibé*, that is the Co-operative Society for Financing and Control, which will have the administration

of the local societies in its hands, whilst the local society will appoint the manager and staff and be the governing body. All goods stocked must be obtained from the Dutch C.W.S.

The A.S.V., that is, the General Savings Bank of the Consumers' Co-operatives, ended 1931 with deposits amounting to 2,721,480 florins, and the number of savings books totalled 6,885 as compared with 6,259 in the previous year.

The Co-operative Wholesale Society, "De Handelskamer," which has 287 affiliated societies, with a membership of 162,702, had a turnover of 17,424,458 florins, which means a decrease in money of 4.5 per cent on account of the much lower prices (general index number, 1930, 131; 1931, 108). In goods the turnover was much higher than in 1930. For the articles sold under the Wholesale trade mark, "Haka," the turnover increased from 16,000,000 to 19,500,000 pieces.

Year.	Sales of Wholesale.		Year.	Sales of Wholesale.	
	Florins.	£		Florins.	£
1913-14 ...	4,561,444	364,915	1923.....	11,188,576	932,381
1915.....	6,236,095	498,888	1924.....	11,304,306	942,025
1916.....	8,977,305	718,184	1925.....	12,632,150	1,052,679
1917.....	10,000,298	800,024	1926.....	13,885,748	1,157,145
1918.....	7,775,336	662,027	1927.....	15,684,309	1,307,025
1919.....	11,126,477	802,118	1928.....	17,495,425	1,457,952
1920.....	14,612,665	1,169,012	1929.....	18,283,115	1,523,585
1921.....	14,215,538	1,137,243	1930.....	18,155,164	1,512,930
1922.....	12,101,872	1,008,489	1931.....	17,427,458	1,452,288

The net surplus for 1931 amounted to 441,192 florins, as compared with 401,346.

The C.W.S., with 372 employees, has a soap manufactory at Utrecht, where a jam and lemonade factory has been put up. It is the intention to erect there all the productive works to make a centre like that of the S.C.W.S. at Shieldhall. A cheese warehouse, with capacity for 300,000 kg., has been built at Gouda, to cope with the Wholesale's big export trade. A new head-building of 100 metres in length and five storeys high, at the end of one of the harbours of Rotterdam, is in course of erection.

The Handelskamer has a progressive Insurance Department which undertakes insurance against fire, burglary, accidents, &c. The policies in 1931 numbered 3,681, with capital of 42,796,560 florins.

The Coöperatieve Aankoopvereniging, "Central Bureau uit het Nederlandsch Landbouw-Comité," G.A. (Central Office of the Netherlands Agricultural Committee), was established in 1899 at Rotterdam. It is "a perfect, well-founded, co-operative purchasing organisation" for agricultural requirements, such as fertilisers, foodstuffs, fuel, &c. The total value of purchases for 1931 was 40,841,718 florins, with surplus returned at 73,642 florins, against 56,447,052 florins and 125,546 florins respectively.

## HUNGARY.

The greatest co-operative developments in Hungary since the war have been along the lines of credit, distribution, and dairying. The Central Union of Co-operative Credit Societies in 1931 had 1,002 affiliated societies, with a membership of 396,691, and loans amounting to 224,500,000 pengö. The Hungarian Central Union of Co-operative Dairies in 1931 had 231 societies, with a turnover of 15,300,000 pengö.

The thirteen large and powerful Hungarian Co-operative Unions, representing every phase of co-operative activity, reorganised early in 1930 the Union of Hungarian Co-operative Societies, which had been in existence twenty-five years. The idea was to make the Union a central representative body of power and economic importance.

Consumers' co-operation in Hungary is chiefly represented by the Hangya (the Ant), which is the Co-operative Wholesale Society of the Union of Hungarian Farmers. The progress of this well-known organisation is shown in the accompanying table. It will be noticed that the number of societies and the number of individual members are both down slightly. The explanation is that 49 societies went into liquidation, and six were cut off from membership for breaking the rules of the Union in 1928, and again in 1929 there were 27 societies in liquidation, whilst 11 withdrew, and a new one added. The capital of the societies for 1929 was 5,865,339 pengö, against 5,658,495 pengö in 1928; and the surplus was 533,179 pengö.

## STATISTICS OF THE "HANGYA" WHOLESALE'S AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

Year.	Number of Societies.	Total Membership.	Total Sales.
			Pengö.
1914 .....	1,276	190,555	66,827,921
1915 .....	1,307	228,403	72,096,871
1916 .....	1,386	292,062	77,294,038
1917 .....	1,707	467,077	91,039,572
1918 .....	2,140	658,267	124,926,975
1919 .....	1,007	454,208	49,755,658
1920 .....	1,777	766,972	60,728,564
1921 .....	1,911	795,137	56,612,526
1922 .....	1,969	852,851	50,606,426
1923 .....	1,962	866,052	66,338,564
1924 .....	1,951	870,549	94,481,644
1925 .....	1,937	860,353	114,194,320
1926 .....	1,805	838,380	116,561,708
1927 .....	1,752	781,772	120,959,191
1928 .....	1,698	743,712	122,431,776
1929 .....	1,661	672,295	114,507,509
1930 .....	1,647		Data not available.

The annual total turnover of the Wholesale Society from 1914 onwards is shown by the figures on page 142. The turnover for 1926 (the first year after the currency stabilisation), representing an increase

of 7 per cent on that of the previous year, was equivalent to about 2,423,000 in round figures, and may be compared with the turnover for 1914, which was equivalent to £1,259,000 approximately. The last return shows a drop of nearly  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, as compared with 7 per cent in the previous year.

Year.	Pengö.	Year.	Pengö.
1914.....	34,366,607	1923.....	35,167,956
1915.....	43,092,439	1924.....	42,808,717
1916.....	41,481,264	1925.....	57,587,135
1917.....	46,324,547	1926.....	61,936,808
1918.....	63,938,759	1927.....	68,529,255
1919.....	26,685,991	1928.....	73,745,181
1920.....	33,543,131	1929.....	68,366,517
1921.....	25,813,920	1930.....	63,576,587
1922.....	27,665,704	1931.....	58,189,104

The Society's successful industrial undertakings, carried on through the medium of a separate and subsidiary concern, "The Hangya Industry Ltd.", comprise a dozen establishments for the manufacture of soap and candles, chemicals, rope and twine, matches, brushes, cutlery, mustard, and liqueurs. The company also owns two corn mills. The Hangya, in 1929, was forced to sell its match factory to the Match Trust.

The Hangya Consumers' Co-operative Union and the Hungarian Central Mutual Credit Institute joined together and created the Futura Trading Company, Ltd., in 1919, in order to make the most of the productions of the country co-operative societies; and this company also guarantees a yearly average price on such products as are officially quoted on the Budapest Corn Exchange, so endeavouring to regulate wheat prices in the country through its agencies. The Hangya has quite recently organised collecting depôts to promote the sale of eggs, poultry, fruit, &c.

There are three societies at present carrying out insurance—one exclusively for cattle, a second for life, and the third life, accident, fidelity, fire, hail, motor car, and cattle.

Year.	Societies.	Members.	Turnover.
			Pengö.
1893.....	1	1,534	777,000
1913.....	5	5,860	7,159,000
1923.....	109	30,833	8,953,000
1928.....	106	70,221	34,740,140
1929.....	110	50,181	32,952,177

A notable co-operative organisation is the Co-operative Wholesale Society of Hungarian Public Officers, which has been for 40 years the only society of its kind in the country. The table above speaks for itself.

The turnover for 1930 was 29,600,000 pengö, the set-back of 10·6 per cent being only in money value.

Now, on the other hand, the General Consumers' Society of Budapest, during the past few years, has been very prosperous, as will be seen from the following, starting with the year of foundation, 1904-5:—

Year.	Societies.	Members.	Turnover.
			Pengö.
1905.....	1	962	164,504
1915.....	30	31,335	5,869,829
1927.....	111	61,798	18,752,526
1928.....	106	62,695	21,076,838
1929.....	101	62,852	22,825,669
1930.....	101	67,775	21,700,000
1931.....	—	71,186	20,603,578

It owns over 100 shops, and a number of productive enterprises, including a well-equipped bakery, a large chemical factory, a printing works, and a factory for preserved foodstuffs, all of which are working successfully. The Wholesale Purchase and Sale Company, the Törekvés Savings Bank, and the Corvinia General Insurance Society, in which the General Consumers' Society is a shareholder, are also successful concerns.

The National Central Credit Society comprises 1,010 affiliated Societies with a membership of about 2,000,000. Towards the end of 1930 the value of the credits granted amounted to 300,000,000 pengö, an increase of 210,000,000 pengö in the last three years. The funds of the National Central Credit Society and its affiliated Societies amounted to 60,000,000 pengö.

