54th Annual

Co-operative Congress.

Brighton, 1922.

THE CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS,

1922.

MISS M. LLEWELYN DAVIES,

President, Brighton Congress, 1922.

THE CO-OPERATIVE UNION

LIMITED.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL

CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS

1922.

Held in The Dome, Brighton,
5th, 6th, and 7th June, 1922.

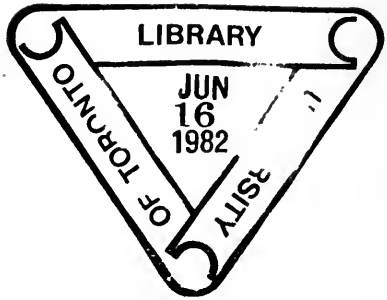
EDITED BY

A. WHITEHEAD

(General Secretary).

MANCHESTER:
PUBLISHED BY THE CO-OPERATIVE UNION LIMITED, HOLYOAKE HOUSE,
HANOVER STREET.

1922.



PREFACE.

READERS will observe that this volume differs in some respects from its immediate predecessors. A large part of it is printed in smaller type; parts of its contents are arranged differently; while certain information given in former years is not included in the present volume. It seems desirable, therefore, to state what the chief of these changes are.

Generally, the alterations made are intended either to give greater prominence to the work of the Central Board and Committees of the Co-operative Union, or to reduce the cost of this annual volume. The reports submitted to the Annual Congress by the Central Board and its Committees are given precedence, while statistical information supplied by other co-operative organisations and by the Ministry of Labour is printed as appendices to these reports. It is believed that these alterations will have the effect of making the work more readable, and at the same time render the information contained in it more readily accessible.

The chief items of information not included this year are the reports of the sixty District Conference Associations and the list of names of delegates attending Congress. The District Reports are not included, partly because space is limited, and partly because all important subjects dealt with by the District Associations are also dealt with in the reports of the eight Sectional Boards.

It is believed that no information likely to be of use has been omitted, and although readers may at first have some difficulty in finding the information they require, that difficulty will disappear if use is made of the very full index printed at the end of this volume.

Advantage should perhaps be taken of this opportunity to state that the General Secretary of the Co-operative Union will at all times be glad to receive and consider suggestions for the improvement of this annual publication.

HOLYOAKE HOUSE,

MANCHESTER,

September, 1922.

ERRATA.

Page 9.—HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL BOARD: MIDLAND SECTION. Add the name of Mr. W. J. DOUSE.

Page 94.—THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE: RETIREMENT OF SIR WILLIAM MAXWELL. Line eight should read "in recognition of his services as President of the Alliance, and societies were asked to contribute," &c.

Page 192.—IRISH WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE GUILD: The name of the secretary of this body should read—Mrs. M. Girvan, 16 Reid Street, Belfast.

CONTENTS.

Members of the Central Board and Special Representatives present at the Brighton Congress.

Representatives from other Bodies.

International Co-operative Alliance.—Mr. H. J. May, O.B.E.
Trades Union Congress.—Mr. J. Doonan.
National Union of Teachers.—Mr. A. E. Baxter.
Registry of Friendly Societies.—Mr. H. C. Souter.
Ministry of Labour.—Mr. E. Brundrett.
The Development Commission.—Mr. J. J. Dent, C.M.G.
The Co-operative Party.—Messrs. S. Davis and T. Henderson.
National Co-operative Men's Guild.—Mr. A. J. Tapping.
Women's Co-operative Guild.—Mrs. Dewsbury and Mrs. Green.

Representatives from other Countries.

Belgium.—Coöperative Union: M. W. Serwy.
Finland: S.O.K.—Messrs. V. Tanner, J. Alanen, and A. Vierimaa.
Georgia.—Madame Teherkesishvili.
Germany.—Messrs. H. Kaufmann, H. Everling, and V. Liebmann.
Russia.—Messrs. Dr. V. N. Polovtsev, A. A. Kissen, and L. M. Kintchuk.
Sweden.—Messrs. A. Pahlmann and S. Palin.

Members of the Central Board.

Irish Section.—Messrs. L. P. Byrne and Wm. Knox (Secretary).

Midland Section.—Mrs. Cottrell, and Messrs. W. Abbotts, H. Baynes, H. Clayson, G. Harris, A. H. Jones, W. Millerchip, J. Millington, W. J. Rogers, and W. Warren; also Mr. C. A. W. Saxton (Secretary).

Northern Section.—Messrs. J. C. Aiston, G. W. Bollands, J. Davison, J. T. Lowthian, W. R. Rae, G. Riddle, and W. Scott; also Mr. A. Stoddart (Secretary).

North-Western Section.—Messrs. E. Booth, G. Briggs, S. R. Cocker, E. Dawson, W. Dewhirst, S. Fairbrother, E. Goodenough, W. Gregory, F. Hayward, A. Horricks, F. Houghton, T. Howorth, E. Hyde, A. Johnson, J. Johnston, G. Major, A. Pickup, T. Redfearn, W. Swindlehurst, J. Thompson, and J. Bradshaw (Secretary).

Scottish Section.—Messrs. P. J. Agnew, J. Deans, J. Downie, W. T. Laing, P. Loney, N. Maclean, D. Palmer, J. Patterson, and A. M. Welsh.

Southern Section.—Mrs. Gasson, Messrs. J. H. Bate, M. H. Clear, J. Dickenson, E. King, T. M. McGiff, C. Pulhan, W. Resbury, and W. J. Salmon; also Messrs. E. O. Greening, R. Rowsell, and B. Williams, (hon. members), and R. Hibberd (Secretary).

South-Western Section.—Messrs. J. T. Davis, W. J. Jose, S. C. Pope, Rev. G. A. Ramsay, and W. H. Watkins.

Western Section.—Messrs. R. R. Chappell, J. P. Davies, D. Evans, J. L. Powell, D. Williams, and W. H. Bryant (hon. member).

General Secretary.—Mr. A. Whitehead.

Assistant Secretary.—Mr. T. Horrocks.

Education Department.—Mr. F. Hall, M.A., B.Com. (Adviser of Studies), Mr. C. E. Wood (Secretary).

Publications Department.—Mr. T. W. Mercer.

Labour Department.—Mr. J. Pollitt (Labour Adviser).

Political Department.—Mr. S. F. Perry, J.P. (Secretary, Co-operative Party).

Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Congress.—Mr. A. V. Alexander.

Auditor.—Mr. T. Wood, F.C.A. Cashier.—Mr. R. A. Palmer.

PART I.

The Report of the Central Board

FOR THE

Congress Year 1921-22.

Report of the Central Board.

1. INTRODUCTION.

In the introduction to the report submitted by the Central Board to the Congress held at Scarborough twelve months ago it was predicted that the year then commencing would be a time in which the strength of the British co-operative movement would be severely tested. That prophecy has unfortunately been fulfilled. During the past year co-operators in all parts of the United Kingdom have had to face difficulties of many kinds. Unprecedented circumstances have called for bold and courageous action by co-operative leaders. Abnormal demands have been made upon the resources of almost every co-operative society. Innumerable obstacles have had to be overcome by responsible officials. Never before have the times been so critical for working-class organisations. Yet, despite these untoward circumstances, when all the facts are taken into account and its work is impartially reviewed British co-operators have good cause to congratulate one another upon what their movement has achieved during the past year, and equally good cause for rejoicing because its progress has been delayed so little by the inevitable consequences of war and misgovernment.

It is not possible in this introduction to enumerate all the difficulties with which the co-operative movement has had to contend during the past twelve months. Throughout the whole period covered by this report, the dominant notes of the time were trade depression, unemployment, and industrial warfare. These, of course, were the inevitable results of the great war, for bad times follow war as surely as night follows day. If the nations fight, the peoples suffer; and in the final analysis men everywhere discover that every departure from co-operative principles in the realms of national and international government brings war and bloodshed, famine and pestilence, bad trade and heavy taxes, unemployment, and a lower standard of life for great masses of the people. With these evils Western Europe is now familiar, and the economic struggle in which British co-operators have been engaged during the past year is directly connected both with the war that devastated a large part of Europe and with the Treaty of Peace signed at Versailles.

Perhaps the best example of the exceptional difficulties which taxed the intellectual resources of co-operative administrators during the past year was the continuous decline in the money value of many commodities—a phenomenon which has been the cause of many almost unforeseeable consequences. Inflation was at last followed by deflation. Prices which had been rising ever since the outbreak of war in 1914 suddenly fell, and co-operative societies —like all others engaged in trade—were then compelled to write down the value of goods and to sell trading stocks at a loss. They had at the same time to face a reduction in their turnover as reckoned in pounds sterling, and, as it was not possible for any to reduce working expenses with equal rapidity, very many were obliged to reduce the rate of dividend paid on members' purchases by several pence in the £. This circumstance naturally increased the difficulties with which committees had to contend. Indeed, those who courageously faced the situation and reduced prices and dividends promptly were sometimes unjustly blamed by ill-informed members, who did not understand that the stableness of a co-operative society is far more important than any saving made by an individual member, and who failed to realise that the first concern of all who are in any way responsible for the administration of co-operative business must always be the stability of co-operative institutions.

The bad effects of the fall in money values and turnover were worsened by the long and bitter struggle in the coal mining industry and by the spread of unemployment. When the miners ceased to work co-operative societies—not in mining areas alone, but in all parts of the country—suffered a serious loss of trade. When work ceased that loss became unavoidable; indeed, societies in certain mining areas were less adversely affected by the stoppage than was at one time expected. Even so, all suffered to a greater or lesser extent—their loss being a further proof that strikes and lockouts are no less injurious to working-class consumers than to profit-seeking capitalists, manufacturers, and traders. Nevertheless, this dispute gave co-operators a new opportunity of helping organised workers, while the substantial aid given by co-operative societies to many trade union organisations will, like bread cast upon the waters, return after many days although perhaps in a different form.

The effect of unemployment upon co-operative societies was no less harmful. In times of distress the wage-earners always suffer first; and, inasmuch as the membership of co-operative societies is recruited chiefly from the ranks of the wage-earners, they are always among the first to feel the ill effects of any depression in trade. In fact, it was only to be expected that consumers' co-operative societies would be adversely affected by the spread of unemployment. When the wage-earner is unemployed the housewife has less money to spend in the co-operative store. She and

her children are then compelled to do without goods they need. There is a decrease in the trade of the co-operative store, a smaller demand for co-operative productions, and a steady withdrawal of share capital. Hence, the prolongation of the depression in trade was inimical to every co-operative institution. To-day, as always, the curse of the poor is their poverty! Yet, notwithstanding these baneful effects, it is perfectly true that co-operative societies were less adversely affected by unemployment than many private manufacturers and traders, while it is notorious that thousands of unemployed workmen suffered less than their fellows during the past year simply because in times past they were loyal purchasers from a co-operative store and had allowed their dividends to accumulate in the form of share capital, upon which they were able to draw in their time of need.

Faced thus by difficulties arising from economic causes, and by international circumstances created by unwise statesmen, co-operative societies were forced to consider how to reduce their working expenses. In their efforts to effect such a reduction many societies were of necessity compelled to review the wages paid to their employees. To-day, as before the war, co-operative societies generally pay higher wages than private shopkeepers and manufacturers, but in the new competition following the war many societies discovered that they were no longer able to pay wages at the high rates which they had paid in war time, especially as their competitors lost no time in forcing their own employees to accept lower rates of pay. Yet, although co-operative societies were almost the last employers to review the wages paid to their employees, they did not find it easy to convince all co-operative employees that a revision was necessary. As a result, throughout almost the whole period covered by this report, both the various Hours and Wages Boards and the National Joint Committee of Trade-unionists and Co-operators have been busily engaged in efforts to revise wage agreements in a just and reasonable manner. It is not possible to estimate the loss of energy thus occasioned, but it is evident that the time is not distant when a serious effort will have to be made to discover a better way of preventing industrial disputes within co-operative borders. The working classes can no longer afford to waste their strength in domestic disputes which profit none but their opponents.

This waste of time and energy in almost interminable negotiations about wages, hours of labour, and working conditions generally obtaining within the co-operative movement is the more to be deplored because even when the circumstances are explained and the causes are revealed it is evident that the progress of industrial co-operation in the United Kingdom was temporarily checked during the past twelve months. Bad trade, falling values, unemployment, heavy taxation, and poverty, when translated into terms of co-operation often meant a nearly stationary membership,

a smaller turnover, less production, diminished trading surpluses, and weakened reserves. In 1921, for the first time in the history of the co-operative movement, British co-operators had to mark time; and it is just possible that the annual co-operative statistics for 1921, when published, will show that some ground has been lost. Even if this be so, all co-operative societies will profit by the experience gained during the past year if they critically examine their form of organisation, their trading methods, their system of administration, and their ways of raising capital to carry on their business. Such an inquiry, if diligently pursued, will certainly be beneficial if it eventually causes all co-operative societies to become still more efficient, economical, and stable than any have been hitherto.

At least one co-operative lesson has been taught by the events of the past year—the lesson that unity is strength. In the light of recent experience no co-operator can doubt that present times demand that co-operative forces must be more closely organised. Even if the proposal to form a national co-operative society is deemed to be inopportune or unwise, it is clear that all overlapping by neighbouring societies must be ended, and that societies in adjoining areas must be pressed to amalgamate wherever their amalgamation appears desirable. It is no less evident that more energetic efforts must now be made to show all members of co-operative societies why they should trade with their own local co-operative society, why they should consume co-operative productions, and why they should invest all their savings in co-operative undertakings. Had such loyalty been universal among co-operators during the period covered by this report every co-operative store would have reported increased sales, while all co-operative mills and factories would now be working full time, no co-operative employee would lack employment, and the financial strength of the movement would be even greater than it is to-day.

These are familiar truths, but they are not less important because of their familiarity. Several reports included in this volume prove that the co-operative movement in the United Kingdom need fear no attack from without so long as its members and adherents faithfully support each other and their own institutions. A movement that is strong enough to defeat the Government of the country on a definitely co-operative issue will not easily be beaten by any smaller antagonist. Indeed, the victory won in the House of Commons, when the proceeds of mutual trading were exempted from Corporation Profits Tax, plainly showed that when co-operators unitedly support their national organisations they possess power to remove great obstacles from their path. When co-operators act unitedly in the realms of commerce, industry, and finance they have no cause to fear any competitor. When they learn how to act unitedly in the sphere of political action no Government will dare to pass anti-co-opera-

tive legislation or to pursue unco-operative policies either in home or foreign affairs.

But the loyalty that is so necessary will not come at the call of any Congress. Co-operative habits are formed by co-operative actions, and such actions must be prompted by co-operative teaching inspired by co-operative thought. To-day, as always, co-operative trade is the product of co-operative propaganda. Loyalty is the child of knowledge. Co-operative teaching must everywhere precede co-operative doing. If members of co-operative societies and other men and women are to act co-operatively they must think co-operatively, and before they can think in terms of co-operation they must know how to co-operate and understand the aims and principles of the co-operative movement. It is therefore unfortunate that the shrinkage of trading surpluses during the past year made necessary a rather large reduction in the amount spent by co-operative societies on education and propaganda, for it is as necessary to disseminate co-operative knowledge in bad times as it is to spread co-operative ideas in good times. In days when the material benefits and economic gains of co-operation are adversely affected by circumstances which co-operators alone cannot control it is doubly essential that every co-operator should perceive the true social, human, and spiritual purposes of co-operation. Indeed, it is then that all co-operators should be shown the greatness of the task which they have undertaken and to which they have put their hands.

Temporary checks and momentary reverses in a time of national difficulty are always useful to those who know how to learn wisdom from every passing event. The experience gained by British co-operators during recent months will be invaluable to them if it teaches any that co-operative societies must be no less efficient than the most efficient privately-organised business; if it helps any to understand why the larger aims of national and international co-operation are best promoted by personal loyalty in purchasing, investing, and consuming; and if it convinces any that the co-operative gains of the past and the co-operative triumphs of the future are equally dependent upon the efforts made by individual co-operators to strengthen the co-operative movement here and now. The teaching of Dr. King, first given in Brighton nearly one hundred years ago, is still full of force and vitality. "For the present," he urged, "let co-operators compete with each other, in zealous devotion, to the cause they are engaged in—in understanding thoroughly the principles it depends upon—in explaining those principles to their friends and neighbours—in increasing, as far as in them lies, the number of members—in the punctual payment of subscriptions—in punctual attendance at the meetings—in spending every penny at some co-operative shop—in purchasing, as much as possible, co-operative manufactures, which have already begun to come to market—in urging their friends to

deal in the same manner. This is the kind of competition upon which their prosperity depends; which cannot possibly be carried to an extreme—and which, if exerted to the utmost, would infallibly secure a speedy independence."

2. THE CENTRAL BOARD.

I. MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

During the past year the Central Board was constituted as follows :—

IRISH SECTIONAL BOARD.—Messrs. J. C. Adams, H. Archer, L. P. Byrne, W. Gray, W. G. Kane, W. J. McGuffin, J. Palmer. *Honorary Member.*—Mr. R. Fleming. *Secretary.*—Mr. W. M. Knox.

MIDLAND SECTIONAL BOARD.—Mrs. M. E. Cottrell, Messrs. W. Abbotts, G. Bastard, H. Baynes, H. Clayson, G. Harris, A. H. Jones, W. Millerchip, J. Millington, W. J. Rogers, W. Warren. *Honorary Members.*—Messrs. J. Butcher, W. J. Douse, J. Langley, D. McInnes, S. Redfern, G. Woodhouse. *Secretary.*—Mr. C. A. W. Saxton.

NORTHERN SECTIONAL BOARD.—Messrs. J. C. Aiston, G. W. Bollands, J. Davison, W. R. Rae, J. T. Lowthian, G. Riddle, W. Scott. *Honorary Members.*—Messrs. W. Crooks, S. Galbraith, M.P., J. Murdoch. *Secretary.*—Mr. A. Stoddart.

NORTH-WESTERN SECTIONAL BOARD.—Messrs. E. Booth, G. Briggs, S. R. Cocker, E. Dawson, W. Dewhurst, S. Fairbrother, G. Goodenough, W. Gregory, F. Hayward, A. Horricks, F. Houghton, T. Howorth, E. Hyde, A. Johnson, J. Johnston, G. Major, A. Pickup, T. Redfern, W. Swindlehurst, J. Thompson. *Honorary Members.*—Messrs. J. Greenwood, S. R. Foster, H. Stuttard. *Secretary.*—Mr. J. Bradshaw.

SCOTTISH SECTIONAL BOARD.—Messrs. P. J. Agnew, J. Deans, J. Downie, P. Loney, J. Lucas, N. Maclean, M.P., D. Palmer, J. Patterson, A. M. Welsh, G. Wilson, and, later, W. T. Laing. *Honorary Members.*—Messrs. J. Allan, A. Meldrum, A. Purdie. *Secretary.*—Mr. J. Deans.

SOUTHERN SECTIONAL BOARD.—Mrs. Gasson, Messrs. J. H. Bate, M. H. Clear, J. Dickinson, E. King, T. M. McGiff, C. Pulham, W. Resbury, W. J. Salmon. *Honorary Members.*—Sir A. H. D. Acland, Messrs. W. T. Charter, A. W. Golightly, E. O. Greening, A. Hainsworth, H. J. May, R. Rowsell, B. Williams. *Secretary.*—Mr. R. Hibberd.

SOUTH-WESTERN SECTIONAL BOARD.—Messrs. W. Brown, J. T. Davis, W. J. Jose, S. C. Pope, W. H. Watkins, and Rev. G. A. Ramsay. *Honorary Members.*—Messrs. A. Bullock and H. Westbury. *Secretary.*—Mr. J. T. Davis.

WESTERN SECTIONAL BOARD.—Messrs. R. R. Chappell, J. P. Davies, D. Evans, J. L. Powell, H. Watkins, D. Williams. *Honorary Members.*—Messrs. W. H. Bryant and E. R. Wood. *Secretary.*—Mr. R. R. Chappell.

Chairman.—Mr. W. R. Rae, J.P., was elected chairman of the Board at the commencement of the Congress year.

II. DECEASED MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

The Central Board has lost four members during the past year by the death of Mr. W. Crooks, J.P., Mr. J. Palmer, Mr. A. Purdie, and Mr. G. Woodhouse.

Mr. W. Crooks, who died on August 16th, 1921, was one who in his day did much to strengthen and consolidate the movement in the North of England. A native of Blaydon, he became a member of the Central Board in 1885. From 1894 to 1898, Mr. Crooks was honorary secretary of the Northern Sectional Board, retiring in the latter year, when he was elected a honorary member. A shrewd, sensible, and practical man, Mr. Crooks was a co-operator having personal force and character. To him, co-operation had a deeply religious significance, and the whole of his co-operative work was inspired by the spirit of service.

Mr. John Palmer at the time of his death on February 16th, 1922, was president of the Portadown Society, a member of the Irish Sectional Board, and a director of the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society. Mr. Palmer, who was a master of fluent speech, rendered invaluable service as a propagandist in the early days of the Irish Co-operative movement, when he helped to establish a number of societies. As a member of the Irish Conference Association from its commencement, and, later, of the Irish Sectional Board, he was well known to co-operators in all parts of Ireland. A sturdy co-operator, he was a true philanthropist whose enthusiasm for the co-operative cause knew no bounds.

Mr. Andrew Purdie, whose death has also to be recorded, was long a well-known figure in Scottish co-operative circles. Joining the Norton Park Society in 1885, he later became its president. He was elected to the Scottish Sectional Board in 1907, and served on the United Board for two years. For some time he acted as chairman of the Scottish Section, relinquishing that position on his election to the Board of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society. A man of genial disposition, his kindly ways won him a host of friends, by whom his death was deeply regretted.

Mr. G. Woodhouse, whose death occurred on April 6th, 1922, was at the time of his death a honorary member of the Central Board and a director of the Co-operative Wholesale Society. A native of Derby, Mr. Woodhouse joined the local society in 1875, and was elected to its committee in 1884, becoming president of the society two years later. In 1895 he secured a seat on the Midland Sectional Board, of which he afterwards became chairman. He served as a member of the Board until 1906, when he retired, after which he was a honorary member until he died. A practical man of business, Mr. Woodhouse was a true co-operator, whose shrewd advice was valued by all who knew him.

Reference may also be made here to the late **Mr. O. T. Hopkins,** of the Statistical Department, who passed away on April 3rd, 1922. Mr. Hopkins, who was thirty-eight years of age at the time of his death, was a young man who had shewn great promise. Long a student of co-operation, he first came to Holyoake House as a winner of one of the first two Jubilee Research Scholarships awarded by the Co-operative Union. As such, he investigated working expenses in retail distributive societies, the result of his investigation being embodied in a booklet, the merit of which is testified to by the fact that it had to be reprinted twice within a few months after its first publication. Shortly after Mr. Hopkins had completed his work as a research student the Statistical Department of the Union was formally established, and in June, 1920, Mr. Hopkins was appointed senior assistant in this department. As such, he displayed untiring diligence and capacity for original research, and by his untimely death the Union suffered great loss.

III. HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

The following persons are submitted for appointment as honorary members of the Central Board for the coming Congress year. All have been recommended by their respective Sectional Boards and approved by the United Board :—

Section.	Members.
Irish	Mr. R. Fleming.
Midland	Messrs. G. Bastard, J. Butcher, J. Langley, D. McInnes, and S. Redfern.
Northern	Messrs. S. Galbraith, M.P., and J. Murdoch.
North-Western	Messrs. J. Greenwood, S. R. Foster, and H. Stuttard.
Scottish	Messrs. Jas. Allan, A. Meldrum, and G. Wilson.
Southern	Sir A. H. D. Acland, Messrs. W. T. Charter, A. Golightly, E. O. Greening, A. Hainsworth, H. J. May, R. Rowsell, and B. Williams.
South-Western	Messrs. A. Bullock and H. Westbury.
Western	Messrs. W. H. Bryant and E. R. Wood.

IV. MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

(See Appendix I.).

Four meetings of the Central Board have been held during the past year, viz., at Scarborough, on May 17th, 1921; at Manchester, on October 28th, 1921; at Manchester, on April 22nd, 1922; and at Brighton, on Saturday, June 3rd. 1922. The chief items of business discussed at these meetings are dealt with in later paragraphs of this report. The resolutions adopted by the Board at the first three of these meetings are printed in an appendix to this report.

V. THE UNITED BOARD.

The United Board, which is the executive authority of the Central Board, has during the past year been constituted as follows :—

Section.	Representatives.
Irish	Mr. W. Gray.
Midland	Messrs. W. Millerchip and W. Warren.
Northern	Messrs. W. R. Rae and G. Riddle.
North-Western	Messrs. W. Gregory, F. Hayward, F. Houghton, and G. Major.
Scottish	Messrs. J. Patterson, G. Wilson, and, later, P. Loney.
Southern	Mrs. Gasson and Mr. M. H. Clear.
South-Western	Rev. G. A. Ramsay, B.A.
Western	Mr. J. L. Powell.

Six meetings of the United Board have been held during the year. Reference is made in later paragraphs to the principal subjects which have engaged the attention of the United Board and the Office Committee during the past twelve months.

VI. THE OFFICE COMMITTEE.

During the intervals between the meetings of the United Board the business of the Union has been administered by the Office Committee, which is appointed by and from the members of the United Board. The following members have acted as the Office Committee for the past year :—

Section.	Representatives.
Irish	Mr. W. Gray.
Midland	*Mr. W. Millerchip.
Northern	*Mr. W. R. Rae.
North-Western	Messrs. *W. Gregory and *F. Hayward.
Scottish	Mr. J. Patterson.
Southern	Mr. M. H. Clear.
South-Western	Rev. G. A. Ramsay, B.A.
Western	Mr. J. L. Powell.

The Office Committee has met on four occasions during the past twelve months. The members whose names are marked with an asterisk have formed the Sub-Office and Finance Sub-committee.

VII. COMMITTEES OF THE CENTRAL BOARD.

The following committees, which are either committees of the Central Board or joint committees on which the Board is represented, have been in existence during the past year :—

1. Central Education Committee.
2. Statistics and General Publications Committee.
3. Labour Committee.
4. Special Committee on Taxation.
5. Parliamentary Committee.
6. Co-operative Party.
7. Co-operative Defence Committee.
8. Joint Propaganda Committee.
9. Joint Exhibitions Committee.
10. Joint Capital Committee.
11. Joint Trades and Business Conferences Committee.
12. Joint Committee of Trade-unionists and Co-operators.
13. United Advisory Council of Trade-unionists and Co-operators.
14. Joint Committee on the Cost of Living.

Reports of the work undertaken by these committees appear later in this report in the same order in which they are enumerated above.

VIII. SOCIETIES WHICH HAVE AFFILIATED TO THE UNION.

The following societies have become affiliated to the Co-operative Union since the publication of the last report to Congress :—

Ireland.—Limerick.

Midland Section.—Slipper Manufacturing Association (Leicester), Barmouth.

North-Western Section.—Valley, Yorkshire C.E. Homes, Copley, Stockport Smallwares.

Scottish Section.—Newton Stewart, Carnoustie, Liddesdale.

Southern Section.—Radlett Stores Limited, Co-operative Transport Society, C.E. Holiday Homes.

South-Western Section.—Newquay and District.

Western Section.—Merthyr Boro' Transport.

IX. SOCIETIES WHICH HAVE CEASED THEIR MEMBERSHIP.

The undermentioned societies have ceased to be members of the Co-operative Union, for the reasons stated, since the publication of the last report :—

By Amalgamation or Transfer of Engagements.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mickleton Farmers, Brooksbottoms, Junction House, Linthwaite, Winewall, Bainsford and Grahamston Baking, Camelon, Fergushill, Larbert, Co-operative Brotherhood Trust, Kingston, London Perseverance, West London, Sunningdale, Tiptree, Wickham Market, Portishead.

By ceasing to exist.—Larne, Midleton, Middletown, Workington Co-operative Piggery, Electrical Engineering, Addington, Chesham Brush.

By being struck off.—Wexford, Coventry Licensed Trade Supply, Brandsby Agricultural Trading, Maelor Agricultural, Manchester Farmers, Penrhiwceiber,

X. SOCIETIES IN MEMBERSHIP WITH THE UNION.

The following table shows the number of societies affiliated to the Co-operative Union on December 31st, 1921, and also the number of societies which are as yet unaffiliated.

Section.	Total No. of Societies.	Members of Union.	Non-members of Union.	Per cent Members of Union.
Irish	52	33	19	63·46
Midland	210	191	19	90·95
Northern	137	131	6	95·62
North-Western	447	419	28	93·74
Scottish	271	221	50	81·55
Southern	183	161	22	87·98
South-Western	81	71	10	87·66
Western	90	81	9	90·00
Totals for United Kingdom	1471	*1308	163	88·92

* In addition to these societies, 26 other societies of different types are in membership with the Co-operative Union.

Societies Members of the Union, December 31st, 1920—1,322.
Societies Members of the Union, December 31st, 1921—1,334.

For purposes of comparison the figures for the previous year are given also :—

Section.	Total No. of Societies	Members of Union.	Non-members of Union.	Per cent Members of Union.
Irish	54	36	18	66·66
Midland	214	191	23	89·25
Northern	137	133	4	97·08
North-Western	454	418	36	92·07
Scottish	279	223	56	79·93
Southern	189	167	22	88·36
South-Western	82	71	11	86·59
Western	92	83	9	90·22
Totals for United Kingdom	1,501	1,322	179	88·07

The membership of the societies affiliated to the Union at the end of 1920 was as stated below. These figures refer only to societies included in the Statistical Return. Similar particulars for 1921 will be published in the Annual Statistical Report.

	Number of Societies.	Per cent of Total.	Membership of Societies.	Per cent of Total
Societies Members of Union	1,322	88·07	4,479,209	98·24
Societies Non-members of Union	179	11·93	80,102	1·76
Total No. of Societies	1,501	Total Membership	4,559,311	

XI. SOCIETIES REGISTERED, DISSOLVED, OR AMALGAMATED IN 1921.

(See Appendix II.).

New Societies Registered.

The total number of societies of all types registered during 1921 was 920, a decrease of 305 on the figure for 1920, when 1,225 societies were registered. These societies have been classified in the table printed in the

Appendix. Only 32 of the new societies registered were either distributive or productive societies.

Societies Removed from the Register.

The list of societies actually removed from the Register is somewhat misleading as a guide to the number which have ceased to exist. The list includes the names of a number of societies (which have supplied the Registry with the "final winding up" forms) which have already been included in previous lists. Moreover, in the case of the amalgamation of two or more societies the names of both or all of these appear in the list of removals and are shown in the list of societies registered.

During 1921, 268 societies were removed from the Register. The names of 40 distributive societies are mentioned in the special list, but, as shown in the list of names printed in the Appendix, 26 have been removed on account of amalgamation or transfer of engagements.

XII. SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FROM SOCIETIES.

During the twelve months ending December 31st, 1921, subscriptions amounting in all to £37,981 6s. 4d. were received from societies. In comparison with the subscriptions received during the preceding year these figures show an increase of £3,100 18s. 9d. It is gratifying to note that societies have willingly paid subscriptions, notwithstanding the difficult times through which they are passing. Their loyalty is appreciated and valued, not only because it proves their fidelity to the national organisation, but also as a sign that they recognise the value of the services rendered to the movement by the Co-operative Union during recent years.

The following table is a summary of the subscriptions received from the societies in the various sections, and also of the amounts received from the sale of publications, and from advertisements, dividends, and interest :—

	No. of Socs.	1919.			No. of Socs.	1920.			No. of Socs.	1921.		
Subscriptions from Societies :—		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Ireland	33	162	14	0	36	317	0	1	40	324	16	1
Midland	186	2,711	9	9	191	4,645	12	7	195	5,113	5	7
Northern	136	2,377	19	5	133	4,024	6	4	137	4,176	1	1
North-Western ...	414	8,294	16	8	418	12,975	1	5	420	14,466	16	8
Scottish	223	3,009	16	11	223	5,053	8	0	216	5,410	15	3
Southern	162	2,875	17	2	167	5,010	1	4	172	5,497	14	8
South-Western ...	69	820	18	2	71	1,442	14	7	71	1,439	14	3
Western	81	846	19	6	83	1,412	3	3	83	1,552	2	9
	1304	21,100	11	7	1322	34,880	7	7	1334	37,981	6	4
Other Receipts—Publications, Advertising, Dividends, Interest, &c.	..	5,663	9	4	..	7,678	16	4	..	7,318	0	1
	..	26,764	0	11	..	42,759	3	11	..	45,299	6	5

XIII. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The usual summary of the Union's income and expenditure, showing the principal items included in the accounts of the Union for the year 1921, and comparing these with similar figures for the previous year, is given overleaf.

Details of the receipts and expenditure appear in the balance sheet printed at the end of the report.

INCOME.

	1920. £ s. d.		1921. £ s. d.
Subscriptions and Donations	34880 7 7	....	37981 6 4
Sale of Publications	6237 11 1	....	5745 10 10
Advertising	116 16 1	....	126 0 0
Dividend and Interest received	304 4 6	....	377 9 6
" " " credited	535 11 8	....	514 3 0
Balance of Bank Interest, Dividend, and Commission	631 18 6	....	554 16 9
Rent of Rooms—Holyoake House, &c.	52 15 0	....	—
	£42759 3 11		£45299 6 5

EXPENDITURE.

	1920. £ s. d.		1921. £ s. d.
Congress	2531 11 3	....	2070 14 8
United Board and Office Committee	587 7 4	....	564 3 0
Central Board Meetings	432 12 6	....	524 18 6
Joint Parliamentary Committee	1205 8 2	....	1053 11 10
Education Committee	5863 9 9	....	6173 0 1
Joint Propaganda Committee	709 1 0	....	706 6 7
Joint Committee of Trade-unionists and Co-operators	53 3 7	....	213 3 2
General Survey Committee	111 4 8	....	—
Conferences and Meetings attended on behalf of United Board	460 6 10	....	236 11 0
Subscriptions and Grants	874 5 6	....	896 11 3
Legal Advice	360 11 4	....	368 15 7
General Printing	2556 7 8	....	2522 12 8
Printing—Publications, &c.	6562 3 5	....	7546 13 4
Central Office Expenses	3589 0 9	....	3785 1 6
Publications Committee	2445 18 10	....	3513 2 10
Labour Department	1347 8 5	....	1186 10 11
Co-operative Party	1996 3 11	....	2571 4 4
Joint Advisory Council (Trades Union Congress)	67 4 6	....	70 14 6
Foreign Congresses and Inter-Allied Council	358 19 7	....	526 2 6
Joint Exhibitions Committee	12 17 6	....	88 10 11
Shares called up	3 0 0	....	—
Joint Capital Committee	—	....	67 10 8
	£32128 6 6		£34685 19 10

Sectional Expenses:—

	1920. £ s. d.		1921. £ s. d.		
Ireland	632 19 4	....	804 15 1		
Midland	1483 13 1	....	1432 18 6		
Northern	920 5 9	....	1213 19 6		
North-Western	2025 11 1	....	2807 19 2		
Scottish	1769 4 8	....	1962 10 4		
Southern	2064 4 6	....	2396 7 7		
South-Western	468 14 4	....	572 6 11		
Western	326 16 0	....	471 12 9		
		9691 8 9			11662 9 10
		41819 15 3			46348 9 8
Balance of Expenditure over Income		*939 8 8			1049 3 3
		£42759 3 11			£45299 6 5

* Income over expenditure.

XIV. INVESTED FUNDS.

The following statement shows how the surplus funds of the Union are invested :—

	£	s.	d.
English Co-operative Wholesale Society—Shares..	1,534	12	3
" " " " Loans ..	7,038	12	9
Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society—Shares..	1,099	16	11
Co-operative Printing Society—Shares	150	0	0
Co-operative Newspaper Society—Shares	100	0	0
" " " Loans	20	8	8
Kinning Park Society - Shares and Loans	30	0	11
Manchester and Salford Society—Shares	6	14	7
Birmingham Printers - Shares	13	18	1
	£9,994	4	2

XV. SPECIAL FUNDS OPENED IN 1921.

Russian and Georgian Relief Fund.

Appeals having been received from both Russian and Georgian Co-operative Societies, whose members were among the sufferers from the famine which is causing such great distress in Eastern Europe, the United Board decided in August, 1921, to invite societies to subscribe to a Special Relief Fund. The appeals received from the societies were endorsed by the International Co-operative Alliance, through whom the fund was distributed. Up to the end of 1921, the total amount subscribed by societies was £2,661 1s. 9d. Of this amount, £2,000 has already been paid over to the committee of the International Co-operative Alliance, who have undertaken that, as far as is practicable, the moneys subscribed by British co-operators shall only be disbursed among those for whom they are intended—the co-operators in Russia and Georgia who need help.

Co-operative (Miners') Relief Fund.

During the crisis caused by the stoppage of work in the mining industry in the summer of 1921, the Joint Committee representing the Co-operative Union Limited, the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee, the Labour Party, and the *Daily Herald* "Save the Miners' Children Fund," decided to open a relief fund for the purpose "of enabling co-operative societies to assist their own movement in mining districts." This fund was to be used "for the purpose of relieving distress among the women and children of miners not able to return to work." It was decided that any moneys contributed by co-operative societies to this fund should be used "for the purpose of making cash payments for goods supplied to the order of local relief committees by co-operative societies in the mining areas."

The total amount subscribed by co-operative societies and individual co-operators was £1,710 7s. 9d. The whole amount was sent direct to the offices of the fund at 32 Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1, and the fund was distributed by the committee in conjunction with the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress. A report submitted to the United Board at their meeting held on September 10th stated "the whole of the money had been used through societies to relieve the dependants of miners."

Blandford Memorial Fund.

As stated in the report presented to the Scarborough Congress, the total amount collected at the Bristol Congress for the Blandford Memorial Fund was £99 8s. Of this amount, £40 was earmarked for travelling scholarships, the amount available for a local memorial thus being £59 8s. The Bristol Society suggested that the best memorial of the Congress would be an operating table placed in the Bristol Royal Hospital. A table was therefore purchased at a cost of £64 8s., the balance of this amount being contributed

by the Bristol Society. This table was presented to the hospital, on behalf of the Co-operative Union, by Messrs. T. H. Smith (secretary of the Bristol Society) and W. Brown (a member of the South-Western Sectional Board).

The amount contributed to the fund by delegates attending the Scarborough Congress was £76 3s. Of this amount, £40 was reserved for travelling scholarships, the remainder being expended in the purchase of an ambulance couch, which was presented to the Scarborough Hospital on January 28th, 1922, by Mr. Lush, chairman of the local society. The cost of this couch was £54, the difference between the amount contributed by delegates and the sum of £50 paid by the Union being met out of the funds of the Union.

XVI. FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE UNION.

At the meeting of the United Board, held on June 18th, 1921, consideration was given to the financial position of the Union, and it was decided that careful inquiry should be made into the expenditure of its various boards and committees with a view to securing economy in administration and more effective control of departmental expenditure. As a result of this decision a searching investigation was made into the whole of the Union's finances. The results of this investigation were embodied in a voluminous report, which, after being approved by the United Board, was considered by the Central Board at a meeting held on October 29th, 1921.

In the report attention was directed to the fact that although the income of the Union had increased, and was still increasing in consequence of the increased membership of societies and the higher rate of their subscriptions, it was not increasing so rapidly as its expenditure, which had necessarily increased greatly owing to the increased activity of the Union in recent years. As a consequence, it appeared probable that the expenditure incurred by the Union during the year 1921 would be much in excess of its income, and that at the end of the year there might be a deficit of nearly £2,000 on the year's working. Therefore, as stated in the report, two alternatives only could be considered, viz. :—

(1) That an appeal be made for an immediate and adequate increase in subscriptions.

(2) That a policy of retrenchment be adopted which would be sufficiently extensive to carry the Union through the critical period of after-war trading.

Having regard to the state of trade generally it was felt that special efforts should be made to reduce expenditure in order to avoid the necessity of making further calls upon the generosity of societies.

After fully considering the whole question, the Central Board approved a number of recommendations submitted by the United Board. Of these recommendations the following were the most important :—

I.—CENTRAL BOARD EXPENDITURE

(*a*) Congress grant *not* to exceed £1,000. All expenditure over £1,000 to be met in the section where Congress is held. The Co-operative Wholesale Society to be asked to increase its annual subscription to the Congress Fund. Luncheons for delegates not to be provided.

(*b*) Members of Central Board on central committees to accept 17s. 6d. instead of £1 for the remainder of the Congress year, but the full fee of £1 to be paid to members attending Congress.

(*c*) Congress to be asked to revise the scheme for Sectional Hours and Wages Boards so as to provide that not more than one representative from each District Hours and Wages Board act on the Sectional Hours and Wages Boards.

II.—SECTIONAL EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) Sectional conferences not to exceed three annually for the next two Congress years.

(*b*) Representation at sectional conferences from sectional boards to be limited to three members of the sectional board (six in North-Western) at any one sectional conference. Not more than one member of a sectional board to attend a district conference, except under special circumstances.

(*c*) No papers for discussion at district or sectional conferences to be printed locally if papers dealing with the subject to be discussed can be obtained from the Central Office.

(*d*) When members of sectional boards, or officials of the Union, address public meetings by invitation, the inviting society be required to pay, whenever possible, the expenses incurred. In making appointments to conferences and other meetings central committees and sectional boards to appoint the member residing nearest to the place of meeting.

III.—CENTRAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) Meetings of Educational Sub-committees to be dispensed with for a year or two.

(*b*) *Co-operative Educator* to be published quarterly.

(*c*) No new Educational Programme for 1921-22.

(*d*) Expenditure on classes for women to be limited for a year or two to 15 in England and Wales, and 10 in Scotland.

IV.—GENERAL PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE EXPENDITURE.

(*a*) Publication of only absolutely necessary pamphlets.

(*b*) No more new books for a period, except those for which a promising demand has been ascertained.

V.—CO-OPERATIVE PARTY EXPENDITURE.

The portion of the expense of this committee for which the Union is responsible to be carefully watched by the Sub-Office and Finance Committee.

VI.—LABOUR COMMITTEE'S EXPENDITURE.

The Labour Adviser's Committee to be asked (1) to draft new proposals for co-ordinating and unifying the work of the Hours and Wages Boards and the Joint Committee of Trade-unionists and Co-operators, and (2) to prepare and submit a definite scheme embodying their proposals to the Brighton Congress.

VII.—GENERAL.

Subsequent to the meeting at which the above recommendations were adopted, continuous efforts have been made to reduce expenditure wherever reduction could be effected without impairing the efficiency of work undertaken by the Union. Nevertheless, there was a deficit on the year's working, and, inasmuch as at the time of writing there appears to be no likelihood of an increased income during the next year or two, it will be necessary for each committee and department of the Union to limit its expenditure for some time to come. It is hardly necessary to say that such a limitation of expenditure will necessarily mean that many of the Union's activities will be curtailed. This is unfortunate and a thing to be deplored, especially as there was never a time in the history of the co-operative movement when it was so necessary for the Co-operative Union to continue and extend its work on behalf of societies.

XVII. PROPOSED SCHEME FOR A FULL-TIME EXECUTIVE OF THE UNION.

At the Special Congress, held at Blackpool in February, 1920, the Central Board was instructed to prepare a scheme for the appointment of a full-time Executive Committee to administer the affairs of the Co-operative Union. In accordance with the terms of the resolution embodying this decision of the Special Congress a scheme was shortly afterwards prepared. Copies of this scheme were issued to societies in October, 1920, and a resolution inviting Congress to approve the scheme was submitted to the Congress held at Scarborough twelve months ago. It was then decided that the scheme should be referred back and further considered by the Central Board during the ensuing year.

Acting upon this instruction the original scheme was reviewed at the meeting of the Central Board held on October 28th, 1921. At the same meeting further consideration was given to the whole question of the appointment of a full-time executive committee, and eventually the Board adopted the following resolution :—

> That, in view of the financial position of the Union, the Central Board recommends Congress to adjourn the question of the full-time executive in the meantime.

The Central Board will, therefore, invite Congress to pass the following resolution :—

RESOLUTION.

Full-time Executive Committee.

That this Congress accepts the report dealing with the proposal to appoint a full-time executive committee to administer the affairs of the Co-operative Union, and approves the recommendation of the Central Board that further consideration of the question be deferred until its financial position is sufficiently strong to enable it to bear the increased expenditure likely to be necessitated by the appointment of such a committee.

XVIII. METHOD OF ELECTION TO THE SCOTTISH SECTIONAL BOARD.

At the National Scottish Co-operative Congress held at Aberdeen in April, 1921, the Scottish Sectional Board was instructed to prepare a scheme providing that societies in each Scottish conference district might nominate and vote for one representative of the district on the Sectional Board. Such a scheme was duly prepared and submitted to the Scottish societies for their approval in November last. Although a majority of votes were recorded in favour of the scheme, this majority was not sufficiently large to carry it. The rule governing the method of election provides that "the mode of election shall be determined by an absolute majority of votes of all the societies in the section entitled to vote." As such a majority was not obtained the resolution in favour of the adoption of the new scheme was declared to be not carried. No change has, therefore, been made in the method of election.

XIX. SECTIONAL BOUNDARIES.

Arising out of the report of the General Survey Committee, adopted at the Blackpool Congress, and a promise made by the President of the Bristol Congress, the Central Board gave instructions for the appointment of a committee to inquire into and report upon the boundaries of the sections. This committee has been composed of Messrs. W. R. Rae (chairman), W. Gregory, and the Rev. G. A. Ramsay. A full report, embodying definite recommendations for a revision of the respective sectional boundaries, will be prepared for presentation to the Congress of 1923.

XX. THE SECTIONAL BOARDS.

(See Appendix III.).

Full reports of work undertaken during the past year by the eight Sectional Boards are printed as an appendix to this report. All of these reports are of a satisfactory character. It will be seen that the work of the Union in the various sections continues to develop satisfactorily, while new activities have been commenced in several parts of the country. In view of the high cost of printing, and the necessity for reducing expenditure, reports of the District Conference Associations are not now included in the report to Congress. All subjects of national importance discussed by the District Conference associations are dealt with, either in the report of their respective Sectional Board, or elsewhere in this report.

XXI. RESOLUTIONS OF THE SCARBOROUGH CONGRESS.

The resolutions passed by last year's Congress, as printed on pp. 522-527 of the report of the Scarborough Congress, were considered by the United Board at its first meeting after Congress. Reports of action taken to give effect to several of these resolutions are given in subsequent paragraphs. The remaining resolutions were dealt with by the United Board in the following manner :—

(1) *Attacks on Co-operative Properties in Ireland:*
Resolution forwarded to the Prime Minister and the Chief Secretary for Ireland and afterwards referred to the Parliamentary Committee.

(2) *Embargo on Canadian Store Cattle:*
Referred to Parliamentary Committee.

(3) *Education Act,* 1918 :
Referred to the Central Education Committee.

(4) *Key Industries and Anti-Dumping Bills;*
Referred to Parliamentary Committee.

(5) *Unemployment:*
Statement of Co-operative Policy published in the Press; resolution afterwards referred to Parliamentary Committee.

(6) *Work of the Labour Department:*
Referred to Labour Committee.

(7) *Painters and Decorators' Joint Council:*
Referred to Labour Committee.

(8) *Appointment of Public Auditors:*
Referred to Parliamentary Committee.

(9) *Increased Capital for the Co-operative Movement:*
Referred to Joint Capital Committee.

XXII. GENERAL PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

(See Appendix IV.).

Industrial Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom.

The report relating to the work and progress of co-operative societies in the United Kingdom in 1919, published by the Ministry of Labour, and formerly included in the report of the Central Board, is printed as an appendix to this report.

Retail Distributive Co-operative Societies.

The following statistics reveal the position of the retail distributive co-operative societies on December 31st, 1920. The statistics for the year

ending December 31st, 1921, are not yet available, but will be included in the Annual Statistical Report published later in the year :—

	Societies.	Members.	Shares. £	Loans. £	Sales. £	Surplus. £	Employees. Distributive.	Employees. Productive.
1919	1,357..	4,131,477..	65,644,968..	8,766,338..	198,930,437..	20,390,839..	98,940..	31,681
1920	1,379..	4,504,852..	76,374,691..	10,178,477..	254,158,144..	25,458,555..	103,806..	35,149
Increase, 1920....	22..	373,375..	10,729,723..	1,412,139..	55,227,707..	5,067,722..	4,866..	3,468

Co-operative Wholesale Societies.