## ICELAND.

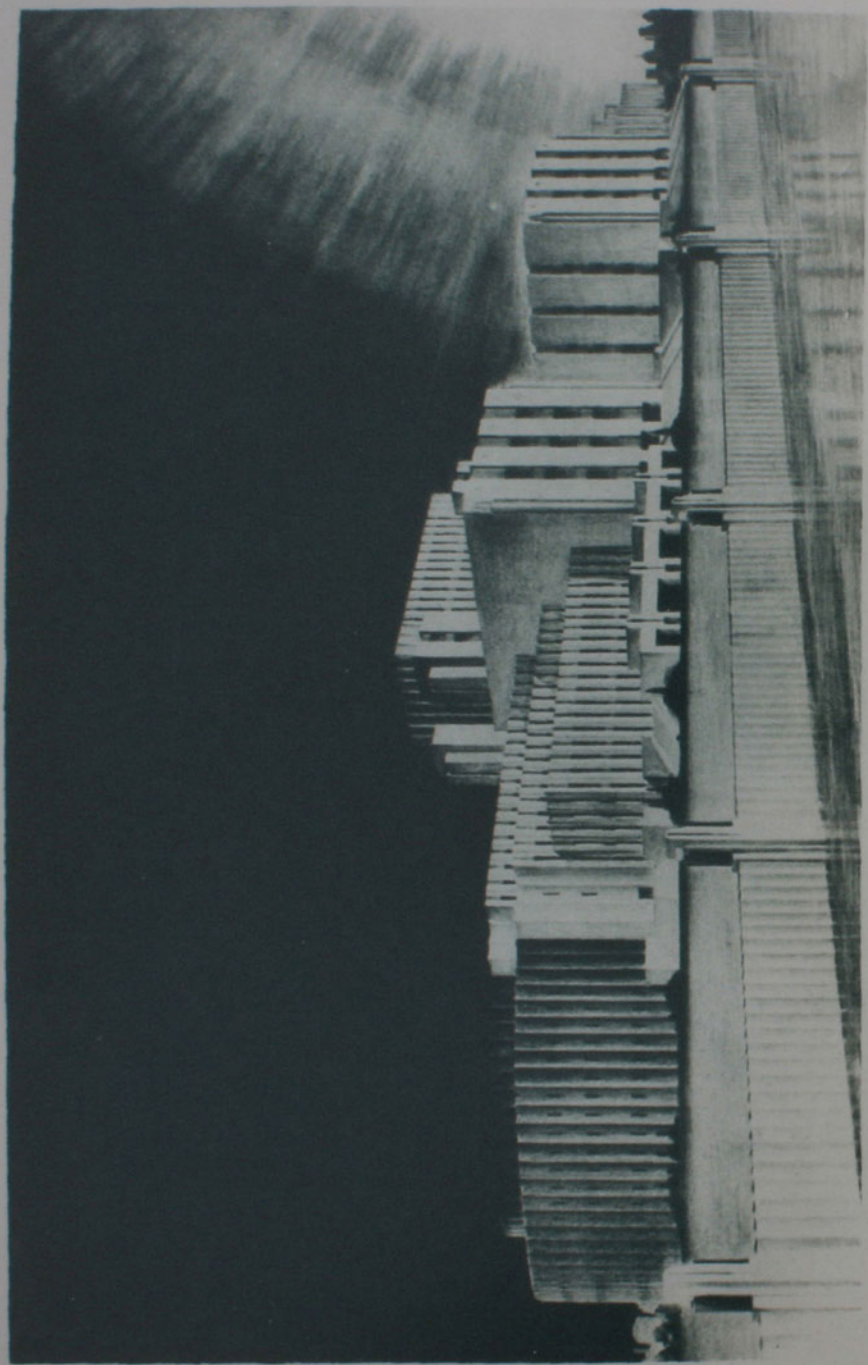
The first co-operative society in Iceland was established in 1882. At the beginning of the present century the work of co-operative education and propaganda began among the societies which had been founded in the course of 20 years, and thus prepared the way for the subsequent foundation of the Union of Icelandic Co-operative Societies (Samband Islenskra Samvinnufjelaga) which operates as the Co-operative Wholesale Society.

The Federation has 40 societies in membership with it, with a total number of 8,000 individuals, which works out that 35 per cent of the total inhabitants are served through co-operative organisations. The funds of the Federation and its allied societies total 5,000,000 kroner.

*"Dans le Nord" is a spirited painting by Nys, and was shown in the Salon at Paris. It is a familiar group of French workmen.*









*An American, Mr. Hector  
O. Hamilton, shared with  
two Russians the first prize  
with this design for the Palace  
of Soviets. By "Man-  
chester Guardian" courtesy.*



## INDIA.

One of the most amazing features of modern India is the phenomenal growth of the co-operative movement. It is doing a magnificent work in rescuing the masses of the Indian people from the grip of the moneylenders, and it is regarded by most of the Indian leaders as the instrument through which India will evolve to take her place in the comity of nations. The Government's policy is one of whole-hearted support of the co-operative movement in India. From a total of 1,926 co-operative societies in the year 1910, there were, in 1927-28, no less than 96,091 societies in existence, and reports show that this advance has continued to 104,187 societies in 1929-30.

Indian co-operation has achieved most progress in the sphere where it is most earnestly needed, and therefore it is not surprising to find that of the total number of societies in 1929-30, 91,786 were agricultural and credit co-operative societies. This class of society is doing invaluable work in freeing the villages throughout India from the grip of the moneylenders.

There is little distributive or consumers' co-operation, but co-operative production has made some headway, as evidenced by the establishment of many weavers, bell-metal, oilmen, shoemaking, fishermen, toy-making, and brass workers' societies in Bengal; weaving societies in Bihar and Orissa, as well as fishermen's societies; and also a weaving society at Bajerat, near Calcutta. Madras has societies for labour contract, land reclamation, irrigation, milk supply, students, weavers, and egg production.

The following table, extracted from the latest official report, will be found valuable in the study of co-operative activities in India:—

## BRITISH INDIA.

	Central.	Super- vising.	Agricul- tural.	Non- Agricul- tural.	Total.	Number per 100,000 Inhabi- tants.
Madras .....	32	450	13,106	1,649	15,237	36·0
Bombay .....	20	101	4,782	831	5,734	29·7
Bengal .....	117	3	20,436	1,913	22,469	48·1
Bihar and Orissa .....	68	196	8,715	338	9,317	27·4
United Provinces .....	69	3	5,184	283	5,539	12·2
Punjab .....	119	—	17,222	2,952	20,293	98·0
Burma .....	13	454	2,567	188	3,222	27·5
Central Provinces .....	35	20	3,987	95	4,137	29·8
Assam .....	16	—	1,295	79	1,390	18·3
North-West Frontier .....	1	—	152	13	166	7·2
Coorg .....	1	13	229	21	264	132·0
Ajmer Merwara .....	7	2	531	97	637	127·4
Hyderabad Administrative	—	—	—	17	17	17·0
Delhi .....	1	—	220	50	271	54·2
Total .....	499	1,242	78,426	8,526	88,693	36·2

## INDIAN STATES.

	Central.	Super- vising.	Agricul- tural.	Non- Agricul- tural.	Total.	Number per 100,000 Inhabit- ants.
Mysore .....	16	—	1,686	400	2,102	35·0
Baroda .....	6	2	874	163	1,045	49·8
Hyderabad .....	31	—	1,750	355	2,136	17·1
Bhopal .....	25	10	1,114	26	1,175	167·9
Gwalior .....	(a)	—	3,820	44	3,864	120·8
Indore .....	5	—	387	40	432	39·3
Kashmir .....	14	—	2,438	294	2,746	83·2
Travancore .....	1	28	1,428	327	1,784	44·6
Cochin .....	1	—	128	81	210	21·0
Total .....	99	40	13,625	1,730	15,494	45·7

(a) Figures not available.

Perhaps the most remarkable co-operative organisation in the world is the Co-operative Anti-Malarial Society, started in 1914 at Panihati, a village nine miles away from Calcutta. One person dies every 1½ minutes in the marshes of Bengal from malaria. Some 500 of these anti-malarial societies are now in existence, federated as the Central Co-operative Anti-Malarial Society, with headquarters in Calcutta: its objects are to take preventive measures against malaria, small-pox, and like epidemic diseases, besides purchasing commodities at wholesale prices. There is also the Bengal Co-operative Wholesale Society, charged with the sale of jute, and it is in constant touch with the Calcutta market.

The most interesting of all the co-operative activities, however, is to be found in the Punjab, in what is called the Better Living Society. There were 289 such societies in 1929 against 231 in 1928, with a membership of 10,943 against 8,665, and an average membership to each of 37. The object of these societies is to induce their members to curtail the ruinous expenditure imposed by custom on occasions of births, marriages, deaths, and other domestic ceremonies.

A new and significant organisation is the "Women's Co-operative Movement" which has recently been begun, and for which great hopes are held of it becoming a great force for the emancipation of Indian women. The purpose of these societies is to promote saving, education, hygiene, and other useful services among women.

Bombay is noteworthy, too, for having the astonishing number of 625 School Boy Societies, as compared with 503 in 1928. The societies are not registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, but are formed for the purpose of instilling into the minds of the young students the aims and ideals of the co-operative movement.

The consumers' movement is best represented, numerically, in the Bombay Presidency, where there are 36 societies, being one more

than in 1929. There are societies for railway employees, telegraph workers, Government servants, and three for College students. These consumers' societies have 21,456 members. The most conspicuous example of the successful working of a consumers' society in India is the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society in Madras. It was founded in 1904, and now has a membership of over 5,800, and sales exceeding 11,500,000 rupees.

A Co-operative Insurance Society was recently successfully started at Madras, under the name of the South India Co-operative Insurance Society, which began business at the end of January, 1931. It undertakes life assurance only, and its area of operations will include not only the Province of Madras, but the Indian States of Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, and Pudukkottah.

## ITALY.

All Co-operative Societies, except insurance societies, credit societies, and building societies which are in receipt of State contributions, must be affiliated to the Ente Nazionale della Cooperazione (Italian Co-operative Union). A decree, under the signature of the King and the Duce, defines the relationship between Co-operative Enterprises and the similar enterprises of the Corporative Organisations of Employers and Employees. Representatives of the latter are to be members of the board of directors of the Co-operative Enterprises, but will have the right to take an active part in the decisions of the boards only in questions that concern both the Co-operative and the Corporative enterprises. The Board of the Ente is to include also representatives of the Corporative Organisations as well as delegates of the National Organisations of Rural Banks and of the National Syndicate of the Co-operative and People's Banks.

The latest official figures show that the Italian Consumers' Movement comprises 3,240 societies, with about 900,000 members and total annual sales of 1,500,000,000 lire. The Movement flourishes almost entirely in Northern Italy and Tuscany: in Central Italy and the islands, the societies number only a little over 100. The turnover for 1932 of the Co-operative Wholesale Society of the Italian Consumers' Movement—L'Ente Centrale Approvvigionamenti delle Co-operative Italiane di Consumo—amounted to 96,106,735 lire against 73,483,377 lire for 1930. The total sales in 1931 by the largest consumers' co-operatives were *Allenaza Cooperativa Torinese*, 83,000,000 lire; *Cooperative Operaie di Trieste-Istria-Fiume*, 65,340,699 lire; *Unione Cooperativa di Consumo di Milano*, 48,000,000 lire; *Ente Autonomo dei Consumi di Bologna*, 22,933,303 lire; *Cooperativa di Consumo di Pietrasanta*, 20,698,567 lire; *Unione Cooperative di Brescia*, 20,475,362 lire. There are twenty other societies with an average annual sales of about 8,000,000 lire each.