The usual reports supplied by the three co-operative wholesale societies, viz., the Co-operative Wholesale Society, the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, and the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society, form an appendix to this report.

Co-operative Production.

A summary of the returns relating to co-operative production, as carried on by the co-operative wholesale societies and various co-operative productive societies, forms an appendix to this report. Full particulars of the progress made by these societies during the past year will be included in the Annual Statistical Report published later.

Farming by Co-operative Societies.

Statistics relating to the progress of co-operative farming, as carried on by wholesale or retail distributive societies in the United Kingdom, appear as an appendix to this report.

Small-Savings or Penny Banks.

A report showing the number of societies having small-savings departments, and the amount held by depositors in small-savings or penny banks connected with co-operative societies, is printed as an appendix to this report.

Co-operative Insurance.

The usual report submitted by the Co-operative Insurance Society Limited, on the progress and development of co-operative insurance in the United Kingdom, forms an appendix to this report.

XXIII. INFLUENCE OF THE ECONOMIC CRISIS.

At the time of preparing this report, statistics revealing the exact position of co-operative societies in the United Kingdom at the end of 1921 are not available. It is, therefore, impossible to submit a statement showing how societies have been affected by the prolonged depression in trade generally, and by the consequent unemployment. It is, however, certain that the figures when complete will show a large decrease both in sales, as measured in pounds sterling, and in the amount of the reserve funds held by the societies. It is also probable that the increase in membership during 1921 will be much smaller than that recorded in any recent year.

These circumstances are in no way alarming, for bad trade and unemployment were certain to follow war. Indeed, when all the facts are taken into account co-operators can congratulate themselves that their movement has suffered so little during the past year. At the same time, societies must recognise that the end of the economic crisis is not yet in sight, and that their reserves are not inexhaustible. It, therefore, behoves committees to pursue a wise and prudent policy, and to err—if they err at all—on the side of safety. From information received it appears that some societies—adversely affected by circumstances for which they are in no way responsible—have adopted rather dubious methods of maintaining the rate of dividend paid on members' purchases. These methods are doubtless perfectly legitimate; nevertheless, they are unwise, and if the depression in trade continues the societies may have cause to regret their action.

In the opinion of the Central Board, it is necessary that all societies should endeavour—

(1) To maintain their trade by keeping the prices of goods as low as possible.

(2) To reduce their working expenses in proportion to any decline in turnover.

(3) To eliminate all forms of waste either in distribution or in administration.

(4) To neglect no means of strengthening their reserves both by depreciation and by making additions to their various reserve funds.

In times like the present societies should place safety first and recognise that the adoption of any form of speculative policy must eventually lead to financial disaster. In this connection societies are reminded that as long ago as 1915, in a special circular issued to societies, the United Board, among other things, recommended them :—

(1) To undertake a vigorous propaganda and advertising campaign for the purpose of securing new members.

(2) To urge members to be more loyal to their own stores, and at the same time to show them how essential loyalty would be as a means of minimising suffering caused by the war.

(3) To appeal to members to leave their dividends in their society and to invest with the society as much capital as possible as a means of meeting after-war needs.

(4) Not to raise the dividend or withdraw from reserves to maintain it, but to strengthen all reserve funds and maintain adequate and even generous rates of depreciation, pointing out to members, where necessary, the difficulties of the time, and the wisdom of making some sacrifice in order to strengthen the position of the society and its members in the future.

(5) To prepare such plans for extensions of distributive and productive departments as could be judiciously adopted when the war was over for the purpose of extending co-operative employment.

(6) Not to lock up capital in outside investments, but to maintain a sufficient amount in a liquid or easily realisable form : (*a*) To meet the needs of members who might be out of work after the war; and (*b*) To undertake the expansions suggested.

(7) Not to carry out any of these suggestions in a manner likely to weaken the confidence of the members in the society or precipitate a large withdrawal of capital, or to adopt any other measures that would have these results.

(8) **To consult the Co-operative Union regarding any of the foregoing suggestions or any point of difficulty.**

The Dispute in the Mining Industry.

Undoubtedly societies in many parts of the country were seriously injured by the dispute in the mining industry, which added greatly to their difficulties. As long as the dispute continued many of their members had little or no money to spend, hence sales declined, sometimes to an alarming extent. Moreover, as these members were quite unable to pay ready-money for goods supplied many debts were contracted which have not yet been paid. Even so, societies have no cause to regret their action at the time of this dispute. But for their assistance and generous support the sufferings of the miners would have been greater, and the value of the service rendered by societies to the miners' unions will not soon be forgotten by the organised workers. The extent of this service was indeed remarkable. Together, the amount of money loans granted to miners' organisations and of credit given to members on the security of miners' organisations reached no less a sum than £605,719. A large portion of this amount has since been repaid to the societies by the

respective miners' organisations, and repayment of the remaining portion is proceeding satisfactorily.

Position of Societies in South Wales.

As was to be expected, societies in South Wales suffered as a consequence of the coal stoppage. Indeed, several of these societies are now in a position of some difficulty, a fact which has caused the Central Board much anxiety. All possible help has been given to these societies, both by the Western Sectional Board and by the Joint Propaganda Committee. Arrangements were made for Mr. G. E. Griffiths (National Organiser) to visit societies in the area, while other means of giving them assistance were adopted. At a joint meeting between representatives of the Union and representatives of the Co-operative Wholesale Society an assurance was given on behalf of the Co-operative Wholesale Society that its full support will not be withheld from any society needing special assistance.

XXIV. PROPOSED NATIONAL SOCIETY.

At the Congress held at Bristol in 1920 the following resolution was adopted :—

> That, in view of the many consolidations that are taking place all round us in the world of capital, the time is now ripe for the co-operative movement to bring itself into closer internal unity by organisation of its forces, both wholesale and retail, into one National Society, and that we hereby suggest that the Central Board refer this matter to the various sectional boards and district associations for their discussion, consideration, and report at the next Congress.

This resolution was considered in due course by the United Board, who decided that a special pamphlet dealing with the proposal to establish a National Co-operative Society should be prepared for discussion at district and sectional conferences. This instruction was duly carried out, as stated in the report submitted to the Scarborough Congress. Thereafter, little attention was given to the question prior to the meeting of the Central Board on October 28th, 1921. At that meeting the question of forming a National Society was again discussed, and, as a result, was referred to the United Board, who were instructed to urge the eight Sectional Boards to make arrangements for the subject to be discussed in their respective areas, and also to submit their views on the proposal in time to permit of a report being made to the Brighton Congress.

Since then the subject has been discussed at many conferences held in different parts of the country. At many of these conferences a special resolution, approved by the Office Committee on December 7th, was voted upon with varying results. This resolution was in the following terms :—

> That this conference, recognising the necessity for the unification of co-operative effort and a closer organisation of the co-operative movement, approves the principle of a National Co-operative Society, and, as a means to that end, pledges the societies in this district to take such steps as will lead to the elimination of all forms of overlapping and the amalgamation of co-operative societies operating in the same or adjacent districts.

The following is a summary of the reports submitted by the Sectional Boards :—

Irish.—When the subject was last discussed in Ireland no definite resolution was adopted, but the general opinion was that if a national society was formed in England, one for Scotland and one for Ireland should be established also. At present it is thought that the time is not ripe for any action to be taken.

Midland.—The subject has been discussed at two sectional conferences. At the conference held at Derby 29 votes were recorded in favour of the resolution and 22 votes against it, many delegates not voting. No resolution was submitted at the Leicester conference. The subject has also been discussed at several district conferences, but at the majority of these the resolution was not voted upon.

North-Western.—The subject has been considered by most of the district associations included in this section, but no resolution was voted upon at any district conference. It is reported that "so far as the societies in this area are concerned, they do not feel disposed at the present time to support the idea of a national society."

Northern.—The Sectional Board state that whilst they consider that the object is worth working for they think that at the present time it lies too far ahead, and consider that as a preliminary step towards that object the question of "Federation" or "Amalgamation" should receive attention. This policy is being pursued by the Sectional Board on every convenient occasion. Several of the district associations have considered the subject, and the opinion is that the policy pursued by the Northern Section in promoting unity amongst societies locally is the most needful step towards reaching a national society.

Scottish.—The following summary of the decisions of Scottish District Conference Associations has been forwarded by the Scottish Sectional Board :—

Ayrshire.—Unfavourable.

Border Counties.—No reply.

Central.—Adopted, with the substitution of the word "asks" for the word "pledges" in line 5 of the resolution.

East of Scotland.—The following special resolution was adopted :—"That we do not agree to the resolution as framed, but, believing that the time is opportune for discussing the question of a national society, call on the Central Board to draw up a scheme and have the subject discussed by conferences and members' meetings during the coming year."

Falkirk.—Adopted.

Fife and Kinross.—Remitted for further consideration.

Glasgow and District.—Adopted.

North-Eastern.—The following special resolution was adopted :—"This conference, recognising the necessity for the unification of co-operative effort and a closer organisation of the co-operative movement, pledges the societies in this district to take such steps as will lead to the elimination of all forms of overlapping and the amalgamation of co-operative societies operating in the same or adjacent districts."

Renfrewshire.—Adopted.

Southern Counties.—Delayed.

Stirling, West of Fife, and Clackmannan.—Adopted.

Southern.—The Sectional Board states that no sectional conference on the question has been arranged during the past twelve months, although one or two district conferences have been held. A sectional conference was held on the question during the preceding twelve months, and as a result of that the Board came to the conclusion that, while there was a strong opinion favouring the formation of a national society, there was also a decided feeling on the part of many co-operators that such society is at any rate at present impracticable and inadvisable. It may safely be said that the majority of co-operators in the Southern Section believe that the question is not at all ripe for any step in advance, and that when advances are made

they will be of an evolutionary character, and that it is best first to see how the amalgamations now taking place operate over wide areas.

South-Western.—The Bristol and Somerset Association dealt with the subject at a conference in October, 1920, when a resolution in support of the proposal was adopted. The Devon District Association, at its annual meeting in March, 1922, passed a resolution endorsing the principle. In Cornwall the subject was discussed at the conference held in December, 1921, when the delegates were divided in their opinions.

Western.—The subject has been discussed at two conferences arranged by the Gloucester and Hereford Association. At the second of these, held at Gloucester, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

It therefore appears that, while the idea of a National Co-operative Society is more favourably regarded to-day than it was when it was first advanced by the late Mr. J. C. Gray, the majority of co-operators are of the opinion that the time is not ripe for its formation. It is, however, satisfactory to note that societies in all parts of the country are now convinced that the time has come to end all overlapping by societies and that societies in adjacent areas should be approached with a view to their amalgamation wherever desirable.

XXV. LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

This department of the Union's work continues to grow and a very busy time has been experienced during the past year. The solicitor is in attendance at the Central Offices almost every day. He also visits the Newcastle office on the first Wednesday in each month, an arrangement which we believe is of great advantage, and which has given satisfaction to the societies in the North.

As in past years, the greater part of the work has consisted in advising societies on a multitude of matters arising out of their business, such as (*a*) construction and interpretation of rules, (*b*) cases of alleged libel or slander, (*c*) income tax matters, (*d*) accidents to employees and accidents happening in the conduct of a society's business, (*e*) cases arising under the Rent Restrictions Act, Insurance Acts, Shop Acts, &c., (*f*) the use of funds for political purposes, and a variety of other matters which it is impossible to state in detail.

Two questions which have arisen during the past twelve months are: (1) Whether an insurance agent is eligible for election to the committee of a co-operative society, and (2) Whether the chairman of a general meeting of members has the power to expel a member from a society's meeting if such member persists in taking notes with the object of publishing a report in a local newspaper.

INSURANCE AGENTS ON COMMITTEES.

It may be stated, with respect to this question, that an insurance agent is only debarred from being eligible to be elected on the committee of a co-operative society if (1) the society concerned takes power in its objects rule to carry on an insurance agency or insurance business, (2) if it has a rule disqualifying a committee-man from carrying on the same business as the society, and (3) if the society does in fact carry on the same kind of insurance as the insurance agent. In an arbitration recently held in connection with a society, which had refused to accept the nomination of an insurance agent as a committee-man, it was proved that although the society had as one of its objects the carrying on of insurance agency it was not actively engaged in seeking insurance business, and, consequently, the insurance agent in question was not in competition with the society. The arbitrators therefore ruled that the insurance agent was eligible for election to the committee.

EXPULSION FROM GENERAL MEETINGS.

At the quarterly meeting of a co-operative society in the South, the editor of a local paper, who was also a member of the society, took notes for publication, and the chairman asked him to desist. The editor refused to do so, and, eventually, the chairman asked him to leave the meeting, which he refused to do, and was then expelled. An action has now been commenced against the society. As this is a matter of some importance to societies generally we have deemed it advisable to seek Counsel's opinion on the following questions, viz. :—

(*a*) Whether the chairman of a society can ask a member to refrain from taking notes, and, on his refusal, can eject him from the meeting.

(*b*) Whether there is any remedy against a newspaper publishing reports of a society's meeting without permission.

(*c*) Whether, in case of a dispute, a claim could properly be made for such dispute to go to arbitration under the society's rules.

(*d*) Can the rules of societies be so altered as to give the chairman power to have any person removed who takes notes with the object of furnishing reports to the newspapers?

XXVI. CO-OPERATIVE NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS.

(See Appendix V.).

Journals of the Movement.

The usual list of the principal newspapers and other periodicals published by co-operative organisations in the United Kingdom, with statistics showing the number of copies circulated, is printed as an appendix to this report.

Newspapers throughout the country have had difficulty in maintaining their circulation during the past year. Their frenzied competition to show which could offer the most attractive schemes of insurance to their readers is ample evidence of this. It is not surprising, therefore, that the circulation of the two co-operative weekly newspapers suffered slightly, and that the various monthly publications have also been adversely affected. Although the falling off in circulation was comparatively slight, it is to be regretted that there should have been any falling off at all.

The fact that societies are passing through trying times is the best reason why the sales of co-operative publications should now be increased rather than decreased, for the more the members know about the movement the more likely will they be to prove faithful to it. Moreover, when the two wholesale societies found themselves faced with serious losses, co-operators had ample evidence of the readiness of the capitalist Press to misrepresent and slander the movement, and they then discovered that a source of real defence was found in the papers owned by co-operative organisations.

In view of the difficulties societies have had to contend with, the National Co-operative Publishing Society suspended its campaign for capital and reduced the price of both the *Co-operative News* and the *Woman's Outlook*. The society has not been standing still, however. It has organised an Advisory Council in the Southern Section and a similar Council in the Northern Section. These Councils comprise representatives of the Sectional Boards and the District Associations, with the local staff representatives of the *Co-operative News*, and are in constant touch with the Board of the Publishing Society. It is hoped that at the earliest moment a similar Council will be set up in the Midland Section. Similar arrangements already operate in Scotland through the machinery of the *Scottish Co-operator*, and it is intended to complete the organisation by having such local organisations in every section.

The *Co-operative News* is now being printed by the latest and most perfect type of printing machine. This machine is an essential instalment of plant necessary for the production of the co-operatively-owned and controlled daily paper which the National Co-operative Publishing Society is prepared to launch as soon as the movement is prepared to supply the capital sufficient to give such an enterprise reasonable hope of being able to break the tradition of failure in a working-class daily newspaper.

The "Co-operative News."

During the year the *Co-operative News* celebrated its jubilee with considerable rejoicing participated in by the whole movement. The festivity, which was attended by the General Secretary of the Union, was tempered by the widespread regret caused by the death of Mr. W. M. Bamford, who had occupied the editorial chair, in succession to his father, for twenty-three years, with conspicuous ability. The assistant editor, Mr. Jas. A. Flanagan, has been promoted to fill the vacancy, and under his editorship the newspaper should increase both in influence and circulation.

National Co-operative Publishing Society.

The amalgamation of the *Scottish Co-operator* Newspaper Society and the Co-operative Newspaper Society in the National Co-operative Publishing Society, as recommended by the Co-operative Survey Committee and sanctioned by Congress, has now been carried through the preliminary two years' period mutually agreed upon. In June, 1922, the amalgamation takes complete legal effect, and the two societies will have become one within a month of the Brighton Congress.

Proposed Daily Newspaper.

At the meeting of the Central Board, held on October 28th, the following resolution, submitted by the Southern Sectional Board, was adopted :—

> That the Central Board be requested to take steps to convene a meeting between the two Co-operative Wholesale Societies, the National Co-operative Publishing Society, the Co-operative Productive Federation, and representatives of the Co-operative Union to discuss ways and means of commencing or acquiring a daily newspaper for the co-operative movement.

Acting upon this instruction a meeting was arranged. This meeting, held on January 18th, 1922, was attended by representatives of the five bodies named. After considering the whole question those present unanimously passed the following resolution, which was approved by the United Board at its meeting on January 21st, 1922 :—

> That, in the opinion of this joint conference, the time has not arrived for starting a co-operative daily paper, and that we urge societies to give the fullest support to the National Co-operative Publishing Society to enable them so to develop their publications as soon to justify the commencement of a daily newspaper.

XXVII. NATIONAL POLICY AND PROGRAMME.

At the Swansea Congress the Central Board submitted a statement of National Co-operative Policy and a National Co-operative Programme for the ensuing Congress year, and at subsequent congresses the policy and programme have been further considered and amended, the Central Board recommending the concentration of the movement during the year on certain items in the programme. In issuing the programme for a sixth year the Central Board recommend the concentration of effort during the coming twelve months upon the items indicated by italics. This statement may be taken as a declaration of policy which, in the opinion of the Annual Co-operative Congress, should guide co-operative societies in their various activities. It is not put forward as a complete statement of the points upon which a national policy might be declared; but as the beginning of the formulation of such a policy.

Revision and addition from time to time will be necessary. In view of the present economic conditions and the difficulties which face the movement, the Central Board would urge upon members of committees and co-operators generally the importance of consolidating and preserving financial resources, efficiency of service, alertness in meeting changing economic conditions, and avoidance of overlapping and wasteful competition with other societies.

I.—NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE POLICY.

1. MEMBERSHIP.
   Membership of a retail distributive society should be open, *i.e.*, membership should be permitted to as many members of a family as care to join.

2. ENTRANCE FEES.
   Entrance fees should be low.

3. CAPITAL.
   No restrictions on the accumulation of capital, either by fixing a limit to the amount a member may hold or in any other way.
   Members to be required to hold at least the minimum amount of share capital required by the rules of their society.
   The removal of the £200 limit now imposed by the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts upon members' share holdings.
   The development of small-savings banks.
   The removal of the restriction of £20 limit on small-savings deposits or the increase of the present maximum to £50.

4. PRICES.
   Prices not to exceed the current prices of the district.

5. RESERVE FUNDS.
   Reserve funds to equal at least 20 per cent of share and loan capital.

6. CREDIT.
   Cash payments in all transactions.

7. DEPRECIATION.
   Depreciation to be at the rate of at least 2½ per cent on buildings and shops; 10 per cent on fixed stock and plant; and 20 per cent on rolling stock. Depreciation to be based on original values.

8. LABOUR.
   The payment of at least the trade union district rate of wages for the occupation, or the minimum rates as approved by Congress from time to time, whichever is higher. The recognition of the trade union local standard of hours and general conditions of labour as a minimum in each occupation.

   The maintenance of good relationships with organised labour and joint action in matters of common interest.

9. OVERLAPPING.
   The removal of overlapping. The marking of boundaries or the amalgamation of competing societies where boundaries cannot be fixed or where amalgamation will lead to greater efficiency.

   The consolidation of the movement by removing overlapping, securing greater efficiency in societies, greater loyalty in providing capital and trade, more co-operative employment of capital, and greater unity in action.

10. RAW MATERIALS.
    The acquisition and co-operative ownership of sources of supply of raw materials.

11. EDUCATION.
    The encouragement and development of co-operative and general education.

12. HOUSING.
The better housing of the people.

13. POLITICAL PROGRAMME.
The achievement of the co-operative political programme adopted at the London Emergency Conference, October, 1917, and as since revised.

14. DIRECT CO-OPERATIVE REPRESENTATION.
The direct representation of co-operators in Parliament and on local governing and administrative bodies.

II.—POINTS OF THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE PROGRAMME FOR THE CONGRESS YEAR 1922-1923.

(It is suggested that attention during the year be concentrated on the items given in italics.)

MEMBERSHIP.
Open membership to be encouraged. Societies to be circularised and visited. Efforts to be made to increase membership.

CAPITAL.
Societies to be urged to persuade members to deposit capital and leave their dividends and interest with their society. Societies to be pressed to establish or develop small-savings banks, and to remove all restrictions on the accumulation of share and loan capital.

TRADE AND LOYALTY.
Societies to be urged to appoint canvassers to keep in touch with their members, particularly when the purchases of these members are falling; and to stimulate loyalty by educational work and by improving business efficiency.

The opening of bookstalls or literature departments and the making of greater efforts to increase the sale and circulation of all co-operative literature.

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY.
Societies to be urged to improve the efficiency of their business administration by keeping in touch with new and improved methods, by encouraging the technical training of their employees, and by securing better co-ordination between various departments.

DEPRECIATION AND RESERVES.
Societies to be urged to depreciate liberally at the rates outlined in the National Policy and to increase their reserves until they reach the percentages recommended in the National Policy. Societies to be urged not to appreciate property values or draw upon general reserves for dividend purposes.

DIVIDENDS AND PRICES.
Societies to be recommended not to increase dividends, but to keep prices down.

EXTENSIONS.
Societies to consider the possibility of extending co-operative distributive and productive activities.

INSURANCE AND BANKING.
The undertaking of propaganda for the extension of co-operative insurance and banking.

EDUCATION.
Stimulating all forms of educational effort, including salesmen's classes, lectures to managers, and lectures to committees.

Securing a better connection and greater co-ordination of effort between the general committee, the educational committee, and other organisations of retail distributive societies.

The making of special efforts to raise the remainder of the sum required for the establishment of the Co-operative College.

Propaganda to be carried on to create public opinion in favour of a greatly improved system of national education, and in opposition to the proposed curtailment of educational services.

PROPAGANDA, ORGANISATION, AND ADMINISTRATION.

Arrangement of a national propaganda to increase membership, capital, and trade on the lines of the special scheme presented to the Swansea Congress.

Appointment of organisers on the Union staff for propaganda, organising, and administrative purposes.

The greater consolidation of the movement by removing overlapping, strengthening the financial resources of the movement, increasing efficiency, securing greater interest and loyalty of members, and a larger measure of co-ordinated activity on the part of the various sections of the movement.

HOUSING.

The creation of opinion in regard to the better housing of the people.

INCOME TAX AND CORPORATION PROFITS TAX.

The spreading of knowledge and creation of an informed opinion on these subjects.

Propaganda for the repeal of the Corporation Profits Tax.

LITERATURE.

The preparation of necessary literature required for carrying out the above programme, and particularly the preparation of papers on—

(a) *The organisation of the finances of the Co-operative Movement.*
(b) *The Consolidation of the Co-operative Movement.*
(c) *Methods of improving the efficiency of administration of co-operative societies.*
(d) *Co-operators and the sale and distribution of literature.*
(e) *Co-operation and International Trade and International Relationships.*

III.—GENERAL.

The programme to be first discussed by the United Board, the Sectional Boards, and Congress; and afterwards by the Sectional Boards with their District Association Executives, and by these executives with the committees of the societies in their district.

The General Secretary of the Union to confer with Sectional Secretaries and explain and discuss methods of carrying out the programme.

The papers prepared on the programme to be discussed at least once by each section and district conference association. Organisers to be appointed on the Union staff and to be employed in visiting societies in the various sections to assist in carrying out the national programme, keeping in touch with the sectional boards and the Union headquarters. Frequent conferences to be held of all sectional secretaries and organisers with the Union's headquarters staff.

XXVIII. PROPOSED RECONSTRUCTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE.

The following resolution, relating to the above proposal, was adopted by the Scarborough Congress :—

Tnis Congress is of the opinion that the establishment of an economic League of Peoples, based on co-operative principles, is essential to the future peace of the world. It considers the International Co-operative Alliance should be reconstructed to enable it to function towards this object, and, therefore, instructs the Central Board to lay before the next Congress a report dealing with—

(1) The cause of the collapse of the International Co-operative Alliance in 1914.

(2) To what extent the various national wholesale societies have taken advantage of their opportunities to trade with and assist each other since the armistice.

(3) The present basis of British representation to the International Co-operative Alliance.

(4) Proposals dealing with future representation on the Central Committee of the International Co-operative Alliance from the Union, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Co-operative Party, and Congress.

(5) British contributions to the International Co-operative Alliance Fund.

This resolution was considered by the Central Board at its meeting on October 29th, when instructions were given for a report to be prepared by the Co-operative Union's representatives on the Central Committee of the Alliance, who now submit the following statement :—

The British representatives on the Central Committee of the International Co-operative Alliance, having fully considered the resolution adopted by the Scarborough Congress, now submit the following observations on each of the five points included therein :—

1. The statement that the International Co-operative Alliance collapsed on the outbreak of war in 1914 is incorrect and misleading. Although war-time legislation and conditions inevitably interfered with the work of the Alliance, it cannot be too strongly emphasised that, so far from breaking down, the Alliance continued to function throughout the whole period of the war. At no time did its executive committee lose touch with its members in the different countries, and, as stated in its official reports, the Alliance was able further to strengthen the bonds of international co-operation even while the nations were at war. As, therefore, the Alliance did not "collapse," the first point calls for no further comment.

2. As to the second point, we need hardly remark that the several national co-operative wholesale societies have had few, if any, real opportunities of trading with and assisting each other since the conclusion of the armistice. Conditions have been so abnormal that it has been almost impossible for international trade to be resumed or developed to any great extent even by non-co-operative trading organisations (as witness the trade returns published by the Board of Trade). Moreover, restrictions on trading imposed by the different Governments have everywhere tended to discourage direct trading between the co-operative wholesale societies. In short, it may almost be said that opportunities for developing international co-operative trade have not existed. Nevertheless, the Central Committee of the Alliance have steadfastly endeavoured to promote direct international co-operative trading. The question has constantly been under consideration. A committee composed of representatives from the various countries has been formed, and has during the past two years held a number of meetings. The report presented by this committee to the International Congress, held at Basle in August, 1921, includes a full account of what has been done to stimulate such trading.

3. The present basis of British representation on the Central Committee of the Alliance is fixed by its rules. These provide that—

> Each such national organisation, subject to the full discharge of all its obligations to the Alliance, shall be entitled to one representative in respect of its membership and one representative for the first complete £100 of subscription. It shall have an additional representative for each further £100 of subscription, or part thereof not being less than £50, but no country shall have more than seven representatives.

The British movement therefore has seven representatives on the Central Committee. These representatives are nominated by the Co-operative Union. Hitherto, it has been the practice of the United Board to nominate four of these representatives from members of the Central Board, and to invite the Co-operative Wholesale Society, the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, and the Co-operative Productive Federation each to nominate one member. This practice was adopted in order that the British representation might be truly representative of all phases of the co-operative movement in Great Britain. This method of representation has been found satisfactory in working. Under the existing rules of the Alliance, these representatives, after nomination, are subject to approval by the International Co-operative Congress, whose ratification has never yet been withheld.

4. Having regard to its representative character, as stated in the preceding paragraph, we see no reason for recommending any change in the present method of constituting the British representation on the Central Committee of the Alliance. Already, not only the Co-operative Union, but also the Co-operative Wholesale Society, the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, and the Co-operative Productive Federation are represented on the Central Committee. Thus the representation is more truly representative of the British movement at present than it would be if proposals for alteration were made on the lines suggested in the resolution. As to the suggestion that the Co-operative Party and Congress should be directly represented on the Central Council, we desire to point out—

(*a*) That the Co-operative Party is a committee of the Co-operative Union under the control of the Central Board, and, as such, is represented on the Central Council of the International Co-operative Alliance through the Central Board, in exactly the same manner as every other similar committee.

(*b*) That the Central Board is responsible to Congress, to which full reports are submitted of the work of the International Co-operative Alliance, at which an opportunity is afforded annually of shaping the policy of the British movement in the international sphere. There appears to be no reason for any departure from the ordinary constitutional method of co-operative administration in this particular instance.

5. British contributions to the International Co-operative Alliance funds are made at the rate fixed by the rules of the Alliance. These provide that—

The minimum subscription for each society admitted under Subsections (*c*) and (*d*) of Article 8 shall be in accordance with the following scale :—

£1	If the membership does not exceed 1,000					
£1 10s.	If the membership is between 1,001 and 3,000					
£2	,,	,,	,,	3,001	,,	5,000
£3	,,	,,	,,	5,001	,,	10,000
£5	,,	,,	,,	10,001	,,	25,000
£7 10s.	,,	,,	,,	25,001	,,	50,000
£10	,,	,,	more than	50,000		

As will be seen by the reference to the statement appended, British co-operators have hitherto provided a large part of the money required to carry on the work of the International Co-operative Alliance. During the eight years ending December, 1920, the contributions received from the British movement were equal to 51·6 per cent of the total income of the Alliance. At the same time, we recognise that the annual income of the Alliance is woefully inadequate for its purpose. We therefore urge societies in membership with the Co-operative Union to contribute even more liberally to the funds of the Alliance than they have done hitherto. British co-operators have so far been pioneers in international co-operation. Now that the Alliance needs a larger income we trust that they will make even more generous contributions, to the end that the International Co-operative Alliance

may be further strengthened, and that the progress of all forms of international co-operation may be hastened and secured.

(Signed)
W. GREGORY.
F. HAYWARD.
W. R. RAE.
A. WHITEHEAD.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE.

Subscriptions received from different countries during the period 1913-1920, as given in the Report of the International Co-operative Alliance presented to the Basle Congress, 1921.

Date.	United Kingdom.			Other Countries.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1913	669	0	0	978	14	10	1,647	14	10
1914	670	14	0	942	12	5	1,613	6	5
*1915	674	19	2	377	7	3	1,052	6	5
*1916	670	16	6	383	2	2	1,053	18	8
*1917	742	18	6	401	8	2	1,144	6	8
*1918	766	0	2	444	17	10	1,210	18	0
1919	728	15	6	565	13	8	1,294	9	2
1920	845	4	0	1,296	13	2	2,141	17	2
	£5,768	7	10	£5,390	9	6	£11,158	17	4

NOTE.—It will be seen that the British subscriptions represented 51·6 per cent of the total income of the Alliance during the eight years ending December, 1920. The years marked by an asterisk are those in which subscriptions from co-operative societies in different countries were adversely affected by the war.

XXIX. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE TRADING AND BANKING.

Among the resolutions passed by the Scarborough Congress was the following :—

> This Congress declares its firm conviction that permanent peace between the nations will never be established, and that the economic restoration of the peoples impoverished by the war will be impossible until international trade is co-operatively organised for the benefit of the workers of all countries.
>
> It therefore welcomes the steps now being taken by the International Co-operative Alliance to develop international co-operative trade between the co-operative movements of different countries, and urges the British co-operative movement to take the lead in establishing international co-operative trade.
>
> Further, this Congress calls upon all co-operative societies in membership with the Co-operative Union to become members of the International Co-operative Alliance in order that its work may be still further developed and extended in new directions.

Acting in the spirit of this resolution the Central Board, through its appropriate committees, has steadfastly endeavoured to strengthen the International Co-operative Alliance and to influence co-operative opinion in favour of direct trading between British co-operative organisations and those of foreign countries.

A special circular, issued to all societies and urging each to join the International Co-operative Alliance, produced good results. A second circular on the same subject was likewise issued to societies at a later date, when British societies were asked to make additional contributions to the funds of the Alliance. As a result of these appeals 475 British societies are now attached to the Alliance, whilst about £200 was specially contributed by British societies for the purpose of strengthening its finances.

The question of international trading has received continuous attention during the past year. Suitable representations were made to the Co-operative Wholesale Society and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, when both societies expressed their willingness to develop their trade with co-operative organisations overseas as rapidly as world circumstances permit them to do so. Later, an interview was arranged, when the representatives of the Co-operative Union on the committee of the Alliance met representatives of the two wholesale societies. The official report of this interview, which took place in Manchester on January 18th, 1922, was as follows :

> The object of the conference was to discuss the advisability of arranging a meeting with Colonel Schuster and Mr. Wise with a view to considering the possibilities in respect to the development of International Co-operative Trade.
>
> Mr. Whitehead outlined the discussion which had taken place at the United Board meeting relative to the matter, and stated that it was thought advisable to consult with the national trading organisations before proceeding further on the lines suggested.
>
> Representatives of the Co-operative Wholesale Society then stated that they had repeatedly interviewed the above-named representatives of the government, and also others in various departments, but had not been able to secure any guarantees which they considered satisfactory to justify them in going forward.
>
> A long discussion ensued, during which the Co-operative Wholesale Society put before the conference full particulars of what had been done already in the way of trying to start international co-operative trading, from which it appeared that they had shipped goods to the value of £839,755, and payments made in respect to same were only £73,923, leaving a balance owing to the Co-operative Wholesale Society of £765,832. They further stated they were not in a position to entertain any proposals for international trading which carried any risk of adding to the enormous sum now outstanding; but were not only willing but very desirous of doing everything possible to develop such trade if proper security for same could be obtained.
>
> Particulars showing trade done and negotiations entered into with the following countries were submitted :—All-Russian Centrosoyus Limited, Antwerp Federation, Polish Federation, Polish Union, Roumanian Federation, Austria, Belgium, Bessarabia, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Norway, "Russian Arcos," Switzerland, and Ukraine.
>
> After full consideration of these particulars a report as to the visit of the Co-operative Wholesale Society's representative to Continental countries was given, which displayed a serious position so far as some Continental co-operative organisations were concerned, and after a full review of all the facts and statements submitted, it was agreed that no purpose could be served by the proposed interview with Colonel Schuster and Mr. Wise.
>
> The Co-operative Wholesale Society were very definite in their statements as to their willingness to do all possible in the direction of developing international trade, and the Union's representatives felt they could not but agree with their decision that no further serious risks should be taken at present in view of the large amount out-

standing which there is little prospect of being liquidated at any early date.

At the same interview the subject of international co-operative banking was discussed at considerable length. Eventually, those present adopted the following resolution, which was approved by the United Board at its meeting on January 21st, 1922 :—

> That the time is inopportune for the establishment of an international co-operative bank because of the chaotic condition of the finances of the world. The view of the joint committee is that the co-operators of each country should first seek to establish and develop their own banking arrangements. At some future time it might be found possible for such banks to work together, or perhaps even to federate for international purposes if the volume of trade warranted.

During the year the questions of international co-operative trading and the work of the International Co-operative Alliance have been discussed at many sectional and district conferences.

XXX. THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

At the Bristol Congress in 1920 a resolution was adopted in support of the League of Nations. Thereafter, several pamphlets dealing with the work and purpose of the League of Nations were published by the Union, one of these being prepared by the League of Nations Union, with which the Co-operative Union has had friendly relations ever since its formation.

During the past year these relations have become more intimate, and in October last the General Secretary, with the approval of the Office Committee, accepted a seat on the Executive Council of the League of Nations Union.

Since then considerable assistance has been given to that body in its efforts to excite interest in its work. In November and December last all societies were invited to arrange meetings at which the work of the League of Nations could be discussed and to give financial and other assistance to the League of Nations Union. To these invitations many societies made generous response, and the Central Board has been assured that the assistance given in these and other ways was warmly appreciated by the Council of the League of Nations Union.

At the meeting of the Central Board, held on January 21st, 1922, it was decided that the League of Nations Union should be asked to permit the Co-operative Union to appoint two representatives to serve on its Advisory Committee on Labour Questions. This permission was readily granted, and at its meeting on March 18th, 1922, the United Board appointed Messrs. M. H. Clear and W. Gregory as its first two representatives.

XXXI. JOINT MEETING WITH THE WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE GUILD.

(See also Appendix VI.).

The usual joint meeting of the United Board and representatives of the Central Council of the Women's Co-operative Guild was held in Manchester on November 19th, 1921. At this meeting the Central Council of the Guild was represented by Mrs. Dewsbury, Mrs. Layton, and Miss M. Llewelyn Davies.

At the meeting the two principal subjects discussed were (1) "Women and International Co-operation," and (2) "The Co-ordination of Co-operative Union and Women's Guild Work in relation to Efforts made to Extend and Develop the Co-operative Movement."

The discussions were of a friendly and helpful character, and several useful suggestions made by the guild representatives were afterwards con-

sidered by the United Board. Further reference to this meeting is made in the report supplied by the English Women's Guild, printed in the appendix.

The United Board later decided that a whole session shall in future be devoted to this annual joint meeting.

XXXII. CO-OPERATIVE SCHOLARSHIPS.

These two University Scholarships were founded in memory of Edward Vansittart Neale and Thomas Hughes, in recognition of their great work on behalf of co-operation.

Examinations for the scholarships are held every two years, and all candidates are required to attend for examination either at Manchester, Oxford, or other selected centre at their own expense. The scholarships are of the value of £100 per year (at present about £125 per year), and are tenable for three years, with the probability of renewal for a fourth year if the conduct of the scholar is satisfactory.

An examination for the "Hughes" Scholarship was held in May, but at the time of preparing this report the name of the successful candidate had not been announced. Certain changes have been made during the past year in the curriculum of studies to be pursued by the successful candidate. At present the successful candidate, unless he reads for the Honour School of Modern History and offers a special subject in Political Economy, is required to read for the Honour School in Philosophy, Politics, and Economics, or a Diploma in Economics and for B.A. Degree, and "diligently to pursue the course of studies appointed for the same."

It is sometimes said that students who have held one of these scholarships do not afterwards take an active part in the work of the co-operative movement. Mention may therefore be made here that both last year and this year scholarship holders have consented to lecture at a summer school arranged by the Central Education Committee. This fact is evidence that young men who profit by this opportunity of obtaining a University education are willing to serve the movement when a suitable occasion occurs.

3. CENTRAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

(See Appendix VII.).

The constitution of this Committee for the past Congress year has been as follows:—

Representing the Sections:

Irish	Mr. H. Archer.	Scottish	Mr. J. Lucas, M.A.
Midland	Mr. G. Harris.	Southern	Mr. J. H. Bate.
Northern	Mr. W. R. Rae, J.P.	South-Western .	Mr. J. T. Davis.
North-Western .	Mr. E. Booth.	Western	Mr. D. Evans.
	Mr. S. Fairbrother.		

Representing Educational Committees' Associations:

Midland	Mr. T. Hackett.	Scottish.....	Mr. J. Strachan.
Northern	Mr. A. Stoddart.	Southern	Miss J. P. Madams.
North-Western.	Mr. S. Davies.	South-Western .	Mr. W. Beard.
	Mr. C. Anders.	Western.....	Mr. A. Morgan.

Representing the Women's Co-operative Guilds:

England and Wales..... Mrs. A. M. Prosser, J.P.
Scotland..... Miss K. M. Callen.

Adviser of Studies: Professor Hall, M.A., B.Com.

Secretary to Committee: Mr. C. E. Wood.

Mr. W. R. Rae, J.P., was appointed chairman for the twentieth year in succession, and the committee appointed two sub-committees, as last year,

but the sub-committees are being abandoned temporarily from January 1st, 1922, in order to save expense.

During the year the recently-established Scottish Educational Committees' Association was authorised by the Central Board to appoint a representative to the committee, and Mr. J. Strachan was appointed.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Work at Headquarters.—The number of students in some of the evening classes shows a slight falling off in the Session 1921-22, but there has been a substantial increase in the number of correspondence students, whose work shows an improvement in several respects over that done last session. The women's classes have been well attended, and the interest of the students is well maintained. The day classes for apprentices have now been transferred to the Manchester Education Committee, who have arranged a special school with 250 students drawn from the employees of the Manchester and Salford, Blackley, Pendleton, New Moston, Beswick, and Eccles societies. The staff of the Union's Education Department is in close touch with this work.

The college work at headquarters is the subject of a special paragraph in the report of the College Sub-committee.

Local Societies.—The educational committees of local societies have suffered considerably during the year by a reduction of grants resulting from the decline of trade surpluses. This has hampered the committees in their work, and many of them have had to curtail their activities. The Central Education Committee issued a circular asking societies to give special assistance to educational departments whilst these difficulties exist, and urging educational committees to devise new methods of securing income. The committees were advised that if elimination of items of work was inevitable they should eliminate the entertainment type of activity rather than the more definitely educational work, such as classes and week-end schools. Interest in work among juniors has been developed during the year, and several new guilds and circles have been formed. One or two societies have also opened clubs and institutes during the year. The number of week-end schools arranged by local societies is about the same as last year, which is satisfactory having regard to the diminished resources of educational committees. More societies have during the year adopted the basis of membership for educational grants, and where this basis has been adopted the educational work has suffered least.

Sectional and District Educational Associations.—These associations, like educational committees, have felt the effect of the trade depression; in fact, anything which limits the resources of local societies affects the income and activities of these associations. The associations have carried on their work on normal lines, organising conferences and, in some cases, one-day and week-end schools. Their activities among local societies have been less vigorous than usual because of their reduced income.

CLASS WORK.

It is not possible at the moment of penning this report to give the final figures of enrolments in classes arranged by the Union and by local societies. The number of classes so far formed this session is, approximately, 887, as compared with a final figure of 827 last year. The enrolments up to date this session account for 25,937 class entries, as compared with a final figure of 29,943 for last session.

The falling off in numbers, which is principally among the juniors, is due, in the main, to the reduction in educational grants and the higher cost of conducting the classes. The restriction of work among the juniors is very regrettable, because for the last few years special efforts have been made to foster the interest of juniors, and at the moment when societies are beginning to reap the results of these special efforts the reduction of grants has compelled them to restrict when they should have been expanding their activities.

One or two branches of class work, notably the correspondence classes, reveal a welcome growth in the number of students. Classes for salesmen are still inadequate for the needs of the movement. The difficulty of securing suitable teachers hampers this work, and the application made by the Central Education Committee for permission to appoint Itinerant or Travelling Teachers has not met with success, the United Board feeling that the condition of the finances of the Union did not justify the expenditure involved in making the necessary appointments.

EXAMINATIONS, PRIZES, AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

The usual examinations have been held during the year, and statistics showing the number of entries for the examinations in different subjects are included in Appendix VII. In this appendix the names of winners of the summer school scholarships are also given.

The Blandford Scholarships were awarded to Mr. Herbert James Twigg, of Sheerness, and Mr. E. J. Saunders, of Woolwich. The Jubilee Research Scholarships have been awarded to Mr. Rowe, Portsea Island Society (Portsmouth), who is investigating statistical methods in the co-operative movement, and Mr. B. Jones, Pontrhydyfen, who is investigating the history of co-operation in South Wales. Attention is drawn to the paragraph on the Co-operative College in the report of the College Sub-committee, wherein reference is made to the three new scholarships to be granted next year.

PRIZE ESSAY AWARDS.

The subject selected for the Prize Essay Scheme for the Session 1921-22 was "The Economic Consequences of Future Co-operative Developments." Twelve candidates submitted essays. Mr. B. G. Bannington, of the London Society, secured first position in the examination of the essays, but did not desire to take up the scholarship. Mr. S. R. Davies (Dowlais) was therefore awarded first prize (a summer school scholarship of the value of £3 10s.), and Mr. J. A. Matthews (Bristol) was awarded the second prize (a summer school scholarship of the value of £2 10s.). The subject selected for the present session is "How can Co-operators best apply the Lessons of the War in their Educational Work?"

SUMMER SCHOOLS AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

British Summer Schools.—The economic conditions in 1921 seriously interfered with the growth of the number of summer school students. As a consequence, the committee's efforts to provide, by the arrangement of additional schools, for the large increase anticipated did not meet with full success. Schools were announced at Ayr (four weeks), Scarborough (four weeks), Swansea (three weeks), St. Asaph (four weeks), Shornells, Woolwich (two weeks for adults and two weeks for juniors), Hill End House, Burnley (two weeks for juniors). Some of these had to be abandoned owing to lack of students, and the following were the schools held and the number of students attending. The total number of students attending—882 (covering 24 school weeks)—compares with 819 last year (covering 19 school weeks).

ADULT SCHOOLS.

Centre.	Weeks.	Students.
Ayr	4	121
Scarborough	4	291
St. Asaph	4	129
Folkestone	3	92
Oxford	2	34
*Bradley Court	1	17
Plymouth	2	65

* An adult and a junior school were held during this week.

JUNIOR SCHOOLS.

Centre.	Weeks.	Students.
Shornells	1	32
Burnley	2	36
Bradley Court	2	65

The committee are again indebted to the ladies and gentlemen who, without fee, gave their services as lecturers and in other ways assisted at the schools.

For the season 1922 the following schools have already been arranged, and negotiations are proceeding in regard to other schools :—

ADULT SCHOOLS.

Centre.	Weeks.	Date.
Ayr (Scotland)	4	July 22nd to Aug. 19th.
Scarborough	4	July 29th „ Aug. 26th.
Parkgate, Cheshire	3	Aug. 5th „ Aug. 26th.
Folkestone	3	Aug. 5th „ Aug. 26th.
Mitcheldean	2	Aug. 5th „ Aug. 19th.
Plymouth	2	Sept. 2nd „ Sept. 16th.

JUNIOR SCHOOLS.

Centre.	Weeks.	Date.
Shornells (Abbey Wood)	2	July 29th to Aug. 12th.
Burnley (Hill End House)	2	Aug. 5th „ Aug. 19th.

International Summer School.—The first International Co-operative Summer School ever held was organised by the Central Education Committee at Basle (Switzerland), during the week August 13th to 20th, which was the week preceding the International Congress. In the making of the arrangements the committee had the hearty co-operation of the Swiss Co-operative Union and its staff, without whose tireless efforts on behalf of the school success could not have been attained. Students attended from France, Poland, Switzerland, Georgia, United States, and all parts of Great Britain. The lecturers were Dr. A. V. Totomianz (Georgia), Dr. J. P. Warbasse (U.S.A.), Dr. H. Faucherre (Switzerland), Mr. H. Pronier (Switzerland), Dr. Ruegg (Switzerland), and Professor Hall, M.A. (Great Britain), and lectures in French, German, and English were delivered. The average attendance at each of the lectures was between 30 and 40 students. Visits to co-operative institutions and other places were made. The school was of great educational value, giving great satisfaction to the students and all concerned, and leaving, we are assured, a deep impression of the value of summer schools upon Swiss co-operators and others who visited the school. The committee's thanks are due to our Swiss co-operative friends, the International Co-operative Alliance, and all others who contributed to the remarkable success which this school attained.

Encouraged by the success of this first school, the committee are arranging an international school again this year. Brussels is to be the centre, and the lectures will be given and the students housed at the Belgian Labour College during the fortnight July 22nd to August 5th.

Special Schools.—The difficulties arising out of the dispute in the coal industry, and other difficulties of various kinds, have hindered the arrangement of the usual number of special schools. The only ones held have been—

Week-end School for Committee Members at Derby, December 18th, 1921 (postponed from April, 1921).

Week-end School for Educational Secretaries at Derby, February 25th, 1922.

One-day School for Educational Secretaries at Manchester, November 19th, 1921.

ORGANISATIONS OF JUNIOR CO-OPERATORS.

The work among junior co-operators referred to in our last report has been continued, and there has been a good increase in the number of Co-operative Circles and Comrades' Guilds. There are now about one hundred circles and guilds in existence. The reduction of education grants has militated against the development of work among juniors on a scale necessary to meet the present needs. In order to give further impetus to the movement the committee arranged three conferences—at Glasgow, Manchester, and London—for the purpose of bringing the young people together and to consider the committee's suggestion for an annual rally for each section, and the appointment by the young people at each rally of a secretary to act on their behalf as a medium of communication with the Central Education Committee. It is hoped that these measures will foster interest in the junior organisations and pave the way for more effective national organisation. The conferences which were held in January and February were very successful, and the committee's suggestions were accepted. The committee would very much like to appoint a national organiser who could visit societies for the purpose of stimulating the formation of additional circles and guilds, but they are held up by lack of funds.