The Ente, on August 1st, 1932, had in affiliation with it 11,062 societies, comprising 3,240 consumers' societies, 1,231 workers' productives, 244 workers' transport, 696 house-building, 75 fishermen's, 399 agricultural cultivation, 427 dairies, 27 canteens, 2 oil-refining, 11 silk cocoons, 1 tobacco drying, and 7 flour mills. The Consorzio Agrari, societies for buying agricultural needs and selling agricultural products, numbered 335. Still further, there are included in the Ente 4,149 mutual help and sanitation societies, and 218 for cattle insurance.

## JAPAN.

It may come as a surprise to know that as far back as 1879 a co-operative consumers' store was founded in Tokio. Nevertheless, distributive co-operation is not a strong force in Japan.

The economic crisis in Japan has stimulated co-operative development there. A National Union of Consumers' Societies was founded in 1931, and there are two other central organisations, the National Union of Rice-marketing Societies, and the Central Union of Co-operative Silk Industries.

The classification of the stores is—general stores, mostly for salaried brain-workers; workers' stores, which carry with them a political bias; welfare work stores set up by industrial and commercial concerns and the Government for the benefit of employees; and students' stores in the various colleges and universities. The pure Rochdalian principles are practised at Tokio, Osaka, and Kobe.

A fillip to the co-operative idea was given in 1892—through the good offices of Viscount Shinagawa and Count Hirata, two Ministers of State, and following the promulgation of the co-operative law in 1900, there was founded the Co-operative Union in 1905. The outcome was a growth of co-operative societies of all kinds to the number of 14,047, grouped in 185 unions, and with a total capital of 199,000,000 yens and reserves amounting to 94,000,000 yen. To-day the record comprises 14,099 societies of all kinds, with 4,750,000 members, more than 70 per cent of which are in rural areas. The capital of these societies stands at 312,000,000 yen, and savings have accumulated to over 1,000,000,000 yen. The goods turnover reached 90,000,000 yen.

The Sangyo Kumiai Chukai (Central Union of Co-operative Societies) as the result of inquiry reports that at the end of 1929 there were 10,188 co-operative purchasing societies, with a combined membership of 3,014,992, with paid-up capital of 113,264,848 yen, and total sales of 163,919,105 yen.

But lately there have been advances on the consumers' side in the urban districts, there being 159 societies of this character in 1929, with 133,036 members.

Trade unionism and the proletarian political movement have recently interested themselves in consumers' co-operation, and there were 53 societies of this kind among the workers, with a membership over 122,118.

The Zenkoku Robeukumiai is the Co-operative Wholesale, and the Sangokumiai Chuokinko is the Co-operative Central Bank, both in Tokio.

Korea, or Chosen, which is now part of the Japanese Empire, has the elements of a co-operative movement with the Kinyukumiai Kyokai (Co-operative Central Bank) and a prosperous consumers' organisation in the South Manchuria Railway Co-operative Society, at Dairen, with a membership of 70,000, including families, and a turnover of 10,000,000 yen.

## LATVIA.

The little republic of Latvia has co-operative activities of many kinds, partly in regard to dairying as becomes a pastoral country. All have been hit here, as elsewhere, by the economic crisis.

There were, in this country, 343 consumers' societies in 1922 with a membership of 117,600, but their number had sunk by 1926 to 327 societies with 80,548 members. In 1930 these totals had again decreased to 300 societies.

There are two central organisations, the Centralā Savienība "Konzums" (the Central Union and Wholesale of Co-operative Societies) and the Latvijas Patērētāju Biedrību Savienība (Union of Latvian Distributive Co-operative Societies). The former has 337 society-members, 306 of which are consumers' societies, 54 dairy, 57 agricultural, 15 savings and loan, and 5 various.

The industrial undertakings of "Konzums" consists of a salt mill, two slaughter-houses for export pork, besides a sausage factory, a meat smokery, fat refining, and a pharmaceutical laboratory producing washing powder, ink, mustard, tooth powder. The other Union has 32 societies, with a turnover of 1,724,000 Lats. for its Wholesale.

The progress of "Konzums" is clearly set out in this table:—

	Turnover.
	Lats.
1924.....	25,394,300
1925.....	33,068,000
1926.....	41,441,198
1927.....	43,599,190
1928.....	49,903,570
1929.....	55,491,000
1930.....	47,020,000
1931.....	38,349,423

Latvia also had, in 1930, 423 co-operative dairy societies with a membership of 59,748. The Latvijas Piensaimniecības Centrālā Savienība (Central Union of Latvian Dairy Societies) is the central organisation of a number.

Banking is carried on by the Latvijas Tautas Banka (the Latvian National Bank) and the Kreditbeidribu Savienība (the Union of Co-operative Credit Societies). The former serves 352 credit societies, 161 consumers', 130 various, 91 educational societies, and 255 District, Town, and Communal Councils. Its balance sheet on January 1st, 1930, showed a total of 3,636,675 Lats., and a share capital of 700,000 Lats. The Union has 87 societies affiliated, 78 being credit.

There were 32 co-operative insurance societies in the towns on January 1st, 1930, with a total membership of 19,742, and 392 in rural districts with 73,495 members. Some 320 Mutual Insurance Societies are affiliated to the Savstarpējā Ugunsapdrošināšanas Centrālā Savienība (the Central Union of Mutual Insurance Societies), whose balance sheet totalled 503,526 Lats. on January 1st, 1930.

## LITHUANIA.

The Registrar reported that on January 1st, 1932, there were in his country of Latvia 454 credit societies, 360 co-operative dairies, 254 consumers' societies, 65 agricultural, and 329 various.

A great step forward towards consolidating and strengthening the Lithuanian Co-operative Movement was taken in December, 1930, by amalgamating the formerly divided Co-operative Societies—Consumers' Societies and Agricultural Purchase and Sale Societies—into one organisation under the name of "Lietukis" (Co-operative Wholesale Society), which is now responsible for the affairs of both societies. The position of the two types of society, on January 1st, 1931, was:—

	Number of Consumers' Societies.	Number of Agricultural Societies.
Number of Societies .....	214	45
Number of Members .....	33,500	4,100
Own Capital .....	3,050,000 Lt.	1,160,000 Lt.
Real Estate .....	1,340,000 Lt.	...
Stocks .....	8,010,000 Lt.	2,730,000 Lt.
Creditors.....	8,190,000 Lt.	5,440,000 Lt.
Debtors.....	1,860,000 Lt.	2,500,000 Lt.
Turnover .....	26,620,000 Lt.	18,360,000 Lt.
Surplus .....	520,000 Lt.	340,000 Lt.

The new central organisation, "Lietukis," which has now taken the place of the previous central organisations—the Lietuvos Kooperacijos Bendroviu Sajunga L.K.B.S. (Union of Lithuanian Co-operative Societies) and the Union of Agricultural Co-operative Societies, L.Z.U.K.S., exports large quantities of cereals, maintains two elevators, has three flax utilisation establishments, a pig slaughterery, and a manufactory of meat products.

The co-operative dairies, through their Central Union of Milk Utilisation Societies of Lithuania, "Piendcentras," which acts simultaneously as Sale and Export Organisation of Butter, in 1930, exported no less than 89·2 per cent of the total exports of butter from Lithuania. There were 272 Societies at the beginning of 1931.

There is a central bank, Lietuvos Kooperacijos Bankas (Lithuanian Co-operative Bank). The Centralinis Ukieiku Bankas (Central Bank of the Farmers' Union) caters for agricultural credit societies in affiliation.

## MALAYA.

It is a far cry to the Federated Malay States ; but in British Malaya there is a very interesting co-operative movement well in being. The start was made in 1922, and under the inspiration of knowledge gained of co-operative activities in India—where the conditions are somewhat similar—as well as an official tour which ranged from England and Irish Free State to Belgium and Italy, such progress has been made that to-day there is a well staffed co-operative department in the Civil Service.

The co-operative year ending June 30th, 1929, revealed :—

	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	Paid-up Share Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Working Capital.
Agricultural Rural Credit Societies .....	79	2,538	\$ 92,876	\$ 19,349	\$ 135,609
Non-Agricultural Thrift and Loan Societies ..	26	14,120	2,124,745	88,120	2,278,795
Indian Estate Labourer Societies .....	33	7,104	74,128	88	75,888
	138	23,762	2,291,749	107,557	2,490,292

## MEXICO.

There is a great need for more co-operative activity in this country, where commerce is chiefly carried on by groups of foreigners and the agriculturists are exploited. A new law has recently been passed which will facilitate the formation of co-operative societies. A technical school for teaching questions relating to co-operative enterprises has been established, the main purpose being to train co-operative teachers and officials.

## MOROCCO.

One or two distributive societies exist in Morocco, under the régime of the French, whose co-operative legislation principally concerns agricultural credit and savings banks.



## NEWFOUNDLAND.

The oldest English colony, Newfoundland, has had several attempts in co-operative enterprise, and failures. The most recent one, and a quite successful venture, is the Grand Falls Society, which serves the industrial centre created by the great wood pulp undertaking originated by the late Lord Northcliffe for his ring of English newspapers.

There are 28 stores connected with the Fishermen's Protective Union, which was formed to combat the monopolistic tendencies of big business at St. John's. The first meeting was in 1908, and later some 200 fishermen joined. There are said to be 22,000 members to-day. The Union is now regarded as having changed its co-operative character to that of a limited liability company.

The rugged regions of Labrador have been the scene of co-operative efforts directed against the universal truck trade, which practically enslaved the people for years and years. Sir Wilfred Grenfell, the well-known medical missionary, has been the good co-operative angel to the helpless, and, alas! ignorant fisher-folk. A start was made with the foundation of Red Bay Store in 1896, and was followed by the establishment of six others, the chief of which is St. Anthony Spot-Cash Co-operative Stores.

## NEW ZEALAND.

In New Zealand, distributive co-operation occupies an unassuming position, and distributive wholesale co-operation has not been a success, inasmuch as the Co-operative Union and Wholesale of New Zealand, which was founded in 1922 (and embraced at the most a score of distributive societies), was unfortunately obliged to cease operations in 1925, owing to inadequate support.

It should be noted, on the other hand, that agricultural co-operation has attained a distinctive position, as is shown by the status of such organisations as the New Zealand Co-operative Dairy Company (said to be the largest single dairy company in the world), the New Zealand Producers' Co-operative Marketing Association, and the Farmers' Co-operative Wholesale Federation (N.Z.) Ltd., Wellington. In this connection it may be stated that the English C.W.S. is a partner along with the New Zealand Producers' Co-operative Marketing Association, in the New Zealand Produce Association, a co-operative concern, which was formed to carry on the business, or businesses, of manufacturers, importers, exporters, merchants, factors, and distributors of all classes of general provisions and produce between New Zealand and Great Britain, in such commodities as butter, bacon, cheese, corn and flour, meat, eggs, and poultry. The C.W.S. represents the distributive side of the business, and the Marketing Association the sources of supply. The C.W.S. has its own representative in connection with the imported meat trade.

A notable victory has been achieved by New Zealand farmers, who, campaigning under difficulties and in face of strong and subtle opposition, have succeeded in organising a Wheat Pool, with over 125,000 acres under contract, whereas their objective was 120,000 acres.

## NORWAY.

The Norwegian Co-operative Union and Co-operative Wholesale, or as it is called, Norges Kooperative Landsforening—N.K.L. for short—was founded on June 27th, 1906. How it has progressed from 1908, when it had 51 societies affiliated with 9,000 members, and a turnover of 615,000 kroner, may be judged from the table which follows. It should be noted that the Union and the Wholesale are one :—

Year.	Societies.	Membership.	Total Sales of Societies.	Sales of Wholesale.
			Kroner.	Kroner.
1918 .....	233	60,000	48,139,900	5,917,859
1919 .....	295	70,984	71,215,200	12,063,342
1920 .....	401	88,346	112,098,678	18,076,585
1921 .....	404	93,737	115,099,500	20,966,222
1922 .....	411	93,180	104,874,100	20,745,181
1923 .....	416	96,401	108,981,300	23,958,959
1924 .....	432	100,836	134,327,400	31,580,161
1925 .....	437	103,157	135,580,192	31,926,357
1926 .....	434	102,853	111,277,300	27,125,621
1927 .....	439	100,438	101,682,000	25,078,413
1928 .....	436	99,821	101,035,900	26,467,850
1929 .....	440	104,685	104,426,900	29,222,777
1930 .....	445	110,076	110,385,500	30,568,034
1931 .....	434	116,147	103,454,600	30,000,466

The total turnover of the Wholesale shows a decrease of 1·8 per cent, due to price reduction, labour dispute, and currency situation. The Wholesale's own productions in the general turnover were valued at 12,922,804 kroner, against 11,500,000 in 1930.

With regard to productive undertakings, the societies ran 83 bakeries, 28 slaughter houses and sausage factories, a pork butcher's stores, a margarine factory, a cheese factory, a coffee roasting factory, a grain mill, a tannery, two tailoring workshops, and two dressmaking establishments.

The productive activities of the Norwegian movement were considerably added to in 1929 by the opening of a new modern margarine factory at Oslo, a new flour mill at Stavanger—which is to be extended, as it cannot satisfy the demand—and the taking over of a shoe factory at Drammen. The margarine turnover has increased from Kr. 3,781,754 in 1930 to Kr. 3,836,352 in 1931. The increase in weight was 16·5 per cent, and in value 12 per cent. The turnover of the flour mill was Kr. 6,043,800, against Kr. 5,049,095 in 1930 ; of the soap factory,

Kr. 889,900, compared with Kr. 945,100 in 1930; of the shoe factory, Kr. 1,264,905, against Kr. 1,118,054 in 1930; of tobacco factory, Kr. 1,837,466, against Kr. 866,361 in 1930.

The Banking Department did well, depositors increasing from 17,317 in 1930 to 18,902 in 1931. The total deposits was Kr. 6,900,000, an increase of over Kr. 500,000.

The Insurance Society, "Samvirke," at the end of 1931, had a total sum insured of Kr. 144,937,864, an increase of Kr. 9,816,864 on 1930. Insured persons numbered 28,875, an increase of 2,438.

An interesting departure from consumers' co-operation in Norway is the Fishermen's Union, which comprises 20 local co-operative fishermen's societies, and 30,000 members. The Government supports this enterprise with annual subsidies.

## PALESTINE.

The entire Labour Co-operative Movement is affiliated with the General Co-operative Association of Jewish Labour in Palestine, which serves as a kind of mother-society for all labour co-operative institutions. Its more important subsidiary concerns are:—

(1) The Palestine Co-operative Wholesale Society, which is in its sixteenth year, and was reorganised in 1930 to conform with the European system of co-operatives. It serves as a central supply institution for all local consumers' associations, of which there are 12, and for rural workers' settlements. The number of its collective customers is 105, its trade amounted, in 1931, to £P68,145. The trade of the 12 consumers' associations amounted to £P38,000.

(2) "Tenuvah," Co-operative Marketing Association of Jewish Agricultural Workers' Settlements, which centralises the marketing of the produce of Jewish workers' settlements. Its trade amounted, in 1931, to £P146,650.

(3) "Yakhin," Agricultural Contracting Co-operative Association, which executes, with the help of workers' co-operative groups, various agricultural enterprises, such as preparation of soil, planting of orchards, &c. The scope of its work, in 1931, in terms of money, was £P30,500. "Yakhin" employed 392 workers.

(4) Union of the Workers' Productive Co-operative Societies, comprises 55 producers' and service co-operatives, which are engaged in transport, wood industry, printing, metal, manufacturing of building materials, restaurants, &c. With 1,000 members, the annual trade is £P217,000.

(5) "Hassneh," Co-operative Insurance Company of Palestine. The amount insured reached £P116,610 in 1931.

The central financial institution of the labour co-operative movement is the Workers' Bank, with the paid-up capital of £P90,000. The balance sheet for 1931 covered a total of £P206,000; the turnover, £P2,060,000; and the sum of bills for discount, £P194,000. It also

established 8 loan and saving societies of workers in town and village, comprising 8,000 members. The total turnover of these co-operatives amounted, in 1931, to £P837,000, and the total of loans granted to their members within that year to £P64,530.

Outside the labour co-operative movement there is a general co-operative movement, mainly in the field of co-operative credit and of marketing of citrus fruits, the staple export product of Palestine.

The central institution of the general co-operative movement is the Central Bank for Co-operative Institutions in Palestine, established by the Palestine Economic Corporation in New York, with a view to extending credit facilities to co-operatives of all kinds. The balance sheet covers an amount of over £P250,000; and during the time of its existence it has granted loans to an amount of over £P1,000,000. The number of the clients of this bank exceeds 60.

Forty-seven co-operative credit associations, with a membership of 31,840. The paid-up capital of these associations amounted to £P155,000, and the amount covered by their balance sheets £P1,670,000.

The largest of the co-operatives engaging in marketing of citrus fruits is the "Pardess," which was founded in the year 1900. In the export season, 1931-32, about 750,000 cases of citrus fruits were sold by this co-operative.

The English C.W.S., since 1920, has had the closest business relations with the co-operators of Palestine, not only as a buyer of oranges but as a seller of goods.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Three associations have been organised and incorporated under the Co-operative Marketing Law enacted by the Philippine Legislative in 1927, and are now operating. This movement is largely an out-growth of the co-operative marketing movement in the United States, and it is expected that it will fill the need for a better marketing system for Filipino farmers.

The first association, the Philippine Co-operative Livestock Association, supplies about 35 per cent of the fresh beef consumed in Manila; the second is handling tobacco leaf; and the third, coconut, sugarcane, abaca, maguey, rice, and corn.

## POLAND.

No country perhaps has a more varied type of co-operative activities than Poland, all corresponding to the needs of the social groups and different nationals—as Polish, Ruthenian, German, Ukrainian, Jewish, and so on. The table published below shows how the varied type of co-operative activities corresponds to the needs of the social group.

The year 1931, in spite of the severe economic crisis, and perhaps rather owing to it, saw 998 new co-operative societies established.

Taking into consideration 205 co-operative societies which were wound up in 1931, the state of the Co-operative Movement in Poland, according to the types of societies, is represented in the table below :—

Types of Societies.	At end of 1931.	Increase in 1931.
1. Credit .....	6,440	353
2. Consumers .....	6,292	213
3. Dairy and Egg Producers .....	1,949	149
4. Building and Housing .....	905	52
5. Agricultural Trading .....	651	62
6. Craftsmen's Raw Materials .....	295	19
7. Other Trading .....	244	38
8. Other Agricultural .....	46	10
9. Industrial-Agricultural .....	88	18
10. Other Industrial .....	154	27
11. Bookselling and Publishing .....	128	18
12. Miscellaneous .....	402	39
	17,594	998

The Polish Co-operative Movement is represented by three principal types which correspond to the three largest Co-operative Unions of Poland, namely, the Zjednoczenie Związków Spółdzielni Rolniczych w Polsce (the Confederation of Unions of Agricultural Co-operative Societies of Poland), in Warsaw, which, owing to progressive amalgamation numbered, on January 1st, 1931, 4,128 agricultural credit, dairy, and egg producers' societies; the Unja Związków Spółdzielczych w Polsce (Union of the Co-operative Societies of Poland) in Posen, which had 1,493 societies of credit for urban middle class and civil servants, as well as well-to-do farmers; and the Związek Spółdzielni Spożywców Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej (Union of the Consumers' Societies of Poland), which comprises 925 societies, with 381,369 members, chiefly consumers. In general there are 6,546 purely Polish co-operative societies, representing 2,162,409 members.

The German co-operative societies in Poland are organised in five Unions, comprising 794 societies with 61,533 members.

The Ukrainian Auditing Union numbered 3,096 societies, with a membership of 348,858.

The Ruthenian Auditing Union had 183 societies, with 15,294 members.

Three Jewish Auditing Unions comprise 759 societies and 259,759 members.

The total number of the co-operative societies affiliated to the all Auditing Unions amounts to 11,582 societies with 2,886,082 members, which is 9 per cent—in that 2·6 per cent is consumers' societies—of the total population of the country.