HUGHES AND NEALE SCHOLARSHIPS.

The trustees of the scholarships, on the recommendation of the Union, have agreed to extend for a fourth year the Hughes Scholarship held by Mr. P. H. Smith, B.A., of Edinburgh. The scholarship, like the Neale Scholarship, at present held by Mr. J. M. Bateman, is tenable at Oriel College. The Hughes Scholarship is being offered in 1922.

JUNIOR EMPLOYEES.

We are glad to be able to report that the interest in the education of junior employees is developing, if slowly. More societies are anticipating the operation of the clauses of the 1918 Education Act regarding continuation education. At Manchester, the Manchester and Salford, Beswick, Blackley, New Moston, and Pendleton societies are sending all their junior employees, and the Eccles and Failsworth societies some of their employees, to a continuation school organised in conjunction with the Manchester Education Committee. About 250 co-operative apprentices are attending, with good results. The staff of the Union keep in close touch with this work on behalf of the employing societies, to whom weekly reports of the students' work are forwarded.

GENERAL EDUCATION.

The committee have not failed to press on every possible occasion for the bringing into operation of the 1918 Education Act and to stimulate opposition to the proposed curtailment of educational facilities and efficiency based upon the report of the Geddes Committee. The Central Board, at the request of the Central Education Committee, have circularised societies asking them to forward appropriate resolutions to the members of Parliament for their areas and to the Government.

CONNECTION WITH OTHER BODIES.

The committee has maintained its connection during the year with the General Publications Committee, the Co-operative Party, the Workers'

Educational Association, Ruskin College, and the various University Joint Tutorial Classes Committees. A proposal to vary the basis of the representation upon the last-named committees, in order to ensure representation by persons in the immediate district of each University, and to ensure greater continuity of representation, has been adopted for the coming year. In conjunction with this change the committee has become represented on the Central Joint Advisory Committee for Tutorial Classes. It has also been represented on the Adult Education Committee of the Board of Education by the chairman, Mr. W. R. Rae, J.P., and it has submitted at the request of that committee a memorandum on the work of the Central Education Committee and the movement generally. This memorandum is reprinted, for information, in the appendix to this report.

LECTURES TO MANAGERS AND SECRETARIES.

In view of the special trades and business conferences arranged in October last it was not thought desirable to arrange any other lectures for managers and secretaries this session. A report of the special conferences is given elsewhere in another part of the report of the Central Board.

EASTER WEEK-END MEETINGS.

The Easter week-end meetings for 1921 were held at York. This is the second occasion on which the Easter meetings have been held at York, and the second gathering was no less successful than the first one. There was a large attendance, which was well maintained throughout the week-end; and addresses of a high standard were given by the various lecturers. Various business meetings, including the annual meetings of the National Co-operative Men's Guild, the Co-operators' Educational Fellowship, and the Co-operative Educational Secretaries' Association, were also held. Copies of the annual reports of the Men's Guild and the Educational Fellowship appeared in the appendix to the committee's report last year. A report in booklet form of the lectures given at York has been published through the Publications Department. Gloucester was selected as the place of meeting for the Easter week-end of 1922.

CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS.

In the interests of economy the committee decided not to issue a new Educational Programme for the Session 1921-22, and the programme of the previous session has therefore continued in force. It may, however, be necessary to publish a new programme for Session 1922-23.

The *Co-operative Educator* has been published five times during the past year. In view of the financial position of the Union the Central Board decided that the *Educator* for the year 1922 should be published quarterly instead of every two months. The circulation of the *Educator* has been well maintained, but it could easily be further improved by a little effort on the part of educational committees of societies. It is now becoming the official magazine not only for the Co-operators' Educational Fellowship, but also for the National Co-operative Men's Guild, the Educational Committees' Associations, and the Educational Secretaries' Association.

The text-books which have been published during the year through the Publications Department are included in the report of that department.

INTERNATIONAL MEETING OF CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATIONISTS.

The need having been felt for a closer contact between teachers and others engaged in co-operative educational work in different countries, advantage was taken of the International Congress at Basle to convene, at the invitation of the British Union and with the co-operation of the International Co-operative Alliance, a meeting of the educationists present at the Congress. A helpful discussion took place, and it was decided to recommend to the Central Education Committee of the British Union that as a means of linking together co-operative educationists in different countries a foreign

section of the Co-operative' Educational Fellowship be organised and that special pages be allocated in the *Co-operative Educator* to meet the needs of the members of this section. These suggestions the committee readily adopted. The meeting at Basle also passed a resolution recommending that a similar meeting of educationists be convened at all future international congresses.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE MEN'S GUILD.

The guild, like many other co-operative organisations, is hampered by lack of funds. A new rate of subscription to the central fund (1s. per member per year) was adopted at the last annual meeting, but only becomes operative during the calendar year 1922. Although there has been no big increase of membership during the past year, the guild has given many signs of greater strength, and several of the older branches that lapsed during the war have been revived. Inadequacy of income still prevents the guild from enjoying the advantages of a full-time organising secretary. Such a secretary would be of inestimable value in organising branches and extending the operations of the guild.

CO-OPERATORS' EDUCATIONAL FELLOWSHIP.

The membership of the Fellowship at the end of 1921 was 1,520, as against 1,550 at the end of 1920. The Manchester Branch has had a very successful winter session, a series of lectures having been delivered on various solutions that have been suggested for present-day social troubles. The Merseyside Branch has also met regularly, and these meetings have been well attended. The Bolton Branch has met less frequently, but interest in the Fellowship is developing. The Leeds Branch continues its regular meetings with good results. A fuller report of the Fellowship and the work of the branches will be found in the Annual Report of the Fellowship presented to the annual meeting at Gloucester at Easter, 1921 (see Appendix VII.). During the coming year efforts are to be made with a view to increasing the membership and the number of groups holding regular meetings.

CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL SECRETARIES' ASSOCIATION.

The association during the past year has continued its good work. Several sections have arranged week-end schools or other meetings of secretaries. The membership at the end of 1921 was 175, as against 140 in March, 1921.

CO-OPERATIVE EXCURSION.

The first of the excursions organised by the department since the war was organised in connection with the International Congress at Basle in August last. About 70 friends visited the Congress, and a number afterwards went to Lucerne, spending a week at that centre. Appreciation of the efforts of the Union in arranging the excursion was widely expressed. It is proposed that the excursion this year should be to Scotland, and that a Continental trip should be organised again in 1923. The committee note with pleasure that individual societies are also arranging excursions for their members, and the International Travel Guild of the Royal Arsenal Society, Woolwich, among others, has arranged quite an ambitious programme of Continental Tours.

CO-OPERATIVE FILM.

The preparation of a film, based on the books "Our Story" and "Sunnyside," has had to be postponed, as the present financial position of the Union and of educational committees of societies would not permit of the expenditure of the initial outlay in the preparation of this film. We are of opinion that a film of this character would be of great service to the movement for propaganda purposes, and we trust that when the time is opportune societies will give sufficient support to enable us to go forward with this project.

CONCLUSION.

Whilst there are grounds for satisfaction with the work that has been accomplished in the face of many difficulties during the past year, the com-

mittee are conscious of the great amount of work yet to be accomplished. They plead for the support and enthusiastic efforts of co-operators the country over during the coming year. Without an educated membership our movement will fail to realise its ideals and possibilities.

The following resolution will be submitted for adoption by Congress :—

RESOLUTION.

The following resolution will be submitted for adoption by Congress :—

That this Congress considers that one of the principal obstacles to educational progress at the present time is the lack of any adequate and easily accessible information with regard to the facts of the educational system and educational experiments in this and other countries. It believes that the first condition of the creation of an enlightened public opinion upon questions of educational policy is the wide dissemination of knowledge with regard to educational matters, and that the proper authority to undertake that task is the Board of Education. It therefore urges the Board to publish regularly the fullest possible data with regard to educational developments both at home and abroad.

CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The following members have constituted the College Sub-committee for the past Congress year :—

Representing the United Board : Messrs. F. Hayward, W. Millerchip, and the Rev. G. A. Ramsay, B.A.

Representing the Central Education Committee : Messrs. S. Fairbrother, T. Hackett, W. R. Rae, and A. Stoddart.

Also Professor Hall, M.A. (Adviser of Studies), and
Mr. C. E. Wood (secretary).
Chairman of the Committee : Mr. W. R. Rae.

The Carlisle Congress passed a resolution instructing the Central Board to prepare a scheme for establishing the Co-operative College. In accordance with this resolution the Central Board issued a circular inviting societies to subscribe at the rate of 4d. per member for the purpose of raising a fund of £50,000. It was then felt desirable to make inquiries for a building suitable for college purposes, and since the United Board is the authority of the Union responsible for all its properties, whilst the Central Education Committee has charge of the educational work of the College, it was decided to appoint a College Sub-committee representing the two committees.

FUNDS.

The committee has met six times during the past year. It has had mainly under review the College Fund and the acquisition of a building suitable for college purposes.

The College Fund at March 31st, 1922, amounted to £17,446, and the Scholarship Fund to £1,100. These amounts are made up as follows :—

General Fund.

Promised or subscribed by	214 societies	£17,330
,, ,,	18 guilds	19
,, ,,	57 individuals	75
,, ,,	5 other subscribers	22
		£17,446

Scholarship Fund.

"Infans"	£500
Kinning Park Jubilee Scholarship	500
Kibble Scholarship (Permanent Building Society)	100
	£1,100

Of the above amounts, £8,644 has been received on general account and £1,000 on scholarship account. Interest on the amounts received amounts to £462, and is additional to the above-named totals.

It was felt undesirable to make a further appeal to societies at the present moment, in view of the present position of trade. One or two conferences on the College have been held during the year, and have resulted in increased support for the fund. Some societies have also been visited, but the present state of trade makes it difficult for societies to act as they would like in this matter. Several societies have paid up all or part of their grant, but no call has yet been made upon the remainder.

THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY AND THE COLLEGE GRANT.

In the last report of the Central Education Committee reference was made to the notice of motion given by the Walsall Society, favouring the granting by the Co-operative Wholesale Society shareholders of £10,000 to the College Fund. The consideration of this motion was deferred once or twice in order that the directors of the Co-operative Wholesale Society could obtain more information about the College proposals and determine their attitude to the Walsall motion. In order to obtain this information the Co-operative Wholesale Society Board appointed a small sub-committee to meet the College Sub-committee for the purpose of discussing the College scheme in detail. The representatives of the Co-operative Wholesale Society were so far satisfied with the plans of the College Sub-committee that they recommended their colleagues to support the Walsall motion. This recommendation was adopted by the full Board of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, who supported the Walsall motion at the July quarterly meetings, when the motion was carried by a majority of 6 (1,042 for, 1,036 against). An amendment, submitted by the Royal Arsenal Society (Woolwich), which, *inter alia*, instructed the directors "to take into full consideration the practicability of suitable and mutually helpful arrangements being entered into by the co-operative movement with one or all of the colleges used in connection with adult education," was defeated.

Claiming misdirection of the delegates at one of the meetings as a ground for reconsidering the decision arrived at by such a narrow majority, the Royal Arsenal (Woolwich) Society brought forward a resolution at the October meetings for the rescinding of the decision of the July meetings, and, with the support of the statutory number of societies, asked for a referendum of members on their resolution. This referendum resulted in the rescinding resolution being carried by 592 votes (2,785 for, 2,193 against). For this result the unfavourable position of societies was partly responsible, the committee having evidence that societies which had themselves subscribed to the fund voted for the Royal Arsenal resolution on the ground that at the moment, when the Wholesale Society was showing a trading loss, it was not opportune to make a grant of this magnitude. For the time being, therefore, the Co-operative Wholesale Society is not a subscriber to the College Fund, but the College Sub-committee fully anticipate that the grant will eventually be made when trade conditions are more favourable. The committee at all stages took action to secure the support of societies in favour of the grant and issued several circulars.

PROPERTIES.

In accordance with their instructions, the committee have continued their inquiries for a building suitable for college purposes, and have visited several properties. One building at Didsbury was so far approved as suitable that

the committee considered it desirable to consult the subscribing societies regarding its acquisition. A conference of these societies was therefore convened at Didsbury, and the house was visited. A majority of the delegates felt, however, that the building hardly reached a standard they considered satisfactory, and recommended that the house be not purchased, but that the College Committee should continue their inquiries and, in the meantime, obtain a smaller house suitable for hostel purposes in the Manchester area. It was felt that with the hostel for students the lectures and classes could be continued at Holyoake House, so that the work might be developed and the number of students increased, thus making possible the fuller utilisation of the College building when acquired. Two buildings have since been viewed, but, whilst they possessed many advantages, the committee could not see their way, for different reasons, to recommend their purchase.

Inquiries are being made for a hostel, and it is expected that one will be available for students when the session opens in October next.

STUDENTS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

Although the educational work of the College is under the direction of the Central Education Committee, it is felt that some reference should be made here to the college work at present carried on at Holyoake House. During the past session there have been five full-time day students, including the two holders of Co-operative Union Jubilee Research Scholarships. One of these full-time day students was from India, this being the second session during which there has been a student from India. In addition, there have been one or two students for short periods, and some of the college classes held in the afternoon and evening have attracted a number of local students. Inquiries from possible students have also been received from Roumania and other countries, as well as from various parts of the United Kingdom.

It is expected that there will be a good increase of students next year. It has been decided that the "Kinning Park" Scholarship and the "Infans" Scholarship shall be offered for next session. These will be made of the value of £50 each. In addition, the Central Education Committee have been offered the sum of £100 to be granted as a third scholarship for next session. Also, there will be the two Jubilee Research Scholarship holders in residence, and we anticipate some students will be attending at their own expense or with assistance granted by their society.

A "Kibble" Scholarship was founded by the Co-operative Permanent Building Society, in commemoration of the work for that society by Mr. A. W. Kibble, a former president. It is to be devoted to the arrangement of an annual lecture (under the auspices of the College) on some phase of Housing, and it is hoped that the first lecture will be given during the coming session.

W. R. RAE, Chairman.
F. HALL, M.A., Adviser of Studies.
C. E. WOOD, Secretary.

4. STATISTICS AND GENERAL PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE.

(See Appendix VIII.).

During the past year the Statistics and General Publications Committee, which is responsible for the work of the General Publications and Statistical Departments of the Union, has been constituted as follows :—

Representing the United Board : Messrs. F. Hayward, J.P., G. Major, and W. Millerchip.
Representing the Central Education Committee : Messrs. S. Fairbrother, J. Lucas, M.A., and W. R. Rae, J.P.
Representing the Co-operative Party : Mr. E. Whiteley.
Publications Section : Mr. T. W. Mercer.
Statistical Section : Professor F. Hall, M.A.
Chairman of Committee : Mr. W. R. Rae, J.P.
Secretary to Committee : Mr. C. E. Wood.

Five meetings of the full committee have been held during the period covered by the following reports :—

1.—GENERAL PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT.

I.—GENERAL.

During the period covered by this report the work of the General Publications Department has been continued and further developed along lines indicated in previous reports to Congress. There are no striking developments to be chronicled, no new departures to announce. Some development already decided upon by the committee have had to be postponed, and these, like other needed extensions of co-operative publishing, must await the coming of better times. At the moment, although the need for co-operative knowledge was never greater, co-operative societies and individual co-operators are compelled to limit their expenditure on all kinds of co-operative publications.

Having regard to existing circumstances, and the state of trade generally throughout the whole of the past twelve months, it is not surprising that the sales of the Department show a slight decrease on those for the preceding year. Nevertheless, this small decrease is a thing to be deplored. The membership of the co-operative movement is so large, the market to be supplied so great, that an annual trade of between £5,000 and £6,000 only affords no room for self-congratulation. Even now, despite their decreasing income and increasing expenses, both co-operative societies and individual co-operators ought to buy and read a larger number of the periodicals, books, and pamphlets published by the Department or by other co-operative publishers.

The real reason why the demand for co-operative literature is smaller than it ought to be is because the market is not organised. Hitherto, co-operative societies have made no serious effort to organise the sale of literature in a businesslike way. Only a very few societies have yet opened book-selling departments, and in the great majority the distribution of co-operative periodicals is often left to chance. The General Publications Department, whose trade is at present almost entirely with societies, has many times urged both management and educational committees seriously to consider ways and means of increasing the demand for co-operative literature. Nevertheless, they again refer to the subject, and earnestly hope that some societies at least will take the necessary action.

II.—SALE OF PUBLICATIONS.

The sales of the Department in each of the past five years were as follows :—

1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
£2,379	£2,924	£4,014	£6,237	£5,745

The decrease in sales during the past year is entirely accounted for by the straitened finances of societies, which have been obliged to curtail their expenditure on both education and propaganda. Had the usual number of junior and adult students been enrolled during the winter session, 1921-22, the sales of the Department would undoubtedly have shown a considerable increase on those for 1920. As it was, the reduction in the number of students adversely affected the demand for text-books published by the Co-operative Union. Complaint has been made that educational committees were unable to form classes because of the high price charged for text-books; the committee therefore take this opportunity of stating that text-books published by the Department are sold to students at the lowest possible prices—prices which, as a rule, barely cover the cost of their production.

III.—EFFORTS TO INCREASE SALES.

During the year various methods of increasing sales have been adopted by the committee. In conjunction with the Joint Propaganda Committee,

literature stalls were arranged at Scarborough Congress, the Women's Guild Congress at Manchester, the Easter Week-end at York, and exhibitions held at Northampton and Birkenhead. On each occasion many books and pamphlets were sold.

Arrangements have been made by which supplies of literature can be supplied on sale or return terms to societies, educational committees, and branches of the women's and men's guilds. A good number of societies and guilds have already taken advantage of this opportunity of increasing the circulation of books and pamphlets published by the Department.

A new catalogue and price list, containing a complete list of titles of books and pamphlets published or offered for sale by the Department, was issued to societies in January, 1922. The issue of this list undoubtedly stimulated sales, and there is evidence that it has been found useful by many officials and committee-men. Copies of this catalogue can still be obtained free of charge by persons making application therefor.

IV.—NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A complete list of the new books, booklets, pamphlets, leaflets, and posters published by the committee during the past year is printed as an appendix to this report. The principal books included in this list are: "Consumers' Co-operative Societies," by Professor Charles Gide; "The Story Re-told," by Miss J. P. Madams (new edition); "Working Men Co-operators," by Sir A. H. Dyke-Acland and Mr. B. Jones (new edition); "The Producer's Place in Society," by Mr. R. Halstead; "Working Expenses in Retail Distributive Co-operative Societies," by Mr. O. T. Hopkins; and "Dr. W. King and the *Co-operator* (1828-1830)," edited by Mr. T. W. Mercer. The first two volumes, although named in the committee's previous report, were not published until the autumn of last year. A new edition of the "Co-operative Directory"—the first prepared since 1916—has also been published.

All of these additions to the literature of co-operation were well received. The demand for Mr. Hopkins' useful booklet was remarkably large; the first edition was sold out in less than a month, and two new editions have since been exhausted. Mr. Halstead's little book, "The Producer's Place in Society," is a companion volume to "The Consumers' Place in Society," written by Mr. Percy Redfern, and published by the Department two years ago. This book was equally well received, and is generally admitted to be a clear statement of the views held by one school of co-operative thinkers.

In addition to these larger works, about fifty new pamphlets were published during the year. Many of these were very widely circulated, and several ran to three editions. Throughout the year the staff of the Department has assisted the Co-operative Party in the preparation of new political leaflets and pamphlets.

V.—BOOKS IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

Several other important works will shortly be published by the committee. Of these, perhaps the most important are the "Handbook for Co-operative Committee-men," of which Prof. Hall, M.A., is the author, and "The Co-operative Republic," by M. Poisson, which is being translated from the French by Mr. W. P. Watkins. The larger part of the MS. of both these works is already in the printers' hands. A new and revised edition of "Sunnyside," by Professor Hall, is nearly ready for publication.

The high cost of paper and printing has caused the committee to postpone publication of other works named in previous reports to Congress. These works will be completed and published as soon as circumstances permit. Meanwhile, the committee are no less willing than they formerly were to consider manuscripts submitted for their approval; in fact, they cordially invite co-operative authors to submit new works for consideration, especially when those works take the form of simple plays and sketches or

small technical manuals likely to be useful to those who are actively engaged in the administration of co-operative business.

VI.—JOINT ACTION WITH OTHER PUBLISHERS.

One interesting development during the past year is of some importance. This is an attempt made to promote joint action by the Department and certain other publishers in publishing co-operative books and other works dealing with questions in which co-operators are interested. In the ordinary way it is almost impossible for many co-operative publications to reach the general reading public. This is unfortunate, because if books on co-operation do not get into the hands of readers who are not co-operators the full benefits expected to result from their publication cannot be secured. Arrangements were therefore made with a firm of publishers in London, who accepted responsibility for the sale of many copies of Professor Gide's work on "Consumers' Co-operative Societies." More recently, the Department was able to co-operate with the publishers of "The Life of Keir Hardie," by W. Stewart; with the publishers of "The Philosophy of Citizenship," by Miss E. White; and with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, authors of "The Consumers' Co-operative Movement," in bringing these three books before the notice of co-operators. More recently still, the Department has expressed its willingness to co-operate with the Workers' Educational Association in securing the publication of cheap editions of certain works of interest to co-operative students and co-operators generally.

VII.—PERIODICALS.

The three periodicals published by the Department have been issued regularly during the twelve months covered by this report. The first of these, the *Co-operative Educator*, is published under the auspices of the Central Education Committee; the second, the *Co-operative Official*, published on behalf of the Managers' and Secretaries' Associations, contains much useful information of value to co-operative officials, by whom it is highly appreciated; the third, the *Co-operative Union News Service*, is a collection of short articles and topical notes circulated among editors of periodicals issued locally by co-operative societies. As from April, 1922, the Department, in consequence of a decision of the United Board, became responsible for the distribution of the British edition of the *International Co-operative Bulletin*, and the committee are hopeful that as a consequence this valuable publication will be more widely circulated. The committee regret that owing to staff and financial difficulties it has not yet been found possible to resume publication of the *Co-operative Monthly*.

VIII.—DEPARTMENTAL ORGANISATION.

Having regard to the necessity for restricting expenditure, it has not yet been possible to increase the staff of the Department, although such an increase is urgently needed. In the last few years there has been a large increase in both the variety and volume of the literature published by the Department, and it is obvious that further developments must involve additions to the departmental staff. For the time being such additions may have to be postponed, but the matter is mentioned again in this report in order that it shall not be overlooked. Mention may also be made here that many circulars and other documents issued by the Co-operative Union are now printed by the Department.

2.—STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Department has continued its steady progress during the past year. An increased number of inquiries from societies has been received and answered; and a greater number of reports and tabulations of information has been undertaken for committees of the Union. As examples of the work that has been done the following may be quoted :—(1) An inquiry into the office costs in small societies; (2) an inquiry into the cost of operating

coal departments; (3) a report upon the railway charges paid by societies; (4) compilation of information for the International Labour Bureau of the League of Nations; (5) tabulation of "Assistance given by societies during the dispute in the coal industry."

The committee having decided to issue a new "Co-operative Directory" the staff have tabulated the information supplied by societies, and the Directory has now been published. Advantage has been taken of the provision of recent information to compile a register of departments organised by retail distributive societies.

The committee have been represented on the committee for the arrangement of the Trades and Business Conferences, and on the committee which is considering the Standard Balance Sheet and the form of Annual Return. The staff of the Department have assisted in the work of both these committees, reports of which are given in other parts of the Central Board's Report.

The joint research scheme, which was formerly operated in conjunction with the Labour Research Department (London) and the Co-operative Reference Library (Dublin), has been abandoned owing to the cost and owing to the alteration that took place as a result of the trade union movement organising its own research department.

The committee regret that they have to report the death of Mr. O. T. Hopkins, senior assistant in the Statistical Department, which occurred on April 3rd, 1922. Reference to this event is made in an earlier part of the Report of the Central Board.

W. R. RAE, Chairman.
T. W. MERCER, Publications Department.
F. HALL, M.A., Statistical Department.
C. E. WOOD, Secretary.

5. LABOUR COMMITTEE.

The constitution of the Labour Adviser's Committee for the past Congress year (1921-22) has been as follows:—

Representing the Sections:—

Irish: Mr. W. Gray.
Midland: Mr. W. Warren.
Northern: Mr. G. W. Bollands.
North-Western: Mr W. Gregory (chairman) and Mr. G. Major.
Scottish: Mr. J. Patterson.
Southern: Mr. T. M. McGiff.
South-Western: Mr. W. Brown.
Western: Mr. R. R. Chappell.

Labour Adviser: Mr. J. Pollitt.

I.—HOURS AND WAGES BOARDS.

(a) THE SECTIONAL COUNCILS.

During the year the industrial and commercial paralysis has had a marked effect upon the activities of the Wages Boards, and among the many difficulties arising out of it, and to which the Labour Department has had to direct its efforts, the partial failure of the Hours and Wages Board machinery may be mentioned. At one period during the year the continued activity of a number of the sectional councils certainly seemed doubtful, and it looked as though the unions concerned in negotiations would have to go to the districts for separate settlements. In most instances this was averted, either by timely agreement, or by awards through the Joint Committee of Trade-unionists and Co-operators. In one section, however—the Southern—the sectional council, by vote of a large majority of its constituents, suffered total dissolution, and, more unfortunate still, a number of district boards went the same way. With this exception the situation

improved somewhat later, and the remainder of the councils held together. At the time of writing the situation in regard to the councils is not exactly stable, but the committee, being of opinion that the councils should, if possible, be preserved, are doing their best to encourage them and to strengthen the position.

(*b*) THE DISTRICT BOARDS.

The position with respect to the district boards is considerably more hopeful, and while several boards are rather weak the majority are in a virile and healthy condition.

A census of the boards taken recently showed that out of a total of 1,330 distributive societies eligible for membership of wages boards, 707, or 53 per cent, retained their membership; five district boards, involving 91 societies, were dissolved; seven district conference associations had not formed boards; and 53 individual societies had withdrawn their membership for a variety of reasons. A summary of the sections revealed the following figures :—

Section.	No. of Societies.	No. Affiliated to Boards.	Percentage.	Withdrawals (apart from Boards dissolved).
Midland	174	97	56	1
Northern	128	87	68	10
North-Western	418	274	65	13
Scottish	271	148	54	16
Southern	*173	33	19	11
South-Western	†78	12	15½	—
Western	88	56	63½	2
	1330	707	53	53

* Four Boards dissolved, involving 59 societies. Three districts have no Board.
† One Board dissolved, involving 32 societies.

It will thus be seen that, setting aside the 91 societies affected by the dissolution of five district wages boards in the Southern and South-Western sections, the number of individual withdrawals in the whole of the seven sections (53) is relatively small, and has only slightly affected the original position of the boards in the Midland, Northern, North-Western, Scottish, and Western sections. So far as the district boards are concerned the position is, therefore, much as it was originally, in spite of the present tendency of some societies to break away from the boards in the belief that they can effect settlements more expeditiously and beneficially to themselves by individual action.

The question as to whether it is necessary or wise to alter fundamentally the present machinery, or to substitute an entirely different scheme, has been exercising the mind of the committee for some considerable time. They have, however, come to the conclusion that although circumstances may affect still more adversely the continuance of the sectional councils, the existence of the district boards is absolutely essential to the welfare of societies, and should be preserved and fostered. They have therefore taken steps to this end. It is true that it may be asked whether a little over 50 per cent of societies can be deemed a sufficiently adequate proportion to justify a continuance of the present machinery; but it has to be remembered that most of the benefits, both to workers and societies, which have accrued from its working were obtained with that same proportion, and that the number not affiliated is largely composed of small societies which, though they can hardly be termed "unorganisable," operate in geographically difficult areas and whose position is often influenced by the exigencies of

rural competition. There should be, however, no insuperable difficulties in recruiting this type of society for the wages boards, and the committee are of opinion that many of them could be enrolled and their interests specially provided for when negotiations are in progress. As already pointed out, such societies can be protected by a careful system of grading, according to the areas in which they happen to be, and thus, through membership of the boards, they can be assisted in doing their part in building up a proper wage basis for their district, both outside as well as inside the movement, besides receiving the help of a strong organisation in any difficulty, and all other advantages which are to be derived therefrom.

(c) THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

This body was intended to deal with any matters affecting the interests or the policy of the district boards and sectional councils from a national standpoint remitted to it by the said councils, but only one question—that of the recognition throughout the movement of bakery managers as requested by the Operative Bakers' Union—was sent for its decision. The council met in London on April 19th, 1921, and decided to ask the various sectional councils for their opinions on the matter. The result of this request was a complete negative on the part of the councils.

GENERAL REVIEW.

On the whole, and taking into consideration the effect of present economic circumstances, the committee are of opinion that the machinery of the boards has justified a further trial. They cannot overlook the fact that the boards have been greatly handicapped by the abnormal conditions obtaining in the industrial world, which have urged many societies to take independent action in cases where they believed the machinery of the boards was too slow. It is the committee's opinion, however, that blame for this should not have been laid upon the machinery, but rather at the doors of those representatives who composed the boards in whom confidence was sometimes lacking.

The committee are aware of the feeling in some quarters that the boards, being in effect and intention solely organisations representing management committees do not consider, much less cater for, the rising aspirations of an intelligent body of employees for a share in the control and management of societies' affairs. They are aware also of the feeling that if a policy with regard to wages control which embodied these things should be recommended at all, it should be recommended by them. It is fair to state, however, that the committee, having taken into serious consideration the adoption of a radical policy having for its object the furtherance of these aims, cannot, at the present moment at any rate, see their way to make any recommendation. In this respect they cannot overlook the circumstances which brought to an end the conciliation boards, which had for their commendable object the bringing of committees and employees into closer touch, thereby rendering the possibility of friction more remote; nor can they help but observe the apparent lack of success in the majority of cases of the individual efforts of societies to establish closer relationships by means of joint advisory councils or works committees, and the attitude adopted by some employee representatives who succeed in obtaining seats upon management committees. Nevertheless, although they would be the last to declare that success was not attainable on these lines, they are strongly of opinion that, viewing the conditions all round, the present is not an opportune time for such experiments.

In these circumstances the committee have turned their attention to a suggestion emanating from the Trades Union Congress as a result of the difficulties reported to that Congress and referred to elsewhere in this report. This suggestion is for the establishing of a central negotiating body upon which shall sit representatives of all the trade unions having members in co-operative employ and of the co-operative movement. The Labour Committee readily intimated their willingness to discuss the details of such a

scheme, and its trade union sponsors are now sounding the various unions on the matter. This task, of course, cannot be unduly pressed. Up to the time of writing no details are available, and it is questionable whether any definite information can be laid before Congress The committee believe, however, that it can be safely prophesied that the scheme will not interfere with the work of the Hours and Wages Boards.

II.—TRADE BOARDS.

In the report of the department for last year reference was made to the intention of the Ministry of Labour to set up Trade Boards in a number of the distributive trades, in accordance with the powers given to it under the Trade Boards (Amendment) Act of 1918. The first of these boards—the Grocery and Provisions Trade Board—was commenced about the middle of 1920, and as we referred at considerable length to its activities in our report to the Scarborough Congress, some idea of the difficulties the board has encountered, and the part taken by our representatives upon it, will possibly have been obtained. It remains to be explained, however, that after meeting over a period of more than 18 months, no legal minimum wage has yet been fixed to cover the grocery trade; and to the apparent failure of this board—a failure to which political opposition, both inside and outside the board, has contributed—must be credited the obvious reluctance of the Ministry to proceed with the formation of further boards for the distributive trades.

Against this opposition and influence our representatives upon the Grocery and Provisions Board, although comparatively powerless in the face of it, have put up a steady resistance. It did seem at one time that the efforts of the board would bear fruit when, at the meeting held in November, 1921, the board confirmed, by a majority, the proposed rates of wages and hours of labour which had been the subjects of its consideration for many months. However, as is commonly known, rates confirmed by a Trade Board have still to receive the approval of the Ministry of Labour, and although it is very unusual for the Minister to withhold his signature when proposals have been confirmed by the board, there seems to have been little hesitation in doing so on this occasion. No word was conveyed to the board as to the fate of the proposals until February 9th, 1922, almost three months after the confirmation of the proposals by the board. We think the terms of the Minister's reply to the requests for information of sufficient importance to give the full text, which is as follows :—

"February 9th, 1922.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Minister of Labour to refer to your letter of the 18th November last, forwarding the rates fixed by the Grocery and Provisions Trade Board (England and Wales) for confirmation by the Minister.

"I am to state that the Minister has given the most careful consideration to these rates and, in considering them, has taken into account all the circumstances affecting Trade Board administration at the moment, which he is bound to weigh before reaching any decision.

"The Minister recognises that the board has been in existence for many months without a rate having been confirmed, and that in consequence the object with which the board was established has not yet been achieved. At the same time, while the Minister is deeply concerned to see that the Acts operate equitably in accordance with the intentions of Parliament, he cannot ignore the many difficulties which beset the confirmation of rates over so large a section of the distributive trades at this moment. In particular he has in mind the fact that there is a committee at present sitting under the chairmanship of Lord Cave. The Minister cannot, of course, anticipate what the conclusions of that committee may be, but he is in hopes that the report may be in his hands at an early date. If it should happen that the report

suggests modifications which would affect the board now under consideration, he would be bound to give careful attention to what is proposed by the committee. In these circumstances he thinks that the best course will be to refer the rates back to the board and invite them to reconsider them after the report has been presented and published.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"(Signed) HUMBERT WOLFE."

There for the time being the matter lies in all its political and economic significance, and it may well be that the Minister of Labour, anticipating a general election before the report of Lord Cave's committee was known, desired to pass on to some other Government the responsibility for developing a law which has been found so irksome to employers generally. Unfortunately, the movement, as well as a considerable body of workers of the country—for the time being at all events—has lost a valuable piece of legislation. Not only did the board propose wage rates which constituted a basis from which societies and wage boards could work, and also a guide as to the wage capabilities of private firms, but, probably most important of all, the proposals reduced the working hours of shop assistants to 48 per week—a trading benefit which, to our societies at present struggling against the keenest competition, could scarcely have been over-estimated.

The opposition shown by powerful trading interests to the legal operations of fixed wages and conditions in the grocery trade and the setting up of further boards for the distributive trades, was responsible for the appointment by the Government of a Committee of Inquiry into the working of Trade Boards, under the chairmanship of Lord Cave. This committee consisted of the following members :—

The Right Hon. Viscount Cave, G.C.M.G., Home Secretary, 1916-18.

The Right Hon. Lord Weir, Air Minister, member of the engineering firm of G. and J. Weir Limited, Glasgow.

Dame Adelaide Anderson, late H.M. Chief Woman Inspector of Factories.

Dame Edith Lyttelton.

James Bell, Esq., M.P., secretary, Oldham Weavers' Association and M.P. for Ormskirk.

W. T. Layton, Esq., C.H., C.B.E., director of the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers.

Sir Arthur Pease, Bart.

E. L. Poulton, Esq., J.P., chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress.

A. Pugh, Esq., secretary, Iron and Steel Trades Confederation.

A. McCallum Scott, M.P. for Bridgeton (Glasgow).

The committee has heard a large volume of evidence from both workers and employees in the manufacturing and distributive trades, including the co-operative movement. The Department was made responsible for the evidence given on behalf of the distributive societies, and this the Labour Adviser delivered before the committee in London on December 7th, 1921. The evidence, which earned the approbation of several prominent supporters of the Trade Board system, suggested a number of amendments in the law affecting boards and the machinery controlling them, as well as strongly supporting their continuance and extension to the distributive trades. At the conclusion the Labour Adviser was cross-examined at considerable length by Lord Cave, Lord Weir, Mr. Layton, Mr. Pugh, and Mr. Scott.

All the evidence given before the Cave Committee has been carefully watched by the Department, by whom its report will be seriously considered. That little purpose would be served at the present moment by an agitation

in favour of Trade Boards will be apparent, but we believe that when a favourable opportunity presents itself the movement will be united in support of legislation which has for its real and immediate object the raising of a comparatively helpless class of workers from the morass of indigence where they have too long been a menace and a danger to the more skilled worker. In the meantime, the committee has communicated with the Minister, strongly protesting against the delay in operating the rates, as have also the co-operative representatives sitting upon the Board.

There is much that could be said and written on the important question of Trade Board legislation in its relation to co-operative societies; for the moment, however, the Department can but keep a close watch upon developments—the first of which is perhaps the Report of the Cave Committee—and aid the system to the best of its power through the movement's representatives on the various boards. This it has done all along and will continue to do.

III.—GENERAL REVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT'S WORK.

The committee for the Department have met on a number of occasions and dealt with matters of procedure and policy, among which may be mentioned the following :—Appointment of Representatives on Trade Boards, Hours and Wages Board Machinery, Congress Resolutions *re* Action of Operative Painters' Union, Recognition of Bakery Managers, Recognition by Societies of the Joint Committee of Trade-unionists and Co-operators as Arbiters, Labour Policy, &c.

The committee gave lengthy consideration to the position of the Wages Boards following upon the collapse of the Southern Sectional Council and a number of district boards. Through this collapse a considerable amount of work was thrown upon the Department as well as upon the Joint Committee of Trade-unionists and Co-operators, owing to the necessity of the societies seeking individual settlements after the breakdown of the uniform conditions in those areas. Indeed, the tendency in some districts has been to break away from the councils as well as the district boards on account of the urgency with which many societies demanded wage reductions. Societies complained that the machinery of the boards was too slow and the reductions when obtained not adequate.

The break-up of uniform conditions in the areas referred to has made it difficult for the Department to obtain the information which societies require. One of the Department's greatest uses is as a centralised bureau of information possessing knowledge of rates of wages and conditions applying in the various areas, both inside and outside the movement, and for every class of employee a society is likely to have; to obtain this information is also one of the Department's greatest difficulties. This, however, only emphasises the increased need of societies for information, especially at the present time when wage standards are daily going by the board. The trouble is by no means confined to the co-operative movement; it is quite as prevalent outside, but it renders the work of the Department in providing comparisons for the use of societies or Wages Boards doubly difficult when wages rates and conditions are changing from day to day. The secretaries of Wages Boards could help the Department in this matter more than they do. It is, in fact, provided in the rules, which were drawn up for the guidance of the boards, that copies of the minutes of all meetings should be sent to the Department; these minutes would, or ought to, give the Department information as to any local changes in rates of wages and conditions, but as the rules are perhaps "more honoured in the breach than in the observance" the Department seldom gets the information unless it comes by it in some other manner. The boards have been circularised on the matter, but the response is still poor.

IV.—PREVENTION OF STRIKES.

The Department has pleasure in directing attention to the fact that since the middle of the present Congress year the downward tendency of wages has been accompanied by less actual interruption of business than formerly. A variety of reasons might be given for this, but we think it important to refer to the action taken at the instigation of the Department in arousing the attention of the trade union movement to the dislocation and loss co-operative societies have been compelled to suffer through quarrels over the craft union question, and the refusal of a prominent union to recognise the authority of the Trades Union Congress, and the arbitrament of the Joint Committee of Trade-unionists and Co-operators. Following upon the efforts of a strong deputation from the Department to the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee in 1920, a succession of complaints in regard to the action of the N.U.D.A.W. in withdrawing labour were laid before the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee. Evidence of considerable loss suffered by the societies and their members was also laid before the committee, and a list of societies at which strikes had taken place since February, 1921, was given. The complaint was duly laid before the Trades Union Congress held at Cardiff in September, and a discussion, which is of considerable interest to co-operative societies, took place upon it. The recommendation of the Congress Parliamentary Committee to the Congress on the matter was couched in the following terms :—

> "Your committee is of opinion that it is now more than ever necessary that there should be a strict observance of the constitution of the Joint Committee. Whilst the rules do not go so far as to impose penalties, there is a code of honour to be observed which is that disputes arising between the two bodies should be submitted to the Joint Committee rather than declaring a stoppage of work."

This was accepted by the Congress, and we are pleased to be able to report that the matter has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. All cases which cannot be settled by negotiation are now remitted to the Joint Committee, and although this has thrown on to the committee such a vast amount of work that it has been necessary to meet almost week by week, there can be no doubt that this is better than facing the alternative of strikes and lockouts which do infinite moral and financial harm to the movement. The examination into the circumstances of each dispute, the preparation of cases, and obtaining agreement on terms of reference have taken up much of the Department's time. It has been necessary also for the Labour Adviser to attend each meeting of the Joint Committee.

V.—WAGE REDUCTIONS.

During the year wages reductions have been made over the whole of the sections (with the exception of the Southern and South-Western), and in these uniform conditions generally prevail. The following are the dates of the reductions :—

Midland Section.—(1) Agreement with N.U.D.A.W., June, 1921. (2) Award of the Joint Committee, January, 1922.

Northern Section.—(1) Industrial Court Award, August, 1921. (2) Reduction operated December, 1921. (3) Agreement with N.U.D.A.W., April 10th, 1922.

North-Western Section.—(1) Award of the Joint Committee, August, 1921. (2) Agreement with N.U.D.A.W., December, 1921. (3) Award of the Joint Committee, March 4th, 1922.

Western Section.—(1) Agreement with N.U.D.A.W., August, 1921. (2) Award of Joint Committee, December, 1921.

Scottish Section.—(1) Award of Sheriff Fyfe, January, 1921. (2) Agreement with Unions, February, 1922.

It is not the intention of the committee to offer much criticism upon the reductions which have been effected. As the custodians, however, of the movement's policy in labour matters, the committee are aware of the great need on the part of a large number of societies for wages relief. In many cases the assistance of the Department has been requisitioned to go thoroughly into the capabilities of societies to pay wages demanded of them by the workers' organisations, and it has sometimes been found that such wages imposed hardships upon the societies. Nevertheless, they would like to say that the policy of continued wage reductions is not one upon which they are agreed as to its wisdom, although they recognise its expediency. Nobody questions that wages form a very considerable part of the expenses of a society's operations; but financial salvation does not lie solely in reducing this item to a minimum, although this is without doubt the usual policy of the private employer. It is a policy which is unfortunately succeeding in lowering standards that never reached those set up by co-operative societies, and which is, in turn, forcing societies, through the keenest competition, to lower theirs. At present there is, unfortunately, no apparent depth to this movement. In the absence of any legal basis, such as the Grocery Trade Board and those intended for the other distributive trades could have provided, the co-operative movement is in some danger in this matter of being dragged at the tail of the competitive trade. So far this has generally been avoided, especially in the localities where the wages boards are active. The committee are, of course, aware of the many difficulties which confront societies, not the least of which is that of sentiment where their employees are concerned. They know that often enough it becomes a question of dismissing a large number of employees, or of cutting down considerably the wages of the whole staff, either directly or by "short time," and in this dilemma the societies deserve the sympathy and assistance of the employees themselves more than has usually been accorded. Sentiment plays a large part in co-operative business, and we would not have it otherwise; but both the management and the workers should know that it ought to be reciprocal.

Meantime, it is as well to note that the volume of trade at home will shrink with every wage reduction and fewer people will be employed in furnishing the wants of those whose wages are thus curtailed. Moreover, all employers are not agreed as to the wisdom of a policy of continued wage reductions in the present state of the country's trade; such a policy is, indeed, open to grave question. The co-operative movement need not, however, sit down and wait for the settlement of the world's economic problems to improve its trading position. The remedy lies to a very considerable extent in its own hands, and much may be achieved here and now by a campaign of intensive cultivation of its membership.

VI.—JOINT COMMITTEE OF TRADE-UNIONISTS AND CO-OPERATORS.

Apparently all societies are not aware of the constitution and objects of the above-named committee otherwise it would not be necessary for the Department to have continually to draw attention to the existence of machinery for arbitrating upon disputes before putting into operation reductions of wages. On several occasions recently cases have been brought before the committee, as a result of the imminence of a dislocation of labour, where a society, after unsuccessful negotiation and a refusal to submit the question to the Joint Committee, has put into operation certain reductions. Usually such reductions were badly needed, but this could not prevent the committee looking with an unkindly eye upon the action of the society and awarding retrospective payment to the employees. Feeling that societies ought not to ignore the constitutional machinery set up, and that they should be warned to avoid such expensive blunders in tactics, the Department issued a communication on the subject to all societies during December. The

Labour Committee consider this matter one of great importance, and draw the attention of societies to the manifesto issued by the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee to its constituents asking them to report immediately any cases where reductions have been put into operation without negotiation. As cases have recently arisen where it has been the duty of the committee to warn societies of the consequences of deliberate refusal to use the machinery set up by the Trades Union and Co-operative Congresses, they hope societies will assist them in avoiding this painful task. The penalty for the offence may not seem very severe to a society determined to defy all authority, but it is by no means certain that this would end the matter.

VII.—PAINTERS AND DECORATORS' JOINT COUNCIL.

In pursuance of the resolution passed at the Scarborough Congress strongly condemning the arrangement made by the Painters and Decorators' Joint Council, by which attempts were made to coerce societies in East Lancashire to become members of the Masters' Association and to make fixed charges for work done, the Labour Committee has taken certain action. A number of meetings with representatives of the men's union were held with the object of seeking their assistance in having the arrangements with the employers modified so far as the societies were concerned. These efforts did not meet with success until, in response to an invitation from the Joint Council, a deputation from the Labour Committee, which included a representative of the Lancashire societies, met representatives of the Joint Council in Manchester during March. The meeting was of a very amicable nature, the employers explaining that the arrangement made with the men, which involved the acceptance of price fixing, was not intended to injure the societies, but had for its object the uplifting of the standard of the trade in the interests of both employer and employed. Included in this was considerable educational effort in the direction of training apprentices and workmen, and to this the deputation declared their willingness to recommend the societies' support. A full guarantee was obtained that painting work on behalf of members would not be interfered with in future, and that in regard to the work tendered for in the open competitive market the societies should be left to carry on their painting branches in accordance with the terms expressed in the Scarborough resolution.

The following agreement was arrived at :—

> That it be a recommendation to all concerned that co-operative societies shall pay subscriptions to the Master Painters' Association on the same basis as full members, and that for work done on their own properties, or the properties of other co-operative societies, or the private properties of members, they shall be at liberty to fix their own charges and generally to carry on their painting business in accordance with co-operative principles.

This agreement is now being considered by the Central Board, and it is anticipated that a resolution on the matter will be submitted to the Brighton Congress. It has been arranged that the parties to the agreement shall meet again after Congress.

VIII.—SCOTTISH SECTIONAL WAGES BOARD.

It has been necessary for the committee to take into consideration the somewhat exceptional position of the Scottish Wages Board, and to suggest one or two slight alterations in the resolutions governing the machinery of the Hours and Wages Boards to meet it. To understand these alterations it is necessary to explain that the Scottish Section has never fully carried out the terms of the resolutions passed by the Bristol Congress, in so far as the Sectional Board—or, as it is better known, the Scottish National Wages Board—never came under the authority of the Co-operative Union, which

was, of course, the chief intention of the Bristol resolutions. Neither was the secretarial work placed under the control of the Scottish sectional secretary. The organisation, therefore, has remained quite apart from the Union in Scotland.

However, there is now a desire on the part of the societies in Scotland to accept fully the machinery of the boards as laid down in the Bristol resolutions, and in order to provide for this, and to retain for the board its special character as a national organisation, although working upon the same basis as the other sectional councils, the committee have submitted certain amendments which will be found in the subjoined resolution.

W. GREGORY, Chairman.
J. POLLITT, Secretary.

RESOLUTION.

Sectional Hours and Wages Boards.

That the resolutions governing the constitution of Sectional Hours and Wages Boards, adopted by the Bristol Congress, be amended as set forth below.