The consumers' societies are affiliated with the Union of the Consumers' Societies in Poland, and with the Auditing Union of the

Military Co-operative Societies. These two Unions are in close connection in their operations. The auditing department of the Union of the Consumers' Societies in Poland has to do the similar task as that of the Co-operative Union in the English movement.

The productive enterprises of the Union include soap, shoe polish, floor varnish, paper bags, sweets, sacks, pastes, and two flour mills. The total production from these works in 1931 increased to the value of 6,764,806 zloty, that is, 8.2 per cent of the total turnover of the Union. In general, the turnover of the Union in 1931 was 82,312,613 zloty.

The Union also carries on an Insurance Department against fire and theft, but on this point the activity of the Union is limited to intermediation between co-operative societies and insurance companies.

In 1930, owing to the initiative of the Union of Consumers' Societies, there was established the bank, "Spolem" (Together), which is the financial headquarter to the societies affiliated with the Union. The operations of the bank are guaranteed by 5,700,000 zloty; and the turnover in 1931 was 15,266,000 zloty.

The following table illustrates the development of co-operative societies in Poland according to their chief types in 1926-1931:—

Year.	Total.	Consumers.	Credit.	Milk and Egg Selling.	Agricultural Trading.
1926 .....	10,148	4,204	3,664	776	390
1927 .....	11,893	4,817	4,207	1,104	416
1928 .....	13,981	5,342	5,051	1,472	471
1929 .....	15,533	5,782	5,661	1,671	537
1930 .....	16,801	6,128	6,169	1,806	598
1931 .....	17,594	6,292	6,441	1,949	651

## PORTUGAL.

A Portuguese writer on co-operative matters in his country is responsible for the following figures, illustrative of the development of the movement in the republic:—

Year.	Societies.	Members.	£
1891 .....	1	20	452.95
1901 .....	18	5,581	749,228.80
1911 .....	71	28,179	3,046,191.14
1921 .....	492	96,883	21,501,452.14
1926 .....	336	43,548	35,263,596.42
1929 .....	271	76,214	63,925,614.00

The total of 271 societies at the end of 1929 comprises 150 consumers' societies, and 52 of a mixed character, that is consumers' societies who combine building or credit operations. The membership

of the consumers' societies is given at 33,964, with a turnover of 35,000 000 escudos ; and that of the mixed societies at 31,956 with a turnover of 22,000,000 escudos. Numerous are the public officials' co-operative societies, especially those whose membership is purely military.

An interesting sidelight on co-operative enterprise is provided by Piedense Consumers' Society, Caramujo, near to Lisbon, which has begun the manufacture of corks, as a means of saving its members from the starvation rigours of unemployment.

The National Federation of Portuguese Wheat Producers has been established recently by governmental decree for promoting wheat growing and organising agriculture. The immediate object is to eliminate middlemen and to replace their exploitation by a co-operative machinery, which will help the farmers to dispose of their crops at a reasonable price. Co-operative granaries will be built in districts where more than 1,000 tons of wheat are grown.

## RUMANIA.

The Rumanian Co-operative Movement, which was completely reorganised in 1929 to form one single organisation, with the principle of self-government under a certain wardship by the State, has achieved a greater rate of progress now that it has freed itself from the political influence which was formerly widespread.

The new constitution, whilst allowing for freedom of action, provides for the setting up of unions of co-operatives according to regions or the various categories. The unions are autonomous, and not only control the associated societies, but organise their educational activities, and give legal and technical assistance. The unions themselves are grouped in a central union, which is the chief authority in the self-management of the whole movement throughout the country. But whilst this central union is being constituted, its functions are being exercised by the National Office of Rumanian Co-operation, under the direction of the General Co-operative Council, half the members of which are elected by the co-operative societies themselves and half nominated by the various authorities concerned. The new legislature applies equally to the co-operatives in the annexed territories, so that the Hungarian and the German co-operatives come under the one central authority.

The Consumers' Movement, in 1931, consisted of 5 Co-operative Federations, to which 1,602 societies with a membership of 237,812 were affiliated, with total turnover of 845,800,000 lei. The Rumanian Consumers' Movement is divided into two parts, one embracing the Rumanian population and the other the National Minorities. There were 1,154 societies in the former and 448 in the latter.

Co-operative credit is the oldest form of co-operative endeavour in Rumania, and is still the most important element, being the pivot round which the whole agricultural system moves. There were in 1931, 5,225 credit societies, with a total membership of 1,127,224; and 4,679 were Rumanian and 546 Minority. The total operations amounted on the balance sheet to 8,872,700,000 lei in 1931, compared with 7,921,885,000 in 1930.

Rural consumers' and producers' societies have developed alongside the credit societies. There are 2,447 co-operatives for bee-keeping, vineyards, mineral waters, dairying, &c., with 201,360 members.

Productive societies included 233 forestry co-operatives in 1931, with 31,478 members, agricultural marketing 191 with 21,232 members, farming 50 with 5,740 members, and 135 various with 15,806 members.

A novel feature of the movement in Rumania is the School Co-operative Society, of which some 60 exist, mostly in primary schools. The object is the collective purchase of text-books; and in 15 societies the surplus is used for educative purposes, &c., for pupils.

The National Office granted 4,145,840 lei for the purpose of furthering co-operative education and training in the School for practical co-operative training, and the Higher School for co-operative education, in the year 1930-31.

The accounts at December 31st, 1931, of the Banca Centrala Cooperativa (the Central Co-operative Bank), which is the central credit institute for the whole Movement, balanced at 4,649,355,286 lei.

The Central Co-operative for Import and Export, organising the sale of grain and providing machinery and seeds for agriculturists, in conjunction with the Central Co-operative Bank and the Ministry of Agriculture, has created two more useful co-operatives—the Viticultural Co-operative Society, for the sale of raisins and nuts, and a Society of Rumanian Egg Exporters.

The "Vultural" General Assurance Co-operative Society showed total business on its 1931 balance sheet of 17,152,610 lei.

## RUSSIA.

The great field of social experiments under the control of Soviet Russia possesses extraordinary interest for co-operators of all countries, for here the Co-operative Movement is held in such high eminence as to have become a joint partner with the State itself in serving the people's interests. Everywhere and in every way is the co-operative influence extending and its activities multiplying.



The activities of the Russian Co-operative Movement are continually undergoing changes in order to be in harmony with the rapidly-changing conditions of the country. And it is noteworthy, to quote the official documents of the Central Union of Consumers' Societies of the U.S.S.R., the *Centrosoyus*, that the consumers' co-operative societies are still engaged in "their struggle to improve the workers' supplies" and—this is the point—"to drive the private trader out of the workers' budget."

Nevertheless the same source reports progress in a remarkable degree. The Co-operative Movement, in keeping with the national scheme, has had its Five Year Plan, and it has been completed in two-and-a-half years as regards turnover, three-and-a-half years for share capital, in two years in respect of membership, and in two-and-a-half years regarding capital deposits.

The growth of membership is revealed in the following statement :—

	1928	1929	1930	1931
Industrial Workers.....	8,937,000	13,051,000	13,881,000	18,702,000
Other Workers .....	13,719,000	20,378,000	23,925,000	36,311,000
Total Membership .....	22,656,000	33,429,000	37,806,000	55,013,000

It is claimed that on January 1st, 1932, the movement had already 73,700,000 members, thus accounting for 95·2 per cent of the population above the age of fourteen in the cities and townships being recruited into the Co-operative Movement; whilst in the rural district 63·4 per cent of the population were members of the Co-operative Movement. Towards the end of 1932 the number of co-operative members, "according to the plan," was anticipated to be 97,453,500 which constitutes 99·2 per cent of the population above 14.

Now as regards the turnover. It is stated in regard to "the elimination of the private trade middlemen," that "this task, if not fully completed in the first Five Year Plan, has nevertheless been completed to a great extent: the rôle of the private tradesman has been reduced to only a few per cent in the total turnover." The general turnover of the consumers' co-operatives accounts for 65·68 per cent, and State trading for 30 per cent. The progressive figures are: 1929, 7,536,700,000 roubles; 1930, 9,909,400,000 roubles; 1931, 17,485,400,000 roubles. The figures, however, do not include the business of the co-operative restaurants—an important element in Russian life to-day—which had a turnover of 3,400,000,000 roubles, making a grand total co-operative turnover of 20,900,000,000 roubles.

The growth of the co-operative trading units is interesting, for whilst there were only 88,383—29,096 in cities and 59,287 in villages

on January 1st, 1928, there were 138,671—40,896 in cities and 97,775 in villages—on January 1st, 1931.

The share capital on October 1st, 1931, was 1,260,000,000 roubles, an average of 18 roubles 26 copecks in comparison with 10 roubles 95 copecks for the same date in 1929.

A point is made of receiving from members advances in payment for goods sold—furniture, ready-made clothing, and household utensils; and on October 1st, 1929, the total on this account was 62,000,000 roubles, and on the same date, 1931, 482,000,000 roubles.

A great cultural work is being done by consumers' co-operatives. Nurseries, kindergartens, playgrounds, travelling medical stations to consult mothers and children, laundries, restaurants, tea houses, "Mother and Child" corners—such is the incomplete list of institutions maintained by the Consumers' Co-operative movement.

The Centrosoyus (the All-Russian Central Union of Consumers' Societies), which carries on insurance for 95 per cent of consumers' organisations, also runs industrial undertakings, numbering a score or thereabouts, comprising a packeting establishment (for tea, coffee, chicory, mustard, and pepper), a confectionery manufactory (sweet-meats, caramels, and chocolates), a sausage and preserved-meat manufactory, a factory for preserved fruits, six corn mills, a tobacco manufactory, two groups of starch and treacle manufactories, three vegetable oil mills, two soap manufactories, a manufactory of footwear, a tannery, a manufactory of wire, nails, rivets, &c., and a feather-down factory.

The banking institution of the Co-operative Movement is the All-Russian Co-operative Bank ("Vsekobank"), which began in 1923 with authorised capital of 10,000,000 roubles. It is now incorporated with the National Commissariat of Finance.

The co-operative industries of the country, according to the State Statistical Department, occupied no less than 2,966,100 workers in large-scale enterprises in 1929-30, and 4,515,600 in small scale industries. The total value of industrial production for the same year amounted to 21,750,000,000 roubles, and for the small scale industries 4,700,000,000 roubles.

The All-Russian Councils of Unions of Artisans' Co-operative Societies (Vsekopromsovet) reports that on October 1st, 1930, there were 18,363 artisan societies, as compared with 15,994 in the previous year. The individual membership was 2,002,000, 60 per cent being in rural areas, as compared with 1,460,000 in 1929. The value of their output was 2,500,000,000 roubles, compared with 1,600,000,000 roubles in 1929.

## SIAM.

The widespread influence of Co-operation even extends to Siam, where, in the year 1929-30, there were 128 credit societies, with members amounting to 2,157, the average number of members per society being 17. The aggregate net profit of the societies was 52,250 baht, all of which was placed to reserve, which now stands at 290,466 baht. The societies during the year borrowed 493,142 baht from the Siam Commercial Bank and repaid 89,522 baht. The Government arranged with the Bank for a further credit of 500,000 baht, bringing the amount of credit at the disposal of the Co-operative Department up to 1,000,000 baht. With the help of this additional capital the department intends to bring four new Provinces in Central and Northern Siam within the sphere of co-operative activity.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

An interesting sign of the co-operative progress made in the Union of South Africa is the establishment, in October, 1930, of a Wheat Pool, under the name of the Suid Afrikaanse Sentrale Kooperatieve Graan Maatschappy Beperk, with its headquarters in Cape Town. Since the general Co-operative Society Act was passed by the Union Parliament for the whole of the country in 1922, progress has been very rapid. To-day South African co-operative legislation is perhaps ahead of that of any other country, and in certain products, namely, tobacco and wine, the Government has even legislated in favour of compulsory co-operation.

When the Act came into force in August, 1922, there were 45 societies registered in the Transvaal and Orange Free State, with a total membership of 12,554, together with 19 societies registered under the 1916 Land Bank Act, with 334 members.

According to the latest report of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the number of registered societies on June 30th, 1932, was 437, as against 436 in 1931, and their membership 85,315, as against 70,102 for the previous year. Both Producers' and Consumers' Co-operative Societies are registered under the 1922 Act, and the word "Co-operative" may be used only by those societies registered under this Act; and to be registered they must have satisfied the Registrar that they are genuinely co-operative and will carry out co-operative principles.

The leading consumers' co-operative societies in South Africa are as follows: Charlestown and District Co-operative Society, Ltd., which was formed in 1903, with a capital of £300; Durban and District Co-operative Society, Ltd.; Salt River Co-operative Society, Ltd.; and Pietermaritzburg Co-operative Society, Ltd. There are a few others, and they are all making steady progress. Consumers' co-operation dates back to 1892, when the Pietermaritzburg Society was started. A society at Charlestown, in the Drakensberg, started in 1903, still continues in a flourishing condition.

The leading agricultural co-operative undertaking is the Federated Farmers' Co-operative Association of South Africa, Ltd., which was founded in 1919, and undertakes the export and import trade of the South African Co-operative Movement. This body had a record year in 1929-30, when its turnover amounted to £1,164,596. Affiliated to this Federation are the chief commodity organisations, such as Central Agency for Co-operative Societies, Ltd. (Maize); Central Co-operative Cotton Exchange, Ltd. (Cotton); Fruitgrowers' Co-operative Exchange of South Africa, Ltd. (Fruit); and 21 other farmers' organisations of importance, such as egg circles, Rhodesian farmers' maize marketing associations, &c. The association now acts as the central buying organisation for co-operative societies throughout the country, and carries on a rapidly developing insurance department.

The total membership of the affiliated societies exceeds 50,000, and the Federation has launched a co-operative journal under the title of *Co-operation*. The paper already enjoys the biggest circulation of any farmers' publication in South Africa and Rhodesia, and is published in English and Afrikaans.

The financing of the bulk of the transactions of Co-operative Societies, particularly where the import of requirements is concerned and also the export of produce, is carried out chiefly by the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa, which is a Government institution. Some of the co-operatives concerned are those handling maize and general produce, cotton, fresh milk, livestock, fresh fruit, dried fruit, wool, eggs, and tobacco. Other co-operative groups are interested in handling fertilisers, threshing grain, and milling grain.

The Federated Farmers' Co-operative Association of South Africa, Ltd., is, along with the Australian and New Zealand Federations, affiliated to the Overseas Farmers' Co-operative Federations, Ltd., of London, and through that organisation the whole of its buying, as well as selling, is conducted.

The self-governing colony of Southern Rhodesia has seen the advantages of applying the co-operative principle to agriculture to the extent of several societies being well established. There are the Farmers' Co-operative, Salisbury, which began with an authorised capital of £250,000 to market maize and all kinds of farm produce; Rhodesian Farmers' Co-operative Industries, Salisbury, with £75,000 authorised capital, who run a bacon factory with a capacity of 500 pigs per week, a creamery, and an oil and soap factory; Matabele Farmers' Co-operative, Bulawayo, £100,000, to handle maize on a pool basis; Rhodesia Co-operative Creameries, Bulawayo, with a subscribed capital of £17,500; the Rhodesia Tobacco Warehouse and Export Co., with authorised capital of £200,000; Rhodesia Co-operative Fruit Growers' Association; and Rhodesia Egg Circle with £5,000 capital.

## SPAIN.

The new Republican Government has brought in special legislation to assist the formation of co-operative societies, particularly in regard to the cultivation of large estates by co-operative farming societies.

The oldest and largest of the provincial organisations is the Regional Federation of Catalonian Co-operative Societies (*Federación Regional de Cooperativas de Cataluña*), which comprises both distributive and productive societies. The Federation carried on wholesale operations to a certain extent for the benefit of its affiliated societies. It also possesses a manufactory of soup tablets with an increasing output. The regional federation had 149 societies in membership at the end of 1929, 143 being consumers. The grand total of turnover for 1929 was over 35,000,000 pesetas.

The Provincial Federation of Co-operatives in Barcelona (*Federación Provincial de Cooperativas de Barcelona*) consists of 123 consumers' societies out of 132. The grand total turnover for 1931 was 31,217,268 pesetas. The Union of the North of Spain Co-operatives (*Union de Cooperativas del Norte de España*) has about 40 societies, with a turnover of 4,668,303 pesetas in 1931.

A recent development is a Regional Federation for Central Spain.

The work of several years has been consummated in the formation of the National Federation of Co-operative Societies of Spain, which is neutral. It comprises consumers', productive, and credit co-operative societies, and such organisations as the neutral Northern Union, the Socialist Co-operative Societies, the neutral Regional Federation of Catalonia, and the Government-controlled *Positos Marítimos*.

There are several hundreds of co-operative wine-growing associations in Spain, and all are prosperous.

The society named "Alfa" in Eibar, Catalonia, has the only manufactory of sewing-machines in Spain. One other co-operative factory there is at Eibar, known as "Danek Bat": it makes firearms.

One of the novelties in co-operative societies in this country where flourish co-operative societies of boot and shoe repairers, is a society in Madrid of taxi-drivers. There are 75 members who take up shares, each of 100 pesetas. Olive oil, oranges, pharmacies, printing, and house building also have their place in co-operative activities.

There are some 150,000 fishermen in Spain, and co-operative societies, or "positos," were started among them to get them out of the clutches of middlemen. The *Positos Marítimos* now number 170, with a membership of 37,750, and capital of 1,926,159 pesetas.

At Madrid there is a Union of Civil Servants Co-operative Societies of Spain (*Federación de Cooperativas de Funcionarios de España*), to which 37 societies are affiliated.

The banking institution of the northern societies is the Co-operative Bank of the North of Spain (*Banco Cooperativo del Norte de España*), which has a capital of 52,700 pesetas and reserves of 2,906 pesetas.

The biggest Spanish co-operative society to-day is the Co-operative Society of the Railway Servants of the North, whose turnover in 1928 was 8,210,295 pesetas. The next two biggest are both found in the province of Vizcaya, with 4,541,524 pesetas and 3,582,599 pesetas respectively. At the top of the Catalonia societies there stands the Flor de Mayo (May Flower) with 2,177,916 pesetas, which has been increased by 2,243,528, as the result of the amalgamation with it of the two societies known as the Barcelona Co-operative Union.

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

English, Mohammedan, and Chinese work together as officials in the conduct of co-operative activities in the Straits Settlements—a tribute to the real co-operative spirit.

The rate of progress of co-operation here, where it has got a good foothold, is shown in these figures:—

Year.	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	Paid-up Capital.
			\$
1925 .....	4	500	8,980
1926 .....	15	2,711	64,628
1927 .....	15	3,230	112,644
1928 .....	21	4,180	225,605
1929 .....	30	5,933	399,819

Salary-Earners' Co-operative Thrift and Loan Societies number 7 in Singapore, with a total membership of 3,207, and paid-up subscriptions of \$243,526; whilst the figures respectively for 5 societies in Penang are 1,338 and \$83,160, and for 3 societies in Malacca, 927 and \$62,557.

The rest of the societies are for rural credit, 4 in Penang with 116 members, 4 in Province Wellesley with 115 members, and 6 in Malacca with 230 members. The loans are granted for such purposes as marriages, redeeming jewellery, leave and passage expenses, confinements and medical service, religious ceremonies, buying buildings, lands, cattle, &c., purchase of food and necessaries, education, buying cars and bicycles, and so on.

## SWEDEN.

Sure and sound development mark the recent years of co-operation in Sweden, as embodied in the Kooperativa Förbundet (the Swedish Co-operative Union and Wholesale Society). In spite of the fact that the world economic depression has been aggravated, co-operation has expanded during 1931. Reckoning every member as representing a family of four persons, we find that almost 30 per cent of the total population are now being served by the movement.