PRESENT REGULATIONS.	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.
1. That District Wages Boards shall be established in each conference association district, and that the societies in each area shall decide the composition of such board for their district (always providing that where a society or societies in one conference association district desires to affiliate with the wages board of an adjacent conference district they shall be entitled to do so if the Wages Boards are satisfied that it is desirable in their mutual interests), with the suggestion that each society shall have representation on the District Hours and Wages Boards, and that the executive of the district and the the Sectional Board of the Co-operative Union shall also have one representative thereon.	
2. That Sectional Councils shall be formed, which shall consist of a representative or representatives from each Hours and Wages Board, together with one sectional representative (*ex-officio*) on the Labour Department Committee of the Union. Each District Hours and Wages Board shall have at least one representative, but in no case shall such representation exceed three from each board. The secretarial work shall be in the hands of the sectional secretary, who shall be responsible for the duties required of him by the council.	2. Shall read: "That Sectional Councils shall be formed, which shall consist of one representative from each District Wages Board, together with one sectional representative (in the case of the North-Western Section, two representatives), who shall be *ex-officio* members of the Council, and who shall also be the sectional representatives, to serve on the Labour Department Committee of the Co-operative Union. In the case of the Scottish Section the Council shall be termed 'The Scottish National Wages Council,' but its composition from the District Boards shall be on the same basis as the other councils, and also its representation upon the Labour Depart-

PRESENT REGULATIONS.	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.
	ment Committee. For the purpose of dealing with wages questions and labour conditions peculiar to its geographical situation it shall, however, retain a distinct identity. The secretarial work shall be in the hands of the sectional secretary, who shall be responsible for the duties required of him by the Council."
3. That the Sectional Councils shall appoint one representative to serve on the National Council, with the exception of the North-Western Section, the representation of which shall be two. One representative of the Labour Department Committee of the Union shall also be represented thereon, and the department made responsible for the secretarial work of such national body. Also that the appointment of chairman to the National Council shall be left in the hands of the Council representatives to decide.	3. First line shall read: "That the Sectional Councils (including the Scottish National Council) shall appoint," &c.
4. That the District Boards shall be responsible for their own expenditure and methods of raising funds. The expenses of the representatives to the Sectional Councils and from the Sectional Councils to the National Councils shall, however, be defrayed by the Co-operative Union.	4. Second sentence shall read: "The expenses of the representatives to the Sectional Councils (including the Scottish National Council) and from," &c.

6. SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON TAXATION.

By a resolution of the Congress held at Liverpool in 1918 the Central Board was instructed to establish a special "Committee of Inquiry into the question of Taxation and Assessment of Co-operative Societies," to deal with questions relating to the taxation of co-operative societies. The committee thus appointed became responsible for the preparation, on behalf of the co-operative movement, of the statement which was submitted to the Royal Commission on the Income Tax, and also for work in connection with the imposition of Corporation Profits Tax on co-operative societies. The committee later made special inquiry into the charges for income tax made upon societies under schedules A and B. Reports of the work of the committee were submitted to the Carlisle, Bristol, and Scarborough Congresses, and also to the Special National Conferences held in London and Preston in 1920 and in London in April, 1921.

At the time when last year's Congress was held the special committee was still in being; nevertheless, it then appeared that it had nearly completed the task which it was originally appointed to perform, and at its first meeting held after the Scarborough Congress the United Board decided—

> That, in the opinion of this Board, there is no need for the special committee to continue in existence; that we ask the Joint Parliamentary Committee to undertake any work which may be necessary; and that Messrs. F. Hayward, N. H. Cooper, H. J. May, R. A. Palmer, and Dr. San Garde be appointed to act with the Joint Parliamentary Committee on this particular matter.

During the past year, therefore, all questions relating to taxation have been dealt with by the Parliamentary Committee, whose report is printed below.

At the end of the year the sum of £2,780 5s. 1d. was standing in the books of the Union to the credit of the special fund raised in connection with the campaign against the imposition of unjust taxation upon co-operative societies. This sum will be used for the purpose intended as necessity demands.

7. PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

During the Congress year 1921-22 the Joint Parliamentary Committee has been constituted as follows :—

Co-operative Union : Messrs. J. P. Davies, G. Goodenough, E. King, P. Loney, G. Riddle, and W. H. Watkins.
Co-operative Wholesale Society : Sir T. W. Allen and Mr. W. T. Charter.
Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society : Messrs. Hugh Campbell and A. B. Weir.
Co-operative Productive Federation : Mr. H. J. Potter.
Secretaries' and Managers' Association : Mr. A. Pickup.
Also Mr. H. J. May.
Mr. A. Whitehead (General Secretary of the Union).
Mr. A. V. Alexander (Secretary).

Mr. A. E. Waterson, M.P., attends the meetings of the committee whenever possible, and the committee are indebted to him for willing and self-sacrificing service at all times.

GENERAL.

In our report to Congress last year we stated there was every indication that the 1921 session would be a momentous one for the co-operative as well as for other progressive movements. This forecast has been amply justified by events. A very large amount of work has been dealt with, and substantial results have been achieved in some instances. It must be recorded, however, that the whole of the work of the committee has had to be carried out as usual in a Parliamentary and departmental atmosphere which, to say the least, is unsympathetic.

MINISTRY OF FOOD.

The work of this Ministry was transferred to the Board of Trade in April, 1921. In connection with the liquidation of stocks held by the Ministry, arrangements were made for co-operative representation on the Butter Disposal Board. In August, 1921, a Statutory Order was issued which continued the regulations for the protection of the consuming public in accordance with the pledge given to the Consumers' Council by the Coalition in connection with the sale of bread by weight, the sale of tea by net weight, the labelling of imported produce, the standard of manufacture and description of jams, and the sale of fats for human food. Pressure was brought on the Government Department by powerful trade organisations to cancel these orders. The committee strongly protested, and pointed out that a Government pledge had been given that these protections to the consumer should be made permanent by legislation. The present position is that Sections 4 and 5 of the Order, relating to jams and fats, have been cancelled. Following upon our representations, however, the Prime Minister has stated that the Government are considering the introduction of legislation to deal with the question of the sale of bread by weight on the lines of the Report of the Departmental Committee, and for the sale of tea by net weight, and also to amend the Merchandise Marks Act with regard to the labelling of imported produce. At the moment steps are being taken in the House to press for the introduction of such legislation.

ATTACKS UPON IRISH CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES AND SOCIETIES.

Subsequent to our last report there were further attacks by Forces of the Crown in Ireland upon co-operative creameries and societies, and another form of reprisal adopted was the compulsory closing of numbers of co-operative creameries, involving very heavy losses in trade. The committee made every possible endeavour right up to the time of the truce to persuade the Government to afford adequate protection to co-operative property and co-operative employees, but without tangible result. The Colonial Secretary announced on February 24th, 1922, that an agreement had been made with the Ministers of the Irish Provisional Government under which claims for compensation in respect of personal injuries would be dealt with on the basis that each Government should look after its own casualties (by which is meant not only its own servants, but its supporters); and claims for compensation for damage to property would be treated on the basis that the party responsible for causing the damage should bear the burden of compensation. A Commission of three members, comprising one representative of each Government, with an agreed chairman of official judicial experience, will hear and determine all claims in respect of criminal injuries to property, including losses sustained through the orders of the military authorities under martial law. The details of this arrangement will not be available until the Irish Indemnity Bill has been introduced into Parliament. The necessary steps will be taken, as soon as the text of the Bill is made public, to secure the best interests of the co-operators concerned in this matter, irrespective of the Government against whom the particular claim may have to be made. At the time of writing no final figures as to the number of attacks upon co-operative property in Ireland, or the total damage involved, are available, but these must amount to almost double the figures included in last year's report to Congress.

EMBARGO ON THE IMPORTATION OF CANADIAN STORE CATTLE.

After the defeat of the Minister of Agriculture at the Dudley bye-election in March, 1921, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into this matter. The committee arranged to obtain and place before the Commission reliable evidence on behalf of the co-operative movement, and Mr. Duncan, of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, with our Secretary appeared before the Commission as witnesses. The members of the Commission, which was of a judicial character, issued a report in August last which was unanimously in favour of the removal of the embargo on the grounds that such a step would increase the meat supply of the country to some extent; would tend in some measure to cheapen the meat supply of the country, satisfy the increasing demand for fresh home-fed meat, promote the supply of stores for the purpose of scientific agriculture, and would tend to restore, and, indeed, increase, the numbers of live stock in this country after any losses sustained during or since the war. The Commission also reported that there was no substantial ground for apprehension that the admission of Canadian stores would introduce disease among the cattle in this country. The Parliamentary Committee immediately urged the Government to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commission, and in December took part in a joint deputation to the Minister of Agriculture organised by the Association for the Free Importation of Canadian Store Cattle. In spite, however, of the fact that the Prime Minister, when announcing the appointment of the Royal Commission, gave a virtual promise that the final decision should rest with the House of Commons, the Cabinet, without any reference to Parliament, published its decision not to remove the embargo. We immediately took action, in the House of Commons and in the Press, to focus attention upon this breach of faith, and, finally, Mr. Austen Chamberlain promised that he would give an early date after the Easter recess for debate and a free vote of the House of Commons with the Government Whips taken off. Letters were thereupon sent to all members of Parliament and to all societies with a view to securing a favourable decision

when the vote is taken, the date of which had not been fixed at the time of writing.

Until the embargo is removed a section of the farming industry and the great Meat Trusts retain protection for themselves to the detriment of arable land farming and at the expense of the consumer. Indeed, efforts are being made to extend the protection under a proposal to apply the embargo to store cattle from the Irish Free State.

CORPORATION PROFITS TAX.

At the 1921 Congress at Scarborough, a detailed report of the work of the Special Income Tax Committee (which culminated in the decisions of the Special Congress held in London on April 19th, 1921) was submitted and approved. At the first meeting of the United Board after Congress, it was decided to discontinue the Special Income Tax Committee, and the Joint Parliamentary Committee were asked to undertake any work which might be necessary, Messrs. F. Hayward, N. H. Cooper, H. J. May, and Dr. San Garde being appointed to act with the Joint Parliamentary Committee on taxation matters. On June 1st, 1921, the Chancellor of the Exchequer received a deputation at the Treasury at which the co-operative position was fully stated by Sir T. W. Allen, Mr. H. J. May, and Mr. F. Hayward, and the Chancellor was urged either to repeal the Corporation Profits Tax altogether or, at any rate, to exclude from the scope of the tax all surpluses of industrial and provident societies arising from mutual trading. Sir Robert Horne declined to give any definite reply, but stated he would listen to arguments advanced in the House of Commons. In view of the attitude of the Chancellor, the Parliamentary Committee at once made detailed arrangements for the fight in the House of Commons, and appointed a sub-committee consisting of Sir T. W. Allen, Messrs. N. H. Cooper, T. Goodwin, F. Hayward, H. J. May, W. H. Watkins, A. E. Waterson, M.P., A. Whitehead, Dr. San Garde, and the Secretary (Mr. A. V. Alexander) to deal with the matter. Steps were taken to secure that amendments were tabled to the Finance Bill, which were taken on the Committee Stage. A circular was also sent to societies asking them to approach their members of Parliament on the matter.

An amendment, moved by Mr. A. E. Waterson, to exclude co-operative societies altogether from the scope of the tax, was lost by a very large majority. Subsequently, a further amendment, moved by Mr. J. Kidd, to provide that "where profits are profits or surplus arising from the trading of an industrial and provident society with its own members no tax should be charged," was defeated on the Committee Stage by 125 votes to 95. The sub-committee were present during the debate, and at a subsequent meeting decided that it was essential on the Report Stage of the Bill to concentrate on the amendment moved by Mr. Kidd. Mr. A. E. Waterson, Mr. A. K. Rodger, and other members therefore withdrew the amendments standing in their names. A detailed statement of the co-operative position was printed and sent to every member of Parliament prior to the Report Stage, and a further circular was also issued to societies enclosing a copy of the statement sent to members of Parliament, urging them to bring pressure to bear upon their representatives in Parliament to be present and support the exemption of the results of mutual trading. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the amendment, but after a debate of 2½ hours the Government was defeated by 137 votes to 135, and the exemption of the mutual trading of a society with its own members secured. The division was remarkable for the number of abstentions of Government supporters, including some holding official posts in the Government. It is interesting to note in this connection that a London newspaper stated the following day that over 450 members were at the House—an exceptionally large attendance. The Press also attributed the defeat of the Government to the great pains which the movement had taken to place its case before members of Parliament. The committee desire

to thank those societies which assisted them in securing this gratifying result by interviewing their local members of Parliament.

After the Finance Act, 1921, embodying the amendment had received the Royal Assent and became law, negotiations were opened with the Board of Inland Revenue to endeavour to obtain the application of the decision to the financial year 1920-1921. This could not, however, be sustained on legal grounds, and after an interview with the Board of Inland Revenue, and after legal advice had been taken, societies were advised that they were liable to the charges under the Finance Act, 1920, for the period of the computation previously agreed upon. Further negotiations were then opened with the Revenue authorities, first by a committee appointed by the Office Committee, and, subsequently, by the committee previously named in this report, to secure the best possible basis of computation under the law as amended. It was found necessary to take Counsel's opinion on a number of points which were discussed with the Board of Inland Revenue, and these were therefore submitted to Sir John Simon, K.C., and Mr. A. M. Latter, K.C. Some concessions have been obtained, but at the time of writing the negotiations are not complete. It is hoped, however, to be able to issue a detailed statement to societies very shortly.

The decision of the House of Commons with reference to co-operative societies and Corporation Profits Tax has led to an intensified campaign by private trading organisations on the whole question of the taxation of co-operative societies. The committee are giving the matter continuous and careful attention, but the solid support of societies will be necessary when the fight comes.

SAFEGUARDING OF INDUSTRIES ACT.

The Congress at Scarborough last year passed a strong resolution protesting against the introduction of protectionist tariffs, and demanding that no action in this direction should be taken until the matter had been submitted to the electorate. This was at once communicated to the Government, but the Safeguarding of Industries Act was rushed through Parliament by the use of the guillotine. Under the Act thousands of articles are now subject to heavy duties, and over a hundred applications have been made to the Board of Trade for duties under Part II. of the Act to be levied on various classes of goods. After a good deal of trouble two representatives of the co-operative movement were appointed on the panel from which committees are selected to consider these applications.

APPOINTMENT OF PUBLIC AUDITORS.

In accordance with the resolutions passed at the Special National Conference in London in April, 1921, and at the Scarborough Congress, negotiations with the Government have been conducted throughout the year with a view to securing the removal of the injustice caused by the new regulations for the appointment of Public Auditors. On July 26th a deputation from the Parliamentary Committee was received by Mr. McCurdy, Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, at the House of Commons. The case on behalf of the co-operative movement was very fully stated. Mr. McCurdy promised to consider the matter, and to see representatives of the committee again before coming to a decision. Mr. McCurdy, however, declined to remove the unfair restrictions and refused to receive a further deputation, but, later on, he gave way on the latter point, and with Colonel Leslie Wilson received another deputation on February 22nd. At the time of writing their final decision has not yet been communicated to the committee and further negotiations are still proceeding. Whatever that decision may be this is a matter which cannot be allowed to rest until the present injustice is removed.

POSTAL AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

In March, 1921, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the organisation and administration of the telephone service and the method of making charges. Steps were taken to secure the

appointment of Mr. A. E. Waterson, M.P., as a member of the committee, and also to obtain evidence from all societies. The secretary of the Parliamentary Committee appeared before the Select Committee as a witness on behalf of the co-operative movement. The evidence submitted showed that the co-operative movement was one of the largest users of telephones in the country, but that with reduced charges and increased efficiency a much wider use could be made of the telephone facilities within the movement. The Report of the Select Committee has now been issued, and its recommendations are, in the main, not out of harmony with the evidence we submitted and to which reference is made in the report.

At a later date the Parliamentary Committee also made representations to the Postmaster-General to the effect that the present high postal charges were proving a serious handicap to industry and commerce, and that any surplus created by the operation of those charges should not be diverted to general Government revenue, but should be used for the reduction of Post Office charges at the earliest possible date.

On June 9th, 1921, the Postmaster-General, without previous notice, announced in the House of Commons that he had appointed an Advisory Council of business men to assist in the management of the Post Office. The Council consisted of 19 persons, 18 of whom are connected with the biggest banking, financial, engineering, shipping, and manufacturing enterprises in the country; the one remaining member being a Labour M.P. Application was immediately made for representation of the co-operative movement, but in spite of continuous pressure and, finally, correspondence with the Prime Minister, any such representation has been denied. The general question of the representation of the co-operative movement on Government bodies and committees is dealt with in a resolution to be submitted to Congress.

TRADE BOARDS.

The present year has witnessed a remarkable series of attacks upon Trade Boards which were set up to protect the workers in low-paid industries. Finally, the Minister of Labour appointed a committee, presided over by Lord Cave, to inquire into the working and effects of the Trade Boards Act and to report what changes, if any, are required. The Parliamentary Committee took immediate steps to obtain evidence from the movement in favour of the retention of Trade Boards. Co-operative societies in all parts of the country had been placed under the most severe handicap, since, whilst paying in the majority of cases higher wages than the rates proposed by the Trade Boards, they had to compete with private traders who paid less, and, in some cases, considerably less than the minimum rates proposed by the Trade Boards. Evidence was given on behalf of the movement by Mr. J. Pollitt (Co-operative Union Labour Department), Mr. J. E. Johns (Co-operative Wholesale Society), Messrs. Gardiner and Huggan (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society), and by the secretary of the Parliamentary Committee. A statement was also submitted on behalf of the Co-operative Productive Federation. At the time of drafting this report the result of the inquiry had not been published.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES AND CURRENCIES.

The widely fluctuating movements during the year of foreign exchanges and currencies had a most adverse effect upon our foreign trade, and thus contributed largely to unemployment. The committee therefore appointed a special sub-committee to inquire into the matter. A detailed report was drawn up, as the result of which the following representations were made to the Prime Minister :—

1. That the Government should at once appoint a representative committee containing representatives of industry, commerce, and labour to reconsider the whole question of currency policy with a view to the stabilisation of exchanges in the interests of international trade.

2. To take early action with a view to a revision in the method of the payment of war indemnities.
3. To promote an International Economic Conference to consider the question of the cancellation of war debts, the stabilisation of exchanges, and the speeding-up of the introduction of the "ter Meulen" scheme of international credits.

Later, when the Government announced their intention of organising an International Economic Conference at Genoa, application was made for the appointment of a representative of the British co-operative movement at that conference. At the time of writing all efforts to secure such representation have failed, although persons connected with commercial and financial undertakings are being selected as technical advisers.

INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE.

In August last the Government introduced a Bill into the House of Lords embodying, to a large extent, the recommendations of the Parmoor Committee with regard to Industrial Assurance. The Bill was withdrawn, however, after the Second Reading in that House. Representatives of the committee, together with representatives of the Co-operative Insurance Society, had interviews with the Government Department concerned, and, subsequently, a deputation was received by the Home Secretary. Strong representations have been made as to the necessary steps to be taken to safeguard the interests of the great body of holders of industrial assurance policies. It is expected that an amended Bill will be introduced during the current session, and the interests of co-operators and policy-holders in general are being carefully watched.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR BUREAU OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

In accordance with the request of the International Congress at Basle application was made to the Government for the appointment of a co-operative representative to the International Labour Bureau of the League of Nations at Geneva. A reply was received from the Prime Minister that the desire of the co-operative movement for direct representation had been considered by the committee specially appointed at the recent Labour Conference at Geneva, but no recommendation had been made. He also stated, however, that it would be open to the co-operative movement to make further representations when the concrete proposals for the reform of the governing body are submitted at the next conference of the organisation.

BOARD OF TRADE.

For many years a small co-operative department was in existence at the Board of Trade, in charge of Mr. J. J. Dent, C.M.G. This was transferred to the Ministry of Labour when that Ministry was constituted. When Mr. Dent resigned the Parliamentary Committee took the opportunity of representing to the Minister of Labour (at that time Sir Robert Horne) that a much wider development of that department was required. Those representations led to no results; the successor to Mr. Dent was only permitted to give a small portion of his time to co-operative matters, and, finally, it was proposed to transfer a large portion of the work to the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies. The committee arranged a deputation to the Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labour (Sir Montague Barlow) protesting against the great reduction in the activities of the Co-operative Department at the Ministry of Labour, and reiterating the need for the development rather than the restriction of the co-operative work undertaken by his department. The reply was that on the grounds of economy the desired extension of the work could not be undertaken. The committee then decided to take the matter up with the Board of Trade, and a deputation submitted the case to the President (the Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P.),

showing the need for the development at the Board of a department which would—

1. Receive, compile, and publish general and detailed statistics with regard to the co-operative movement, both national and international.
2. Obtain general intelligence as to co-operative activities in this country.
3. Be in a position to advise the President of the Board of Trade and H.M. Government on trading matters of interest to and affecting the great body of consumers.
4. Be able to deal with inquiries from foreign governments with regard to co-operative production, distribution, and trading generally, and as to opportunities for international trading development of a co-operative character.

In dealing with a large number of points in support of the case the deputation referred to the apparent slackening of interest in the co-operative movement on the part of the Government, although responsible Ministers were continually preaching co-operation. It was also pointed out that this slackening of interest in a country which was the pioneer of co-operation was remarkable, having regard to the fact that foreign governments were recognising to an increasing degree the importance of their national co-operative organisations. A reply was received some months later that the suggested addition to the activities of the Board of Trade was not feasible at present, but that the Board appreciated the desirability of ensuring that they are duly informed regarding the activities and development of the co-operative movement.

RAILWAYS ACT.

The placing of the Railways Act upon the Statute Book during the year gave the clearest indication of the direct representation of vested interests in Parliament. Members openly referred to the interests which they represented, and the Act, in its final form, is largely a compromise between the federation of British industries and kindred associations on the one hand, and the association of railway companies on the other. An important development, however, is the provision in the Act for railway rates to be dealt with by a tribunal to whom appeals may be made. After prolonged negotiation the committee were successful in obtaining the appointment of two representatives of the co-operative movement on the Traders' and Users' Panel of the Tribunal.

EDUCATION.

At the last Annual Congress a resolution was passed protesting against the failure to put into operation the Education Act of 1918. This was sent to the Government. The committee agreed to take part in a joint deputation with the Labour Party and the Workers' Educational Association to the Prime Minister. The Labour Party conducted negotiations for many months with a view to the deputation being received, but without avail. The position has now become much more serious by the attack on our educational system arising out of the Report of the Geddes Committee. The proposals of that committee include the raising of the age of entry to elementary schools to six years, a considerable increase in the size of classes, restriction of secondary, continuation, and technical education, &c., and an attack upon the emoluments of the teaching profession. The failure to operate the Education Act, 1918, was a direct breach of faith, and although the Government have decided not to put into force the Geddes Committee recommendations concerning teachers' salaries and children under six years of age, the position is still nothing short of a public scandal. A resolution will be submitted to Congress on this question.

USE OF THE CO-OPERATIVE NAME.

The failure of the National Co-operative Bank (a limited liability company), in which working-class savings were involved, and the operations of other private organisations using the word "Co-operative" have revealed the necessity for obtaining protection from the exploitation of the community for private profit through this means, and the question has been under consideration of introducing legislation to provide that the use of the title "Co-operative" shall not be permitted in any commercial, trading, banking, insurance, or similar undertaking except by societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, constituted and managed in accordance with rules adopted under those Acts and with their co-operative objects clearly defined. A draft Bill is now in course of preparation.

REPRESENTATION ON GOVERNMENT BODIES AND COMMITTEES.

Application has been made during the year for representation of the co-operative movement on various bodies and committees set up by the Government. In the majority of cases such representation has been refused on the ground that the particular body or committee was not being set up on the basis of the representation of particular interests or organisations. When names have been published, however, it has always been found that the members appointed by the Government have been connected with the biggest business interests in the country. When attention has been drawn to this, the reply has always been that these persons have not been selected because of their connection with business interests, but because of their personal qualifications. The result is that the interests of co-operators, both as citizens and consumers, are often seriously prejudiced. The attention of the Government has again and again been drawn to the unfairness of the assumption that because of its democratic constitution the co-operative movement does not include in its ranks men of business capacity, experience, and initiative. The Federation of British Industries, the Chambers of Commerce, and kindred associations are continually consulted by the Government on matters vitally affecting the interests of co-operators as well as of other citizens, whilst co-operative organisations are practically ignored. The proper recognition of the place of co-operators in the social and economic life of the nation is long since overdue. The activities of the Parliamentary Committee will need to be largely extended before that recognition is fully secured.

T. W. ALLEN, Chairman.
A. V. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS.

I.—Reduced Expenditure on Education.

That this Congress emphatically protests in the strongest possible manner against the proposal to reduce expenditure on Education by £6,600,000 per annum, the consequent curtailment in the provision of Secondary and Continuation Schools, Scholarships, and Free Places, the closing of small Elementary Schools in many areas, and the increase in the size of classes to an average of 50 pupils: It considers that such a policy is not economical, but wasteful and unjust, and it demands that the pledges of the Government should be redeemed by immediate effect being given to the Education Act, 1918.

II.—Government Recognition of Co-operation.

That this Congress strongly protests against the unfair treatment of the Co-operative Movement by the Government in connection with the appointment of representative Government bodies and committees, and demands that adequate

recognition of the position of the movement in the social and economic life of the nation should be afforded in this matter: It further protests against the restriction of the work of the Co-operative Department, which was formerly a part of the Board of Trade, and in view of the importance and growing influence of Co-operation, not only nationally, but internationally, it urges upon the Government the necessity for the development of its work and interest in this direction.

III.—Protection of Consumers.

That this Congress calls upon the Government to fulfil without further delay the pledge given during the period of food control, that, for the protection of the consumer, the Statutory Orders concerning the sale of bread, the sale of tea by net weight, and the labelling of imported produce should be made permanent by legislation.

8. THE CO-OPERATIVE PARTY.

The National Committee of the Co-operative Party during the Congress Year, 1921-22, has been constituted as follows :—

Representing the Sectional Boards :
Messrs. A. H. Jones, G. W. Bolands, W. Dewhurst, J.P., G. Goodenough, Neil Maclean, M.P., T. McGiff, W. H. Watkins, D. Williams.

Representing Subscribing Societies :
Messrs. W. Luckcuck, J. M. Gillians, J.P., F. Holmes, J.P., E. Whiteley, T. Henderson, A. Barnes, T. R. Dyer, C. T. Darch.

Representing other Bodies :
Central Education Committee : Mr. S. Davies.
Co-operative Wholesale Society : Messrs. F. Denman and T. Liddle, J.P.
Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society : Mr. H. Campbell.
Parliamentary Committee : Messrs. G. Riddle and J. Loney, J.P.
English Women's Guild : Mrs. Blair.
Scottish Women's Guild : Mrs. Strang.
National Men's Guild : Mr. W. Chas. Potter.
Productive Federation : Mr. H. J. Potter.
Secretary : Mr. S. F. Perry.

The following were appointed as the Executive Committee, with Mr. W. H. Watkins as chairman :—Mrs. Blair, Messrs. A. H. Jones, G. Goodenough, Neil Maclean, M.P., E. Whiteley, A. Barnes, J. Liddle.

Four meetings of the National Committee and eight meetings of the Executive were held.

FINANCE.

The number of societies subscribing in 1921 was 407, the amount received being £5,972 0s. 11d. In addition £503 9s. 2d. accrued as bank interest, and £7 as dividend; the total income being £6,482 10s. 1d.

The number of societies affiliated to the Co-operative Party and the amount received in subscriptions during the year ending January 30th, 1921, shows a decrease on the position attained in 1920. In view of the exceptional period through which the co-operative movement, in common with all sections of the community, has been passing, we have no cause to be discouraged at the result. The acute depression in trade and the extent of unemployment had a great effect on even the strongest of our co-operative organisations. Heavy depreciation of stocks, reduced sales, and the burden of heavy expenses could not be experienced by the co-operative movement without its

resultant effect upon organisations receiving their support from societies. There are other features, however, which need careful consideration.

After the emergency conference of 1917, and the first flush of enthusiasm for co-operative politics, came the expected increased opposition. The best tribute to the work of the Co-operative Party is that it has aroused the keenest antagonism on the part of the old capitalist parties—which is not to be wondered at. When a great movement like the co-operative movement definitely enters the political arena, and especially when it shows a tendency to co-operate with other democratic forces, the opposition of the old orthodox parties is keenly aroused. This opposition has taken various forms. Press campaigns, often giving misleading accounts of our political activities, and well-organised and sustained opposition by local organisations connected with the capitalist parties have been a marked feature of the year 1921. Repeated instances can be quoted where speakers and organisers in the employ of the old parties have devoted their energies specially to placing obstacles in the way of co-operative politics. Quarterly meetings of societies have been the scenes of organised opposition, used either against members of committees who favoured co-operative politics, or in defeating any attempt to make a grant from the societies' funds to the Co-operative Party. In some cases these efforts have met with temporary success. On the other hand, experience has proved that this has done much to convince co-operators that their interests can only be safeguarded by a well-organised co-operative vote in all constituencies.

Circulars which have come into our possession, and which have afterwards been circulated to societies, have revealed the strength of the opposition against us. No secret has been made by capitalist organisations of the special appeals made for funds with which our opponents attempt to place obstacles in the path of our progress. We take encouragement, however, again from past experience. The co-operative movement has always thrived on opposition and with a realisation of our responsibilities as well as our power we shall gradually attain that strength on which the security of our movement depends.

CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION.

The Co-operative Party were again represented at the international conference on Economic Reconstruction held in London. It was interesting to hear foreign delegates from many countries emphasising the view that only by co-operation, the resumption of international trading, economic barriers being broken down, and a stability given to foreign exchanges, could any hope be held of an early solution of the problem of unemployment.

An outstanding feature of the conference was the emphasis given to the view that no country can stand alone, and that only by a policy of international goodwill and a general retrenchment of expenditure on militarist schemes could the peace of the world be secured. Co-operation was the keynote of the conference. Statesmen in all countries are gradually being forced to the conclusion that in the development of co-operative principles and the better understanding between peoples lies our future prosperity.

THE SCARBOROUGH CONGRESS.

At this congress, for the first time in the history of the Co-operative Party, demonstrations on a large scale were held on the Sunday evening preceding congress. The Grand Opera House, Scarborough, the largest hall in the town, was filled with an audience of 2,000 people, and the doors had to be closed long before the meeting started. Mr. W. H. Watkins, chairman of the Party, presided. Addresses were given by Mrs. Barton, Messrs. T. Myers, M.P., Neil Maclean, M.P., and A. E. Waterson, M.P. The policy of the Party as outlined was enthusiastically received by the audience.

The Co-operative Party was supported on the platform by Mr. G. Thorpe, J.P. (chairman of the Co-operative Wholesale Society), directors of both Wholesale Societies and the Publishing Society, Sir Horace Plunkett, Sir

Henry Grattan Bellow, Bart., the Ukrainian delegates, members of the Productive Federation, and many foreign delegates. Rarely has a more representative platform of international democracy been seen at any demonstration. As a result of the success achieved at Scarborough a similar demonstration will be held at the Dome, Brighton, on the Sunday evening preceding Congress. Mr. Ramsey Macdonald will be the chief speaker.

LITERATURE.

During the year, the Party has received generous and willing assistance from the Publications Department of the Union. Many new pamphlets and leaflets have been published. Posters for Parliamentary and municipal elections have been issued and the demand for these by societies has been large. The co-operative movement is especially favoured in having such an organisation of conferences and meetings where the dissemination of literature can be of such great advantage. A full list of the political publications, with prices, may be obtained from the Co-operative Union, Manchester.

SECTIONAL CONFERENCES.

With a view to increasing the interest of co-operators in the work of the Party and affording them an opportunity to criticise and suggest any necessary alterations in the constitution or policy of the Party, a series of special Sectional Conferences were held in February, 1922. A paper was prepared by the chairman and secretary outlining the activities and policy of the Party. A list of the conferences, with chairman and speaker, is outlined below :

Place of Conference.	Chairman.	Speaker.
Rugby	Mr. H. J. Potter	Mr. W. H. Watkins.
Nottingham	,, W. Luckcuck	,, S. F. Perry, J.P.
Newcastle	,, T. Liddle, J.P.	,, G. Bollands.
Leeds	,, F. Denman	,, E. Whiteley.
Manchester	,, F. Hayward	,, G. Goodenough.
Edinburgh	,, W. Archibold	,, S. F. Perry, J.P.
London	Miss A. H. Enfield	,, A. Barnes.
Exeter	Mr. J. R. Dyer	,, C. Darch.
Cardiff	,, J. L. Powell	,, A. H. Jones.

The conferences were remarkably well attended, and keen discussions and criticisms were the general rule. Many suggestions were made for the future development of the Party, for amendments to the constitution, and as to the lines on which the Party might develop. These suggestions received the careful consideration of the National Committee, and later an opportunity will be afforded for the movement to express a definite opinion upon them. Though the policy of the Party and its work must always be subject to the ruling of Congress, which is the deciding factor, the experience afforded to societies of meeting specially to discuss the political work of our movement was an experiment fully justified by results.

THE PARTY'S POLICY.

At the Scarborough Congress the National Committee of the Party, as instructed by the Carlisle Congress, submitted their recommendations in regard to a Labour and Co-operative Alliance. These were rejected at Scarborough by 1,686 against 1,682 votes, and we therefore reverted to the original position as laid down in the constitution of the Co-operative Party, whereby our objects are "to secure direct co-operative representation in Parliament and on local and other administrative bodies, and to undertake in furtherance of these objects such propaganda or other work, either alone or in co-operation with other committees or organisations, as may be deemed desirable." Acting under these instructions the Party has kept in close

touch with Trade Union and Labour organisations. The Parliamentary Labour Party, too, have been consulted by the United Board and our Parliamentary Committee on matters of policy affecting the co-operative movement.

In view of an early General Election, the Co-operative Party Executive met the Labour Party and came to an arrangement in regard to the constituencies to be contested by co-operative candidates, and a scheme was arranged for the co-ordination of forces in the various contests. The policy of the Co-operative Party, as outlined by the Emergency Conference in London in 1917, has been added to, and it may be well to outline the policy on which the Party now takes its stand. This policy is in the following terms :—

THE PROGRAMME OF THE CO-OPERATIVE PARTY.

1. To safeguard effectually the interests of voluntary co-operation, and to resist any legislative or administrative inequality which would hamper its progress.

2. That eventually the processes of production, distribution, and exchange (including the land) shall be organised on co-operative lines in the interests of the whole community.

3. That the profiteering of private speculators and the trading community generally shall be eliminated by legislative or administrative action.

4. The scientific development of agriculture, and the provision of light railways for transport of produce, together with adequate housing and wages for the agricultural labourer.

5. The abolition of all taxes upon foodstuffs to be replaced by the taxation of land values and the further increase of income tax and death duties upon large incomes and estates.

6. That, in order to facilitate the development of trade, commerce, and manufacture, the Government shall establish a national credit bank to assist local authorities, co-operative societies, and others to finance their new undertakings as required.

7. That adequate housing of the people, financed by the National Exchequer, shall be compulsorily provided on lines which will secure healthy, decent, and suitable accommodation for the whole community.

8. That the present education system should be recast on national lines which will afford equal opportunity of the highest education to all, unhampered by the caste system now prevailing, which arbitrarily and unjustly limits the resources of the State in utilising the best capacities of the nation.

9. The effective parliamentary control of foreign policy and national services by committees composed of representatives of all parties in the House of Commons.

10. The breaking down of the caste and class systems, and the democratising of State services—civil, commercial, and diplomatic.

11. Adequate provision for the national care of maternity.

12. To promote legislation having for its object the compulsory rendering to Parliament by monopolies, trusts, and combines, of information of the cost at every stage of production of the commodities they produce or dispose of to the public, and the prevention of excessive profit making by such organisations.

13. The placing of a levy on capital as a means of meeting the greatly increased financial obligations of the country due to the war.

14. The provision by the nation of support for every genuinely unemployed person, sufficient to maintain efficiency for further work when opportunity offers.

15. The application of the principle of proportional representation to Parliamentary and local government elections.

16. The raising of the embargo on the importation of, and the opening of our ports to, Canadian store cattle.

17. The removal of the Treasury restrictions preventing co-operatively-trained candidates from becoming public auditors unless they comply with conditions arranged by certain private associations, and the establishing of a national test of fitness to which all candidates for the position of public auditor should be subjected.

One important question demands the serious consideration of all co-operators. The total collapse of the European exchanges, the breakdown of international trading and its effects upon this country, and unemployment, demand that co-operators should give serious consideration to the whole subject of the Peace Treaty reparations and sanctions. Events since the Armistice have proved that no country can stand alone. International co-operation is essential if security is to be achieved. Closely related to this problem is the question of secret treaties and agreements. Co-operators should declare with no uncertain voice that treaties between nations should not be concluded without representatives of the people having a voice in the matter. We cannot afford to continue the policy of secret diplomacy. Only by building our foreign policy on a foundation of goodwill can we hope to stave off the fearful consequences of war.

TAXATION AND EXPENDITURE.

Two important factors in the present economic collapse are those of taxation and expenditure, which are closely related. A glance at the figures show a remarkable feature. In 1914, the National Budget expenditure was £208,000,000; in 1921 it reached nearly £1,200,000,000, an increase of nearly 500 per cent. No less than £100,000,000 was expended on the Russian Intervention, which was a complete failure. The Government's policy in regard to Mesopotamia, Constantinople, Egypt, and Palestine is responsible for an expenditure of £52.000,000. Interest on war debt of £8,000,000,000 is responsible for £325,000,000 per year in interest alone. In other words, 8s. in the £ taxation is taken to pay interest on war debt, while 4s. in the £ is still expended on armaments. To meet this heavy expenditure the Government have introduced taxation which has laid a heavy burden on the working classes, as the following table indicates :—

1914.	Duty.	1921.	Duty.
Tea	5d. lb.	Tea	10d. lb.
Sugar	1s. 10d. cwt.	Sugar	25s. 8d. cwt.
Dried Fruit	¾d. lb.	Dried Fruit	1⅛d. lb.
Cocoa.....	1d. „	Cocoa	3¾d. „
Coffee.....	1½d. „	Coffee	4½d. „

The following figures, issued by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, illustrate in a remarkable degree the extent of indirect taxation :—

ESTIMATED DUTY PAID BY THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY DURING 1920 AND 1921.

The approximate amount of duty included in the price of goods sold by the Co-operative Wholesale Society to retail societies, or used in manufacture, during these years was :—

ARTICLE.	1920.		
	Value of Trade.	Duty.	Rate per cent.
	£	£	
Sugar, Jam, Sweets, &c.	15,749,140	3,507,929	22·21
Tea	5,453,557	1,779,820	32·63
Coffee	307,586	55,520	18·05
Cocoa	867,883	124,492	14 34
Tobacco	2,813,261	2,013,002	71·55
Dried Fruit	1,844,068	98,876	5·36
Total.....	27,035,495	7,579,639	28·04

28·04 per cent, equal to 5s. 7d. in the £ on the articles named.

ARTICLE.	1921.		
	Value of Trade.	Duty.	Rate per cent.
	£	£	
Sugar, Jam, Sweets, &c.	12,060,375	4,263,098	35·35
Tea	4,804,643	1,738,224	36·18
Coffee	238,830	46,963	19·66
Cocoa	623,821	88,539	14·19
Tobacco	2,799,497	1,977,945	70·65
Dried Fruit	1,136,208	68,354	6·01
Total	21,663,374	8,183,123	37·77

37·77 per cent, equal to 7s. 7d. in the £ on the articles named.

Contrast this with the report of the Government Committee, which stated that during the war period 3,760 persons accumulated forunes to the extent of £700,000,000! We heard a great deal during the war about equality of sacrifice, but the above figures make us realise that the heaviest burden is again borne by the toilers. In furtherance of their anti-waste policy the Government proposed to spend £40,000,000 on new battleships. At the same time they take steps to reduce the grant to local authorities in respect of milk supplied to expectant mothers and children from 50 per cent to 5 per cent!

The policy of "force" applied to Ireland also proved a failure, despite the fact that at one time our forces consisted of 51 battalions of infantry, 32 batteries of artillery, and 7 cavalry regiments, or six times as many troops as we had on the Rhine. The defence forces organised by the Government during the miners' lockout cost the country £825,000 per week. Yet the Prime Minister at the close of the dispute paid tribute to the well-conducted way in which the miners had continued the struggle. On another occasion £160,000 was expended to clothe the Guards in scarlet and gold for ceremonial purposes!

These examples of waste and unfair adjustment of taxation seem strange coming from a Government which now gives promises of curtailed expenditure on health, housing, and education, and which has achieved fame in some quarters by its taunts of labour's incapacity to govern. The co-operative movement is a living testimony that, given opportunity to develop, democracy can and will yet carry on the government of the country.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

In the municipal elections of November, 1921, many co-operative candidates were put forward, 46 per cent of whom were returned. Replies received from societies show that there are at present 200 co-operative representatives elected on municipal bodies. These figures do not include Urban District Councils.

RELATIONS WITH CENTRAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

During the year the Central Education Committee have kindly assisted the Co-operative Party in its propaganda work. At the various summer schools, organised under their auspices, an opportunity was given for lectures on the work and policy of the Co-operative Party to be delivered to the students. Many helpful discussions took place, and a lively interest was shown by the students in the Co-operative Party's policy. It has also been decided that a course of study on political science shall be included in the next educational syllabus. Thus, gradually, the Party is definitely establishing itself as a recognised part of the co-operative movement, and the increased interest shown by students in its work is most encouraging.

CORPORATION PROFITS TAX.

In the splendid success achieved by the United Board and the Parliamentary Committee in obtaining some relief from Corporation Profits Tax the Co-operative Party may claim some credit. Members of the Party rendered valuable service in keeping the issue before the movement and the public generally, and in awakening co-operators to the danger involved in the Government's proposal. The existence of a well-organised vote in many constituencies was a very material factor in inducing members, not very favourable to our cause, either to support our partial exemption or to abstain from voting. A study of the Division Lists reveals many interesting features, and the result should convince co-operators that only by well-organised and consistent vigilance can we safeguard our interests in Parliament. The victory has meant a great saving of co-operative funds, as the tax, as applied to co-operative societies, was estimated by the Chancellor to yield £150,000 per annum. Thus the Party can with confidence appeal to those societies who have not yet affiliated with the Party to help in carrying on the work.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

In order to give publicity to the Party's policy and activities a national campaign was held during the autumn of 1921. Meetings were held in London, and at Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Stockton, Kettering, Paisley, and Stockport. Messrs. A. E. Waterson, M.P., T. Myers, M.P., Neil Maclean, M.P., A. H. Jones, W. H. Watkins, J. M. Biggar, S. F. Perry, J.P., Mrs. Ferguson, and others rendered good service, and the results in the centres visited and the publicity given to the points included in the Party's policy should stand us in good stead.

CO-OPERATIVE PARTY NEWSPAPERS.

With a view to bringing the claims of the Co-operative Party in general, and its Parliamentary candidates in particular, before the constituencies where our candidates are to be nominated at the General Election, monthly newspapers have been published in the constituencies of North Tottenham, South-East Ham, Mid-Northants, King's Norton, Sparkbrook, Sheffield, Moss Side, and Stockport. This experiment has met with great success. Finances are provided by grants from the National Committee, income from co-operative advertisements, and partly by the co-operative societies operating in the constituencies. The Co-operative Wholesale Society and the Productive Federation have rendered assistance by supplying advertisements, &c. Special articles, giving the Co-operative Party's point of view, are contributed by well-known journalists, and a Women's Column by Mrs. E. M. Christie, National Organiser of the Party. The editing of the journals is entirely in the hands of the local societies or parties.

In addition to bringing the Co-operative Party's policy before the electors, a unique opportunity is thus provided for general co-operative propaganda, and advantage is taken of this in the direction of prominently advocating the claims of the local co-operative societies. The paper is distributed by a systematic house-to-house visitation by the Party workers; by this means personal contact is assured between canvassers and electors. It has long been recognised how difficult it is to get co-operative opinion adequately outlined in the capitalist press, and with the splendid results from these constituencies hopes arise that it may develop ultimately into the foundation of a co-operative daily newspaper—a need which has been often emphasised and anxiously looked for.

WOMEN'S AND MEN'S CO-OPERATIVE GUILDS.

The policy of the Co-operative Party is developing in the direction of utilising the organisations at present existing in the movement to their fullest extent rather than in the creating of new machinery. With this object in view, conferences were arranged with the English and Scottish Women's and Men's Guilds; and in Scotland the Comrades' Circle was included. The

Central Committees of these organisations were very anxious to render all possible assistance. A joint committee has been formed, and a scheme drawn up in which the Central Committees of the Guilds use their influence and the machinery of their organisations in helping to establish an effective Co-operative Party organisation all over the country. This joint action has proved beneficial also in meeting attacks made upon the Co-operative Party and the movement by organisations such as the Traders' Defence Association and Unionist and Liberal organisations. Some of these opposing forces have taken every opportunity of getting their speakers into Guild meetings to advocate views contrary to the declared policy of the movement in regard to co-operative politics.

Many schools were held at which members of the District Councils of the Women's and Men's Guilds attended; the claims of the Party and its policy being outlined by our National Organisers. In turn, the District Council members have become missionaries among Guild branches. Much good has resulted, and the Co-operative Party is under a debt of gratitude to the Women's and Men's Guilds and the Comrades' Circles for their whole-hearted assistance in this matter.

PANEL OF CO-OPERATIVE PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES.

In addition to the candidates already selected for constituencies and set out in another part of this report, the following have been included on a panel from which local Co-operative Parties are able to select Parliamentary candidates for their particular constituencies. An opportunity is also afforded for Co-operative Parties to submit their own nominees. The right of selection is retained by local parties, subject to the final veto of the National Committee. In no case has approval by the committee been withheld.

Parliamentary candidates approved by the National Committee and not yet allocated to constituencies :—

Mrs. Close, Stockton-on-Tees.
Mrs. Davies, Aberdare.
Mrs. Ferguson, Darlington.
Mrs. Hood, Enfield.
Mrs. Palmer, Southampton.
Mr. P. J. Agnew, Coatbridge.
Mr. G. W. Bollands, Stockton-on-Tees.
Mr. W. Brown, J.P., Weston-s.-Mare.
Mr. W. H. Brown, Manchester.
Mr. C. Coe, Rothwell.
Mr. J. Dimberline, Sheffield.
Mr. W. I. Edwards, Afan Valley.
Mr. J. N. Gillians, J.P., Ashington.
Mr. F. Gould, Radstock.
Mr. A. Hainsworth, London.
Mr. A. H. Jones, Shrewsbury.
Mr. H. J. May, London.
Mr. J. Millington, Birmingham.
Mr. W. T. Newlove, Coventry.
Mr. W. Pickles, Pendleton.
Mr. R. Russell, Paisley.
Mr. C. A. W. Saxton, Worcester.
Mr. W. Scott, Blaydon.
Mr. A. Stoddart, Newcastle.
Mr. G. Travis, J.P., Stockport.
Mr. D. Cameron Thompson, Glasgow.
Mr. W. H. Watkins, Plymouth.
Mr. B. Williams, London.
Mr. O. G. Willey, York.
Mr. A. M. Williets, Birmingham.

GENERAL ELECTION : CONSTITUENCIES AND CANDIDATES.

At the time of going to press the following candidates had been definitely chosen to contest constituencies at the general election :—

Bradford South	Mr. W. Hirst.
Hillsborough	Mr. A. V. Alexander.
Kettering	Mr. A. E. Waterson.
King's Norton	Mrs. E. Barton.
North Tottenham	Mr. R. C. Morrison.
Paisley	Mr. J. M. Biggar.
South-East Ham	Mr. A. Barnes.
Sparkbrook	Mr. W. Hampton.
Stockport	Mr. S. F. Perry.
Moss Side (Manchester)	Mr. T. W. Mercer.

MR. A. E. WATERSON, M.P.

During the past year Mr. A. E. Waterson's task has been a heavy one, and though he has often received valuable help from members of the Parliamentary Labour Party, much of the work of safeguarding the interests of co-operation has fallen upon his shoulders. He rendered splendid service on behalf of the co-operative movement, and the public generally, as a member of the Railway and Telephone Bills' Committees, and of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Bread. On all these matters he has been in close touch with our Party, and also with the Parliamentary Committee, and the results have been highly satisfactory to all concerned.