The following statistics of the Kooperativa Förbundet are very informing:—

Year.	Number of Societies.	Membership.	Total Sales of Societies.	Total Wholesale Sales.	Own Capital of the K.F.
			Kronor	Kronor	Kronor
1914.....	608	118,879	40,850,800	9,889,000	726,000
1915.....	687	133,441	54,608,600	16,498,000	1,012,000
1916.....	792	171,106	81,661,800	22,013,000	1,407,000
1917.....	820	200,483	105,835,100	21,803,000	1,793,000
1918.....	843	213,834	145,401,600	27,990,000	2,340,000
1919.....	914	233,460	216,118,700	69,150,000	3,696,000
1920.....	942	240,716	255,443,400	69,520,000	4,207,000
1921.....	928	255,141	227,746,000	62,372,000	4,602,000
1922.....	901	259,388	200,609,100	63,824,000	4,945,000
1923.....	889	274,269	208,528,900	72,288,000	5,991,000
1924.....	878	292,469	234,052,100	83,774,000	11,764,000
1925.....	900	315,174	259,700,000	97,661,000	13,830,000
1926.....	896	339,273	265,073,500	103,730,000	15,593,000
1927.....	896	365,894	286,135,600	119,747,000	18,144,000
1928.....	881	392,354	314,294,800	135,297,000	23,292,000
1929.....	866	421,618	329,111,400	141,320,000	29,660,000
1930.....	840	450,908	342,546,400	143,618,000	35,104,000
1931.....	806	481,319	347,981,000	148,036,000	41,825,000

The net surplus of the Kooperativa Förbundet for 1931 reached the total of 5,757,000 Sw. crowns, which is an increase of about 800,000 Sw. crowns on the amount for 1930.

One distinguishing feature about the Swedish movement is the loyalty to educational efforts. The K.F.—as the Kooperativa Förbundet is called for short—has a special educational department, where a central educational activity is carried on. During 1931 there were arranged courses for managers, shop assistants, members of the executives of the societies, auditors, bakers, foremen at co-operative industrial establishments, and others. Last year courses of at least one week attracted about 1,100 participants. A rather extensive correspondence education is also carried on. During 1931 about 8,300 persons, in groups or individually, availed themselves of this educational activity.

In Swedish co-operative propaganda work, films play an important part. The films are partly of a narrative general propaganda and partly showing co-operative factories and co-operative production.

In the propaganda activity there are also at work so-called co-operative groups, which are at one and the same time propaganda committees and study circles.

The number of persons employed by the K.F. amounted to 2,998 on December 31st, 1931.

The K.F. possesses several industrial establishments: a technological factory at Malmö, a margarine factory at Norrköping (the largest in Sweden), two of the largest corn mills of the country (one

at Stockholm and the other at Gothenburg), several factories for making "spisbröd" (hard rye bread: the new hard rye bread factory at Stockholm is the largest in Sweden), a shoe factory at Örebro, and a rubber shoe and rubber tyre factory at Gislaved, the last-named being an enterprise that previously formed one of the four undertakings constituting the Swedish rubber-shoe combine which controlled the price of goloshes for fifteen years, till the Swedish Co-operative Wholesale took effective steps to combat the monopoly, whereon the combine lowered its prices by over 25 per cent. The proprietors of the Gislaved rubber concern then sold out, in 1926, to the Swedish Co-operative Wholesale, which, by this acquisition, has definitely ended the rubber shoe monopoly. The K.F. also possesses a factory for artificial manures, which factory, however, is let to the Swedish Agricultural Wholesale Society (the National Union of Swedish Farmers).

As regards the industrial activity of the Kooperativa Förbundet, it deserves to be mentioned that, as a rule, it comprises spheres where strong monopoly organisations have fixed unreasonable prices on the consumers' goods. The co-operative attacks upon trusts and cartels have been very successful. The latest attack was made against the world monopoly in electric lamps. The K.F. erected an electric bulb factory and began to sell lamps of its own in the spring of 1931. Through the measures taken by the K.F., the price of electric lamps in Sweden declined from 1.35 Sw. crowns to 0.85 Sw. crowns.

The K.F. is no longer the sole owner of the electric lamp factory. The owner is the Kooperativa Lumaförbundet (the Co-operative Luma Federation), a new special association, the members of which are the co-operative central organisations of Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Finland. The Luma Factory is so far the only industrial establishment in the world owned by co-operators in different countries.

The Wholesale side of the activities of the K.F. reveals a turnover of 148,036,000 Sw. crowns, an increase of 4,418,800 Sw. crowns on the preceding year. The value of the goods produced in the enterprises of the K.F. was about 66,100,000 Sw. crowns in 1931, or about 44.7 per cent of the wholesale turnover of the K.F.

Margarine output in 1931 amounted to 13,801,000 kg. or 1.7 per cent less than in 1930. The decrease is quite attributable to the strongly declining butter prices. The output of the flour mills reached 119,734,700 kg.—2,344,700 kg. more than in 1930. The output of auto-car tyres rose by 12,937 to 46,555, and the output of rubber footwear by 346,000 pairs to 1,690,000 pairs.

The Svenska Hushållsföreningen ("S.H.F.") was founded as an auxiliary for weak societies, but has also developed into an instrument for starting new societies. It has a membership of 107 societies, with 53,515 individual members and a turnover of 32,128,161 Sw. crowns. The growing extent of the activities of the S.H.F. has made it more



difficult to follow and supervise the societies affiliated centrally, and the S.H.F. is therefore to be divided into district societies. The decentralisation of the present S.H.F. has already begun.

The figures of the savings bank department of the K.F. show an increase of savings deposits from 64,407,000 to 68,009 Sw. crowns.

Co-operative insurance is carried on by the "Folket" Life Insurance Society and the "Samarbete," both of which are affiliated to the K.F. The "Samarbete" carries on fire, accident, automobile, burglary insurance, &c. The premium income for the "Folket" was, in 1931, 7,039,095 Sw. crowns, and the premium income of the "Samarbete" amounted in the same year to 6,343,058 Sw. crowns.

## SWITZERLAND.

The co-operative distributive societies of Switzerland generally are in membership with the Union of Swiss Consumers' Societies (Verband Schweiz. Konsumvereine, or V.S.K.).

The balance sheet of the Union was totalled at 20,813,242 francs against 19,059,513 francs. The capital stood at 5,768,400 francs against 5,710,000 francs, and reserves at 7,000,000 francs against 6,500,000 francs. The machinery, furniture, automobiles, &c., are entered on the sheet at 1 franc only.

The progress of the Swiss Union for the last fourteen years is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Affiliated Societies.	Total Membership.	Total Sales of Societies.	Wholesale Turnover.
			Francs.	Francs.
1918 .....	461	342,548	239,024,963	129,719,746
1919 .....	476	354,546	293,162,854	141,441,837
1920 .....	493	363,440	325,857,461	172,028,668
1921 .....	505	368,655	339,434,164	144,419,696
1922 .....	519	361,782	474,694,804	118,421,506
1923 .....	516	354,691	464,404,874	119,519,479
1924 .....	519	351,159	471,714,111	123,594,221
1925 .....	521	354,450	475,599,754	125,251,195
1926 .....	517	351,997	470,069,799	126,303,039
1927 .....	515	348,533	217,000,000	138,974,896
1928 .....	516	350,973	283,000,000	149,450,146
1929 .....	518	357,507	293,698,605	157,580,623
1930 .....	523	395,616	296,881,812	163,574,988
1931 .....	527	370,000	300,000,000	166,888,337

The Union's industrial undertakings include printing and book-binding, coffee roasting, spice grinding, lard refining, yeast and pudding powder production, maize grinding, carpentry and cooperage. The Union owns eight agricultural estates, and in connection with one of them the Union has a Holiday Home.

Apart from the undertakings of the Union itself there are various other undertakings carried on by co-operative productive societies

in which the Union is a shareholder. These undertakings comprise two corn mills (one at Zurich and the other at Vevey), a dairy, a furniture manufactory, and a boot and shoe manufactory, the Co-operative House in which is the seat of the new Co-operative and Trade Unions' Bank (all at Basle), and a market garden at Chiètres. The Co-operative village of Freidorf, outside Basle, is also worthy of mention.

For the benefit of co-operative employés there is an Insurance Fund—managed by the Administrative Board of the Union—against invalidity and old age, and for the granting of pensions to the dependants of deceased employees. The number of societies interested grew from 76 to 80 in 1931. The sum of 2,300,842, against 2,456,246 francs, represents the receipts.

To the Union's activities is added a co-operative insurance society (La Prévoyance Populaire Suisse), which undertakes life insurance. Receipts from premiums and interest on premiums amounted to 1,860,448, against 1,788,095 francs in 1931, and a total of 224,280, against 228,735 francs, was paid to representatives of insured persons during the year.

The recently-established Central Co-operative Bank is now doing good business. Since 1927 it has transacted the business of the co-operative societies in the Swiss Union and the members of the Federation of Swiss Trade Unions. The share capital, at the end of 1931, was 10,026,000 francs. Its balance sheet total was 104,685,636 francs, an increase from 91,800,000.

The Konkordia Union is a Christian Socialist organisation, with 52 against 54 in 1929 societies affiliated. The turnover of the Union for 1931 was 3,600,000 against 4,017,095 francs; and of the societies in affiliation, 7,900,000 francs against 8,606,816 francs. The dividend returned to members totalled 504,232 francs.

The Union of Swiss Credit Banks, whose headquarters are at St. Gall, in 1930 comprised 516 Savings and Credit Banks, with a total membership of 45,278, against 488 and 42,574.

Forty-five years now has the Union of East Swiss Agricultural Co-operatives at Winterthur—the principal Agricultural Co-operative Union and Wholesale—been in existence, and in 1930 it had 273 society members, with a total business of 39,902,205 francs.

Switzerland, at the end of 1931, had 11,871 registered co-operative societies of all types.

## TURKEY.

The oldest co-operative society in Turkey, the Fig Growers' Society of Aidin, in Smyrna, has for its main object the protection of producers against a combine of exporters. The National Bank of Aidin is closely allied with the Fig Growers' Society, which is a large shareholder; and this institution finances the cultivation of figs. The membership

increased to 830. The society, which is known as C.O.S.A.P., established business relations with the English C.W.S. in 1930, the first contact with a co-operative consumers' organisation of another country.

Co-operative credit societies have also come into existence, and the success of the Fig Growers' Society has encouraged the cotton growers of Aidin and the raisin growers of Magnesia to form co-operative marketing societies as against the Smyrna exporters.

Co-operative agricultural societies have recently been formed, and are linked up with the Agricultural Bank, which acts not only as the central credit institution, but also as a central controlling agency. A special Act of May 28th, 1929, defines the legal status of such societies.

## UKRAINE.

The Central organisation of the distributive co-operative movement in the Ukraine Republic, one of the members of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, is the All-Ukrainian Co-operative Union "Wukospilka," of Kharkov.

The latest figures show that "Wukospilka," for the business year 1929, embraced 9,007 societies, with a total membership of 6,863,000, and an aggregate turnover of 3,795,973 roubles as compared with 9,316 societies with a total membership of 4,773,000, and an aggregate turnover of 3,025,213 roubles for the business year 1928.

### WHOLESALE OPERATIONS.

The central organ of the distributive co-operative societies "Wukospilka" operates as a Wholesale as well as a Union, and its turnover for the year's period, October 1st, 1928—September 30th, 1929, amounted to 650,033,000 roubles, as against 538,699,000 roubles in the year before.

The productive undertakings of "Wukospilka" are also developing, and the present list of such includes 2 soap factories in Kharkov and Kiev, a preserves (tinned fish and vegetable) factory in Odessa, 12 flour mills, 2 grain elevators, and 25 butter-making factories. District and Workers' Unions, moreover, have 37 of their own flour mills, and 10 mechanical bakeries. Flour mills of the whole movement are using 400,000 tons of grain per year.

Important is the banking institution for all branches of co-operation in the Ukraine, the All-Ukrainian Co-operative Bank ("Ukrainbank"), at Kharkov, which in 1929 had a total working capital and reserve amounting to 30,322,000 roubles, against 15,923,000 roubles in 1928. The total assets of the balance sheet on October 1st, 1929, was £130,001,000, against £97,902,635.

The agricultural activities in the Ukrainian co-operative system embrace a whole net of collective farms, elevators, cold stores with poultry feeding station, egg-grading stations, bacon factories and slaughter-houses, butter and cheese factories, fruit preserves and fruit and peppermint oil distilleries, &c.

The Co-operative publishing and wholesale stationery is carried on by "Knyhospilka," whose shareholders are all of the above central co-operative unions of Ukraine, and also of local societies.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

America, as we generally call the United States, is alive at the moment with all sorts of enterprises, which have the prefix of co-operative, but are not all in accord with Rochdalian principles. Still, the germ of co-operation is there.

Information published under the authority of the United States Department of Agriculture states that farm products of the United States are marketed through co-operative associations, whose operations range from 6 per cent wool clip to 90 per cent lemon crop. Eggs and butter, cotton and tobacco, all have their co-operative expression according to the American idea.

Co-operative marketing associations number 11,500, with a membership of more than 2,000,000. Their total business exceeds \$2,500,000,000 yearly. The largest of these organisations are for the marketing of grain; dairy associations come second; and livestock marketing associations third. They are mostly capitalistic organisations with capitalistic aims, methods, and psychology bent on profit-making at the expense of the consumers. On the other hand a real co-operative movement is growing out of the membership of these marketing associations; there are 500 organisations of farmers which, in 1931, purchased more than \$100,000,000 worth of commodities for their members. Many of these supply associations are entering the field of production for the use of the members.

In the United States the organisation of the distributive co-operative movement is as yet in an early stage of development. In this connection it is sufficient to point to the fact that the Co-operative League of the United States, which operates as the national organising and propagandist centre, was founded only in 1915. The membership at the end of 1931 was 390 societies, with individuals totalling 150,000 and annual sales amounting to \$30,000,000. An important proposition is to form a national co-operative Wholesale Society for the United States. There are in existence already five regional wholesale societies, and it is desired to merge them into one national institution.

One of the most important of these regional wholesales is the Co-operative Central Exchange, Superior, Wisconsin, which is mostly Finnish in its personnel. Its sales for 1931 totalled over \$1,509,751, as against \$1,767,760 in 1930. It is in its 15th year. The Farmers'

Union State Exchange, Omaha, Nebraska, which is said to be the largest American C.W.S., reports a decline in turnover from \$2,118,211 in 1930 to \$1,571,028 in 1931, the cause being the prevalent fall in prices.

Co-operative insurance is carried on by the New Era Life Association, with 25,000 members, and the Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society—which began in 1871—with 57,230 members. Both are in the League.

The most noteworthy developments in the past two years are co-operative housing and banking. In the city of New York are twenty co-operative housing societies, with some \$20,000,000 of investment in houses. This is real co-operative housing; the properties are owned by the societies, and apartments are rented to the members. There are 1,650 co-operative banks or credit unions, many of which are connected with housing and distributive societies.

## URUGUAY.

Here, as in other advanced states of South America, the aid of legislation is being sought to advance Co-operation. A move has been in the way of promoting a consumers' co-operative society for the benefit of bank employees. The authorities insist that the society shall be purely an economic institution, free from the mercantile spirit, and that it shall aim at correcting the distributive system, and that there shall be democratic equality among the members. The Chamber of Representatives authorises a loan for the project of 100,000 pesos at 6 per cent. Attention is also being given to the erection of co-operative grain elevators.

## WEST INDIES.

The manner in which the producers of Jamaica were treated by American importers caused them to turn attention to co-operation, with the result that there came into existence, in 1927, the co-operative association of banana growers. Permanent trading relations between this society and the English C.W.S. are gradually being established. The Scottish C.W.S. has been drawing supplies from this source for a considerable time, these transactions being the real cause of the American boycott.

The finest example of co-operation in the West Indies is the Jamaica Banana Producers' Association—formed by the Jamaica Producers' Organising Association, which is the organising body of the Co-operative Movement in Jamaica—for here large landowners and cultivators of the peasant working class work together both in production and marketing. The report for the year 1930 reveals that the organisation shipped over 5,000,000 bunches of bananas, over 1,100,000 being sent to Europe, the rest to Canada and U.S.A. A

new enterprise arising out of this, with help of Government subsidy, is the Jamaica Producers' Steamship Company, which is adding to their fleet of four another vessel—to be built in Great Britain—for the banana trade, whilst a branch of the society operates in England as the Jamaica Co-operative Marketing Company. There is also a Coconut Society shipping coconuts and copra, and working a refinement plant for edible oils.

The Jamaica Citrus Growers' Association obtained a loan of £5,000 from the Government, which has helped them to build a packing-house, with machinery for grading, &c., on the outskirts of Kingston.

British Guiana Producers' Association is endeavouring to develop the industry of plantain and cassava, from which bread and biscuits are made. Pineapples are another product, as well as Guiana jelly.

Barbados, too, has a co-operative produce marketing association, for which the Government is asked to loan £5,000. Sweet potatoes are featured. The Barbados A.B.C. Productive Society, which numbers some 50 members, is a shareholder of the English C.W.S.

The Government of the Island colony of Trinidad has sanctioned a loan of £5,000 to provide a central dépôt for the Citrus Growers' Association of that island. The Cocoa Planters' Co-operative Association handles one-fifth of the cocoa exports of the colony.

The island of Tabago has a lime juice factory, started on £800 with the addition of a Government loan of £1,228. Here for some years cocoa has been successfully produced and marketed by co-operative organisations.

## YUGOSLAVIA.

The fundamental problem of co-operation in this kingdom is the passing of a co-operative law which shall apply to co-operative activities throughout the whole country. The Co-operative Law was introduced in 1929, and the direction of efforts during 1930 was in keeping with it—that is, to maintain the foundation principles of Co-operation and at the same time liberty—just as is found throughout the whole world. January 31st, 1931, saw the administrative council of the General Federation of Co-operative Unions in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia affirming that the results of co-operative developments during the year proved that Co-operation only was capable of solving the problem of the economic crisis. An event of considerable importance was the foundation in May, 1930, of the Chartered Company for the exportation of agricultural produce, this being the complete expression of equality of those forming the Society, namely, the Ministry of Commerce, the Exporters' Association, and the Agricultural Co-operative Societies.

The Glavni Zadružni Savez u. Kraljevini Jugoslaviji (the General Federation of Co-operative Unions in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia)

reported that at the end of December, 1931, there were 7,483 co-operative societies in the country, as against 7,077 in 1930, with a total membership of 855,836. The grand total was made up of credit societies, 4,407; agricultural supply and distributive, 1,217; cattle-breeding and grazing, 295; dairy, 184; handicraft, 93; housing and building, 89; wine production and storage, 81; sanitary, 84; machinery supply, 60; electricity, 51; fishermen's, 43; corn, 114; oil production, 23; agricultural communities, 536; and others.

The Central Union of Serbian Agricultural Co-operative Societies, the Zemljoradnichka Zadruga—which centres at Belgrade—at the end of 1931, reports that the number of its affiliated societies was 2,286, with a membership of 118,290, an increase from 78,350 compared with 1928. These societies include 1,096 Credit Societies, 903 Co-operative Marketing Societies, 46 Co-operative Dairies, 33 Viticultural Societies, 95 Wheat Societies and 287 various. An experiment by this organisation has been in the organised sale of corn, some 50 societies contributing to what are regarded as good results.

A form of society peculiar to this country has for a main object the provision of medical treatment, drugs, &c., on favourable terms, especially for the rural population, and to carry on educational propaganda for the promotion of the principles of hygiene. These societies have continued to make good progress since their foundation, as will appear from the following comparative figures: number of societies in 1926, 28, and in 1929, 48; membership, 8,281 and 15,372; and number of persons in receipt of treatment, 16,819 and 33,242.

An important unit is the Co-operative Bank of Ljubljana, as its chief members are working-class consumers, productive, and building societies, as well as trade unions and social insurance organisations.

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## *International Trading.*

### *What Co-operators are Doing.*

**T**HE great ideal of international co-operative trading is being realised little by little in various ways. The example set by the Scandinavian and Finnish countries is a most striking success.

#### **Scandinavian C.W.S.**

The Scandinavian Co-operative Wholesale Society (Nordisk Andelsforbund), which is located in Copenhagen, operates as the joint co-operative purchasing concern of the Co-operative Wholesales of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and, from 1928, Finland. A striking development in 1932 was the purchase of a coffee plantation on the south coast of Java, with the possibilities of copra and rubber production.