During the debate on the Finance Bill, Mr. Waterson expressed the views of co-operators in regard to the Corporation Profits Tax and other matters, and a great deal of the credit for the successful opposition is due to him. In framing the amendments, and in the necessary negotiations which are incidental to Parliamentary life, he played a great part. Questions such as the Canadian Cattle Embargo, Co-operative Representation on the Post Office Advisory Council, Trusts and Combines, Dentist Bill, Industrial Assurance, Dye Stuffs, Industrial and Provident Societies Act, and Trade Boards Act, have also occupied his attention.

On the question of Ireland Mr. Waterson rendered great service in pressing upon the Government the case against the destruction of co-operative creameries, and on no less than fifty occasions dealt with the matter in various forms in speeches and questions.

One of the earliest steps taken by him after his election was to introduce an Unemployment Bill. This was rejected by the Government. If it had been adopted a happier state of things might have existed than obtains to-day. It is gratifying to co-operators to find that Mr. Waterson spoke in the House of Commons against the reduction of the milk grant to local authorities, and, supported whole-heartedly by the Women's Guild movement, he was able to expose the mockery of the Government's policy in this direction.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PARTY AND THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

During the short period of the existence of the Co-operative Party several questions have arisen upon which there has been some difference of opinion between the Co-operative Wholesale Society and ourselves. We are glad to report that at present there is a most amicable understanding between the two bodies. At a joint meeting several matters were considered and agreements reached, including the loan of cars for the use of co-operative Parliamentary candidates on polling days. A general desire was expressed that further joint meetings might be held when matters arise affecting the two sections of the movement.

THE NEED FOR A CO-OPERATIVE DAILY NEWSPAPER.

Though the Co-operative Party owes a debt of gratitude to the Co-operative Publishing Society for its willing aid on every occasion the need for a daily newspaper is still urgent. From the reports of the conferences between different sections of the movement on this matter there appears little prospect for some time to come of the co-operative movement having its own daily press. In view of this, the Co-operative Party have accepted the proffered help of the proprietors of the *Daily Herald*. It will have been noted that the control of this paper was recently transferred to the organised Trade Union and Labour movements. In addition, at an informal meeting of delegates and others, held during the Scarborough Congress, steps were taken which have resulted in co-operative representation being secured on the directorate of the *Daily Herald*. With these changes has come a fuller appreciation of the aims, functions, and possibilities of the co-operative movement. A series of joint consultations between those responsible for the paper and the National Executive of the Co-operative Party resulted in many suggestions being adopted whereby the paper can more effectively outline the policy of the movement and help its progress.

The Co-operative Party desire Congress to give serious consideration to the extension of the operations of the National Co-operative Publishing Society, and, pending the introduction of a co-operative daily newspaper, to give every support to the *Daily Herald* as a very valuable help to the co-operative movement and the cause of democracy.

REPORT OF THE SCOTTISH COMMITTEE OF THE CO-OPERATIVE PARTY.

A great portion of the work of the Scottish Committee during the year has been devoted to the task of removing difficulties confronting societies whose rules do not permit of grants being made in aid of political objects. The committee are confident that their efforts will bring about encouraging results.

Mr. J. M. Biggar is again contesting Paisley as a co-operative candidate. We have failed to secure the adoption of a co-operative candidate for Kilmarnock and Clackmannan and East Stirlingshire, which we contested at the General Election in December, 1918. Negotiations, however, are being conducted in regard to other constituencies in Scotland.

The committee have circularised societies in Scotland with a view to stimulating their interest in political action; as a result, Mr. Howie (National Organiser) has interviewed the boards of management of 58 societies and addressed the members of 35. He has also organised a number of two-day schools, under the auspices of the Scottish Co-operative Women's Guild, at which about 600 students attended. The experience of the committee and Mr. Howie tends to show that though the boards of management are by a large majority in favour of political action, they are not inclined, as leaders should be, to press the matter in their societies. On the other hand, many organisations antagonistic to the co-operative movement are getting access to our agencies and carrying on their work amongst our members. These attacks can only effectively be dealt with by responsible co-operators taking their stand as co-operators politically, joining in the fight for representation, adopting candidates, and organising the vote of the members. It has also been found that some boards take up the attitude that as the members have decided in opposition to political action they cannot meet and discuss the question with representatives of the committee. But surely this is a wrong position to take up, as the policy of the movement as a whole is clearly defined.

During the year joint meetings of representatives from the National Committee, the Scottish Committee, Scottish Co-operative Women's Guild, the Scottish Co-operative Men's Guild, and the Federation of Co-operative Youth were addressed by Mr. Perry and Mr. Howie. As a result a scheme has been arranged whereby the active support of the guilds and the comrades' circle will be enlisted to help in organising the co-operative political movement in Scotland. Mrs. Christie (National Women's Organiser) has also visited Scotland and, as a result of joint meetings with the guilds and the comrades' circle, arrangements have been made whereby more political schools will be held in Scotland during the coming Congress year. The secretaries of the organisations, along with Messrs. Bowie and Howie, were constituted a Propaganda Committee to carry out the present scheme.

While the committee are of opinion that considerable progress has been accomplished during the past year, there still remains a great amount of apathy and indifference, and even openly expressed opposition to political work in Scotland with which the committee has to contend and remove before success in any degree can be expected in the political field.

W. H. WATKINS, Chairman.
S. F. PERRY, Secretary.

RESOLUTION.

DAILY NEWSPAPER.

That this Congress declares that, in the interests of co-operation and the cause of democracy, a daily newspaper controlled by the workers is essential.

It places on record its appreciation of the work of the National Co-operative Publishing Society in their efforts to establish a daily paper.

It also instructs the Central Board, in conjunction with the Co-operative Party and the National Co-operative Publishing Society, to approach the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labour Party to consider the advisability of establishing a powerful people's press representative of all sections of the Labour and Co-operative movements.

Note.—Resolutions will also be moved dealing with the Peace Treaties and Foreign Policy, Unemployment, and Taxation.

9. CO-OPERATIVE DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The United Board, at its first meeting held after the Scarborough Congress, appointed Messrs. M. H. Clear, F. Honghton. G. Riddle, and W. Warren to represent the Co-operative Union on the Co-operative Defence Committee during the ensuing year.

No meeting of the committee was held during the period covered by this report. During the year, however, the committee, through the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, made a grant of £180 from the Co-operative Defence Fund towards meeting the cost of legal aid engaged for the defence of men tried by court-martial in connection with the alleged ambush near the Ballymacelligot Creamery in the spring of 1921.

10. JOINT PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE.

This committee, during the past year, has been constituted as follows :—

Representing the Co-operative Union : Messrs. W. Abbotts, W. Dewhurst, and J. Thompson.

Representing the Co-operative Wholesale Society : Messrs. A. W. Golightly, E. J. Graham, A. Varley, and G. Woodhouse.

Mr. G. Woodhouse was appointed chairman for the year, and Messrs. T. Brodrick and A. Whitehead joint secretaries.

This report brings the work up to the end of March, 1922. The committee has met eight times since the last report—approximately, once every six weeks throughout the Congress year.

Since the formation of the Joint Propaganda Committee its work has undergone various modifications; and now, although the propaganda proposals of the Survey Committee do not seem to be coming into operation very rapidly, we believe we are moving, if but slowly, in the right direction. At the outset, it gives us pleasure to state that we have received a number of letters of appreciation of the work done for societies by the National Organiser, Mr. Griffiths. The South-Western Sectional Board has also received similar communications with regard to the efforts of Mr. Flowers. The work that is steadily going forward is not very exciting, but we feel certain that it is well grounded and therefore likely to be lasting. Below we give an outline of Mr. Griffiths' propaganda programme, which is a sample week's work of a sort that gives a maximum of benefit for a minimum of expenditure. Arising out of this procedure, we are finding that committees and staffs, as well as members, respond much more readily to help and example than they could be expected to do upon advice only, however sound

and well-intentioned, and it is just here that our work is of the greatest importance.

RESIGNATION OF METROPOLITAN ORGANISER.

At our meeting held on March 31st, 1921, the resignation of Mr. A. Hainsworth was tendered and accepted with much regret. With regard to filling the vacancy, the Southern Sectional Board thought it would not be necessary to appoint a successor, provided that the sectional secretary could be authorised to engage an assistant for clerical work. Your committee agreed to this course being taken, and a clerk was duly appointed, Mr. Hibberd undertaking to carry out any propaganda required in his section.

OUR FIELD OF ACTION.

All the applications received and dealt with have come from societies in the Midland, North-Western, Southern, and Western Sections. The work in the Southern Section has been undertaken by the sectional secretary under the new arrangement; the South-Western Section have their own propagandist at work; leaving the remainder of the applications to be directly dealt with by the Joint Propaganda Committee. Taking into consideration the somewhat narrow field of activity open to the committee, and the fact that we have but one national organiser, the work carried out has been quite extensive and thoroughly satisfactory.

SECTIONAL PROPAGANDA.

The assistance given through the sectional boards has been mainly financial, usually covering the cost of concert-meetings in the case of societies unable to meet the expense of such themselves. A substantial grant was made to the Shropshire and Mid-Wales District (Midland Section) for concert-meetings. There was also a grant to the Crystal Palace Festival Fund, whilst the remainder consisted of expenses for specified meetings in connection with a number of societies, including the following :—Barmouth, Cowes, Hendon, North-West London, Willesden, Staines, Stockton Blue Lias, and Wednesbury.

LOCAL CANVASSERS.

In a few instances the expenses of local canvassing have been met by the committee, the work being undertaken by Mrs. Hunt or Mrs. Adamson, if either of these ladies were available.

STIMULATING PROPAGANDA.

We have had under consideration the possibility of stimulating local effort, through the medium of official interviews with committees, for the specific purpose of discussing propaganda and publicity methods. It was felt that it is necessary for the Joint Propaganda Committee to get into closer touch with committees, to inform them of the help and advice which is available, and generally to seek to stimulate them to greater propaganda activity in their own areas. The matter was put into shape by the national organiser, and submitted by this committee to the sectional boards for their observations. Some societies have already taken the step indicated, and the meetings have invariably produced good and lasting results; in most instances the benefits immediately accruing have been beyond anticipation. One of the proposals from which we anticipate good results is the course of instruction to local canvassers and organisers referred to below.

PROPAGANDA METHODS.

Having regard to the propaganda activities of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, the Co-operative Party, Women's Co-operative Guild, &c., Mr. Griffiths has developed his plans along "mission" lines, such as would seem well suited to present-day conditions. The following outline gives a fair impression of the scope of a week's propaganda work :—

1. Some little time in advance, a preliminary meeting with the society's committee.

2. A series of meetings somewhat as follows :—
   Monday ..... Staff.
   Tuesday ..... Women Members.
   Wednesday... Trades Council or Trade Unions.
   Thursday..... Members and General Public.
   Friday..... Other Allied or Friendly Bodies.
3. Literature for sale or free distribution to individuals and at all meetings.
4. Circulation of a specially prepared leaflet for new members, containing information about the society and the movement, together with a form of application for membership.
5. Initiation of local propagandists into the work of securing new members and trade; collecting share capital, penny bank, stamp and other contributions; as well as showing them how to deal with complaints and other difficulties.

PLACES VISITED.

Among the places and societies for which special propaganda of this character has been undertaken may be mentioned the following :—

Midland Section.—Alcester, Knighton, Market Drayton, Melton Mowbray, Redditch, Stratford-on-Avon, Wisbech.

North-Western Section.—Buckley, Denbigh, Pocklington.

Western Section.—Abergavenny, Abergwynfi, Brecon, Cymmer.

The shorter journeys, conferences, lectures, meetings with staffs and officials, committees, members of societies and the general public, as well as allied and friendly organisations, are too numerous to mention in detail; but the reports regularly submitted to the committee constitute a complete record and contain much interesting matter, which shows that Mr. Griffiths not only understands his work but throws his whole heart into it.

SOUTH WALES.

The only district which our organiser has, as yet, been invited to work was the Afan Valley, and there two societies—Cymmer and Abergwynfi—found themselves able to utilise Mr. Griffiths' services. The visits to the other societies in the valley were limited to interviews with the committees. These interviews, however, were productive of a useful and strengthening exchange of views. Mention is made in the annual report of the Mid-Glamorgan District Association of the work done in this area by our organiser, where it is remarked that "his methods of organisation are deserving of the highest praise. He gets at the right people, and delivers the right message to them." This should encourage other societies to undertake propaganda of the same sort.

LITERATURE.

Exhibits were arranged, under the supervision of Mr. Griffiths, at the Northampton and Birkenhead exhibitions; also at Scarborough Congress, the Women's Guild Congress, and the Co-operators' Week-end at York. On each occasion the publicity given to the literary and educational side of the movement was much appreciated, and the work effectively carried out its propaganda purpose. The actual sales totalled £71 11s. 6d.

Free and satisfactory use has been made of the propaganda literature supplied to our organisers by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, the National Co-operative Publishing Society, and the Co-operative Union, and books and pamphlets issued by the Publications Department of the Co-operative Union have been consistently displayed by our national organiser at all his meetings. Steady sales have resulted, and, as a further result, this form of propaganda is now appealing to a greater and growing number of societies and educational committees.

NEW SOCIETIES.

As might have been anticipated, our policy of discouraging the formation of new societies where there is any possibility at all of opening branches of existing societies, operates as a natural check upon development in this direction. For illustration : at Llandudno, where Mr. Griffiths worked for some time to get co-operation established, the Colwyn Bay Society opened a well-situated branch, which has been much more successful than a young, struggling, independent society would have been. Projects for new societies have been advanced during the year at a number of places, chiefly in Wales, but at only one of these places, namely, Denbigh, could a new society be encouraged, and even there the movement has been slowed down rather than encouraged to risk a start during a period of uncertainty and falling prices. It may be remarked, however, that where projects have not matured much good seed has been sown for future harvesting either in that particular place or elsewhere.

SOUTH-WESTERN SECTION.

The following summary of his work has been supplied by Mr. Flowers, the sectional organiser :—

The societies visited during 1921, for periods varying from one to three weeks, include—

Somerset.—Portishead, Frampton Cottrell, Bruton, Bath, Shepton Mallet, Taunton, Yeovil, Bridgwater, Wellington, and Weston-super-Mare.

Devon.—Exeter, South Molton, Barnstaple, Bideford, Torrington, Ilfracombe, Moretonhampstead, Kingswear, Bovey Tracey, Dartmouth, Teignmouth, and Tiverton.

Cornwall.—Bodmin, St. Blazey, Roche, St. Columb Road, St. Austell, Falmouth, Camborne, and Penzance.

The salient features of the work in Somerset include the opening out of new districts in Wiveliscombe (Taunton), Castle Cary (Bruton), Hemyoch (Wellington), Evercreech (Shepton Mallet), and the amalgamation of Portishead with Bristol. In Devon, new districts have been opened out at Bradninch (Exeter) and Beckington (Barnstaple), capital campaigns at Bovey Tracey and Bideford developed, and co-operative activity restored at Tiverton. In Cornwall new ground was broken at Mevigissey, Golant, and St. Columb. Throughout the districts a stimulus has been given to the societies visited. Literature has been freely distributed; Press, *Wheatsheaf*, and balance sheet matter arranged; and reports presented. The reports of the district associations contain favourable comments upon the results of this work.

The following tabular summary of meetings, &c., is appended :—

Interviews with District Executives	15
,, General Committees	38
,, Co-operative Officials	273
Addresses to General and Educational Committees	25
,, Women's Guilds	9
,, Public Meetings	107
,, Meetings of Co-operative Employees	21
,, Trade Union and Labour Meetings	21

UNION MEMBERSHIP.

During the year several unsatisfactory incidents have proved that the movement would benefit if we had in affiliation every society which is carrying on retail distributive trade. Competition between societies working under different sets of rules and distributing their profits in different ways, leads to confusion and loss of efficiency. Hence our policy is to endeavour to bring all these societies into the Co-operative Union, in order to put an end to the difficulties arising from the cause just mentioned. One or two societies have already applied for membership, and we hope that more will follow.

Under this head it should be remarked that several new societies, with whose preliminary organisation we were mainly concerned, were finally registered under the rules of another federation, although a large proportion of their business consists in retailing domestic supplies.

INTENSIVE PROPAGANDA.

In concluding our report, we would say that it is the main policy and desire of the committee to awaken the utmost propaganda activity in societies themselves, and we believe that the cumulative effect of the methods of propaganda now being pursued will be to induce societies to recognise that ours is essentially a propagandist movement. Therefore, in course of time we hope to see practically every society constantly engaged in well-thought-out and profitable propaganda, carried out on uniform lines throughout the whole movement.

G. WOODHOUSE, Chairman.
T. BRODRICK, } Joint
A. WHITEHEAD, } Secretaries.

11. JOINT EXHIBITIONS COMMITTEE.

The above committee has been composed of the following representatives, viz. :—

Co-operative Union : Messrs. M. H. Clear, F. Houghton, J. L. Powell, and W. Warren.

Co-operative Wholesale Society : Messrs. J. W. King, W. Lander, C. Marshall, and A. E. Threadgill.

Co-operative Productive Federation : Messrs. J. Adams, A. Mann, and J. J. Worley.

At the first meeting of the committee Mr. W. Lander was reappointed chairman, and Mr. T. Horrocks secretary.

Only two joint exhibitions have been held during the past year, viz., one at Northampton, from August 22nd to September 3rd, in connection with the revived Midland demonstration; and one at Birkenhead, from October 1st to 8th, which formed part of the demonstration held by the North-Western Sectional Board. The attendance at both exhibitions was very satisfactory, but especially so at Birkenhead, where the people waited in queues to obtain admission.

Exhibitions of this character are splendid mediums for bringing home to the people the advantages to be derived from membership with their local society, and we believe that in both the above instances the societies concerned gained in membership and trade. It is advisable, therefore, that the various sections of the movement should organise exhibitions, especially at the present time, when it is so essential that special efforts should be made to secure increased trade, both retail and wholesale, in order to give a concrete example of what is being done by the movement to produce co-operatively-made goods.

It was intended by the Southern Section to revive the Co-operative Exhibition, which was held for so many years in connection with the annual Co-operative Festival at the Crystal Palace, but, unfortunately, the effort had to be abandoned.

Owing to the conditions of trade and the difficulty of obtaining the necessary funds to run a Joint Exhibition, all the sections, with the exception of the Midland, have decided not to hold any exhibition this year.

W. LANDER, Chairman.
T. HORROCKS, Secretary.

12. JOINT CAPITAL COMMITTEE.

The constitution of this committee during the past year has been as follows :—

Co-operative Union : Messrs. W. Gregory, G. A. Ramsay, and G. Riddle.

Co-operative Wholesale Society : Mrs. Penny, Messrs. A. Varley and T. Goodwin.

Women's Guild : Miss M. L. Davies, Mrs. Dewsbury, and Mrs. Close.

Co-operative Productive Federation : Mr. J. J. Worley.

Joint Secretaries : Messrs. T. Horrocks and B. Williams.

The committee continued its work during the past year, but with a difference entailed by changed circumstances. In the previous two years the capital of the movement had increased by over twenty-two million pounds, and there was every reason to believe that with a continuance of good trade the inflow would be maintained at that high level. The sudden decline in trade and industry, which began at the close of 1920, and the consequent heavy drop in prices, created a situation in which the necessity for obtaining more capital became a consideration secondary to that of development of trade. The committee therefore sought and obtained authority from its constituent bodies to devote its attention to stimulating greater trade in the movement, especially in respect of co-operative productions.

There is evidence, however, that a methodical appeal for capital will still bring useful results, although some societies have wrongly concluded that it would be wasteful effort in the present circumstances. For instance, two societies in towns of almost identical size and character have had wholly different experiences—in the one case (where appeal was made) an increase of over £40,000 mainly in loans, and in the other (where no appeal was made) a decrease of just under £40,000. In a third society of equal size, with a great deal of unemployment, a twelve months' campaign has brought in nearly £50,000; and in a fourth, with 36,000 members, the increase of capital is £84,000. These figures indicate plainly enough that co-operative members are still susceptible of education in this respect, and that it will pay societies to engage in methodical work to attract capital.

Still, the prime necessity of the time is more co-operative business, and Messrs. B. Williams and F. C. Crowther, the two Co-operative Wholesale Society Capital Propagandists, have therefore devoted the major part of their work during the winter of 1921-22 to stimulating trade, without, however, entirely leaving out the still important question of capital. They addressed many meetings, attended by a large number of people, and their illustrated lectures have been much appreciated. A number of societies, at their request, have made special efforts to increase trade, with some success. At Colne, a co-operative shopping week was instituted. All windows were dressed with co-operative productions, and several lectures were given. Twenty branch stores made an average increase of £30 on the week, or £600 more than the previous week. At Rhyl, Colchester, Frome, Clacton, and other places there were special window displays, and at Bovey Tracey the society organised an exhibition of co-operative productions in the local Temperance Hall. At Alcester, Gravesend, Tunbridge Wells, &c., "sample" parcels of Co-operative Wholesale Society productions were offered for sale, and were eagerly bought by those attending the lectures.

In addition to the work done by the propagandist agents of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, the Co-operative Union has held conferences to deal with the need of more capital throughout the sections and districts, while the women's guild conducted an intensive campaign for the same purpose amongst the guilds.

The need of the moment is more trade, and the committee is now engaged in formulating a plan of campaign for more trade and capital to be submitted to societies during the current year.

The committee, therefore, being of the opinion that it is possible, in spite of the present adverse conditions, to make considerable additions to the trade of the movement, submit the following resolution for the approval of Congress, on the following grounds :—

1. There exists a great divergence in efficiency as between different societies, a number being conducted on excellent business lines, whilst many still depend upon obsolete methods. If the whole were brought up to the best existing standard, there would be a large accession of trade. Beyond that it is freely admitted there is still plenty of room for all societies to seek out and exploit new ways of attracting membership and trade.

2. Too little reliance is placed by the co-operative movement generally upon modern means of publicity. A shop may be well stocked with goods, but if the public are unaware of the fact inadequate trade results. It was a recent experience that a society increased the sale of a certain article from 80 to 400 packets per week by means of an inexpensive advertisement.

3. Insufficient opportunity is given to managers, salesmen, and window dressers to visit and study the methods of other societies and establishments, and there is consequently a lack of a healthy spirit of emulation which could not degenerate into competition.

Congress will be asked to approve the following resolution :—

RESOLUTION.

Proposed Trade Campaign.

That this Congress being of opinion that the average amount of purchases made by members throughout the movement is little more than one-half of what it might become in response to a united effort on the part of all societies, calls upon committees and officials forthwith to give special attention to the problem of bringing about a great increase in co-operative trade: It further agrees that a series of Sectional and District Conferences should be held during the coming months at which papers outlining improved methods may be read and discussed, and authorises the Joint Committee for Co-operative Trade and Capital, working through the Sectional Boards of the Union, to proceed with the work of organising the conferences and adopting other means of inaugurating a trade campaign.

A. VARLEY, Chairman.
T. HORROCKS, } Joint
B. WILLIAMS, } Secretaries.

13. JOINT TRADES AND BUSINESS CONFERENCES COMMITTEE.

The committee responsible for convening, on behalf of the United Board, the first Co-operative Trades and Business Conferences was constituted as follows :—

Representing the Co-operative Union Limited : Messrs. S. Fairbrother, W. Gregory, F. Hayward, W. R. Rae, G. Riddle, W. Millerchip, A. Whitehead (General Secretary), and Prof. Hall. M.A.

Representing the Co-operative Wholesale Society: Messrs. G. W. Brooks and A. Varley.

Representing the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society: Mr. W. Archbold.

Representing the National Co-operative Managers' Association: Messrs. W. J. Whitney and W. Bradshaw.

Representing the Co-operative Secretaries' Association: Messrs. A. E. Worswick and E. Emery.

Representing the Co-operative Productive Federation: Messrs. T. Adams and R. Halstead.

Secretary: Mr. C. E. Wood.

Chairman: Mr. W. R. Rae, J.P.

As stated in the first report of this committee, submitted to the Scarborough Congress, it was decided as an experiment to hold five special one-day conferences, of two sessions each, in the autumn of last year. These conferences were held at the following centres, viz., Glasgow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Manchester, London, and Cardiff, the number of duly appointed delegates attending each conference being as follows:—

Glasgow	260
Newcastle	223
Manchester	511
London	240
Cardiff	150
Total	1384

Three subjects were discussed at each conference, the subjects being—

(*a*) Co-operative Policy in Relation to the Organisation of Retail Trade.

(*b*) Transport in the Co-operative Movement.

(*c*) A Standard Balance Sheet.

The papers on these subjects, which were introduced by Mr. C. W. Swingler, Mr. R. W. Royle, and Professor F. Hall, M.A., respectively, were afterwards published in pamphlet form and widely circulated among co-operative officials and committeemen.

All five of these first conferences were remarkably successful. They undoubtedly served a definite purpose, inasmuch as they brought co-operative officials together to discuss important questions in which all have a common interest; helped to make co-operative managers and secretaries conscious of their community of interest as business organisers; and revealed the need for a National Co-operative Trades and Business Congress.

The committee desire to take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, who kindly provided hospitality for delegates attending the conference held in Glasgow, and also to the Board of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society, who similarly entertained the delegates who attended the four other conferences.

A full report of the conferences was submitted to the United Board at its meeting on January 21st, 1922, when the Statistics and General Publications Committee, with two representatives appointed by the United Board, were empowered to act with representatives of the other organisations concerned in making arrangements for the conferences to be held during the forthcoming autumn. Arrangements for these conferences are now being made, and it has already been decided that a one-day conference shall again be held in each of the five centres visited last year. At each of these conferences there will be two subjects for discussion, viz.:

(1) "Organisation of Societies in the face of Present-day Competition," to be introduced by Professor Hall.

(2) "The Policy of Societies in Regard to Trade, Dividends, Reserves, and Depreciation," to be introduced on behalf of the Co-operative Secretaries' Association.

Full particulars of these conferences will be issued to societies in due course.

W. R. RAE, Chairman.
C. E. WOOD, Secretary.

14. JOINT COMMITTEE OF TRADE-UNIONISTS AND CO-OPERATORS.

For the Congress year the above committee has been constituted as follows :—

Representing the Co-operative Union : Messrs. G. Major, G. Riddle, W. Warren, and A. Whitehead.

Representing the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee : Messrs. C. W. Bowerman, M.P., E. L. Poulton, H. Gosling, and W. Thorne, M.P.

The year's work has been a record one, and it is impossible, within the compass of this report, to do more than give a list of the cases dealt with and the awards given. In ordinary circumstances the work of the committee for the past year would have been exceedingly heavy owing to the many cases of dispute brought about by the decline in the cost of living and the demands of societies for urgent wage reductions. With the acceptance of the committee's authority by the N.U.D.A.W., following upon the action taken at the Trades Union Congress in September, and the subsequent reference by that organisation of the whole of the cases of dispute to the committee for arbitration, the amount of work has been abnormal.

The committee has held twenty-five meetings, and, in addition to giving decisions in a number of smaller cases, has given awards for general employees covering the whole of the North-Western, Midland, and Western Sections of the Co-operative Union, and the workers employed in the Co-operative Wholesale Society's Furnishing, Biscuit, and Jam Departments.

Below is a list of the cases considered, those marked being cases in which a definite award has been given :—

April 7th, 1921.—*Derby Co-operative Society *v.* The Journeymen Butchers' Federation.

July 19th, 1921.—*Grantham Co-operative Society *v.* National Union of Shop Assistants.

July 19th, 1921.—Western Sectional Council *v.* N.U.D.A.W. National Union of Clerks and the National Union of Vehicle Workers.

August 3rd, 1921.—C.W.S. *v.* National Union of Clerks.

August 3rd, 1921.—Northern Sectional Council *v.* National Union of Shop Assistants.

August 3rd, 1921.—*C.W.S. *v.* Furnishing Trades Federation.

August 16th, 1921.—South Yorkshire District Wages Board *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

August 16th, 1921.—*North-Western Sectional Council *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

August 23rd, 1921.—*West London Co-operative Society *v.* National Union of Clerks and National Union of Shop Assistants.

August 23rd, 1921.—*Salisbury Co-operative Society *v.* National Union of Shop Assistants.

August 23rd, 1921.—*Derby Co-operative Society *v.* Journeymen Butchers' Federation.

August 23rd, 1921.—*Stafford Co-operative Society *v.* National Union of Operative Bakers.

August 23rd, 1921.—*North Lancashire Hours and Wages Board *v.* Journeymen Butchers' Federation.

September 21st, 1921.—*Macclesfield and Crewe Hours and Wages Board *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

September 29th, 1921.—*C.W.S. *v.* N.U.D.A.W. and National Union of Clerks.

September 29th, 1921.—*Chippenham Co-operative Society *v.* Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers.

October 13th, 1921.—Chesham and Wycombe Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

October 27th, 1921.—North-East Lancashire Hours and Wages Board *v.* Journeymen Butchers' Federation.

October 27th, 1921.—*North-Western Sectional Council *v.* N.U.D.A.W., United Vehicle Workers, and the Road Transport Workers' Union.

November 3rd, 1921.—Chesham and Wycombe Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

November 3rd, 1921.—*Chipping Norton Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

November 3rd, 1921.—*Trowbridge Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

November 16th, 1921.—*London Co-operative Society *v.* National Union of Shop Assistants.

November 16th, 1921.—*South Yorkshire Hours and Wages Board *v.* N.U.D.A.W., National Union of Boot Operatives, and Amalgamated Union of Boot and Shoe Makers.

November 28th, 1921.—*Ipswich Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

November 28th, 1921.—*Slough Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

December 10th, 1921.—*King's Lynn Co-operative Society *v.* Operative Bakers' Union.

December 10th, 1921.—*Western Sectional Council *v.* N.U.D.A.W. and National Union of Shop Assistants.

December 10th, 1921.—Southampton Co-operative Society *v.* National Union of Shop Assistants.

December 21st, 1921.—*Airedale, Calderdale, Huddersfield, and Dewsbury District Hours and Wages Board *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

December 21st, 1921.—*Eccles Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

December 21st, 1921.—Dudley Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

December 29th, 1921.—*Eastleigh and Romsey Co-operative Society *v.* National Union of Co-operative Officials.

January 5th, 1922.—Wolverton Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

January 5th, 1922.—*Midland Sectional Council *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

January 9th, 1922.—*Trowbridge Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

January 9th, 1922.—*Weymouth Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

January 9th, 1922.—*C.W.S. *v.* N.U.S.A. and N.U.D.A.W.

January 21st, 1922.—*Lincoln Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W. and National Union of Shop Assistants.

February 7th, 1922.—*Stockport Co-operative Society *v.* National Union of Co-operative Officials.

February 7th, 1922.—Plymouth Co-operative Society *v.* National Union of Shop Assistants.

February 7th, 1922.—Thetford Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

February 7th, 1922.—*Beds. and Bucks. District Hours and Wages Board *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

February 7th, 1922.—Liverpool Co-operative Society *v.* National Union of Shop Assistants.

February 7th, 1922.—Leeds Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

February 8th, 1922.—*C.W.S. *v.* N.U.D.A.W., National Union of Shop Assistants, and Workers' Union.

February 21st, 1922.—*King's Lynn Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

March 4th, 1922.—*North-Western Sectional Wages Council *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

March 6th, 1922.—Witham Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

March 6th, 1922.—C.W.S. *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

March 6th, 1922.—Faversham Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

March 18th, 1922.—*Hulton and Chequerbent Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

March 18th, 1922.—Middleton and Tonge Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

March 18th, 1922.—Wallsend Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

March 18th, 1922.—Queensferry Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

March 18th, 1922.—Chirk Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

March 18th, 1922.—Llandudno Junction Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

March 28th, 1922.—Exmouth Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

March 28th, 1922.—Langley Mill Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

March 28th, 1922.—Langwith Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

March 28th, 1922.—Norwich Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

March 28th, 1922.—C.W.S. *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

March 28th, 1922.—C.W.S. *v.* Printing Trades Federation.

March 28th, 1922.—C.W.S. *v.* N.U.S.A.

March 28th, 1922.—North-East Lancashire Small Societies Association *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

March 28th, 1922.—Oldham Industrial Co-operative Society *v.* Operative Bakers' Union.

March 28th, 1922.—Bedford Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.S.A.

March 28th, 1922.—London Co-operative Society *v.* Transport Workers' Federation.

March 28th, 1922.—*Brighouse Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

March 28th, 1922.—*Ashton-under-Lyne Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

March 28th, 1922.—Compstall Co-operative Society *v.* N.U.D.A.W.

* Award given.

The number of cases in which individual societies figured—principally against the N.U.D.A.W.—will be observed, and is accounted for by the break-up of uniform conditions in certain areas. Since reaffiliation to the Trades Union Congress the N.U.D.A.W. have submitted all their cases of dispute to the committee.

The committee regret the necessity of having had to deal with so many individual cases, but they realise the circumstances which are, to a considerable extent, responsible for this. At the same time they think that a little more effort by the parties to negotiations might very well be made before resort to the committee. From experience of cases brought before

them they are sure that, often enough, all the means of reaching a settlement have not been utilised, and that the parties conclude that since the Joint Committee exists there is no need for them to shoulder responsibility.

The committee believe that this policy is causing them a considerable amount of avoidable work, and that it is being followed without sufficient thought and use being made of the machinery in existence, such as that of the co-operative wages boards. While not desiring to make complaint, they would urge upon parties to wages negotiations the necessity of making the fullest use of such machinery, and, if this machinery is not considered sufficiently effective, to assist in the work of improving it. If this is not done it is possible that, with the break-up of uniform conditions and the necessity for urgent wages reductions, the committee might be overwhelmed with individual cases of arbitration, and to meet this position it might easily mean that the co-operative movement will be burdened with the heavy expense of machinery additional to that which it has already got.

In the meantime, the committee is meeting almost from week to week and is getting through a large number of cases to the best of its ability. At the time of writing there is perhaps reason to anticipate that economic conditions will become a little more stable, and this, along with other things, should have a steadying effect upon the downward rush of wages. If this desirability is realised a gradual improvement, so far as societies are concerned, may be looked for.

C. W. BOWERMAN, A. WHITEHEAD, } Joint Secretaries.

15. UNITED ADVISORY COUNCIL OF TRADE-UNIONISTS AND CO-OPERATORS.

This national committee did not meet during the period covered by this report to Congress.

16. JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE COST OF LIVING.

This committee has now finished its labours and a full report of its investigations has been presented to the Trades Union Congress under the title of "Report of the Cost of Living Committee." Much valuable information for co-operative propaganda is contained in the book, copies of which can be obtained from the General Publications Department of the Co-operative Union.

In its summary of conclusions the committee say: "The large and growing co-operative movement is the only real remedy the consumer has at present against exploitation by private industry."

If the policy outlined in the financial proposals of the committee had been followed we are convinced that much of the present misery and distress could have been avoided.

This is, we believe, the first inquiry of the kind which has been conducted under the joint auspices of the trade unions, the co-operative movement, and the Labour Party, and the result has been the gathering together of a fund of information which should prove of great help to all who desire to substitute a co-operative system of government for the profit-making, misery-producing form of government which at present obtains.

JOHN DICKINSON. MARY E. COTTRELL. } Central Board Representatives.

17. THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE.

(See Appendix IX.)

During the past year the British co-operative movement has been represented on the Central Committee of the International Co-operative Alliance by the following gentlemen :—

Representing the Co-operative Union : Messrs. *W. Gregory, F. Hayward, *A. Whitehead, and W. R. Rae.

Representing the Co-operative Wholesale Society : *Sir T. W. Allen.

Representing the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society : Sir W. Maxwell and, later, Mr. R. Stewart.

Representing the Co-operative Productive Federation : Mr. J. J. Worley.

* The gentlemen whose names are marked with an asterisk are also members of the Executive Committee of the Alliance.

The following report of work undertaken by the Alliance is submitted for the information of Congress :—

MEETINGS.

During the period covered by this report the Central Committee of the Alliance has met on two occasions. The first of these meetings was held at Basle on August 25th, 1921, the second being held at Milan on April 10th and 11th, 1922. Four meetings of the Executive Committee have been held during the same period, viz., at Basle on August 25th, 1921; at London, on October 31st and November 1st, 1921; at Brussels, on January 28th, 1922; and at Milan, on April 9th, 1922. The principal items of business discussed at these meetings are dealt with in later paragraphs of this report.

BASLE CONGRESS.

The chief event of the past year was the Tenth International Co-operative Congress, held at Basle from August 22nd to August 25th, 1922. This was the first International Co-operative Congress since that held at Glasgow, in 1913, prior to the war, and it thus marked the renewal of co-operative relations between co-operative organisations in different countries. The Congress was attended by delegates from twenty-five different countries, the British co-operative movement being represented by a group of about eighty delegates. Unfortunately, Sir Wm. Maxwell (president of the Alliance) was unable to attend owing to his ill-health and advancing years, and his place in the chair was taken by Mr. G. J. D. C. Goedhart (Holland).

The chief subjects dealt with by the Congress were the following :—

(1) Report of the Work of the Alliance since the Glasgow Congress, 1913 to 1921.

(2) Revision of the Rules of the Alliance.

(3) Election of Central Committee and Committee of Honour.

(4) The Revision of the Glasgow Peace Resolution and the Principles of International Right according to the Spirit of Co-operation. (Paper read by Professor C. Gide, France.)

(5) The Policy of International Co-operation, as outlined by the Inter-Allied and Neutral Conferences at Paris. (Papers read by M. Albert Thomas, France, and Mr. Anders Oerne, Sweden.)

(6) The Relations to be established between the International Co-operative Alliance and an International Co-operative Wholesale Society. (Paper read by Mr. H. Kaufmann, Germany.)

(7) The Relations between Co-operation and Trade-unionism. (Paper read by M. Victor Serwy, Belgium.)

(8) The League of Nations.

(9) The International Labour Bureau.

Reference was made in the Report of the Alliance to its financial position, the proposed revision of its rules, its future work, its relation to Russian co-operative organisations, international trading relations, the work of the committee of the International Co-operative Wholesale Society, the work of the International Labour Bureau of the League of Nations, and the retirement of Sir William Maxwell, Mr. Aneurin Williams, M.P., Mr. Duncan McInnes, and Mr. James Deans, all of whom had been closely associated with the work of the Alliance for many years.

It is not possible to give a full account of the Congress proceedings in this report, nor is it necessary to do so, as admirable accounts have already been published in the *International Co-operative Bulletin*, the *Co-operative News*, and the *Scottish Co-operator*. It will suffice to say that the Congress was a great success from beginning to end. It was a thoroughly representative assembly; its proceedings were carried on in the true spirit of international co-operation; and on most questions discussed the delegates were in complete agreement. Undoubtedly, the Basle Congress marked the beginning of a new era in international co-operation, just as the first international summer school held prior to the Congress marked a new stage in the development of co-operative education.

A pamphlet containing the resolutions adopted by the Congress, with a summary of the Congress proceedings, has since been published by the Alliance. British co-operators are urged to purchase copies of this pamphlet, as owing to the straitened finances of the Alliance publication of a full report of the Congress has been delayed.

FINANCES OF THE ALLIANCE.

During the war period, and after, the finances of the Alliance were adversely affected by the depreciation in the currency of many countries. As a result of this depreciation the Alliance had actually sustained a loss of not less than £7,000 up to the time of the Basle Congress. This loss caused its Executive Committee much anxiety, and it was eventually decided to ask the Basle Congress to amend the rules of the Alliance so as to (1) adjust the burden as equitably as possible to the capacity of each country to pay; (2) augment the income of the Alliance in view of the necessity for increased activity.

This the Congress agreed to do, and under the new rules adopted at Basle it was decided that the minimum subscription payable by each individual society should be in accordance with the following scale :—

If the membership	does not exceed	1,000	.....	£1.
,, ,,	is between	1,001 and	3,000....	£1 10s.
,, ,,	,,	3,001 ,,	5,000....	£2.
,, ,,	,,	5,001 ,,	10,000....	£3.
,, ,,	,,	10,001 ,,	25,000....	£5.
,, ,,	,,	25,001 ,,	50,000....	£7 10s.
,, ,,	more than	50,000	.....	£10.

Although the effect of the adoption of this new scale will be that many British societies will have to pay increased subscriptions, it is hoped that all will cheerfully do so, and also that societies not yet in membership with the Alliance will join it without delay. The income of the Alliance is miserably small and inadequate to meet its needs. At the moment its work is increasing more rapidly than its income; it has no reserve fund, and additions to its staff are urgently needed. Even now, under the new rules, the rates of subscription are not high, and it is clearly the duty of British societies to give the Alliance the financial assistance which it so badly needs.

At present co-operative societies in most of the other countries represented in the Alliance are represented through their National Union, which pays a subscription on behalf of all the societies. This method of payment on the basis of "collective membership" cannot be adopted by the Co-operative Union, as many British societies do not yet subscribe to the funds of

the Alliance. Moreover, the financial position of the Co-operative Union is not sufficiently strong to enable it to accept larger responsibilities at the present time.

RECONSTITUTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Prior to last year the Executive Committee of the Alliance, to which the administration of its affairs is in large part entrusted, was wholly composed of British representatives. It was, however, felt desirable that membership of the committee should be international and more representative of the international co-operative movement. Under the new rules adopted at Basle it is therefore provided that the Executive Committee shall consist of the president, two vice-presidents, and seven other members elected by the Central Committee from amongst its members immediately after each congress.

This rule came into operation immediately after the Congress, and at the meeting of the Central Committee, held at Basle on August 25th, 1921, the following persons were appointed to form the new Executive Committee :—President, Mr. G. J. D. C. Goedhart (Holland); Vice-presidents, M., E. Poisson (France), Mr. A. Whitehead (Great Britain); Sir T. W. Allen and W. Gregory (Great Britain), H. Kaufmann (Germany), Victor Serwy (Belgium), Dr. A. Suter (Switzerland), Anders Oerne (Sweden), and Emil Lustig (Czecho-Slovakia).

The British co-operative movement therefore still has three representatives on the Executive Committee of the Alliance.

INTERNATIONAL TRADING.

Throughout the whole of the past year the Alliance has been dealing with the question of international trading and with efforts to promote direct trading between the co-operators of different countries. These efforts have been greatly hampered by existing political and economic conditions, while the instability of the exchanges has alone constituted a serious hindrance to the development of co-operative exchange. Nevertheless, despite these and other difficulties, something was achieved last year.

It will be remembered that at a meeting held in London under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the Alliance, on August 20th, 1919, it was decided to form a committee—composed of representatives of national wholesale societies—to establish an International Co-operative Wholesale Society. The first annual report of this committee, printed in the report to the Basle Congress, was of a preliminary character only. Since then, the committee has issued its second annual report, which foreshadows the next step in international trading. The committee hopes to establish itself as an International Co-operative Wholesale Society in the near future, and a Memorandum of Agreement has been drawn up which will perhaps become the basis of that society's constitution. Already, some direct trading is being done by wholesale societies in different countries, and the Alliance is doing all it possibly can, not only to urge co-operators to extend such trading, but also to remove obstacles that at present block the way to its full development. Meantime, it is the opinion of the International Co-operative Wholesale Society Committee "that the development of the international trading movement will be a slow process, and the idea of the co-operative movement providing a means internationally of re-establishing business from the effects of the war and general world conditions is not to be expected. The co-operative movement is as yet a part of the economic system of each country, and the re-establishment of business from its present deplorable state is one which only governments can undertake with any hope of satisfaction and success."

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKING.

The question of discovering how best to establish a co-operative system of international banking—which is almost inseparable from the question of international trading—has also engaged the attention of the Alliance throughout the whole period covered by this report.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee, held in Brussels on January 28th, 1922, a report on the replies received from the various organisations chiefly interested in the subjects of co-operative trade and banking was considered. Thereafter a special committee was appointed to consider the question more fully and to formulate proposals leading to practical action. Unfortunately, the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies decided not to be represented on the special committee or to take part in this inquiry, as they were of the opinion that the matter should have been referred to the committee on international trading, whose work is referred to in the preceding paragraph of this report.

However, the special committee proceeded to deal with the question, and its report was presented at the meeting held at Milan on April 9th, 1922. At this meeting the following resolutions were adopted :—

I.

The conference recommends that each National Co-operative Association should concentrate its entire money and credit business in one co-operative bank, or in the banking department of its wholesale society. It recommends that all those national institutions should endeavour to co-operate closely with one another, and suggests that the wholesale societies should effect all their international payments, whenever possible, through them. The conference further suggests that the chief administrators of these institutions should meet and consider in common the means by which these national institutions may most effectively develop; how international clearing operations may be instituted for the wholesale societies, and how these may be made to lead to the creation of an International Co-operative Bank.

II.

This conference resolves that a Central Bureau of Statistics and Information on International Co-operative Banking be forthwith established, which could usefully supply information to the different national banks on the possible lines of action. These particulars and statistics might with advantage be compared with those of the committee of the International Wholesale Society.

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

As stated in previous reports dealing with the work of the Alliance, its relations with Russian co-operative organisations were for several years seriously interrupted by the war and after-war conditions existing in Russia. The difficulties of restoring direct touch between the Alliance and Russian co-operators were also increased by the difficulty of deciding which organisations should be recognised or who were properly accredited representatives. Those difficulties were not quickly solved, but, after full investigation of all the circumstances, the Central Committee embodied their recommendations in the following resolution, which was approved by the Basle Congress :—

That, having fully considered in all its bearings the question of the representation of the Russian co-operative organisations in the International Co-operative Alliance, this executive finds itself unable to come to any other conclusions than the following :—

(1) That the only authority which can properly nominate representatives of Russian co-operation to serve on the Central Committee of the International Co-operative Alliance, or appoint delegates to the Congress at Basle, is the Board of the Centrosoyus at Moscow.

(2) That the form and constitution of the Board and of the All-Russian Central Union is primarily a matter for the decision and approval of the Russian co-operators in Russia.

(3) That, therefore, the executive have no alternative but to accept any properly authenticated nominations for the Central Committee or appointment of delegates to Congress which may be forwarded to the Alliance by the Board of the Central Union at Moscow in accordance with the rules of the International Co-operative Alliance, and that the general secretary be instructed to act accordingly.

(4) Finally, that the Congress at Basle be strongly recommended to adopt these conclusions as the solution of the present deadlock in our relations with the Russian co-operative movement.

As a result of this decision Russian co-operative organisations are now attached to the Alliance and Russian co-operators are thus again united with the co-operators of other countries. So far, however, there is no Russian representative on the Executive Committee of the Alliance, which is appointed after each Congress in the manner already stated.

Early in the present year the Executive Committee decided to send a special delegation to visit Russia to investigate fully the position of the co-operative movement in that country and to examine the possibilities of direct trade with co-operative organisations. Full accounts of the work and report of this delegation have already appeared in the co-operative Press, hence all that need be said here is that it obtained much valuable information, promoted many genuine friendships, and prepared the way for the resumption and a large development of direct co-operative trading.

During the year the Alliance made a special appeal to its members, asking them to contribute to a fund for the relief of those suffering in consequence of the Russian Famine. To this appeal a good response was made by co-operative societies in the different countries.

FUTURE WORK OF THE ALLIANCE.

The following programme of future work, adopted by the Central Committee of the Alliance at its meeting, held at Copenhagen, in April, 1921, was approved by the Basle Congress. It is estimated that an income of not less than £15,000 per annum will be necessary to give effective expression to the scheme of work here outlined.

1. The convening of international congresses for the purpose of exchanging ideas and experience on methods of organisation, lines of development, and policy. Also with the object of concerted action to secure objects of national and international importance.

2. The initiation of propaganda meetings in great centres to spread the co-operative faith nationally and internationally.

3. The organisation, where possible, of international exhibitions of co-operative productions to aid (1) and (2).

4. The publication of journals, books, and pamphlets, such as the *Bulletin*, year books, congress reports, and smaller publications dealing with the history, principles, and present practice of co-operation; also economic problems and statistics.

5. The establishment of a regular Press exchange for the double purpose of placing the publications of each national organisation at the disposal of all the others, and of providing a special Press service to supply information for publication in every country.

6. The establishment at the seat of the Alliance of a permanent library of co-operative literature and publications.

7. The promotion of international co-operative trading.

8. The promotion of international co-operative banking.

9. The establishment of a central bureau of economic statistics and information.

10. The development of a policy of international co-operation with a view to establishing fiscal relations between nations on the principles of co-operation.

11. The co-ordination of "co-operative production" in order to secure to the co-operative world the most efficient service at the lowest cost and supplies direct from their sources.

12. The preparation of charts, diagrams, photographs, &c., illustrative of the works of co-operation.

13. The promotion of relations with other international organisations, such as the International Labour Bureau, the Trade Union International, the Bureau of International Statistics, Housing, &c.

14. The collection and publication, where desirable, of full information on the constitution, methods, experience, results, &c., of the various national co-operative organisations.

15. The promotion of the study of languages by co-operators.

16. The organisation of holiday travel and study travel, and the general facilitation of personal relations between co-operators of different countries.

17. The development of the International Co-operative Alliance into an effective League of Nations.

"INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE BULLETIN."

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Alliance, held in London on October 31st, 1921, consideration was given to the cost of publishing the *International Co-operative Bulletin*, and also to ways and means of reducing the charge which its publication was making upon the general funds of the Alliance. As a result, certain temporary measures were adopted by which the national organisation in each country was asked to accept financial responsibility for the English, French, and German editions of the journal. In consequence, the United Board of the Co-operative Union, desiring to assist the Alliance in its work, has now become responsible for the cost of publishing the British edition of the *Bulletin*. The issue for April was the first published under the new arrangement. It is earnestly hoped that British societies will assist the Co-operative Union in its efforts to make the British edition self-supporting by ordering copies of the journal, which would easily pay its way if its circulation was increased.

RETIREMENT OF SIR WILLIAM MAXWELL.

As stated above, at the Basle Congress, Sir Wm. Maxwell, after being its president for several years, owing to his ill-health and advancing years, was obliged to resign the presidency of the Alliance. His resignation was accepted with regret, and he was afterwards elected a member of the new "Committee of Honour," whose membership also includes Mr. Aneurin Williams, M.P., Mr. E. O. Greening, Mr. D. McInnes, and Mr. H. W. Wolff. The Alliance later decided to present Sir W. Maxwell with a testimonial in publishing the British edition of the *Bulletin*. The issue for April was the contribute towards a fund raised for that purpose. So far, the response to the appeal has been rather disappointing, but it is hoped that British societies which have not yet contributed to the fund will do so without delay.

CONCLUSION.

This brief survey of work undertaken by the Alliance during the past year is sufficient to show the magnitude of the task which it has still to accomplish. If its work is to be still further extended its income must be increased. All societies in membership with the Co-operative Union are therefore urged to become members of the Alliance also, and to contribute liberally to its funds.

18. SPECIAL DELEGATIONS.

The following reports are submitted by representatives of the Central Board appointed to attend foreign or other special conferences or congresses on behalf of the Co-operative Union :—

I. THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS, 1921.

I attended the 53rd Annual Congress of the trade union movement, held at Cardiff, on September 5th to 10th, to convey the fraternal greetings of the co-operative movement. There were 810 delegates present, representing 6,417,910 members.

The president (Mr. E. L. Poulton, J.P.) delivered a most powerful and instructive inaugural address, which was listened to with great attention. He gave much prominence to co-operation, and expressed his pleasure at what had been already attained, and explained the need for protecting our spending as well as our earning power, and appealed to the delegates for more active support of the co-operative movement.

The business of the congress was thoroughly well conducted, and the discussion of the varied subjects was of a very high standard.

I was called upon to address congress on the fourth day, and expressed my pleasure in conveying the felicitations of the co-operators to their comrades in the trade union movement. I thanked the president for his kindly reference to our movement in his opening speech, and also our gratitude to them for the closer relationship which had been shown during recent years, stressing the valuable work that had been done by the United Advisory Council, with special mention of the valuable services of Mr. Fred Bramley, the able assistant secretary, who has written some very interesting and informing pamphlets, with the result that both movements are stimulated to greater efforts.

I had a very good reception, and I feel sure that both movements will be drawn closer together and continue their efforts for the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. DAVID WILLIAMS.

II. ANNUAL CONFERENCE, NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS.

The annual conference of the National Union of Teachers, held this year at Torquay, was a very memorable one. The seating capacity of the new Town Hall, which was used as the Conference Hall, was well taxed by the delegates at every session, and the proceedings throughout were worthy of the occasion and of the cause of education.

The address of the president, Mr. W. G. Cove, was of a high order. Its challenging tone and uncompromising note had an import at once significant and ominous. It dealt very largely with the Geddes Report and with the function of education in our social system, and clearly indicated that the children's battle will be ably and fearlessly waged by one fully alive to the fact that education is not a luxury but a great vital national necessity.

Discussions on resolutions on such subjects as the Report of the Geddes Committee, Circular 1,238—whose contents are regarded as a direct limitation of the opportunities of elementary school children for the continuation of their education after the age of 14—conditions of educational progress, and school conditions, occupied the major portion of the time of the delegates and were well sustained.

On the Tuesday morning I conveyed the fraternal greetings of the Co-operative Union, and was cordially received. I outlined the attitude of the movement generally on educational matters, as revealed at our Congresses during recent years, and assured the conference that co-operators were mindful of the need of vigilance when education was attacked.

The National Union of Teachers evidently anticipates a stern fight and is preparing itself accordingly. How will that fight end? J. T. DAVIS.

III. FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

On May 30th, 1921, I left Belfast to attend the 19th annual congress of the General Co-operative Union of the Finnish co-operative societies on June 5th and 6th. As it was impossible to travel overland owing to the disturbed state of the Continent I decided to take the route from Hull to Helsingfors direct by boat, and, as the boat was timed to arrive on the morning of June 5th, thought I had ample time to be present at the Congress. Owing, however, to the heavy weather encountered in the Baltic Sea the steamer did not arrive until the evening of June 6th, and I was, consequently, too late for the Congress proceedings. Mr. Wilho Grunland, however, of the S.O.K., who kindly met me on arrival at Helsingfors, put my mind at ease by explaining that the delegates at the Congress were attending the annual meeting of the societies affiliated with the S.O.K. on the following day, and that I could convey the greetings of the Co-operative Union to them in consequence of my inability to do so at the Congress. Owing to my non-arrival during the Congress proper Messrs. Lander and Threadgill (Co-operative Wholesale Society directors) kindly addressed the Congress and conveyed the greetings of the Co-operative Union, so the welcome from British co-operators was doubly emphasised by my address on the following day.

On June 7th, by permission of the chairman of the S.O.K. annual meeting (Mr. Victor Fagerstrom) I was allowed to address the large meeting of delegates present. After explaining the reason of my non-appearance at the Congress, I conveyed the hearty greetings of the Co-operative Union to Finnish co-operators generally, and after giving figures illustrative of our movement, concluded by expressing the hope that Finland might be the first country in the world to establish a national co-operative commonwealth. As the attendance numbered both Finnish and Swedish delegates, my remarks were translated to the delegates in both languages, and, judging from the applause which greeted the translations, were most heartily received. On the following day the chief daily newspapers in Helsingfors contained the address, and Messrs. Lander, Threadgill, and myself also had the honour of seeing a reproduction of our photos in the papers.

To one unacquainted with Finnish character, the proceedings at the S.O.K. annual meeting seemed rather unusual. There was none of the animation so characteristic of our own congress or annual meetings. I was much struck by the earnestness and attention to business evinced by the delegates, as well as by the able way in which the chairman conducted the proceedings. A glance at the intelligent and wide awake, although somewhat solemn faces of those present, made me realise that co-operation in Finland was not a thing lightly thought of, but a serious and whole-hearted effort to get away from capitalistic lines of development. This, my first impression, was deepened and confirmed by the extraordinary experiences of the few succeeding days.

Previous representatives from our Co-operative Union to Finnish Co-operative Congresses have given an idea of the way Finnish co-operation is divided, and this division still continues. The larger section of co-operators in the country belong to the neutral, or non-political section, the wholesale of which is the S.O.K. A growing number, however, are represented by the K.K., the wholesale of the social democrats. One section is for development of co-operation, irrespective of political beliefs, while the other aims at the establishment of a Government on collectivist lines. The K.K. and its supporters are entirely in favour of this form of political development. Through the kindness of the directors of the S.O.K. I was enabled to see the evil effects of this division for myself. Under the care of Mr. Wilho Grunland I was taken on a tour of some hundreds of miles inland to see the various productive activities of the S.O.K., and in many of the villages and towns visited I saw a store of the K.K. alongside the S.O.K. store. It appeared to be an intense form of co-operative competition, more especially as none of the members of the one store would deal with the other

and *vice versa*. This is regrettable in a large town, but in villages and small communities it is doubly so. If Finnish co-operators could be amalgamated into one solid body they would be practically irresistible, for the movement caters at present for considerably over one-third of the population of the country.

In the course of my journey inland I visited the productive works and distributive centres of the S.O.K. at Jyvaskyla, Waajakoski, Kuopio, Savonnlina, and Wiborg. It was a great pleasure to see the immense development of the S.O.K. in Helsingfors itself. This truly great co-operative wholesale has ramifications over the whole of Finland. It makes clothing, grinds coffee, assembles motor cars and bicycles, typewriters, sewing machines, &c., makes biscuits, doors and window frames, matches, bags, sweets, has large farming estates, and also a brickworks. Its new central premises at Helsingfors is the greatest building in the city, and its turnover for 1921 came to about 360 millions of Finnish marks. Of the 650 societies in Finland about 540 are members of the S.O.K., the remainder belonging to the K.K.

Great importance is attached to co-operative education in Finland, the head of the S.O.K. educational department being Mr. Emil Stavenhagen, who attended the Carlisle Congress. From the many conversations I had with him I gathered that Finnish co-operators look upon co-operative education as the really important thing. In the various charts to be seen in the society's warehouses and offices, the base of the movement is shown to be education and propaganda. There is a splendid co-operative Press, the principal organ being *Yhteishyva*, which means in English "The Common Weal." Over 100,000 copies of this paper are distributed weekly every year. There is also a Swedish co-operative paper, *Cellaboration*, which has a weekly circulation of 20,000. In some respects our own movement seems weak in comparison with that of Finland, especially in regard to co-operative education and support of the co-operative Press. Finnish co-operators pick out the most prominent promising young men in the movement and send them to various countries to study co-operation at first hand.

In the space at my disposal it is impossible to deal with all aspects of Finnish co-operative development. Mention must be made, however, of the Pellervo Society, which is a splendid propagandist body. Its object is to promote the economic advancement of the people by means of co-operation, and be the connecting link of all co-operative undertakings in the country. The work seems to be similar to our Co-operative Union, but includes agricultural organisation as well. Then there is the Hankkija Agricultural Wholesale Society, which deals mainly with the provision of agricultural requirements, and the Valio Butter Export Co-operative Society. This society has now the largest butter export business in Finland and the largest in Northern Europe, except the Danish Creameries Co-operative Butter Exporting Society. The Finnish Farmers' Co-operative Wholesale Society—"Labor"—is also an important co-operative organisation, and the first of its kind to deal with the supply of farming implements and undertake the sale of farm produce. While the work of these organisations seems to overlap they all appeared to fill a peculiar and necessary place. The apparent drawback to Finnish co-operation is the competition between the S.O.K. and the K.K., but even this may be a blessing in disguise, for the efforts of both organisations are undoubtedly bringing nearer the time when Finland will be wholly co-operative.

Since Finland was established as a Sovereign State in 1918 it has made rapid progress in many directions. Having thrown off the Russian yoke the people of the country are now free to promote schemes for its industrial and economic development. The great water power of the country is beginning to be used for industrial purposes, and co-operators are helping forward this work by establishing their match factories and other industries in districts where water power is available. But the greatest concern of the people is education. The main discussion at the Finnish Co-operative Congress of 1921

was in regard to co-operative propaganda and co-operative education. This belief in the efficacy of education is reflected in the general life of the country, for no boy or girl is allowed to leave school until they have passed eight years in the higher schools. The result is a highly educated and intelligent people, who proudly call themselves the best-educated people in the world. This is no idle boast, for in few countries in the world is a knowledge of languages so widespread and so keen a desire for information manifested. Finish co-operators are thoroughly up to date; they have their summer schools, organisers and propagandists, holiday homes and rest houses, co-operative institutes and journals for the education of their officials in all business matters, co-operative and district conferences, lantern lectures and propagandist gatherings. When it is considered that their Co-operative Union was only founded fourteen years ago it will be admitted that they have made very rapid progress.

W. G. KANE.

IV. NORWEGIAN CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

On behalf of the Co-operative Union I attended the Norwegian Co-operative Union Congress, held at Christiania, on June 27th, 28th, and 29th. The inaugural address was delivered by Mr. Juell, in the course of which he said that since the last Congress the number of affiliated distributive societies had increased from 233 to 401, membership from 60,000 to 88,246, turnover increased 300 per cent. The Union could look back on fifteen years of successful work, in which Mr. Dehle had taken a most active part.

The Congress was attended by 304 delegates from 146 societies. During the debates the question was raised of drawing supplies from the Co-operative Wholesale Society. In connection with this a resolution was adopted strongly advocating the purchase of goods from co-operative enterprise and demanding the exclusive drawing of tobacco supplies from the Co-operative Wholesale Society. Particular stress was laid on the necessity of strengthening the capital of societies.

With regard to auditing, after a lively discussion a resolution was adopted by a small majority recommending that societies affiliate with the auditing department, which is to be established.

In the discussion of the rules it was decided that the share capital be fixed at ten kroner, and the subscription to the organisation department at 15 ore.

Banking and insurance were keenly discussed, and it was finally decided to enter upon the same.

The proposal that Congress be convened in future every three years was rejected.

Mr. Juell was re-elected president of the Union.

A very long debate took place upon increasing the late chairman's pension from £250 per annum upwards. It was decided by a narrow majority that the amount should stand.

I conveyed hearty greetings and good wishes from the British co-operators.

MARK H. CLEAR.

V. SWEDISH CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

On behalf of the Co-operative Union I attended the annual Congress of the Sweden Co-operative Union, which was held at Norrkoping on June 26th and 27th, 1921.

Travelling in company with Mr. Clear and representatives of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, who were attending the Norwegian Congress, to be held at Christiania, I left London on Monday, June 20th,

going *via* Harwich and Esjberg to Copenhagen, where I arrived on Wednesday morning. Here I parted from my co-operative colleagues, and after looking round the city, and calling to see our Danish Wholesale friends, I left Copenhagen on Wednesday evening on my way to Stockholm, arriving there the following morning, being met at the station by Mr. Alex. Gjores, who had previously been a student at Holyoake House. I can hardly say how pleased I was to meet Mr. Gjores again and to speak with someone in my native tongue.

Whilst in Stockholm I had the opportunity of inspecting the fine premises of the Swedish Union and Wholesale Society and a large co-operative dairy which supplies the larger part of Stockholm with milk. Along with the officials of the Congress, and representatives of other countries, I left Stockholm on Saturday evening for Norrkoping, and on Sunday morning the Congress proceedings were commenced with an attendance of about 450 delegates. After the opening ceremony, the delegates from other countries were received, and after Mr. H. Kauffman had spoken on behalf of the International Co-operative Alliance, I was called upon to convey the fraternal greetings of British co-operators to our Swedish friends. In the course of my remarks I dealt briefly with the trend of co-operation in Great Britain and spoke particularly of the educational and propaganda work being carried on.

During the afternoon the delegates visited a new margarine factory—the first effort in co-operative production in Sweden, and were exhorted by their leaders to give it loyal support and thus ensure success. The detailed work of the Congress was continued on Monday, and a public luncheon was held in one of the large restaurants in the town, at which the Mayor attended and gave the delegates a hearty welcome.

On the Monday evening a public meeting and concert, organised by the local co-operative society, took place in the Circus, at which about 2,000 persons were present. The foreign representatives were received with great enthusiasm and musical honours, and M. Levy (the French delegate) and I addressed the meeting and gave some idea of the progress which co-operation was making in our respective countries. We also appealed for greater loyalty to their local society and for their help in ensuring the development of co-operation in their country.

Among the matters dealt with at the Congress were the following, viz. :—

(1) The question of the reorganisation of the auditing system. A draft report was submitted and referred to the district conferences for consideration.

(2) The amendments to the rules of the Union decided on at last year's Congress were confirmed, with the exception of the one providing for the Congress to be held biennially.

(3) Congress adopted a motion authorising the Union to draw up a draft of instructions for the organisation of new societies, such draft to be submitted to the district conferences for approval and, finally, to next Congress.

(4) A resolution was adopted for the strengthening of co-operative capital. It also called upon societies to concentrate on the consolidation of their funds, particularly by adhering to cash payments; they were also advised to limit the amount of their stocks and thus adapt their activities to the capital available.

(5) The subject that caused most contention in the Congress was one dealing with organisation. A proposal was submitted recommending societies to adopt a new system, under which the general control over the business of a society should be in the hands of the committee to a greater extent than has hitherto been the case. It appears that in the past the manager of a society has had personal control to a large extent, and the change was advocated so as to place the manage-

ment on a more truly co-operative basis. A keen and animated discussion took place on this question, and eventually it was remitted to the district conferences for consideration and report.

Statistics were submitted to the Congress showing the progress which had been made during the previous twelve months. The Congress proceedings were conducted in an admirable manner, and I came away from the meetings feeling that in some ways we can learn from our Swedish friends.

In conclusion, I desire to express my deep gratitude to the various members of the Union executive with whom I came in contact, and particularly to my friends Messrs. Hedberg and Gjores for their unremitting attention and kindly hospitality during my stay amongst them. It was a time of sheer delight, and my visit to Sweden will long remain a happy memory.

T. HORROCKS.

VI. FRENCH CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

In accordance with instructions I attended the French Co-operative Congress, which was held at Lyons on May 24th and 25th, 1921. The Congress was fully representative of the movement in France, and it was pleasing to know that substantial progress was being made in all departments. The various reports submitted to the Congress gave rise to animated discussions, and some heat was generated on points which were of a semi-political character.

I conveyed to the Congress the greetings of the British movement, and was most cordially welcomed as the delegate of the Co-operative Union.

I was very much impressed by the earnestness and enthusiasm of the delegates, and one looks forward to continued progress being made by our French friends.

FRED HAYWARD.

VII. BELGIAN CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

I had the honour of being appointed to attend the Congress of the Belgian Co-operative Union, held at Antwerp on June 18th, 19th, and 20th, 1921, being the only representative from the British Co-operative Union. There were also fraternal delegates from the International Alliance and the Co-operative Wholesale Society, who were represented by Sir Thomas Allen and Messrs. Brooks and Moorhouse.

Fully 150 delegates attended the congress, which was presided over by M. Louis Bertrand. Sir Thomas Allen, Mr. Moorhouse, and myself conveyed fraternal greetings to the delegates, which were listened to with marked interest and were well received.

This being my first experience of such a congress I was much impressed by the earnestness with which the delegates considered and keenly discussed the various questions brought before them. The following brief statement records the outstanding questions dealt with during the three days of the congress.

Important decisions were arrived at in connection with the internal organisation of the movement, such as (1) more systematic control of co-operative societies' accounts, (2) publication of all books dealing with book-keeping to be issued in uniform style, (3) increasing contributions of societies for working-class emancipation, (4) establishment of joint commission of co-operators and trade-unionists for dealing with questions of conciliation, arbitration, and contracts. Keen interest was displayed in the proposal to establish a training school and boarding house where students from working-class organisations were to be trained for the purpose of equipping them to render service to the workers by receiving higher education. A large country house with ample grounds had been secured for the experiment in one of the beautiful suburbs of Brussels.

An interesting discussion took place on the question of night work in bakeries. As a result of recent legislation a 48 hours week had been passed, to operate from October, 1921, and its object was to suppress the evil conditions of night work in bakeries. While the capitalist firms were preparing to oppose the new law the congress was engaging its attention in discovering ways and means by reorganisation and technical methods to make the new law practical and useful.

The congress passed resolutions approving of the policy of the Ministry of Food and requesting its continuance. It expressed its gratitude to the Socialist representatives for their valuable work in safeguarding the interests of the people in food supplies. It rejected proposals for taxing the turnover of co-operative societies, and pressed for increased taxation on incomes and capital.

During my stay I was much impressed by the kindness and consideration extended to me by all with whom I came in contact, and in particular have to record my appreciation and thanks to Monsieur Victor Serwy, Monsieur W. Serwy, and Monsieur Alphonse Octors, who did so much to make our stay pleasant and interesting. Visits were made under their charge to the Wholesale departments and the Government cold storage, where we saw the reason for the friendly attitude expressed by the congress to the work of the Ministry of Food. In addition, we visited the "Maison du Peuple," Brussels, where we were shown the building in which the varied activities of the movement were administered. It was in a similar "People's House" in Antwerp where the congress was held. The movement recently acquired a handsome suite of buildings, comprising café, theatre, and meeting halls, which are the recognised centre of the activities of the co-operative movement and give a standing and stability to the movement in Antwerp that must be of great value.

The congress next year will be held at Liége.

In concluding this brief report I have to express my thanks to my colleagues on the Sectional Board for selecting me as fraternal delegate. My recollections of my visit to the Belgian Congress will always remain a pleasant memory of the value of co-operation.

P. J. AGNEW.

19. THE WOMEN'S AND MEN'S CO-OPERATIVE GUILDS.

(See Appendix VI.)

Reports of work undertaken by the English, Scottish, and Irish Women's Co-operative Guilds are printed as an appendix to this report.

At the meeting of the Central Board, held at Scarborough on May 17th. it was decided that the annual grant to the English Women's Guild should be £500 for the year 1921-22, and that the grants to the Scottish and Irish Guilds for the year should be £225 and £100 respectively.

A report of the work of the National Men's Co-operative Guild is also included in the appendix. As in previous years, the Men's Guild has been assisted by the Co-operative Union, both financially and by secretarial assistance given in the Education Department of the Union. The financial assistance given to the Guild amounted to £124 19s. 10d.

20. HODGSON PRATT MEMORIAL.

The following report relating to the Hodgson Pratt Memorial has been supplied by Mr. J. J. Dent :—

The president of this memorial is Sir H. J. Vansittart Neale, K.C.B., the Co-operative Union being represented on its committee by Mr. Mark H. Clear, of the Southern Sectional Board.

The committee regrets that during the past year two of its oldest members have been compelled to retire—Mr. Aneurin Williams, M.P., owing to pressure of his Parliamentary duties; and Mr. C. E. Maurice (son of the late Frederick Denison Maurice), owing to continued ill-health and increasing years. Both were long friends of Mr. Hodgson Pratt and have served on the Memorial Committee since its foundation.

The International Co-operative Alliance has appointed Mr. H. J. May, C.B.E., to take the place of Mr. Williams, and the National Peace Council is appointing a successor to Mr. Maurice.

During the past year the committee made grants of £25 to Ruskin College, £25 to the Endowment Fund of the National Federation of Women's Institutes, £10 to the League of Nations Union, £10 to the British Reference Library, £10 to the British Institute of Social Service, and its usual subscription of two guineas to the International Co-operative Alliance.

The capital fund of the Memorial at the end of the year amounted to £1,961, compared with £1,852 at the end of 1920; but, owing doubtless to the general financial conditions, its income from subscriptions and donations show a decrease on 1920, which it is hoped will be compensated for during the current year.

The amount received from co-operative societies was £62 7s. 6d.; from Workmen's Clubs, £53 5s. 6d.; and from individual friends, £4 17s. 6d., which, with interest and dividends from investments, Co-operative Wholesale Society's Bank, Co-operative Printing Society's trade account, brought up the total income to £220 4s. 3d. After meeting all expenditure for the year a sum of £109 was added to the Memorial Fund, which is invested mainly in Co-operative Wholesale Society Development Bonds.

Three prizes of £5, £3, and £1 were offered for the best essays on the subject: "What should be the basis for calculating the rate of wages payable to labour in any industry?" Examples to be given should show results in (*a*) a highly skilled trade, (*b*) an unskilled occupation. The committee were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. R. H. Tawney as examiner, and it is of interest to note that all the three prize-winners are members of co-operative societies.

Co-operative societies are earnestly asked to send subscriptions or donations to the Memorial and so assist in keeping alive the memory of a most zealous worker for co-operation in the last century. Cheques or postal orders should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. J. Dent, C.M.G., 60 Knatchbull Road, London, S.E.5.

21. THE CONGRESS OF 1923.

The Congress of 1923 is due to be held in Scotland, and invitations have been received from the City of Dundee and St. Cuthbert's (Edinburgh) societies. Two representatives of the United Board—Mr. W. R. Rae (chairman) and Mr. T. Horrocks (Assistant Secretary)—have visited both towns in order to inspect the accommodation offered, and they report as follows:—

(1) DUNDEE.

Congress.—For the meetings of Congress the Caird Hall, capable of seating over 3,000 persons, is available. It is situated in the centre of the city, and is in close proximity to the railway stations. It has a large platform to seat 500 persons, and there is every accommodation for inquiry office, writing room, reception room, and offices. The acoustic properties are good, and the whole of the seating is comfortable.

Exhibition.—As regards the Exhibition, a large Drill Hall (within six minutes' walk of the Congress Hall) is expected to be available, and will be

satisfactory in every respect. The hall is lit by electricty, and has ample storage room for empty cases.

Luncheons.—There are very few public restaurants in Dundee, and it is thought it may be found necessary to provide luncheons for the delegates. In such event, there are numerous buildings available for the purpose, and the local society is prepared to cater.

Lodgings.—The number of hotels is somewhat limited, but there are several small seaside places within easy reach of Dundee, and it is expected that accommodation can be found for about 300 persons in hotels. There is ample private accommodation.

(2) EDINBURGH.

Congress.—The Usher Hall, close to the Caledonian Railway Station, is available for the Congress meetings. It is a fine modern hall, can seat about 3,000 people, and has every convenience in the way of inquiry, writing, and reception rooms necessary. The acoustics are good and the seating accommodation comfortable.

Exhibition.—The deputation inspected the Waverley Market, which is situated close to the Waverley Station, Princess Street, and found it satisfactory from all points of view. The hall is about 250ft. long by 90ft. wide, and has electricity installed. There is also plenty of room for empty cases.

Luncheons.—There is plenty of restaurant accommodation, but, if necessary, the local society would cater for luncheons each day, there being numerous rooms available.

Lodgings.—The town is well equipped with hotels, and a large number of delegates could be housed therein. There is also plenty of private accommodation.

GENERAL.

The deputation are quite satisfied that either Dundee or Edinburgh has all the accommodation required for Congress, but they have requested the representatives of each society to make sure that the rooms which were inspected can actually be obtained for the Congress and Exhibition, so that, when it has been decided in which town Congress shall be held there will be no question of having to seek other rooms.

W. R. RAE.
T. HORROCKS.

Signed for and on behalf of the Central Board,

W. R. Rae, Chairman.

A. Whitehead, General Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS SENT IN BY SOCIETIES.

The following resolutions have been sent in by societies for consideration by Congress :—

I.—DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

By the Beswick, Droylsden, Farnworth and Kearsley, Horwich, Hyde, Manchester and Salford, Nelson, and Prestwich Societies—

That this Congress is of the opinion that upon carcasses condemned under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, on account of cattle plague, pleura-pneumonia, or foot and mouth disease, compensation should be paid on the same terms as are now paid for live cattle condemned for these reasons under the same Act, and requests the Parliamentary Committee to make representations to the Government accordingly with a view to securing the necessary amendment to the law.

II.—IMPORTATION OF STORE CATTLE.

By the Beswick, Droylsden, Farnworth and Kearsley, Horwich, Hyde, Manchester and Salford, Nelson, and Prestwich Societies—

That this Congress urges the Government to reconsider its decision upon the unanimous report on August 30th last of the Royal Commission on the Importation of Store Cattle, and to introduce without delay such necessary legislation to allow the early importation of Canadian cattle for purposes other than immediate slaughter at the ports; and reminds the Government that it gave a definite pledge to Canada in 1917, through Mr. Walter Long and Lord Ernle, to remove the embargo. The removal of the present restriction would provide for the employment of more labour on the land for production of roots, &c.; it would provide the necessary manure to increase the fertility of the soil; would increase the supply of home-fed, freshly killed meat so desired by the workers and consumers throughout the country; and would make us more free from our present dependence upon the Meat Trusts.

PAPER TO BE READ AT CONGRESS.

The special paper on "The Financial Position of the Co-operative Movement in Relation to new forms of Administration in Retail Trade," to be read by Mr. G. Riddle, a member of the United Board, will be published separately. A copy of this paper will be sent to each delegate appointed to attend the Brighton Congress.

APPENDIX.

This Appendix to the Central Board's Report contains the following additional information. The reports and tables named follow in this order :—

I. Resolutions of the Central Board (see page 10).

II. Societies Registered, Dissolved, or Amalgamated in 1921 (see page 12)—
1. New Societies registered.
2. Societies removed from the Register.

III. The Sectional Boards (see page 19)—
1. Irish.
2. Midland.
3. Northern.
4. North-Western.
5. Scottish.
6. Southern.
7. South-Western.
8. Western.

IV. General Progress of the Movement (see page 19)—
1. Industrial Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom.
2. Co-operative Wholesale Societies.
3. Co-operative Production.
4. Farming by Co-operative Societies.
5. Small Savings or Penny Banks.
6. Co-operative Insurance.

V. Co-operative Newspapers and Journals (see page 25).

VI. Women's and Men's Co-operative Guilds (see pages 34 and 101)—
1. English Women's Co-operative Guild.
2. Scottish Women's Co-operative Guild.
3. Irish Women's Co-operative Guild.
4. National Men's Co-operative Guild.

VII. Central Education Committee (see page 35)—
1. Appointments of the Committee.
2. Classes, Examinations, and Scholarships.
3. Report submitted to the Departmental Committee on Adult Education.
4. Co-operators' Educational Fellowship; Third Annual Report.

VIII. Statistics and General Publications Committee (see page 44)—
Books and Pamphlets published, 1921–22.

IX. International Co-operative Alliance (see page 89)—
1. Subscriptions for the years 1919–21.
2. Statement of Accounts for the year ending December 31st, 1921.

I.—RESOLUTIONS OF THE CENTRAL BOARD.

(See Report 2, Section IV., page 10.)

The following resolutions were passed by the Central Board during the Congress Year, 1921-22 :—

Resolutions passed at a special meeting held in London, on Monday, April 18th, 1921, prior to the special national conference.

1. Chairman.

That Alderman F. Hayward preside at this meeting in the absence of Mr. W. Millerchip.

2. Resolutions to be submitted to the Special Conference.

That the resolutions and amendments to be submitted to the special national conference be dealt with as now agreed.

3. Appointment of Public Auditors.

That the Central Board support the resolution to be submitted to the special national conference *re* the appointment of public auditors.

Resolution passed at an informal meeting held in London, on Tuesday, April 19th, 1921, prior to the special national conference.

4. Income Tax Committee's Recommendations.

That the Central Board agree to support No. 3 of the Income Tax Committee's recommendations.

Resolutions passed at a meeting held in Scarborough, on Saturday, May 14th, 1921.

5. Minutes of Previous Meeting.

That the minutes of the last meeting held in London, on April 18th, 1921, be approved and confirmed as a correct record.

6. Appointment of Tellers.

That Messrs. R. Hibberd and C. A. W. Saxton be appointed tellers.

7. Grants to Women's Co-operative Guilds.

That grants for the ensuing year be made to the Women's Co-operative Guilds as follows, viz. :—English, £500; Scottish, £225; Irish, £100.

8. Fees Paid to Members of the Central Board.

That the previous resolution of the Central Board inviting Congress to sanction an increase in the scale of fees paid to members of the Central Board be rescinded, and that the chairman of the Central Board explain the circumstances to Congress when the proposal is discussed.

9. Co-operative Party Offices.

That we accept the explanation of the Co-operative Party for their constitutional error, and instruct the United Board to take the necessary steps to assume responsibility for the agreement which has been entered into respecting the offices of the Co-operative Party; that the Party be informed that, in common with all other committees of the Union, they must in future recognise the authority of the Central Board of the Co-operative Union, and that no expenses of this character be incurred before the sanction of the United or Central Board has been obtained.

10. Miners' Children Fund.

That a collection in aid of the Save the Miners' Children Fund be made during Congress.

11. Co-operative (Miners') Relief Fund.

That the question of issuing an appeal to societies inviting them to contribute to the Co-operative (Miners') Relief Fund be referred to the Central Board's representatives on the United Advisory Council of Trade-unionists and Co-operators for consideration and report to the Central Board at its meeting on Tuesday evening next.

12. Resolutions to be submitted to Congress.

That the additional resolutions and amendments sent in by societies for the Scarborough Congress be dealt with by the Central Board as now agreed.

13. Central Board Resolutions to be submitted to Congress.

(*a*) *Proposed Amendment of Rules.*—That Mr. Millerchip explain the position of the Central Board at Congress with respect to the suggested increase of fees.

(*b*) *Full-time Executive.*—That Congress be asked, in view of the unsettled state of affairs nationally and the large increase of expenditure involved, to refer the scheme back to the Central Board for further consideration.

(*c*) *Honorary Members of the Central Board.*—That Congress be asked to allow the name of Mr. W. J. Douse to be added to the list of honorary members of the Central Board.

14. Standing Orders Committee.

That the Rev. G. A. Ramsay be excused from serving as a member of the Congress Standing Orders Committee, and that the question of the appointment of a substitute be referred to the South-Western Sectional Board.

Resolutions passed at a meeting held in Scarborough, on Tuesday, May 17th, 1921.

15. Retiring Members of the Central Board.

That the thanks and appreciation of the Central Board be given to Messrs. W. J. Douse and J. G. Shacklock for the services which they have rendered to the movement whilst acting as members of the Central Board.

16. Appointment of Committees.

(*a*) *Office Committee.*—That the Sectional Boards be asked to nominate their representatives on the Office Committee, the names to be submitted to the United Board for adoption at its first meeting after Congress.

(*b*) *Education Committee.*—That the Sectional Boards and other organisations concerned be empowered to appoint representatives to serve on this committee.

(*c*) *Joint Propaganda Committee.*—That the Midland and North-Western Sectional Boards be requested to appoint their usual number of representatives to serve on this committee.

(*d*) *United Advisory Council of Trade-unionists and Co-operators.*—That Mrs. Gasson and Messrs. W. Brown, W. Dewhurst, N. Maclean, M.P., W. Millerchip, and D. Williams be appointed to serve on this committee.

(*e*) *Co-operative Party.*—That the appointment of representatives on the National Committee be remitted to the respective Sectional Boards.

17. Representation at the Trades Union Congress.

That the Western Sectional Board appoint a representative to attend the Trades Union Congress to be held at Cardiff in September.

18. Representation at the Annual Conference of the National Union of Teachers.

That the appointment of a delegate to attend this conference be referred to the Board of the section in which the conference will be held.

19. Chairman of the Central Board.

That Messrs. W. Gregory, W. Millerchip, W. R. Rae, and G. Wilson be nominated as chairman of the Central Board, and that voting papers be sent to each member of the Board in due course.

20. Miners' Children Fund.

That the recommendations of the Central Board's representatives on the United Advisory Council of Trade-unionists and Co-operators with reference to this fund be approved, viz. :—

(*a*) That the Central Board ask for permission to appoint Mrs. Gasson, Messrs. M. H. Clear and N. Maclean, M.P., and the General Secretary to act on the joint committee which has issued the circular on behalf of a Co-operative Relief Fund, and that in the meantime the Central Board support the appeal which has been issued to societies.

(*b*) That the representatives of the Central Board on the joint committee suggest the issue of a further circular intimating that the fund will be used for the alleviation of distress amongst all children caused by the miners' lockout.

21. Financial Assistance Rendered by Co-operative Societies.

That when the crisis caused by the stoppage in the mining industry is at an end the Central Board take the necessary steps to ascertain from societies the extent to which they have rendered financial assistance to miners and others affected by the stoppage.

22. International Co-operative Congress.

That the question of (1) appointing representatives to attend the International Co-operative Congress to be held at Basle in August, 1921, and (2) nominating representatives to serve on the Central Committee of the International Co-operative Alliance, be referred to the United Board.

23. Date of Next Meeting.

That the next meeting of the Central Board be held on Saturday, July 23rd, 1921.

24. Thanks to the Chairman.

That the best thanks of the Central Board be accorded to Mr. W. Millerchip for the valuable services which he has rendered as chairman of the Board during the past year.

Resolutions passed at a meeting held in Manchester, on Friday, October 28th and Saturday, October 29th, 1921.

25. Minutes of Previous Meetings.

That the minutes of the last two meetings, held at Scarborough on May 14th and May 17th, 1921, be approved and confirmed as a correct record.

26. Appointment of Tellers.

That Messrs. J. Bradshaw and C. A. W. Saxton be appointed tellers.

27. Full-time Executive.

That, in view of the financial position of the Union, the Central Board recommends Congress to adjourn the question of the full-time executive in the meantime.

28. Proposed National Society.

That the question of a National Society be referred to the United Board, with a view to a further campaign being instituted in the sections; that the views of the section be ascertained, and the result submitted to the Brighton Congress for consideration and further direction to the Central Board.

29. Proposed Co-operative Daily Newspaper.

That the Central Board of the Co-operative Union take the necessary steps to convene a meeting between the two Co-operative Wholesale Societies, the National Co-operative Publishing Society, the Co-operative Productive Federation, and representatives of the Co-operative Union to discuss ways and means of commencing or acquiring a daily newspaper for the co-operative movement.

30. Proposed Reconstruction of the International Co-operative Alliance.

That the report now submitted as to the preparation of a full statement dealing with the above matter for presentation to the Brighton Congress be approved.

31. Co-operative Party and Sectional Conferences.

That this Board rules that it is wise for the Co-operative Party to convene all sectional conferences through the Sectional Boards, being fully of opinion that the Sectional Boards will never decline to render them the assistance they need in order to hold the desired conferences.

32. Staff Salaries.

That a statement of the salaries and wages paid to the members of the staff of the Union be prepared and circulated to the members of the Board.

33. National Committees.

That in the event of a vacancy occurring on any national committee, the election of which is in the hands of the Central Board, such vacancy shall be filled by fresh nomination and voting papers being sent to the members of the Central Board.

34. Finances of the Union.

That the recommendations intended to reduce the expenditure of the Union made by the United Board in their report dealing with the finances of the Union be accepted viz. :—

(a) CENTRAL.

(*a*) Congress grant *not* to exceed £1,000, as agreed. All expenditure over £1,000 to be met in section where Congress is held; that the Co-operative Wholesale Society be asked to increase their annual subscription to the Congress fund; and that daily luncheons for delegates be not provided.

(*b*) Members of Central Board on central committees to agree to accept 17s. 6d. instead of £1 for the remainder of the present Congress year, but the full fee of £1 shall be paid to those members attending next Congress.

(*c*) That Congress be asked to revise the scheme for Sectional Hours and Wages Boards to provide that not more than one representative from each District Hours and Wages Board be appointed to act on the Sectional Hours and Wages Boards.

(b) SECTIONAL.

(*a*) Sectional conferences not to exceed three for the next two Congress years.

(*b*) Representation at sectional conferences from Sectional Boards to be limited to three members of the Sectional Board (six in North-Western) at any one sectional conference, but this should not apply to the annual conference, and that not more than one member of a Sectional Board attend a district conference, except under special circumstances.

(*c*) That no papers for discussion at district or sectional conferences be printed locally if papers dealing with the subject to be discussed can be obtained from the Central Office (unless same are paid for by the inviting society). Also that the United Board be asked, at their first meeting each year, to decide and remit to the sections the subjects to be discussed during the Congress year.

(*d*) That whenever possible all notices of sectional and district conferences be neostyled in the respective sectional offices.

(*e*) That only the actual resolutions passed by the committees and Sectional Boards of the Union be printed and circulated, the secretary concerned to forward such resolutions to the Central Office for printing as at present, or a *résumé* of business transacted at the Sectional Board meetings.

(*f*) That when members of Sectional Boards, or other officials of the Union, address public meetings by invitation, the inviting society be required to pay, whenever possible, the expenses incurred, and that in making appointments to conferences and other meetings central committees and Sectional Boards should appoint the member residing nearest to the place of meeting.

(*g*) That, except in cases of urgency, all circulars sent out to societies by the Head Office be either printed or neostyled at Holyoake House.

(*h*) That further efforts be made to reduce the cost of the report to and of Congress to the smallest possible compass by eliminating all non-essential matter.

(c) EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

(*a*) Meetings of Educational Sub-committees to be dispensed with for a year or two. Quarterly meetings of full committee to be extended to morning and afternoon sittings when required. Emergency matters to be dealt with by chairman and officials, or made subject of correspondence.

(*b*) *Co-operative Educator* to be published quarterly.

(*c*) No more books for library to be purchased this year, and expenditure on books to be limited to £50 for next year.

(*d*) No new Educational Programme for 1921-22.

(*e*) Expenditure on classes for women to be limited for a year or two to 15 England and Wales, and 10 Scotland.

(d) PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE.

(*a*) Publication of only absolutely necessary pamphlets, unless ordered by and charged to some other committee or the United Board.

(*b*) No more new books for a period, except those for which a promising demand has been ascertained.

(*c*) Purchase of books for stock purchases to be carefully considered in view of sale, and those purchased as prize books for the convenience of educational committees got, as far as possible, from stocks at the Co-operative Wholesale Societies, or by transfers of orders.

(*d*) Issue of pamphlets, &c., for gratis circulation to be carefully watched, and reported on to those responsible for such issue.

(*e*) Publication of *Co-operative Monthly* to be bi-monthly instead of monthly when publication is resumed.

(e) THE CO-OPERATIVE PARTY.

That the portion of the expense of this committee for which the Union is responsible be carefully watched by the Sub-Office and Finance Committee.

35. Hours and Wages Boards.

That the Labour Adviser's Committee be asked (1) to draft new proposals for co-ordinating and unifying the work of the Hours and Wages Boards and the Joint Committee of Trade-unionists and Co-operators, and (2) to prepare and submit a definite scheme embodying their proposals to the Brighton Congress.

36. Fees Paid to Members of Board and Staff.

That a return be prepared showing the fees, mileage, and railway fares paid to each member of the Central Board and officials of the Union for the past twelve months.

37. Canadian Cattle Embargo.

That this meeting of the Central Board of the Co-operative Union, having considered the conclusions arrived at by the Royal Commission on the Importation of Store Cattle, is of opinion that there is no ground for a continuance of the embargo on the importation of Canadian store cattle, and requests the Government to give effect to the report of the Royal Commission by taking immediate steps to amend the Diseases of Animals Act, 1896, to remove the embargo which has inflicted, and still inflicts, hardship upon the consumers of this country.

Resolutions passed at its meeting held in Manchester on Saturday, April 22nd, 1922.

38. Minutes of Previous Meeting.

That the minutes of the last meeting, held on October 28th and 29th, 1921, be approved and confirmed as a correct record.

39. Appointment of Tellers.

That Messrs. C. A. W. Saxton and A. Stoddart be appointed tellers.

40. Overlapping by Tibshelf Society.

That the case of alleged overlapping by the Tibshelf Society be remitted to the United Board.

41. Painters and Decorators' Joint Council.

That consideration of the paragraph and resolutions relating to the proposed agreement with the Painters and Decorators' Joint Council, included in the report of the Labour Committee, be adjourned until the meeting of the Central Board to be held before Congress, and that in the meantime the rules and objects of the Master Painters' Association be obtained.

42. Resolutions to be submitted to Congress by the Co-operative Party.

That the Co-operative Party be permitted to withdraw their resolutions dealing with Unemployment and Foreign Policy and to submit new resolutions for approval by the Central Board at its meeting before Congress.

43. Report to Congress.

That the report and resolutions to be submitted to Congress, as now amended, be approved.

44. Proposed Amendment of Rules.

That the proposed amendments to the rules of the Union sent in by the Co-operative Party and the Castleford Industrial Society be not accepted.

45. Resolutions sent in by Societies.

That the resolutions on "The Diseases of Animals Act" and "The Embargo on Canadian Cattle," sent in by several societies, be accepted and included in the agenda of business to be transacted at the Brighton Congress.

46. Brighton Congress.

That the Congress sittings this year be from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m.

47. Foreign Congresses.

That the Central Board this year be represented at the Belgian, French, and German Congresses only.

48. Date and Place of Next Meeting.

That the next meeting of the Central Board be held in Brighton on Saturday, June 3rd, 1922, at 9-30 a.m.

II.—SOCIETIES REGISTERED, DISSOLVED, OR AMALGAMATED IN 1921.

(See Report 2, Section XI., page 12.)

I.—NEW SOCIETIES REGISTERED IN 1921.

I.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

Distributive	12	Insurance (live stock, &c.)	1
Productive	11	Special	1
Clubs	584	For supplying electric light	2
Small Holdings and Allotments	110	Brewery	2
Farmers'	7	Village Hall	1
Agricultural and Dairy	10	Horticultural	2
Housing and Utility	8	Investments	1
Poultry	6	Transport	1
Builders' Guilds	2	Unclassified	37
Land and Garden	4		
Fishermen's	9		811

Of the twelve distributive societies given in the list there are four new societies which have been formed during 1921, viz., Barmouth and District, Bishop Auckland Progressive, Dorking and District, and Welwyn Stores. The other eight have been registered as new societies owing to other societies having been amalgamated with them (see list of societies removed from the Register). The names of these are as follows :—Bidford and Mickleton, Coalville Working Men's, Colne, London, North-West London, Peterborough, Slaithwaite, and Summerseat (1921).

The productive societies which have been formed during 1921 are as follows :—Co-operative Transport Society Limited, Headwear Co-operative Society Limited, Merthyr Borough Co-operative Transport Society, Merthyr Pioneer Press Limited, Mid-Durham Co-operative Bakeries, Purbeck Co-

operative Stone Industries Limited, Rhondda Co-operative Butchery Productive Society, Rochdale and District Co-operative Motor Society, Stockport Smallwares Co-operative Productive Society, Watford Printers Limited, and Welwyn Builders and Joiners.

II.—SCOTLAND.

Distributive	5	Utility	3
Productive	1	Building	1
Clubs	54	Credit	1
Agricultural, Farmers', and Poultry	6	Unclassified	5
Small Holdings	6		82

Of the five distributive societies given in the list there are two new societies, *i.e.*, Bernera (Harris) Crofters' Co-operative Society and Dunbar and West Barns Society. The following is a list of those registered owing to amalgamation :—Greenock Central Co-operative Society, Kilwinning Co-operative Society, and Forfar United Co-operative Society. The new productive society is the Lochgelly, Kelty and Cowdenbeath Co-operative Laundry and Manufacturing Association Limited.

III.—IRELAND.

Distributive	2	Coal	1
Productive	1	Utility	1
Agricultural, Creamery, and Farming	16	Unclassified	4
Building Guilds	2		27

The distributive societies are : Duns Laoghaire and District and North Tipperary (Nenagh). The productive society is :—Gael Co-operative Printing, Publishing, and Trading Society.

II.—SOCIETIES DISSOLVED OR AMALGAMATED IN 1921.

Distributive	40	Pig	7
Productive	5	Fruit and Vegetable	5
Clubs	20	Loan (1), Credit (1), Bank (1)	3
Small Holdings and Allotments	98	Bacon Curing	1
Farmers' and Threshing	14	Horticultural	1
Agricultural, Dairy, Egg, and Poultry	25	Unclassified	29
Garden Suburb and Tenants	3		
Housing, Building, and Utility	15		268

The list shows that 40 distributive societies were removed from the Register, but of these only fourteen were actually dissolved. Twenty-six were removed on account of amalgamation. The following is a list of these :—

Ampthill	Largs
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	London
Bidford	London Perseverance
Brooksbottom	North-West London
Coalville Working Men's	Peterborough
Colne	Summerseat and Brooksbottoms
Crayford	Slaithwaite
Don	Sunningdale
Fergushill	Tiptree
Findochty	Winewall
Forfar Free Trade Saving	Wisbech Phœnix
Junction House	Wickham Market
Kingston	West London

III.—THE SECTIONAL BOARDS.

(See Report 2, Section XX., page 19.)

The eight Sectional Boards submit the following reports of work undertaken by them during the past year :—

I. IRISH.

During the year ten meetings of the Sectional Board were held, the attendances being as follow :—

	Present.	Absent.
Mr. J. Adams	7	3
Mr. H. Archer	6	4
Mr. L. P. Byrne	7	3
Mr. W. Gray	8	2
Mr. W. G. Kane	7	3
Mr. W. J. McGuffin	10	0
Mr. J. Palmer	6	—
Honorary Member—Mr. R. Fleming	3	—

The following appointments were made at a meeting held in Belfast on June 4th, 1921, viz. :—

Chairman ..... Mr. William Gray.
Treasurer ..... Mr. H. Archer.
Representatives on Centra Board—
Messrs. W. Gray and L. P. Byrne.
Representative on United Board and Office Committee—
Mr. W. Gray.
" *Central Education Committee*..Mr. H. Archer.

During the earlier part of the congress year the work of the Board was conducted under extreme difficulties owing to the tension caused by the political situation in the country. With the declaration of the truce in July matters became easier, but conditions are still too unsettled to allow of calm consideration of co-operative propaganda. Many inquiries for information as to the formation of societies were received during the year, and in every case literature and help were given in response.

Two new societies have been formed and started in business, one at Dun Laoghaire (Kingstown) Co. Dublin, and the other at Antrim. The latter has been registered under No. 1, Northern Ireland. The first has been in business for some months and is doing very well. Antrim has only got recently started.

Three societies have gone into liquidation. Midleton (Co. Cork), registered only two years ago, failed to get the confidence of the members and was never properly supported. Middletown (Co. Armagh), which came through a disastrous experience eight years ago, never recovered a sound position. The bad trade and political troubles of the past year reduced the small turnover below the amount necessary to cover working expenses, and as there was no immediate prospect of improvement the committee decided to close down. Larne Society became so deeply involved with its creditors that it could not be saved.

Many societies in the Northern area suffered severely by the boycott of Belfast goods. The United Co-operative Baking Society's branch in Belfast, in common with other traders, was debarred from sending goods to many societies outside Belfast, and these societies were severely handicapped in getting goods elsewhere than from Belfast, which, to most of them, is the best and nearest market. Feeling ran very high amongst members also on the boycott question, and it needed very tactful handling to prevent serious

consequences to the societies involved. Happily an understanding was arrived at which removed the trouble, and we trust that it will not arise again.

All the Irish co-operative societies have felt the effects of unemployment and bad trade, agricultural perhaps more than urban societies, and it will take time and better trade before a good recovery can be made. The local society suffered very heavily by the abnormal political conditions obtaining in Dublin, against which no methods of propaganda were of any avail. The Board, however, have been closely in touch with the committee of the society during the year, and have suggested or approved of the action taken by the committee to meet the difficulties of management.

The proposals referred to in the report of last year as to transfer of audits were not carried out, principally owing to the fact that the majority of the societies objected to make any change under the existing political conditions, and the Board agree that until some permanent settlement in the government of Ireland is arrived at it would not be wise to press the change on societies. It is also possible that under new conditions the appointments of public auditors in Ireland may be revised and the present terms laid down by the British Treasury may be modified.

It is with profound regret that we have to record that Mr. John Palmer, of Portadown, died on February 16th last, after a comparatively short illness. Mr. Palmer was closely associated with the modern Irish co-operative movement from the starting of his own society in Portadown, of which he was one of the founders. He was a member of the executive of the Irish Conference Association from its commencement, and when the present Irish Section was formed he became a member of the Sectional Board and continued on it uninterruptedly until his death. He was one of the Post Office staff at Portadown, and had retired from that position ten years ago, and since then he gave his services whole-heartedly to the civic affairs of his native town and to the Irish co-operative movement. He was a member of the Irish Advisory Committee of the United Co-operative Baking Society, and also a director of the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society. He was intimately known to co-operators throughout the whole of Ireland. A hard worker himself, with keen sympathies for the workers generally, he will be sadly missed in the many spheres in which his activities were so strenuously exerted.

Details of work done by the secretary were submitted to the monthly meetings of the Board, including interviews with officials and committees of societies, financial records of societies as shown by the audits, and the general propaganda carried on. Audits were made quarterly or half-yearly, and annual returns, and in many cases triennial returns, furnished to the Registrar of the accounts of the following societies, viz. :—Armagh, Castlecomer, Clonmel, Coalisland, Coleraine, Cork, Derry, Drogheda, Drumaness, Drumreaney, Dublin Industrial, Dublin University, Enniskillen, Finisk, Greenore, Kildare, Limerick City, Lucan, Midland, Newtownards, Queenstown, Rosslare Harbour, Warrenpoint, and Wexford. The audit fees paid by these societies during the year to December 31st, 1921, amounting to £167 10s., were credited to the Union.

Subjoined is a statement of Board expenses charged to the Union during 1921 :—

Receipts.	£	s.	d	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Cash from Central Office	93	18	7	By Cash due to Treasurer	36	9	10
,, Cash due to Treasurer	27	7	2	,, Executive Meetings	64	14	1
				,, Conferences, &c.	20	1	10
	£121	5	9		£121	5	9

REPORT OF THE DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS.

Political conditions and railway restrictions made the holding of the regular conferences quite impossible. A conference of the Northern District Association was held in Belfast on June 11th in two sessions. At the first

session Mr. H. Richardson (Belfast Society) opened a discussion on "The Corporation Profits Tax," with a demonstration of how a return should be made up. At the second session short reports were submitted by delegates from constituent societies, giving details of trade and position of society with particulars of capital and possible developments.

The annual conference was held in Lisburn on November 26th, in the new drapery premises of the society, which were to be formally opened the following week. Mr. Knox submitted a paper on "Working Expenses," which was followed by a useful discussion.

The best thanks of the associations are due to Belfast and Lisburn societies for entertaining delegates to conferences, and to the United Co-operative Baking Society for subscription to funds.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1921:—

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
To Balance from 1920	137	7	9
,, Audit Fees	162	15	6
,, Subscriptions	12	16	8
	£312	19	11

Audited—
A. J. CONNOR.

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
By Audit Fees to Co-operative Union	167	10	0
,, Conferences	64	12	8
,, Stocktaking	1	0	0
,, Wages Board	1	0	0
,, Committees	0	11	2
,, Printing and Postage	13	16	9
,, Balance	64	9	4
	£312	19	11

WM. GRAY, Chairman.
WM. M. KNOX, Secretary.

2. MIDLAND.

The attendances of the members of the Board have been as follows:—

	Present.	Absent.	Possible.
Mr. W. Abbotts, J.P.	8	4	12
,, G. Bastard	5	7	12
,, H. Baynes	8	4	12
,, H. Clayson	11	—	11
Mrs. M. E. Cottrell	10	2	12
Mr. G. Harris	9	3	12
Mr. A. H. Jones	12	—	12
,, W. Millerchip. J.P.	10	2	12
,, J. Millington	12	—	12
,, W. Rogers	8	4	12
,, W. Warren	12	—	12

Honorary Members.

	Present.
Mr. J. Butcher	—
,, W. J. Douse	2
,, J. Langley	—
Mr. D McInnes, J.P.	1
,, S Redfern	1
,, G. Woodhouse	3

The following appointments were made at the first meeting, held at Birmingham, on May 28th, 1921:—

Chairman: Mr. J. Millington.

Representatives on the

United Board ... Messrs. W. Millerchip and W. Warren.
Office Committee ... Mr. W. Millerchip.
Central Educational Committee ... Mr. G. Harris.
Joint Propaganda Committee ... Mr. W. Abbotts.
Co-operative Party Council ... Mr. A. H. Jones.
Sectional Choral Association Committee ... Mr. H. Baynes.
,, *Educational Association Committee* ... Mrs. M. E. Cottrell.
,, *Propaganda Committee* .. Messrs. G. Bastard, W. Abbotts, H. Clayson, W J. Rogers, and the Secretary.

The year under review has been one of considerable anxiety to all connected with the development of co-operation. The rapid slump in prices, the decline in manufacture, and consequent loss of employment, together with the dispute in the mining industry, have had a very material effect on societies' surpluses. But with the exception of the liquidation of Saxby and Loughborough Working Men's Societies, and the amalgamation of Ashby-de-la-Zouch with Coalville, and Mickleton Farmers with Bidford, the societies have carried on, although in most cases with very much lower dividends than formerly.

Societies engaged in farming have been more especially affected by the fall in prices of grain and live stock, but those which had been wise and depreciated liberally, and which had created good reserve funds, have best stood the test.

PROPAGANDA.

The services of members of the Sectional Board, together with those of the propagandist agent, have been utilised in giving a helping hand to societies in difficulties, and in the formation of the new society at Barmouth.

OVERLAPPING.

The question of overlapping has caused the Sectional Board considerable trouble and anxiety. In the case of Tibshelf Society, although every effort was made to induce the committee not to overlap Ripley Society at New Higham, they persisted in opening a branch shop in close proximity to an existing branch of Ripley. This action of Tibshelf Society was carefully considered by the members of the Sectional Board, and it was decided to bring the question before the Central Board with a view to their being reported to Congress.

CONFERENCES

Sectional conferences were held as follows :—

At Leicester, on April 23rd, when Mr. W. Abbotts, on behalf of the Sectional Board, introduced the subject of "A National Society." A discussion followed which showed much divergence of opinion. No vote was taken, the object being to educate co-operative opinion

At Northampton, on September 1st, Mr. J. J. Worley read his paper entitled "The Co-operative Employee and His Place in the Movement." There was a large attendance of employees among the delegates present. A lively discussion followed the reading of the paper.

On October 24th, Mr. D. McInnes read his paper on "Farming by Distributive Societies" in connection with the Week-end School at Lincoln. In view of the experience of societies, a very interesting debate followed.

A fourth conference was held at Derby, on January 14th, 1922, to consider the advisability of "A National Society" once more. Mr. W. Warren introduced the subject and moved the following resolution :—

> That this conference, recognising the necessity for unification of co-operative effort and a closer organisation of the co-operative movement, approves of the principle of a National Co-operative Society and as a means to that end, pledges the societies in this district and section to take such steps as will lead to the elimination of all forms of overlapping and the amalgamation of co-operative societies operating in the same or adjacent districts.

As at the former conference on this subject there was a marked difference of opinion, and the resolution was only carried by a small majority.

In addition to those already named, two sectional conferences were arranged by the Co-operative Party, in conjunction with the Sectional Board, viz., at Rugby and Nottingham, on Saturday, February 4th, when a paper prepared by the chairman and secretary of the party, entitled "The

Co-operative Party, Its Policy, Activities, and Needs," was the subject for discussion, being introduced by Mr. W. H. Watkins and Mr. S. F. Perry respectively.

EDUCATIONAL.

Two joint week-end schools were arranged by the Sectional Board and the Educational Association, the first being the third Annual Easter Week-end, which took place at Rugby.

On the Thursday evening, the president of the local society, Mr. H. Tarbox, gave the students a hearty welcome. The students were invited to consider "Present-day Co-operative Problems." The lecturers were Mr. J. Mastin (Co-operative Wholesale Society), who in two lectures dealt with "Co-operative Trading, National and International," and Mr. J. J. Worley (Co-operative Productive Federation), who took for his subject "Co-operative Co-partnership." Mr. Frank Roscoe, M.A., gave two lectures on "The Wage System and the Way Out," while Mrs. E. M. Christie (Co-operative Party) lectured on "Why a Co-operative Party?" and "The Co-operative Trinity." There was a good attendance of students, of all ages from sixteen and upwards, who were regular in their attendance, and much enjoyed the visit to the old Rugby School, which especial y interested them because of its association with Tom Hughes.

The second school was at Lincoln, from October 21st to 24th. Here Mr. C. Ostick (the local president) welcomed those present on behalf of Lincoln Society. The opening lecture was by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, (Rev. W. S. Swaine, M.A.), on "The Value of Education." The Dean of Lincoln, the Rev. T. C. Fry, D.D., spoke on "Social Service" in the Cathedral on the Sunday morning, and Professor F. Hall, M.A., B.Com. (Adviser of Studies) gave three lectures on the "Future of Co-operation in Regard to Trade, Education, and Allied Activities, and as a Political and Social Force." There was a very good attendance of students from all parts of the section.

In addition to the two schools mentioned, the Educational Association has conducted several week-end schools. Full particulars of these will be be found in the annual report of the association's work.

These schools have been a splendid success, due largely to the enthusiasm of the local societies, backed up by the sub-committee who have been responsible for the detail arrangements.

SECTIONAL DEMONSTRATION.

After a lapse of ten years, the Annual Exhibition and Demonstration was resumed, the venue being Northampton, where an exhibition was held under the auspices of the Joint Exhibition Committee, from August 27th to September 3rd, together with an Home Industries Exhibition, prizes to the value of £20 being given in the latter case to encourage home work. A public meeting and concert was held in the Town Hall; a conference was held for employees and committees; while a children's gala made memorable the resuscitation of the annual demonstration.

The Choral Association continues its good work and by its Annual Festival of Music encourages the formation of co-operative choirs.

SECTIONAL CONVALESCENT FUND.

The societies affiliated to the Convalescent Fund now number 128 and its beneficial work has been largely extended during 1921.

In concluding our report we venture to express the hope that all committees will be loyal to themselves by supporting the Co-operative Wholesale Society and productive societies wherever possible, and that members will rally round and give whole-hearted support and allegiance to their several committees, practising co-operation through increased loyalty to their own institutions, and thus prove the value of co-operative effort to the masses in the critical period through which we are passing.

J. MILLINGTON, Chairman.
CHAS. A. W. SAXTON, Secretary.

MIDLAND CO-OPERATIVE CONVALESCENT FUND.

Executive Committee:

Mr. G. Woodhouse (chairman), C.W.S.
" Chas. A. W. Saxton (secretary), Worcester.
" D. McInnes, C.W.S.
" W. J. Douse, Nottingham.
" C. W. Brown, Coalville.
" F. H. Bruff, Birmingham Printers.
Mr W. Warren, Derby.
" J. Webb, Northampton.
" J. Millington. Birmingham.
" S. Kemp, Wigston Hosiers.
" G. Harris, Lincoln.
" B. Butler, Wellingborough.
" T. J. Henson, C.W.S.

The period covered has been one of exceptional difficulty owing to the dispute in the coal industry, which considerably hampered the committee in making the necessary arrangements for members going to the various homes.

The cost of maintenance at the homes has in some instances been further increased during the year, while there has been no reduction in the cost of postage or stamp duty.

Five additional societies have become affiliated and four (one by amalgamation) have ceased membership.

Subscriptions from societies and contributions from convalescents show an increase over the corresponding period, but for the first time in the history of the fund are less than the grants.

The total subscriptions amounted to £2,123, being an increase of £292 8s. 8d., and convalescents' or their friends' contributions amounted to £547 8s., an increase of £197 17s. 10d. when compared with the previous year.

The sum expended in grants amounted to £2,969 3s. 11d. less £15 6s. returned, leaving the net grant £2,953 17s. 11d., or an increase of £815 13s. 4d.

During the year 1,146 cases have been dealt with, grants having been made to 998 applicants from 81 societies, made up as follows:—354 men, 594 women, 50 children.

The total number of weeks' residence in the homes was 2,566, or an average of nearly three weeks in each case.

For medical or other reasons one hundred and forty-eight applicants failed to obtain grants.

We have to express our regret at the loss of two members of the committee, viz., Mr. D. McInnes and the late Mr. J. Webb. The former represented the Co-operative Wholesale Society, and owing to his retirement from the directorate had to vacate his seat. The committee desire to place on record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to the fund in its initiation, during its formation, and in its administration. Mr. T. J. Henson has been appointed to represent the Co-operative Wholesale Society in the place of Mr. McInnes.

It is with feelings of great regret that we refer to the loss by death of our other colleague, Mr. J. Webb (of Northampton), who gave of his best in support of the fund, being ever ready to bear testimony to the valuable help given to those with whom he came in personal contact.

The assistance rendered inadequately describes the real benefit which the convalescent receives. It is only when the committee at each monthly meeting hear read the letters from grateful members or parents of children who have received benefit and returned home, that one can realise the immense value the fund is to the members and how much more valuable it might be if societies not yet affiliated would give it their whole-hearted support.

GEO. WOODHOUSE, Chairman.
CHAS. A. W. SAXTON, Secretary.

MIDLAND CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

During the year there has been much unrest and unemployment, with loss of trade in our distributive societies. Grants in many cases have been very much curtailed, and committees have only been able to carry on class work in some societies on a much reduced scale.

Our schools and conferences have been well maintained, and the committee thank societies and guilds for their continued support, which will help us to go forward with increased vigour, knowing that our work has been appreciated by those attending. Our one regret was the cancelling of the school which should have been held at Worcester, owing to insufficient students applying. This was the more regrettable seeing we were to have had as lecturer Mr. Burt Williams, of the Co-operative Wholesale Society's Propaganda Department, who had never previously taken part in our schools or conferences.

Our annual meeting was held at Soho, when Mr. Hornsey, of Northampton, was re-elected auditor. One hundred delegates were present to consider the report and balance sheet, and to hear an address by our president, Mr. Tom Hackett, on "Our Present Problems and Their Solutions." Mr. Hackett regretted that, speaking generally, the workers showed a spirit of apathy and indifference towards social questions. It is, he said, a dangerous attitude, and will not make for a re-created society: he made an earnest appeal to all delegates, as co-operators and citizens, to do everything possible for the spread of education. The chairman gave the result of elections, the retiring members all being re-elected.

Our Easter week-end school was held on the premises of the Rugby Society, from March 24th to 28th, 1921. Here we discussed "Present-day Co-operative Problems" with Mr. F. Roscoe, M.A., Mr. J. Mastin (Co-operative Wholesale Society), Mr. J. J. Worley (Productive Federation), and Mrs. Eva Christie (Co-operative Party). This was a most successful school and was run under the joint auspices of the Sectional Board and the Educational Association.

On April 22nd, 1921, a week-end school was held at Wolvey. The subject was "Constitution, Functions, and Administration within the Movement." The lecturers were Mr. W. Millerchip, J.P. (Co-operative Union), Mr. T. Hackett (Central Education Committee), Mrs. M. B. Dewsbury (Men's and Women's Guild), and Mr. H. J. Potter ("Co-partnership."). These subjects proved to be most interesting, and the students kept the lecturers fully employed answering the many questions put to them. Your committee endeavoured to secure the services of a director from Manchester to deal with the work of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, but were unfortunately unsuccessful. Wolvey Abbey is a charming holiday home belonging to Coventry Co-operative Society, and they are to be congratulated upon having a home in such a delightful part of the country.

Our next school was held at Woodbrooke, from July 22nd to 26th, where a record attendance at all lectures was a pleasing feature. Our lecturer here was Mr. F. W. Pethick Lawrence, M.A., who very ably laid before the students the question of "Unemployment: Its Causes and Remedies." On Saturday afternoon, July 23rd, Mrs. Barton defined "A Co-operative Outlook" to more delegates than could be comfortably seated in the lecture hall, situated in the beautiful grounds of Woodbrooke.

Another very successful joint school was the Lincoln Week-end, held October 21st to 24th. There we enjoyed lectures and addresses from the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, the Dean of Lincoln, Professor Hall, M.A., and Duncan McInnes, J.P. Mr. C. A. W. Saxton, as joint secretary, was very helpful in securing lecturers for this school.

An educational secretaries' association has been formed in the Midlands. The secretary, Miss C. A. Woolley, has been elected to the National Executive,

and hopes there will be a good increase in membership during the year. A school for secretaries was held at Derby, when about fifty educational secretaries were present to listen to four lectures given by Mr. Reeves.

We are pleased to be able to record a very gratifying increase in the number of comrades' circles in this section. Four have already affiliated to the association, and it is proposed to hold a re-union for them on Easter Monday, at the Easter Week-end School to be held at Trent College. Educational committees are asked to give them all the encouragement possible, as we believe this is one of the most promising developments in our movement.

We ask every co-operator to read all the co-operative literature, and to push the sales. Guilds and circles could do much towards creating a greater demand.

THOS. HACKETT, President.
E. WEBB, Treasurer.
C. A. WOOLLEY, Secretary.

MIDLAND CO-OPERATIVE CHORAL ASSOCIATION.

Officers:

Mr. E. Marlow (president), Kettering. „ J. T. Marriott (vice-president), Lincoln. „ A. Webster (treasurer), Annesley Woodhouse.	Mr. C. Marshall, Long Eaton, „ T. H. Edinborough, Long Eaton,	Joint Hon. Secretaries.

With the revival last year of the Midland Section demonstration, the committee greatly regretted that they were unable to assist the Sectional Board by holding the Senior Festival at Northampton, particularly as the association's first competition was held in connection with such a gathering at Wellingborough, in the year of its formation. The reason was the impracticability of holding the Senior Festival at Northampton two years in succession. We gave the Sectional Board an assurance of our desire to co-operate with them in future years.

In no way has the character of the competitions, both junior and senior, been below the standard achieved in former years. The junior contests took place at Ilkeston on April 9th, Mr. H. W. Tupper, organist of Southwell Cathedral, the adjudicator, having the assistance in preliminary tests of Mr. J. A. Thomas (Grimsby), a former member of the association committee. The entries were highly satisfactory, but the attendance was adversely affected by the distress caused at the time of the coal strike. The Senior Festival was held at Derby on November 5th, and here the various classes occupied two judges from 1 o'clock until 9 p.m. They were Mr. H. S, Roberton (Glasgow), and Mr. John James (Stoke-on-Trent). The three choir classes and solo tests gave these gentlemen upwards of a hundred items to adjudicate upon. All local arrangements were admirably carried out.

The pooling of travelling fares came into operation for the first time at the Senior Festival, and solved the difficult problem of attendance by choirs a long distance from the place of contests, every singer, through their respective societies, undertaking an equal share in the cost of travelling. This resulted in an average amount of 5s. 11d. per head, and we are grateful for the admirable spirit in which this new scheme was met.

Our financial position is in large measure due to the very serious period of industrial depression through which we are passing, and has been much relieved by the generous grant of £15, shown on last balance sheet, from the Association of Music Competition Festivals, which in effect constituted our balance to commence the year.

Within a month, twenty years have elapsed since the association came into being, and it is only by such a long retrospect that an adequate estimate can be formed of the value to the movement and the public of such an institution. Those who can remember the general standard of musical taste in the Midland Section so long ago will best appreciate the inestimable worth of our annual competitive festivals in cultivating a high musical taste amongst the people; and general and education committees alone know the help choirs have afforded to them in their propaganda work over a critical period in the movement's history.

E. MARLOW, President.
CHARLES MARSHALL, } Joint Hon.
THOS. H. EDINBOROUGH, } Secretaries.

3. NORTHERN.

The attendance of members of the Sectional Board at ordinary meetings held during the year has been as under:—

	Present.	Absent.	Possible.
Mr. J. C. Aiston	12	1	13
,, G. W. Bollands	11	2	13
,, J. Davison	13	—	13
,, J. T. Lowthian	11	2	13
,, W. R. Rae	7	6	13
,, G. Riddle	13	—	13
,, W. Scott	13	—	13

In cases of absence satisfactory reasons were given The attendance of Mr. W. R. Rae was affected by the extra calls upon him consequent upon his election as chairman of the Central Board for 1921-22, and also by an accident which befell him during the year.

HON. MEMBERS.

Mr W. Crooks, J.P | Mr. J. Murdoch. | Mr. S. Galbraith, M.P.

At the first meeting of the Board in the Congress year, held June 4th, 1921, the following appointments were made:—

Chairman of the Section ..... Mr J. Davison.

Representatives on the—

United Board ..... Messrs. W. R. Rae and G. Riddle.
Central Office Committee ..... Mr. W. R. Rae.
Central Education Committee ..... Mr. W. R. Rae.
Co-operative Party ..... Mr. G. W. Bollands.
Nomination Joint Parliamentary Committee ..... Mr. G. Riddle.
Sectional Office Committee—
Messrs. Davison, Aiston, Bollands, Lowthian, and Scott.

The year which has just passed is one which cannot fail to be memorable in the annals of co-operative societies in the section. It is quite safe to say that, speaking generally, never in the whole of their previous history have societies had to face such a combination of adverse circumstances and conditions as have fallen to their lot during the period under review.

It is generally recognised that present industrial conditions are providing a real test of the resources and stability, not only of individual societies, but of the co-operative movement as a whole, and whilst there is not the slightest justification for undue anxiety, or room for doubt as to the emergence of co-operation from the ordeal through which it is passing, co-operators generally, and especially those who are called to administer the business affairs of societies, would do well to take to heart, as guidance for the future, the obvious lessons which the present crisis has taught.

COAL TRADE DISPUTE.

The prolonged dispute in the coal-mining industry naturally created a very difficult situation for societies in the section. The closing down of a key industry involved also workers engaged in other occupations dependent upon it, and, as a consequence, the dislocation which ensued was far reaching in its effects. A large proportion of the wage earners, whose means of livelihood was thus—for the time being at least—cut off, were members of co-operative societies with wives and children dependent upon them. Under such circumstances a call upon the resources of co-operative societies was inevitable.

In response to a circular sent out by the Sectional Board on June 20th, 1921, asking for information as to the amount of extended credit and donations to relief funds granted by societies owing to and during the mining dispute, 85 societies out of 128 sent in returns. Of the 85 societies sending in returns four were not affected. In the 81 societies which were affected the aggregate amount of extended credit reached the huge sum of £507,768 and of donations £9,046. Apart from any other consideration, those figures, taken in conjunction with the comparatively heavy withdrawals of capital by individual members, supply a striking example of the vital part co-operation plays in the economic life of the people, and ought to convince every worker of the necessity of becoming associated with, and giving his loyal support to, a movement which holds for him so great promise.

CONFERENCES.

The annual sectional conference was held at North Shields on April 30th, 1921. Mr. George Riddle presided. In addition to sectional and district reports, two special resolutions were submitted for discussion. The first resolution, moved by the Sectional Secretary and seconded by Mr. McEwen (Stockton), and after an interesting discussion agreed to, was as follows :—

> CAPITAL.—That this conference is of opinion that societies should give serious attention to the question of capital, both as regards their own needs and those of the federated institutions of which they form a part, and that—
>
> (1) Societies should remove all restrictions on the accumulation of members' capital; and
>
> (2) That the broad questions underlying the principle of communal capital should be considered by management committees with a view to a settled policy being adopted of systematically building up reserves to and maintaining them at a level approximately representing the capital required to work the business of the society.

The second resolution, moved by Mr. G. Riddle and seconded by Mrs. Ferguson, which provoked considerable interest, dealt with the question of loyalty, and was as under :—

> That this conference, recognising the prominence attained by the co-operative movement in recent years, and the hostility which that prominence has provoked, is of opinion that, in order to meet the situation thus created, it is imperatively necessary to secure the unswerving loyalty of co-operators to their own institutions, and earnestly recommends societies to take active steps to achieve this end.

An interesting personal incident occurred at this conference. The societies and officials who benefited during war time by the assiduous attention given, often at great personal sacrifice, to their interests by the sectional secretary, subscribed to a handsome testimonial, which was presented to him on their behalf by Mr. Riddle. In the opinion of the Sectional Board this action was well deserved, the services rendered being of a very high character. In fact, it is not too much to say that all societies in the section have good cause to thank the sectional secretary for his untiring labours on their behalf.

In connection with the "Capital Campaign," two conferences were held in the section, the first at Stockton on September 3rd, 1921, at which Mr. Davison (chairman of the Sectional Board) presided, Mr. F. C. Crowther (Co-operative Wholesale Society Financial Propaganda Department) being the speaker. The second was at Carlisle on October 22nd, 1921, at which Mr. Aiston (Sectional Board) presided. Mr. T. G. Davies (deputy manager, Co-operative Wholesale Society Bank) introduced the subject by reading his paper on "The Case for Increased Capital in the Co-operative Movement." Resolutions supporting the policy advocated were passed at both conferences.

A special political conference, convened by the Sectional Board and the Co-operative Party, was held on February 4th, 1922, at which "The Co-operative Party: Its Policy, Activities, and Needs" was the subject discussed.

A sectional conference was held in Newcastle on February 25th, 1922, at which the interesting subject of "Solidarity in the Section and How to Achieve It" was discussed. Mr. G. Riddle was the speaker and gave an eloquent and eminently practical address, in the course of which methods by which the desired end might be attained were suggested. After a very interesting discussion the following resolution, which will have the attention of the Sectional Board, was agreed to :—

> That the Sectional Board be requested to consider the suggestions made, and prepare a scheme to be submitted for the approval of a future representative conference.

LEGAL ADVICE.

The Sectional Board desires again to remind societies that a representative of the firm of solicitors which in legal matters acts for the Co-operative Union, visits the Sectional Office, 84 Westmorland Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on *the first Wednesday in each month* for the purpose of giving societies an opportunity of consulting him and obtaining his advice upon legal questions arising in connection with their operations. The Board is of opinion that societies might with advantage avail themselves more fully of the opportunity thus offered.

THE "CO-OPERATIVE NEWS."

Last year was the first full year of the special Northern Edition of the *Co-operative News*. The policy of the National Co-operative Publishing Society in making a more generous provision for the publicity requirements of the Northern Section, by the inauguration of a Northern Edition and the establishment of a District Office at 59 Blenheim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been justified. As yet, however, the sectionalised edition of the *News* is in its infancy and further developments are contemplated. These are necessary before the aims of the Publishing Society, not only in the North, but in all the sections, can be realised. It is hoped that at an early date a system of local correspondents will be arranged so that the various large centres in the North may be more adequately covered than is possible at present. Now that more space is being devoted to local interests, a claim for increased support from societies may, with justice, be made. The directors of the Publishing Society have sought the assistance of the Sectional Board with a view to the formation of a Northern Advisory Committee which would keep in touch with the local situation and endeavour further to increase the circulation of the *News* and the other publications of the society.

WAGES NEGOTIATIONS.

The machinery set up in the section for the purpose of dealing with wages and related questions has during the past year been put to a somewhat severe test. Societies generally have been called upon to face a very serious situation. Widespread unemployment, industrial dislocation, seriously diminished purchasing power of members owing to cuts in wages, the comparatively sudden drop in prices of commodities, involving the almost

impossible task of adequate adjustment of expenses to falling prices, and consequent lessened monetary returns, have, in conjunction with other factors, combined to create a condition of affairs unique in the history of the co-operative movement. Under the conditions prevailing an alteration in the rates of wages paid to co-operative employees was inevitable. In the endeavour to secure reasonable relief for societies in this direction prolonged negotiations took place, necessitating no fewer than 34 meetings during the year. It is to be regretted that, on the two occasions during the period under review when wages were revised, agreement was not reached by consent of the parties concerned in the negotiations. This fact alone will convey to those who have knowledge of such matters some idea of the amount of time devoted to the questions involved, and the strain imposed upon those whose duty it was to conduct negotiations on behalf of societies. Societies are already individually in possession of particulars relating to the whole proceedings, so that details are here unnecessary. It ought to be said, however, that difficult and complicated as the situation has undoubtedly been, it would have been more difficult and complicated still but for the general loyalty of societies to each other, and the existence of that bond of union between them represented by the Wages Boards. The horizon is not yet clear, but animated by the spirit of justice and loyalty to each other, societies may with confidence face any situation which may in the future arise.

GILSLAND CONVALESCENT HOME.

The report of the directors of this institution has been issued and shows that whilst the disturbed industrial conditions prevailing have to some extent affected the takings at the home the result on the whole is very satisfactory. A surplus of £180 7s. 7½d. is shown on the year's working. A notable and pleasing feature of the report is the fact that for the first time in the history of the Home the accounts show that the bank overdraft has disappeared and is replaced by a credit balance. The directors refer, with feelings of regret, to the fact that during the year under review both Mr. W. Crooks, J.P., and Mr. W. Stonehouse, who had acted as joint auditors of the Home accounts since its inception, had passed away, and place on record an appreciation of their valuable services.

WINDY NOOK TRAGEDY FUND.

During the year £57 4s. has been paid to the widow and children of the late J. Patterson. The amount standing to the credit of this fund as at December 31st, 1921, was £592 14s. 8d.

OBITUARY.

On August 16th, 1921, there passed out, in the person of Mr. W. Crooks, J.P., one of a rapidly diminishing band of Northern co-operative veterans. He was a native of Blaydon, and whilst he had a long and honourable official connection with his own local society, he was also widely known and appreciated by co-operators far beyond the limits of his own locality. In 1885 he was elected to the Central Board of the Co-operative Union and acted as secretary of the Northern Section from 1894 to 1898, when he retired and was elected an honorary member of the Central Board. Much could be said of his varied co-operative activities and his close association with the great names of the past, but it may suffice to say, that if it could be said of any man it could be said of Mr. Crooks, that co-operation was with him a religion.

General regret was expressed throughout the North when it became known that Mr. G. Hutchinson, of Blyth, had in July last year died in a nursing home in Newcastle. He had held the position of secretary to the Blyth Central Society for over thirty years, and was a well-known figure in co-operative circles. He was also an acceptable lay preacher, and was held in esteem by all who knew him.

Amongst others who have passed out during the Congress year the following deserve mention :—

Mr. W. Stonehouse, who was at one time closely connected with Newcastle, for a time acting as one of the auditors of that society, and was joint auditor, along with the late Mr. Crooks, for the Gilsland Convalescent Home from its inception up to his death.

Mr. R. Robson, one of the founders of St. Anthony's Society.

Mr. T. N. Robson, ex-secretary of Sherburn Hill Society.

Mr. J. Rosely, one of the founders of Seaton Delaval Society.

Alderman T. G. Hunter, for 14 years chairman of Wallsend Society.

Mr. G. Greener, for many years a member of the executive of No. 4 District Association.

Mr. W. O'Hara, for many years president of Carlisle Society. At the time of his death Mr. O'Hara was a member of the No. 3 District Committee.

Mr. J. Baker, general manager of Swalwell Society, who died with tragic suddenness.

J. DAVISON, Chairman.
A. STODDART, Secretary.

CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEES' ASSOCIATION.

We have pleasure in submitting the annual report and financial statement of the association for the year 1921.

In the month of February we organised, in co-operation with the Northern District Executive of the Workers' Educational Association, a meeting of protest against the educational economy pronouncements of the Cabinet. There was a large attendance of delegates, and supporting the chairman—Mr. E. F. Morton—was a most representative platform, including the chief speakers, Mr. Mactavish (secretary, Workers' Educational Association); Dr. Jevons, (president, Workers' Educational Association, Northern District); Messrs. Dawson (Director of Education, Durham County); the President of the Northumberland and Durham Counties Teachers' Association; Ald. Lazenby; Ald. Smith; A. Stoddart (sectional secretary to the Co-operative Union); and others.

Week-end School.—Following our usual custom, a week-end school was held at Gilsland in February. The attendance of students was larger than usual, due to the fact that the function was of a dual character, viz., a school for secretaries of co-operative educational committees, and a school for the rank and file students, the one undertaken by the Central Education Committee and the other by your own executive. Lectures were given by Mr. T. W. Mercer (Manchester) on "The Co-operative Movement in Politics" and "The Co-operative Movement and the State"; Mr. E. F. Morton on "The Educational Outlook"; and Mr. A. Stoddart on "Collective Capital."

Scholarships tenable at the school were awarded to (1) Mr. J. Lackie, Newbiggin; (2) Mr. J. White, Cramlington; (3) Mr. Brotherton, Ashington.

We are of opinion that the school was a distinct success, both from the point of view of members and also from the fact that the discussions were so animated.

Our thanks are due to Miss Thornton (the matron) for the comfortable and convenient arrangements made for the delegates.

Junior Prizes.—Class work among juniors was carried on vigorously by several societies during the year. The successful class work of the various teachers was evidenced by the increased number of students who won district prizes as a result of the Union examinations: Gold Bangle: Miss T. Mumberson, Ashington; Gold Medal: Master Douglas Tagg, North Shields.

Book prizes were also awarded to students according to the association's scheme to the number of: Junior, 35; Intermediate, 3. The successful students were from Ashington, North Shields, Cramlington, Bedlington, Boldon, and Hartlepools.

Conferences.—The quarterly conferences have been largely attended and your committee are convinced that much good will have resulted from them. A special feature of these conferences has been that the lectures delivered have been not only a sequence, but also have all dealt with some feature of co-operative education rather than with subjects of general interest.

(1) At the annual meeting at Pelaw, on April 2nd, Mr. F. Young dealt with the Educational Programme of the Central Education Committee.

(2) At Wallsend, July 9th, Mr. Albert Mansbridge (London) addressed us on "The Contribution to Adult Education by the Co-operative Movement."

(3) At Hartlepool, October 15th, Mr. E. F. Morton addressed the conference on the same subject, dealing with it from the more practical side.

(4) At Bishop Auckland, January 21st, as the outcome of the discussion at the third conference, (1) Mr. Besford (Ashington) lectured on "Voluntary *versus* Paid Work of Education Committees." (2) Mr. Senior (Middlesbrough) lectured on "The Organisation of Class Work."

Special Conferences.—An attempt has been made during the year to co-ordinate the educational activities of the association's area. This necessitated a number of district and sectional conferences, at which certain schemes were submitted for consideration. We regret, however, that the effort has proved abortive, and beyond the interest evoked no practical success has attended our efforts.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1921:—

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Balance forward	125	19	7	By Subscriptions	1	2	0
,, Subscriptions	70	12	0	,, Conference Expenses	31	16	0
,, Bank Interest	4	6	7	,, Committee's Fees and Fares	26	4	7
				,, Scholarships and Prizes	21	15	7
				,, Miscellaneous Expenses	47	12	2
				,, Balance in Bank	71	7	11
				,, Cash in hand	0	19	11
	£200	18	2		£200	18	2

A. STODDART, Secretary

4. NORTH-WESTERN.

Eleven ordinary meetings of the Sectional Board have been held during the year, at which the attendance has been as follows:—

	Present.	Sick.	On Deputation.		Present.	Sick.	On Deputation.
E. Booth	10	—	—	F. Houghton	10	—	—
G. Briggs	8	3	—	T. Howorth	11	—	—
S. R. Cocker	11	—	—	E. Hyde	10	1	—
E. Dawson	11	—	—	A. Johnson	11	—	—
W. Dewhurst	11	—	—	J. Johnston	11	—	—
S. Fairbrother	11	—	—	G. Major	9	—	—
G. Goodenough	9	—	—	A. Pickup	10	—	—
W. Gregory	11	—	—	T. Redfearn	9	—	—
F. Hayward	10	—	1	W. Swindlehurst	10	1	—
A. Horricks	11	—	—	J. Thompson	9	2	—

At the first meeting held after Congress the following appointments were made, viz. :—

Chairman: Alderman F. Hayward, J.P.

Vice-chairman: Mr. W. Swindlehurst.

United Board: Messrs. W. Gregory, F. Hayward, F. Houghton, and G. Major.

Office Committee: Messrs. W. Gregory and F. Hayward.

Central Education Committee: Messrs. E. Booth and S. Fairbrother.

Joint Propaganda Committee: Messrs. W. Dewhurst and J. Thompson.

Co-operative Party: Messrs. W. Dewhurst and G. Goodenough.

North-Western Educational Committees' Association: Mr. A. Johnson.

Choral Association: Messrs. S. Fairbrother, A. Horricks, T. Howorth, E. Hyde, and A. Pickup.

Joint Parliamentary Committee: Mr. G. Goodenough.

The movement, during the past twelve months in particular, has undoubtedly been put to a severe test. In fact, the testing time is not yet over, and it behoves societies to adopt every means possible to co-ordinate and consolidate their resources. The watchword for the time being should be caution, so that our societies may pass through this world-wide depression in a manner which will be a credit to those whose duty it is to lead and direct our industrial and commercial activities.

It is to be regretted that some committees of management, in order to satisfy the general desire for dividends, have utilised the reserves which were steadily and methodically built up by their predecessors. Had it not been for the sound and far-sighted policy of our leaders in the past, the movement would not have been in a position to withstand the difficulties of to-day.

SECTIONAL COUNCIL OF WAGES BOARDS.

In consequence of the severe trade depression, and the appeals made by societies through their respective district wages boards, the Sectional Council has been very active during the year. Negotiations have been entered into with many trade unions, whose members are employed in the movement, and agreements for reductions in the scales of wages have been arrived at. On several occasions it has not been possible for the council and the unions concerned to settle their differences, and, therefore, the matters have been submitted to the arbitration of the Joint Committee of Trade-unionists and Co-operators.

(1) *National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers.*—The rates of wages for members of this organisation have, since the June (1920) Agreement, been revised on three occasions, viz: August 16th, 1921, December 5th, 1921, March 20th, 1922. Copies of the awards and agreements have been issued to societies.

(2) *Operative Cloggers' Union.*—Negotiations for reductions in the rates of wages paid to members of this Union were conducted jointly by the Master Cloggers' Association and the Sectional Council. After meeting the men's representatives, on two or three occasions, an agreement was eventually arrived at.

(3) *Boot Repairers.*—The wages paid to boot repairers have also been reviewed, and the Sectional Council invited representatives from the Amalgamated Union of Boot Repairers and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives to meet them. Unfortunately, the National Union were not represented at the final meeting, but the representative from the Amalgamated Union of Boot Repairers intimated that he was sure the National Union would accept the terms agreed upon. In consequence of this, an agreement was prepared and signed by the duly authorised representatives of the Amalgamated Union, but when the agreement was forwarded to the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives the officials refused to attach

their signatures. The National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, not being a party to the original agreement concerning boot repairers' wages, was not invited to take part in the negotiations.

(4) *Transport Workers.*—The demands which were constantly received from societies and district wages boards, with respect to the wages paid to transport workers, were duly considered by the Sectional Council, and representatives from the respective unions for this class of workers were invited to meet the Council. Having failed to negotiate reductions, however, the matter was referred to the Joint Committee of Trade-unionists and Co-operators. The joint committee were of opinion that negotiations could be conducted by each district wages board separately on account of the varying rates of wages in operation throughout the section. Failing a settlement by any of the district boards, the joint committee recommended that it should be left with them to decide on the reductions to be made. The wages boards, having been unable to settle the matter locally, appointed representatives to meet the joint committee. After considering the evidence submitted by the parties concerned the joint committee decided :—

> That a reduction of 6s. per week be made in transport workers wages, to operate on and from the first pay day in November, and shall apply to those employees who received the 10s. per week increase.

(5) *National Union of Co-operative Officials.*—An agreement with the National Union of Co-operative Officials for a reduction of 7½ per cent from the rates of wages set forth in the agreements dated July 5th, 1920, and February 18th, 1921, was arrived at. These reductions became operative on the first pay day in the week commencing November 14th, 1921, and will remain in operation until the 1st February, 1922, and thereafter until terminated by three months' notice in writing by either party. Since the above, the Sectional Board have given the necessary three months' notice to terminate all agreements with this union, which notice expires in May, 1922.

With the object of meeting the desire of the Central Board on the question of economy, the Sectional Council voluntarily agreed to reduce the number of their representatives by one-half, and therefore each district now appoints one representative only to serve on the Sectional Council instead of two as formerly.

CONFERENCES.

During the year subjects of great importance to societies have been discussed both at sectional and district conferences. In some instances the district associations have arranged special conferences for the benefit of co-operative officials, and we believe these efforts to assist societies and officials generally have been appreciated.

On October 22nd, a sectional conference was held under the auspices of the Huddersfield Industrial Society, when the subject of "Co-operators and the Present Crisis" was introduced by Professor Hall, M.A., B.Com. Professor Hall referred to the special difficulties of the co-operative movement, such as the falling off of trade; the reduction of prices; and the withdrawal of capital. He pointed out that about 95 per cent of our members were working for private employers, and it naturally followed that when they were placed on short time, or thrown out of work, their purchasing power was correspondingly reduced. The closing down of munition factories, labour depression, and the fact that many men on demobilisation from the army could not find work had also a detrimental effect on societies' trade. Unemployment had also led to withdrawal of capital and the giving of credit to members. Professor Hall made several suggestions in the hope that their adoption would lead to the consolidation and strengthening of the movement. He also expressed the belief that with the confidence of members and a revival in trade generally, it would not be long before societies were back at their old-time prosperity.

Great interest was evinced in the subject, as was evidenced by the numerous questions asked, and the keen discussion that followed, to which Professor Hall suitably replied.

One of the series of the trade and business conferences was held in Manchester, on Wednesday, October 18th. Between 400 and 500 officials were present, and the following subjects were dealt with :—

(*a*) "Co-operative Policy,"
(*b*) "A Uniform Balance Sheet," and
(*c*) "Transport in the Co-operative Movement and the Organisation of a Society's Transport Department."

The object of the trades and business conferences was to discuss the various problems with which societies and officials are confronted, and if possible to find ways and means of meeting them. Similar conferences were held in other sections, all of which were well attended, and a very keen interest was maintained throughout the whole of the proceedings.

At Leeds and Manchester joint conferences convened by the Co-operative Party and the Sectional Board were held on February 11th, for the purpose of creating a deeper interest in the work of the Co-operative Party. At Manchester, Mr. G. Goodenough introduced the subject, and at Leeds, Mr. E. Whiteley, of the Central Committee of the Co-operative Party, was the speaker. Both gatherings were well attended, and keen discussions took place.

The Annual Sectional Conference for the consideration of the district and sectional reports was held at Oldham, under the auspices of the Oldham Industrial Society, on Saturday, April 29th, 1922.

WOMEN'S GUILD CONGRESS.

The Annual Congress of the Women's Co-operative Guild was held in Manchester on June 13th, 14th, and 15th, 1921. Rooms were provided for meetings of the Congress Reception Committee at Holyoake House, and everything possible was done to assist our lady friends to make their annual gathering a success.

JOINT MEETING.

The usual joint meeting of the Sectional Board and representatives from district associations was held on Saturday, September 17th, 1921. The sectional secretary, Mr. J. Bradshaw, introduced for consideration the question of "The Work of a District Executive." The subject evoked a good discussion, and the secretary suitably replied to the many questions raised.

SECTIONAL DEMONSTRATION.

In consequence of the trade depression surpluses of co-operative societies have been greatly depleted, and educational grants have suffered accordingly. Educational committees have had great difficulty in meeting the demands made upon them, and have had to abandon, in many instances, certain features of their activities. One of the features which has suffered is their choral work, and this curtailment of activities was manifest in the number of entries received in our annual choir contest. Six choirs only entered for the mixed voice contest, against a usual number of 14 or 15. The societies which entered were—Accrington and Church, Failsworth, Halifax, Huddersfield, Radcliffe and Pilkington, and Sheffield and Ecclesall.

We received only one entry for the male voice competition, and this part of the programme had to be abandoned.

A new feature was introduced at the contest. Each choir was asked to sing two test pieces, and the three choirs receiving the higher number of marks had then to sing in the final. The titles of the test pieces were :—

(*a*) "My Dearest Love" ..... *Sweeting.*
(*b*) "Angelus" ..... *Elgar.*

and for the final contest :

"My Soul, there is a Country" ... *C. Hubert H. Parry.*

The following choirs, having obtained the highest number of marks in the first part of the contest, were asked to sing in the final, with the following result. The number of marks received for the first two pieces are added to the number received in the final test :—

(1) Radcliffe and Pilkington ..... 270 marks.
(2) Sheffield and Ecclesall ..... 269 ,,
(3) Failsworth ..... 264 ,,

The adjudicator, Professor Granville Bantock, in the course of his comments, said that choral singing was the chief glory of English music. In awarding the trophy to Radcliffe and Pilkington, conducted by Mr. W. E. Taylor, F.R.C.O., he said that their opening in the madrigal was extremely good, and the second piece was characterised by its natural effect, especially by the male voices. In this latter piece they realised the effect, and the expression was very refined. The rendering of the final test was marked by a dignified opening, and a very high standard of attainment was reached. The winning choir were awarded a total of 270 marks.

The contest reflected great credit on those who had spent considerable time in training the choirs. The singing throughout was of a very high order.

The members of the winning choir rendered their successful piece at the Co-operative Exhibition in Birkenhead later in the evening. The prizes were presented to the winning choirs by Mr. A. J. McNaught (president of the Birkenhead and District Society).

The contest should have been held in Yorkshire at Windhill (Shipley) in connection with the usual Joint Exhibition of Co-operative Productions. Unfortunately adequate accommodation could not be provided locally. On the joint invitation of the two Sheffield societies, viz., Brightside and Carbrook, and Sheffield and Ecclesall, inquiries were made as to the possibility of having the demonstration at Sheffield, but again we were unfortunate, as we could not obtain a suitable place for the choir contest, and difficulties also arose in connection with the joint exhibition.

Our friends at Birkenhead, knowing our difficulties, invited the committee to hold the demonstration and choir contest at Birkenhead, which invitation was gladly accepted. A suitable place with the necessary accommodation was found for the exhibition—the first held in this section since the war—and also a splendid hall for the choir contest.

The exhibition was held in the Drill Hall, Grange Road West, Birkenhead, from Saturday, October 1st, to October 8th, 1921, and the choir contest in the New Town Hall, Wallasey, on October 8th. Thus the resumption of the demonstration and choir contest became an established fact.

A solid silver challenge shield has been purchased for competition among male voice choirs, and we are looking forward to a larger number of entries for this competition than what we have had in the past.

At the present time there are 43 societies affiliated with the association. There is ample room for improvement in this direction, and we strongly urge societies which have no choirs at the present time to consider the advisability of entering upon such an important feature of educational work.

In view of the high cost of material, labour, &c., the expenses of the demonstration and choir contest have been very high, and we regret to say that the receipts are insufficient to meet the whole of the expenditure.

AMALGAMATION.

Manchester Societies.—Several attempts have been made to bring the Manchester societies together, but just when success seemed imminent first one and then another society stated that it could not go on, and the whole scheme fell through. Two societies, however, viz., Droylsden and Manchester and Salford, agreed to go on with the project, as they are ideally situated for amalgamation from many points of view. They have at the

present time grocery shops within a few yards of each other, a state of affairs which suggests that a little alteration would not do the members of either society any harm. Special meetings of members of each society were held, but unfortunately the requisite majorities were not obtained to carry the resolution in favour of amalgamation.

We are glad to report, however, that amalgamations have been effected between the following societies, and trust that more will follow their example:—(*a*) Brooksbottoms, and Summerseat and Brooksbottoms; (*b*) Colne and Winewall; (*c*) Slaithwaite, Junction House, and Linthwaite. Co-ordination of management will undoubtedly tend to make possible greater efficiency and economy, and ensure better general service to the whole of the present and future members. It will help societies to reduce their stock-in-trade, and also release a large amount of capital for use in other directions.

BOUNDARIES.

(1) *Bury and Woolfold.*—A complaint having been made by the Woolfold Society that Bury were contemplating opening premises in a district claimed as their territory, a survey of the district was taken, after which representatives of the Sectional Board met representatives of the two committees. At the meeting a resolution was passed recommending amalgamation, and both sides agreed to report to their respective committees. In due course a communication was received from the Woolfold Society intimating that their committee could not see their way at the present time to enter into negotiations for amalgamation, consequently the question was dropped. In view of the decision of Woolfold with respect to amalgamation, the Bury Society proceeded with their new branch premises, which by now have no doubt been opened for business. The Woolfold committee are aggrieved at the attitude adopted by the Bury Society, and negotiations are still proceeding.

(2) *Hillhouse and Huddersfield.*—A communication having been received from Hillhouse Society asking the Board to assist in their endeavour to fix a trading boundary between themselves and Huddersfield, representatives were appointed to meet the two committees. As a result, we are pleased to report that satisfactory arrangements have been made.

(3) *Derwent Valley and Bakewell.*—A complaint having been received from Derwent Valley that the Bakewell Society had employed a canvasser to work in the district of Youlgrave—which district they claimed as their territory—representatives were appointed to investigate the position of affairs. A joint meeting of the two committees was held, as a result of which a trading boundary, satisfactory to both parties, was agreed upon.

(4) *Bakewell and Tideswell.*—The services of the Sectional Board were requested in this case also. We are glad to report that a satisfactory trading boundary was arranged.

(5) *Pontefract and Wakefield.*—Representatives from the Sectional Board were appointed to investigate the differences existing between Pontefract and Wakefield Societies with respect to territory. Several meetings with the two committees have been held, and we have every reason to believe that a solution will be found. Negotiations are still proceeding.

(6) *Market Drayton.*—A report having been received that the Whitchurch Society was contemplating dispensing with their premises at Market Drayton, a meeting was arranged between the boards of management of the Silverdale and Whitchurch Societies. Seeing that Whitchurch Society is situated in the Midland Section, the Midland Sectional Board was invited to appoint representatives to take part in the proceedings. The representatives of the Whitchurch Society explained why they desired to dispose of their premises. After careful consideration, the representatives from Silverdale promised to submit a detailed report of the proceedings to their full committee. A further meeting was held, but, unfortunately, the negotiations were brought to a close without any satisfactory arrangements being made.

(7) *Preston and Southport.*—It having been reported that both Preston and Southport Societies were desirous of securing premises in the district of Tarlton, representatives were appointed to interview the committees of these societies. At the meeting it was decided that a visit to the district should be made. The visit was duly arranged, and representatives from each society accompanied the representatives of the Sectional Board. The negotiations were conducted in a very harmonious spirit, and there was no difficulty in arranging a satisfactory settlement. A trading boundary was arranged, and an agreement drawn up, and duly signed by representatives of both societies.

(8) *Edenfield and Ramsbottom.*—At the request of the boards of management of these societies, the Sectional Board appointed representatives to investigate the claim of each society to open new branch premises in an area known as Bury Road. The district was thoroughly surveyed, and joint meetings with the committees of management of the two societies were arranged at which our representatives were present. Neither society, however, would forego its claim to open premises, and it was decided that the matter be left to the arbitration of our representatives, and that each society would accept the award as final and binding. The arbitrators, after very careful consideration, came to the following conclusion :—

> That in order to prevent the possibility of the area being covered by private enterprise, or a multiple concern, it is desirable that co-operative premises should be opened. In view of the fact that Ramsbottom Society has for some considerable time canvassed and catered for the district by delivery, and considering the variety of businesses in which the society is engaged, the arbitrators are of opinion that this society is better able to supply the general needs of co-operators residing in the district. They, therefore, recommend that at the earliest opportunity the said society should take steps to open branch premises in that area, but such society should give an undertaking not to canvass any of the members of the Edenfield Society to secure their trade, and also the Edenfield Society should not canvass the members of the Ramsbottom Society residing in the locality.
>
> For both societies to open premises would be bad policy, and would undoubtedly place such a burden on the capital outlay as to cause a great amount of anxiety to the respective boards of management, which, during the present trade depression and the uncertainty of the markets generally, should be avoided if at all possible. Whilst amalgamation is not within the scope of this inquiry the arbitrators beg respectfully to submit that this is the only satisfactory solution of the question.

Notwithstanding the definite promise of the committee of the Edenfield Society to accept the award, we have to report that they refused to be bound by it and demanded that negotiations be reopened. The Sectional Board, in consequence of this demand, again received deputations from both societies. After considering all the evidence submitted, the Board saw no reason why the decision of the arbitrators should not be upheld. The committee of Edenfield Society, not being satisfied with the award, have ignored it and decided to go their own way, and we understand that both societies have now opened branch premises in the area.

Before closing this report, we desire to place on record our appreciation of the conciliatory spirit shown by the committee of management of the Ramsbottom Society, which was clearly manifested throughout the whole of the negotiations.

CONVALESCENT HOMES.

(1) *Seaside Home, Blackpool.*—The attendance at the above home during the past year was not quite so satisfactory, there being a considerable

reduction in the number of recommends presented, as the following figures show, viz. :—

	1921.	1920.	
Recommends presented (two weeks)....	1,502	1,614	Dec. 112
Recommends presented (three weeks) ..	—	86	Dec. 86
Extra weeks	406	275	Inc. 131
Number of weeks	3,410	3,761	Dec. 351

No doubt the reduction in the attendance is largely accounted for by the withdrawal of recommends to Pensions Committees, and the disturbance caused by the coal strike.

The average cost of food per head has been 14s. 2·25d. against 12s. for 1920; whilst the maintenance charges average 14s. 3·5d., against 14s. 6·7d. for the corresponding period, making a total expense per head of £1 8s. 5·75d. The surplus for the year is £80 16s. 3d., which, under the circumstances, is not unsatisfactory.

(2) *Inland Home, Otley.*—The working of this home during the past year has given the committee an anxious time, and, as the following figures show, there has been a considerable loss.

The attendance at the home has been as follows, viz. :—

	1921.	1920.	
Recommends presented (two weeks)....	123	208	Dec. 85
Extra weeks	57	38	Inc. 19
Number of weeks	303	454	Dec. 151

Amount received from visitors :—1921, £671 10s.; 1920, £869 5s.; 1919, £671 15s.

The average cost of food has been 19s. 10·75d., as against 14s. 10d. for 1920; whilst the maintenance charges work out at £1 18s. 10·25d., against 15s. 2d., making a total cost of £2 18s. 9d. The loss for the year is £941 8s. 7d.

For the time being the home is closed.

(3) *Seaside Home, Scarborough.*—The home was opened on Monday, July 25th, and from that date to the end of the year the attendance has been as follows, viz. :—

	1921.
Recommends presented	71
Extra weeks	13
Number of weeks	155
Amount received from visitors	£428 9s.

The average cost of food is 16s. 4·75d.

The loss, after charging interest (£352 18s. 11d.) on the overdraft against the home, is £855 14s. 10d. It should be borne in mind, however, that this includes all preliminary expenses incurred before the home was opened.

The Association is indebted to the bank for the sum of £12,000, which entails an annual cost for interest of £700. We earnestly appeal to those societies which have not yet become members to do so, and thus assist to reduce this heavy annual charge.

GENERAL.

(1) *The late Rawtenstall Industrial Society.*—The affairs of the late Rawtenstall Industrial Society have now been finally settled, and at the statutory meeting the Liquidator reported that after paying the loanholders and penny bank depositors in full—who, according to law have preference—the whole of the assets of the late society have now been disposed of. The shareholders, very naturally, were keenly disappointed on learning that there was nothing for them The Liquidator expressed his regret, but assured the shareholders that everything possible had been done on their behalf.

A joint meeting of the executive committees of the North-East Lancashire and Rossendale districts was held with the object of seeing if anything could be done to raise a fund to relieve the shareholders. At the meeting it was decided that the executive of the Rossendale District should ascertain from the societies in their district if they were in favour of a fund being raised for the purpose named. Out of 14 societies in the district nine only replied, and these reported that they did not feel justified, in view of the large amount of unemployment and consequent bad trade, in asking their members to subscribe to any fund at the present time. Unfortunately, the question of raising such a fund had, therefore, to be abandoned.

(2) *Sectional Boundary.*—The question of the revision of sectional boundaries has received the consideration of the Board. At the meeting held on March 2nd, the following resolution was passed :—

> That after carefully reviewing the present boundaries of the section, and the replies received from the districts on the borders of the sectional boundaries, this Board is of opinion that there is no necessity at the present time for any alteration so far as the North-Western Section is concerned. In view, however, of the decision of the Carlisle Congress with respect to the formation of a North-Eastern Section, we suggest that this is a question which could best be dealt with by the special committee appointed to investigate and consider the boundaries of all sections of the Union.

(3) *Hawarden Farmers.*—A complaint having been received from the Hawarden and District Co-operative Society that the Farmers' Society in their district was retarding their progress and development, the Sectional Board, for the purpose of investigating these charges, appointed a deputation to meet the committee of these societies. Up to the time of writing, however, there is nothing definite to report. Negotiations are still proceeding.

(4) *New Members.*—During the year the following societies have been admitted to membership, viz. :—Ceiriog Valley, Copley, Stockport Smallwears Manufacturing, Valley, and the Yorkshire Co-operative Holidays Homes. The total amount of subscriptions received from societies throughout the section during the year amounts to £14,466 6s. 8d., an increase of £1,491 15s. 1d. on the previous year.

OBITUARY.

It is with profound regret that we have to report the deaths of the following well-known co-operative leaders :—Messrs. W. M. Bamford, T. E. Moorhouse, and O. Lees. The former for many years was the editor of the *Co-operative News*; Mr. T. E. Moorhouse was a director of the Co-operative Wholesale Society; and Mr. O. Lees a director of the Co-operative Printing Society. These gentlemen gave of their best to the movement, and we desire to place on record our appreciation of the services which they so perseveringly and ungrudgingly gave to the cause of co-operation.

F. HAYWARD, Chairman.
J. BRADSHAW, Secretary.

NORTH-WESTERN EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEES' ASSOCIATION.

Officers and Committee.

Mr. Jas. S. Armitage, J.P. (chairman).
" J. C. Hill (treasurer).
" W. A. Lees (secretary).
" F. C. Phillips, No. 1 Group.
" S. Davies, No. 2 Group.
" T. Parker, No. 3 Group.
Mrs. Williamson, No. 4 Group.
Mr. S. Elson, No. 5 Group.
" W. Wallis, No. 6 Group.
" C. Anders, No. 7 Group.
" J. Halstead, No. 8 Group.
Mrs. Fearnley, No. 9 Group.

Representing the Sectional Board: Mr. A. Johnson, Heywood.

We have pleasure in submitting a report of the work of the association during the past year. The reorganisation of the work under the Group System has now been in operation for two years, and several of the groups have been enabled to accomplish some effective propaganda. Many of the groups arranged special conferences for class teachers prior to the winter session, which proved beneficial in the organisation of children's classes, whilst joint action through group executives has been responsible for a great increase in one-day and two-day schools. All the groups have not yet got into thorough working order, but the executive hope that during the next year each group will become firmly established.

The annual conference was held at Ashton-under-Lyne on March 12th, 1921. There was a good attendance of delegates. Mr. J. S. Armitage, J.P., presided, and Mr. H. Radcliffe (Ashton-under-Lyne) gave an address upon "Co-operative Education," laying great emphasis upon the training of employees, and submitting a scheme for providing classes for all stages of subjects provided by the Central Education Committee. The annual report and balance sheet were passed unanimously, and all the retiring officials thanked for their services, special mention being made of the services of Mr. E. Couldwell, who was retiring from the position of secretary after five years' service in that office. It was resolved that the executive should make a suitable presentation to Mr. Couldwell as a token of appreciation for services faithfully rendered.

The conference which should have been held at Scunthorpe, on June 11th, had to be abandoned owing to travelling difficulties created by the coal dispute.

A conference was held at Fleetwood on September 10th, when Mr. J. S. Armitage presided over a fair attendance of delegates. Our president gave an address upon "The Educational Programme of the Co-operative Union," in which he urged delegates to inspire their various committees to put as much of the programme into operation as their circumstances, finances, and accommodation, would permit.

A special conference for educational secretaries was held at Failsworth on October 8th. Mr. J. S. Armitage presided, and Mr. T. W. Mercer (Co-operative Union) gave an address on "The Co-operative Educational Secretary and His Work." The address was of a very comprehensive character, and dealt with practically every aspect of educational secretarial work. Mr. Mercer very ably replied to questions and discussion.

The next conference was held at Scunthorpe on December 10th, 1921. Mr. J. S. Armitage, J.P., again presided. Mr. W. Clarke (Scunthorpe) read a paper on "An Appeal for Idealism," in which he made a strong appeal for a greater appreciation of the ethical side of the movement. The paper was freely discussed by the delegates present.

The prizes offered by the association to students whose papers secured the highest number of marks in the re-examination of the third section in "Co-operation" were won by the following persons:—First Gold Pendant, Emily Grant (Bolton); Second Gold Pendant, Florence Hanson (Bradford);

First Gold Medal, Harold Price (Birkenhead); Gold Centre Medal, John D. Barnicle (Liverpool).

The executive had a joint meeting with the president and secretary of each of the different groups for the purpose of consulting them respecting the future work of the groups. Arising from this meeting, several proposals were brought before the delegates at the annual meeting with a view to strengthening the work of these groups.

The Marsden and the Skelmersdale societies have been admitted members of the association, and the Manchester Branch of the Co-operative Students' Educational Fellowship has been affiliated.

The following is the financial statement for the year 1921:—

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward	19	2	0
,, Bank Interest and Dividend	0	11	4
,, Sale of Badges	0	0	10
,, Subscriptions—Societies	61	0	6
,, Due to Women's Guilds	9	17	0
,, ,, Men's Guilds	2	0	6
,, ,, Treasurer	0	2	5
	£92	14	7

Payments.	£	s.	d.
By Stamps and Stationery	7	16	7
,, Printing	22	6	9
,, Annual Subscriptions	1	16	0
,, Delegates	14	19	10
,, Medals and Pendants	3	6	3
,, Secretary's Honorarium	4	0	0
,, Mr. Couldwell's Testimonial	4	15	3
,, Carriage	0	11	3
,, Delegate's Expenses to Sectional Conferences, &c.	4	18	1
,, Expenses—Executive Officers, &c.	16	5	10
,, Bank Commission	0	0	11
,, Bank Balance	11	17	10
	£92	14	7

Audited—
JOHN W. WATERHOUSE,
Public Auditor.

W. A. LEES, Hon. Secretary.

5. SCOTTISH.

At the first meeting of the Scottish Sectional Board, held in Glasgow, on June 4th, 1921, the following appointments were made for the Congress year:—

Chairman: Mr. George Wilson.

Treasurer: Mr. John Patterson.

Executive Committee ..... Messrs. J. Deans (secretary), J. Downie, P. Loney, A. M. Welsh, and G. Wilson.

Representatives to the United Board..Messrs. J. Patterson and G. Wilson.

Representative to the Office Committee.....Mr. J. Patterson.

Representative to Central Education Committee ....Mr. J. Lucas.

Representative to quarterly meetings of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited .....Mr. J. Deans.

Representative to the National Committee of the Co-operative Party: Mr. N. Maclean, M.P.

Representatives to the Scottish Committee of the Co-operative Party: Messrs. P J. Agnew, J. Deans, and P. Loney.

Representative to the Scottish Educational Committees' Association: Mr. J. Lucas.

Representatives to the Joint Arbitration Board, composed of Representatives from the Scottish Section and the Parliamentary Committee of the Scottish Trades Union Congress: Messrs. P. J Agnew, J. Deans, P. Loney, and A. M. Welsh.

Representatives to the Scottish National Co-operative Propaganda Committee ....Messrs. J. Deans, J. Downie, J. Lucas, and A. M. Welsh.

Representatives to the Joint Co-operative and Labour Council: Messrs. P. J. Agnew, P. Loney, and A. M. Welsh.

Representative to the Scottish Conciliation Board .....Mr. J. Lucas.

Representatives to the Old Age Pensions Committee :
Messrs. J. Lucas and A. M. Welsh.

Representatives to the New Premises Committee :
Messrs. J. Deans, J. Lucas, and G. Wilson.

During the Congress year the Board has held nine meetings, the attendance of members being as follows :—

	Present.	Absent.		Present.	Absent.
Patrick J. Agnew	9	—	Neil Maclean	6	3
James Deans	9	—	David Palmer	8	1
John Downie	9	—	John Patterson	8	1
William T. Laing	7	—	Andrew M. Welsh	9	—
Patrick Loney	9	—	George Wilson	2	—
James Lucas	9	—			

Mr. George Wilson, being elected to the Directorate of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society in June, resigned his seat on the Board at the July meeting, and Mr. W. T. Laing, who had been the highest unsuccessful candidate at the previous election, and who possessed the necessary number of votes, was appointed to fill the vacancy. At the August meeting of the Board the following appointments were made to vacancies created by the resignation of Mr. Wilson :—

Chairman ..... Mr. Lucas.
United Board ..... Mr. Loney.
Joint Parliamentary Committee ..... Mr. Loney.
New Premises Committee ..... Mr. Agnew.
Executive Committee ..... Mr. Lucas.

In addition to the meetings of the Board the Executive Committee has held sixteen meetings, at which a summary of the correspondence received between meetings has been submitted and dealt with.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL SCOTTISH NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

This conference was held at Aberdeen on Friday and Saturday, April 27th and 28th, 1921. Mr. George Wilson (chairman of the Sectional Board) presided, and there was a good attendance. At the opening of the first session on Friday afternoon, Mr. David Palmer (chairman, Aberdeen Northern Society) expressed the society's cordial welcome to the delegates, and on Friday evening a civic reception was given by the Town Council in the Art Galleries. The annual reports and balance sheets of the Scottish section, conference associations, and the men's and women's guilds were submitted and passed. Resolutions dealing with the method of election of the section, the co-operative press, and the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle were submitted and passed. Mr. J. Downie (a member of the Sectional Board) read an excellent paper on "Co-operative Capital and Banking," which was much appreciated by the delegates. Several other questions of practical interest to the movement were also discussed.

ANNUAL JOINT MEETING.

The annual joint meeting of the members of the Sectional Board, the members of the Scottish National Co-operative Propaganda Committee, and representatives from the District Conference Associations and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited was held in Kinning Park Society's Hall, Coburg Street, Glasgow, on Saturday, June 4th, 1921. Mr. George Wilson (chairman of the Sectional Board) presided, and there was a fair attendance. The report of the previous joint meeting and the annual report and balance sheet of the Propaganda Committee for 1920-21 were submitted and adopted. It was agreed that the Propaganda Committee should be continued for another year. Mr. James Lucas, M.A., delivered a short address on "Educational and Propaganda work," and an interesting discussion followed.

NEW CENTRAL PREMISES.

The response to the building fund continues to be satisfactory, but there are still a number of societies which have not yet agreed to subscribe. The amount promised to date is £17,600, of which £15,156 1s. 4d. has been paid. The estimated cost of the building is £21,000. The memorial tablet dedicating the building to the memory of all co-operators who fought in the great war was unveiled by Mr. James Deans (secretary, Scottish Section) on October 22nd, 1921. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupation in the early summer, when there will be, in all probability, an opening ceremony.

NEW CONFERENCE DISTRICT.

The organisation of the Southern Counties Conference Association, comprising societies in Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown counties, has been completed, and the association has for some months past been in active operation.

SPECIAL SECTIONAL CONFERENCES.

During the Congress year four special sectional conferences have been held—three in Glasgow and one at Edinburgh. The Glasgow conferences were held on October 5th and 22nd, 1921, and January 28th, 1922, and the Edinburgh conference on February 11th, 1922. The conference held in Glasgow on October 5th was the first of a series of business conferences, and there was a splendid attendance of managers, accountants, and directors. The business of the conference was divided into three sessions, "Business Organisation," "Transport," and "Accountancy" being the subjects dealt with. Over the session at which "Business Organisation" was discussed, and which was attended by all the delegates, Mr. Robert Stewart, J.P. (chairman of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society), presided, while the paper, which had been prepared by a number of the managers and edited by Mr. T. W. Mercer (Co-operative Union), was submitted by Mr. C. W. Swingler (manager of Birmingham Industrial Society and president of the Co-operative Managers' Association). In the afternoon the meeting was divided into two sections, one of which, under the chairmanship of Mr. John Cairns (St. Cuthbert's), discussed a paper prepared by Mr. R. W. Royle (traffic manager, Co-operative Wholesale Society) on "Transport Problems"; while the other discussed the questions of a "Standard Balance Sheet and Uniform Classification of Expenditure," on the basis of a paper prepared by Professor Hall, under the chairmanship of Mr. Robert Stewart, J.P.

At the conference held on October 22nd, 1921, Mr. D. B. Murray (legal adviser to the Scottish Section) dealt with the question of "Uniform Rules for Scotland," and after several questions had been submitted and answered, it was remitted to the Scottish Section to prepare a set of model rules for Scotland and submit them for consideration when completed.

On January 28th, 1922, the "Organisation of Junior Co-operators" was the subject considered. Mr. James Lucas, M.A., presided and Mr. W. R. Rae was the speaker.

The conference at Edinburgh on February 11th was held under the joint auspices of the Scottish Section and the Co-operative Party, and was very well attended. A paper dealing with the "Policy, Activities, and Needs of the Co-operative Party," prepared by Mr. W. H. Watkins and Mr. S. F. Perry, was submitted by Mr. Perry, and was followed by a lengthy and interesting discussion.

CO-ORDINATION OF CONFERENCE WORK.

A conference convened by the Scottish Section was held under the auspices of the East of Scotland Conference Association at Edinburgh on February 4th, 1922, when Mr. J. Lucas (chairman of the Scottish Section) presided. Reports of work done were submitted by the various conference

associations. A discussion ensued regarding the future work of the conference associations, and several subjects were suggested for consideration at quarterly meetings. It was agreed that two subjects be selected, and on a vote being taken "District Amalgamation" and the "Multiple Menace" were accepted.

SCOTTISH SUMMER SCHOOL, 1921.

This school was held at Carleton Turrets, Ayr, during the month of August. The attendance was very satisfactory, and there was a very efficient staff of teachers. We are pleased to report that Carleton Turrets will be the home of the 1922 Summer School also. Full particulars will be intimated in due course.

CLASSES.

The Board is pleased to report that under the auspices of local education authorities several classes have been held during this season for the teaching of co-operative book-keeping and other subjects, the attendance at which has on the whole been very satisfactory.

OVERLAPPING.

The section regrets to report that the vexed problem of overlapping is meantime very much in evidence. Several disputes are at present receiving the consideration of the Board and the conference associations affected, and it is hoped that the efforts to bring about settlements which will end the overlapping will be successful.

AMALGAMATION.

It is to be regretted that the effort in progress at the date of last report to bring about the amalgamation of Kinning Park, Cathcart, Pollokshaws, and Busby societies proved unsuccessful. This question has been under consideration in a few other districts also, but without practical result. It is, however, satisfactory to report that Don Society has been taken over by Aberdeen Northern Society.

NATIONAL SOCIETY.

This question has now been discussed by nearly all the conference associations in Scotland, and with a view to promoting its realisation the section is arranging to make a strong effort to promote district amalgamation in the various conference districts.

WAGES BOARDS.

A meeting to consider the reorganisation of the Scottish Wages Boards under the Bristol scheme was held in Kinning Park Society's Hall on February 18th, at which the members of the Scottish Sectional Board and representatives from the Scottish National and District Wages Boards were present, also Mr. Pollitt (Labour Adviser to the Co-operative Union). Mr. James Lucas (chairman of the Sectional Board) presided, and briefly explained that the meeting had been called to consider the best scheme for regulating co-operative wages boards in Scotland. He then introduced Mr. Pollitt, who dealt fully with the present position, both in England and Scotland. After considerable discussion it was agreed that a copy of the minute of the meeting be forwarded to each of the wages boards, and that it be remitted to the Scottish Sectional Board to draft a scheme on the lines of the Bristol scheme for submission to a special sectional conference of representatives from societies in Scotland.

JAMES LUCAS, Chairman.
JAMES DEANS, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CO-OPERATIVE PARTY (SCOTTISH COMMITTEE).

Since the date of the last report the committee have been mainly engaged in endeavouring to dispel the indifference which has existed for the past few years and to strengthen societies' organisations for political purposes in Scotland. The committee have found it very difficult to make progress on account of the still comparatively small number of societies whose rules permit of their applying any portion of their profits to political work, but are confident that their educational and organising efforts will in the near future be productive of more encouraging and satisfactory results.

POSITION IN THE CONSTITUENCIES.

Paisley.—Mr. John M. Biggar still holds the position as co-operative candidate in this constituency. The organisation of the Co-operative Party has been brought to a high standard of efficiency, and the local party are prepared to face a general election at any date. It is to be hoped that the co-operators will rally to Mr. Biggar's support, and that he will succeed in carrying the seat by a substantial majority.

Kilmarnock.—At the last general election Mr. Peter Malcolm contested this constituency as a co-operative candidate and received a considerable amount of support. Mr. Malcolm, however, has decided not to contest the seat again, and up to the date of this report no action has been taken by the local party to select a candidate.

Clackmannan and East Stirlingshire.—Since the retiral of Mr. H. J. May as co-operative candidate the relationship between the Co-operative Election Committee and the Labour Party Committee has not been as satisfactory as is desirable. Several joint meetings, at which this committee was represented, have been held with the object of coming to some definite decision as to the selection of another candidate, but without any satisfactory or practical results. Alloa Society withdrew from the committee, and the organisation of the Co-operative Party in the constituency had almost ceased to exist, when a joint meeting with representatives from this committee was held in Falkirk in August. The Co-operative Party then intimated that they had decided to take no further action in the selection of a candidate, either Co-operative or Labour, and to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Labour Party to take such action as they might deem desirable. They also stated that they could not commit the co-operative societies in the constituency to co-operate in returning a Labour candidate. A Labour candidate has been selected and will contest the seat at the next general election.

Perth.—Early in the year negotiations were entered into with the Labour Party in Perth with the view of selecting a co-operative candidate. After careful inquiry and consideration it was finally decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Labour Party, and a candidate has been selected from the National Union of Railway Workers.

Dumbarton.—A report having reached the committee as to the probability of Mr. Kirkwood, who contested the seat at the last election in the Labour interests, having withdrawn his candidature, steps were at once taken to find out the actual position. It was learned that Mr. Kirkwood had not withdrawn, and was not likely to do so.

Rutherglen.—The committee received intimation that the Labour candidate, Mr. Regan, had withdrawn his candidature from the constituency, or was about to do so. Immediate inquiry was made, when it was found that whilst Mr. Regan had retired another Labour candidate had been selected to take his place.

Greenock.—The question of providing a co-operative candidate for this constituency has been under consideration by the local party, and is still being considered.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

During the year the societies in Scotland have been on two occasions circularised by the committee with the view of stimulating their interest in political action, and offering the services of the committee or of Mr. Howie, organiser for Scotland. As a result, Mr. Howie interviewed the boards of management of fifty-eight societies and addressed the members of thirty-five. He also succeeded in organising a number of two-day schools covering the greater part of Scotland. These were held under the auspices of the Scottish Co-operative Women's Guild, and Mr. Howie discharged to a large extent the duty of teacher. In all about six hundred students attended.

That the members of the various boards of management are by a large majority in favour of political action, but are not inclined to press the matter in their societies, is the experience of Mr. Howie and this committee. As a consequence, it has been found that organisations antagonistic to the co-operative movement, under various guises, are getting access to our agencies and are carrying on their work among the members of societies. These can effectively be dealt with only by responsible co-operators taking their stand as co-operators politically, joining in the fight for representation, adopting candidates, and organising the vote of the members. It has also been found that some boards take up the attitude that as the members have decided in opposition to political action they cannot meet and discuss the question with representatives of the committee. This is a wrong position to take up, as the policy of the movement as a whole is clearly defined.

SPECIAL JOINT MEETINGS.

On November 11th a special joint meeting, consisting of representatives from the National Committee, the Scottish Committee, the Scottish Co-operative Women's Guild, the Scottish Co-operative Men's Guild, and the Federation of Co-operative Youth, also Mr. Perry and Mr. Howie, was held in the Scottish Section Offices, when Mr. Perry very fully outlined the work which was being done in England under a scheme arranged between the English Women's and Men's Guilds and the National Committee of the Co-operative Party, and which had already been of great service to the Co-operative Party. Copies of this scheme had been supplied to the representatives present, and Mr. Perry asked that they should favourably consider its adoption for Scotland. A general discussion ensued, and after Mr. Perry had replied to several questions, Mr. Russell (Men's Guild) moved the adoption of the scheme submitted, and that it be remitted to the secretaries of the Women's and Men's Guilds, the Comrades' Circles, and to Messrs. Howie and Deans to carry the scheme into effect in Scotland. Miss Callen (Women's Guild) seconded, and it was unanimously agreed that the scheme be adopted.

A special joint meeting of the Co-operative Party, Scottish Committee, and the Scottish representatives on the National Committee was held later on the above date. The object of this joint meeting was to co-ordinate the work between the two committees and the societies in Scotland. Mr. Perry reviewed the position of the Co-operative Party in Scotland, and a lengthy discussion ensued, in which special reference was made to the position in Clackmannan and East Stirlingshire. Mr. Perry suggested that the Scottish Committee should watch Clackmannan and be on the outlook so far as other constituencies were concerned. After a very profitable discussion the chairman thanked Mr. Perry for his visit and the advice given.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the joint meeting held on November 11th, a meeting of the secretaries of the Women's and Men's Guilds and Comrades' Circles was held on December 3rd. Messrs. Deans and Howie were present, also Mrs. Christie. Mrs. Christie was requested to give an outline of how the scheme had been operated in England, and she dealt with the method employed with the women's guilds, in which she conducted schools of section executives, which in turn carried on schools in

the guilds. She stated that propaganda action had been taken with societies, with a view to ensure their subscribing to the Co-operative Party, or where necessary to secure an alteration of rules. Reference was also made to the influences used against the movement and to organisations opposed to it. A lengthy discussion ensued as to the possibility of similar schools in Scotland, and the best method to adopt in connection therewith. Ultimately it was agreed that separate schools for the Women's Guild, the Men's Guild, and the Comrades' Circles would be better than a combined school, and the various representatives agreed to recommend to their respective executives that such schools be held, and to report at an early date. It was also agreed that the secretaries of the organisations present, along with Messrs. Bowie and Howie, be constituted a Propaganda Committee to carry out the present scheme for Scotland and for work arising out of the campaign.

While the committee are of opinion that considerable progress has been accomplished during the past year, there still remains a great amount of apathy and indifference, even openly expressed opposition, to political work in Scotland. This the committee has to remove before success in any marked degree can be expected in the political field.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FROM FEBRUARY 8TH, 1921, TO JANUARY 14TH, 1922.

Income.	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought forward	61	9	4
,, Interest on Deposit.....	1	7	7
,, Falkirk and District Conference Association	1	14	1
,, Glasgow and District Conference Association	38	0	0
,, Fife and Kinross Conference Association.....	18	0	0
,, Ayrshire Conference Association.	10	10	0
,, North-Eastern Conference Association..	2	5	6
	£133	6	6

Audited—
JOHN M. BIGGAR.

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
By Delegates' Expenses attending Executive and Co operative and Labour Council Meetings.	29	6	0
,, Secretary's Salary	10	0	0
,, Treasurer's Salary	5	0	0
,, Stamps (Secretary)	3	0	0
,, Stamps. Stationery, and Com. (Treasurer)	0	10	0
,, Honoraria—			
Miss Macqueen	2	0	0
Miss Wilkie	2	0	0
Caretaker	1	0	0
,, Balance	80	10	6
	£133	6	6

JAMES BOWIE, Chairman.
JAMES DEANS, Secretary.

SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

We are enabled to continue our good work. Income has been well maintained, thanks to jubilee gifts of Kinning Park, Progress, St. George, St. Rollox, and Perth societies, who have given us £405. But for these gifts we would have shown a decrease on this side, while we have distributed £899, or £98 more than in 1920.

The additions to the veterans' list (10) are equalled by the number who have passed away, leaving 62 still on the list. One remarkable fact is that many of the new veterans are eighty years of age or more, while two, who were given new year's gifts, are touching the century. One was connected with one of the first co-operative societies in Glasgow, and can remember the visits and work of Holyoake and R. Campbell; the other took an active part in the formation of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society and is now in his 100th year.

The balance for distribution—£1,210 10s. 7d.—is equal to sixteen months' contributions to the veterans. Working expenses are at the rate of 10d. per £1 of sum collected, and are almost covered by the £48 19s. 10d. interest on investments.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1921.

Income.	£	s.	d.
To Collectors	63	2	0
,, Life Members	7	1	0
,, Collections, Women's Guild Meetings	113	18	1
,, Societies' Subscriptions	889	6	0
,, Collections at Conference and other Meetings	81	12	0
,, Bank Withdrawals	568	11	6
,, Bank Interest	48	19	10
,, One Share	1	0	0
,, Cash on hand, 1920	10	2	6
	£1783	12	11

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
By Veterans	899	2	11
,, Expenses	26	8	6
,, Printing Expenses	26	6	3½
,, Banked	812	8	7
,, Cash on hand	19	6	7½
	£1783	12	11

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Income.	£	s.	d.
To Shareholding Societies	64	0	0
,, Security (Treasurer)	20	0	0
,, Fund available for distribution	1210	10	7½
	£1294	10	7½

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
By Invested in U.C.B.S.	1274	15	4
,, Invested in Bank	0	3	8
,, Share, Co-operative Union	0	5	0
,, Cash in hand	19	6	7½
	£1294	10	7½

WM. PETTIGREW, Secretary.

SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE AND LABOUR COUNCIL.

Though the record of the work of this year does not seem so tangible as that of last year, it, nevertheless, relates to a period of unremitting attention to the questions involved, the banking question being still the one of greatest interest, though it has seemed possible to do little more than mark time on it.

BANKING.

At the outset of the year we were active politically in the endeavour to deal with certain rumours which had reached us of the intentions of the Government to enact legislation that could be ultimately used to prevent the development of banks by the co-operative movement and the municipal authorities. In this we received the cordial co-operation of the Labour Party in London. This attempt to explore the question of legislation confirmed the view that the powers already given to the co-operative movement under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts are probably sufficient to enable the co-operative movement to open banking departments in accordance with our banking scheme. Of course, more ambitious developments are sought by this Council, for which, ultimately, special legal powers will be required. It is noted, meantime, that, apparently as a result of our agitation, the ordinary banks appear to have contemplated opening savings bank departments in their branches throughout the country, many of which put special notices in their windows on the subject.

Following the interview of the members of the four bodies comprising this Council with the Board of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, reported last year, the Board made a report to their shareholders, the discussion of which was deferred owing to pressure of other business, but was adopted by the shareholders at the June quarterly meeting. It was, however, a disappointing document, being little more than a reiteration of what is well known, namely, that the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society is prepared to receive deposits at its headquarters both from members and individuals under the rules which have obtained throughout its history. A claim is made to the credit of having conducted "banking" on this basis, under which surplus moneys were reinvested "mainly with corporations and

public bodies on the security of the rates." It was stated that at date of report, namely, February 19th, 1921, there were on the books 70 trade unions, with 85 accounts, and a total number of 1,193 private deposit accounts, credited with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent at call and 5½ per cent at six months' notice, deposits being receivable through any retail co-operative society prepared to accept and forward same. It is further suggested that if repayment by cheque were desired arrangements might be made for same to be cashed by a retail society of which the depositor is a member. The Board have made arrangements to receive sums from a number of co-operative societies which have accepted deposits from trade union branches in their localities, and to forward same to the Co-operative Wholesale Society Banking Department in Manchester in cases where the trade union executive have an account there, and a number of the retail societies have agreed to cash cheques issued by unions on the Manchester account. The suggestion that the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society should issue cheque books for withdrawal of deposits is negatived, however. The Board say, "it would meantime be the better policy to deal with the subject when further developed," the report concluding on a very conservative note. The report stated that for the further consideration of increased facilities for accepting deposits, especially from trade unions, they proposed to call a conference of retail societies at an early date. Six months having elapsed without any further steps being taken, and the Board having previously intimated that they had no objection to the Council convening a conference which we had before suggested, the Co-operative and Labour Council arranged to do so and asked for the use of the Clarence Street Hall. This, however, was refused by the Board, who now claimed that they alone had the remit on the subject, and would give it every necessary attention.

Our Council pointed out that this matter affected trade unions, and other sections of the movements which were represented on our Council, no less than the co-operative societies, and that, as representing them, we had been the originators of this movement over two years ago. But we reluctantly decided, in view of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society's attitude, and in further view of subsequent developments in connection with the financial affairs of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society and the increasing industrial depression, to postpone meantime arrangements for our conference.

IRELAND.

Correspondence having been received early in the year as to a proposed co-operative national campaign on Ireland, sympathy was expressed, but it was pointed out that the Labour Party were already carrying on such a campaign upon a very large scale and were receiving the cordial help of all sections of the working-class movement in Scotland, the particular aspect of the wanton destruction of co-operative creameries by the agents of the Government being kept well to the front in the agitation against the policy of the Government.

MINERS.

During the mining crisis the Council issued special resolutions asking the various sections of the workers in Scotland to stand together in support of the miners, who were bearing the brunt of a frontal attack by the financial classes in their endeavour to break down the standards of living of the working classes, and asking for close co-operation, in particular, between the trade union and co-operative movements in the extension of every form of practical sympathy to the workers affected by the crisis.

OVERLAPPING.

The question of overlapping having arisen in connection with the Arbitration Board, which consists of representatives of the Parliamentary Committee of the Scottish Trades Union Congress and the Scottish Section of the Co-operative Union, a deputation from the Council waited upon the Board, when the matter was discussed in all its bearings. Subsequently, a

draft of rules was made—to serve as a constitution for the Co-operative and Labour Council—embodying the proposal to merge the Arbitration Board therein as a sub-committee of the Council, to consist of the members representing for the time being the particular sections involved. This draft was duly circulated to the various bodies concerned, and was favourably received. But it is held over meantime pending certain other developments to reduce overlapping in the co-operative movement, after which it is expected to become the basis of our future operations. It is hoped that there will be no serious opposition to the proposals and that the fusion will also absorb the Joint Committee of Trade-unionists and Co-operators, which is a Scottish District Committee set up by the British Trades Union Congress and the Co-operative Union.

COMPLAINTS.

The Council has made some inquiries into certain allegations made against a section of the co-operative movement regarding prices and quality of milk purveyed by certain societies. It is felt that some injustice has been done. On the other hand, it is disconcerting to hear, with some show of circumstance, the statement that important societies are, or were, supporting a milk ring, the principal object of which is to keep up prices. Into this the Council is making further inquiry.

EDUCATION.

It may be remembered that some years ago the Council took a prominent part in the agitation for a Scottish Education Bill, and, subsequently, in the endeavour to secure, not without effect, the amendment of the Government proposals which eventuated in the Act of 1918. In view of the attempts now being made by reactionaries, under the pretence of national economy, to cheapen and lower generally the level of education given to the workers' children, the Council is arranging a Scottish national conference of delegates of trade unions, co-operative, and other working-class bodies to protest and to endeavour to influence generally the Government and the education authorities to maintain and improve upon the present standards.

B. SHAW, Hon. Secretary.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE.

At the annual meeting of the Scottish Section, the National Propaganda Committee, and representatives from the conference associations and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, the Propaganda Committee was appointed to continue for another year with power to issue an appeal for funds to societies and conference associations, to organise propaganda meetings, and prepare and purchase suitable literature for distribution.

An appeal for funds was issued and, considering the industrial condition of the country, the response has been very satisfactory, indicating that societies fully realise the need for the work entrusted to the committee. The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society and the Co-operative Union repeated their subscriptions of £200 each to the funds.

A list of experienced speakers, drawn as far as possible from all the conference districts, was prepared, and it was agreed that these speakers, when addressing meetings, should deal with the present needs of societies. It was also agreed to continue the circulation of the leaflets entitled "Co-operation as a means of the masses acquiring Capital" and "A Great Thrift Movement."

Three meetings were allocated to each conference association. Up o date thirty of these meetings have been held, at which 15,400 leaflets have

been circulated. Recently the committee allocated one meeting to each conference association and one to each section of the women's guild—nineteen in all—the meetings to be held in populous centres and speakers to emphasise in their remarks the need for more trade, more capital, and the removal of all rule-restrictions on the amount of capital per member. These meetings are in course of organisation, and will mostly be held during the months of February and March.

	£	s.	d.
Income	554	5	4
Expenditure	351	16	0
Balance	£202	9	4

P. LONEY, Chairman.
J. DEANS, Secretary.

SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE CONVALESCENT HOMES.

The widespread industrial depression and consequent unemployment during the past year have retarded the progress and lessened the usefulness of the co-operative societies and associations, both productive and distributive, throughout the whole country. It is to the credit of the co-operative movement in Scotland that, despite their straightened means, the high cost of living, and the consequent high price of subscribers' lines, they have not let the Homes suffer financially.

For the first time for six years the income of the maintenance fund exceeds the expenditure, and instead of the heavy losses of the preceding four years there is a credit balance of £1,400 to the maintenance fund which will help to wipe out the debt incurred during the desolating years of war.

During 1921 there has been a decrease of upwards of 700 convalescents in the three Homes, caused by want of means and the high price of subscribers' lines, but we are glad to report that subscribers' lines, on account of the reduced cost of provisions, have been reduced from £4 to £3 each, which will enable a greater number of convalescents to have a fortnight's residence in their own Homes during the present year.

The beautiful, comfortable, and splendidly-equipped Home for women, mothers, and children at Airdmhor, Dunoon, is now ready for the reception of convalescents and visitors, and a formal opening of the extension is to take place on Saturday, May 6th, 1922. Many of the co-operative societies, women's guilds, and employees' associations have been most generous in their donations to the building and furnishing of our Home for Mothers and Children, and although, on account of the price of material and high wages, the building and furnishing of the much-needed extension at Airdmhor Home have cost three times the amount anticipated, we feel confident that the co-operators of Scotland will soon wipe out the incubus of debt presently due on the extension at Airdmhor Home.

GEORGE SEYMOUR.

SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEES' ASSOCIATION.

On October 9th, 1920, the above association became regularly constituted according to the decision of a conference held in Kinning Park Hall, Glasgow. A meeting, convened by the Scottish Section, was held on March

27th, Mr. James Lucas (Scottish Section) presiding. Representatives from Ayrshire, Central, Falkirk, Fife and Kinross, Glasgow and District, North-Eastern, Renfrewshire, and Stirling, West of Fife, and Clackmannan were appointed an executive committee; Mr. Strachan, Camelon, Falkirk and District, being elected president; Mr. Fraser, Alloa, Stirling, West of Fife, and Clackmannan, treasurer; and Mr. G. W. Orton, Hamilton, Central Conference, secretary.

Meetings of the executive since its formation have been held monthly in Coburg Street Hall, Glasgow, and the first yearly meeting was held in Kilmarnock, Mr. W. R. Rae being the speaker. A special general meeting was held in Grahamston, Falkirk. Meetings have also been held in Edinburgh, Kirkcaldy, Hamilton, and Alloa. Further meetings are being considered in other conference districts anent the formation of district or sub-sections of the association in order to get into closer touch with the locality and to localise the work and thereby attract greater interest.

A week-end school was held in Grahamston, Falkirk, when Mrs. Hardstaff, Mr. John Downie, and Mr. John Gray took up subjects which proved of great interest, and although not too well attended, the school was considered to be of a very high order. Mr. W. Hendry, the district secretary, was largely responsible for the arrangements, and the students voiced their appreciation of his services.

Mr. James Strachan, chairman of the association, was appointed representative to the Central Education Committee, Manchester, and has attended meetings in Manchester and Derby.

There are 44 committees affiliated to the association, and five conference associations also are members.

G. W. ORTON, Secretary.

6. SOUTHERN.

The Southern Sectional Board of the Co-operative Union held 15 meetings during the year, of which twelve were ordinary, and three special.

The attendances of the members of the Board were as follows:—

	Possible.	Actual.	Absent.
Mr. J. H. Bate	15	14	1
Mr. M. H. Clear	15	15	—
Mr. J. Dickinson	15	13	2
Mrs. M. A. Gasson	14	14	—
Mr. E. King	15	14	1
Ald. T. M. McGiff	15	15	—
Mr. C. Pulham	13	11	2
Mr. W. Resbury	15	14	1
Mr. W. J. Salmon	15	14	1

The following appointments were made at the first meeting of the Board held on June 8th, 1921:—

Chairman ..... Mr. M. H. Clear.

Sectional Executive ..... Mr. M. H. Clear, Mrs. M. A. Gasson, Mr. J. Dickinson, Ald. T. M. McGiff, and Mr. W. Resbury.

Boundaries Committee .. The members composing the Executive.

Representatives to the—

United Board ..... Mr. M. H. Clear and Mrs. M. A. Gasson.

Office Committee ..... Mr. M. H. Clear.

Central Education Committee ..... Mr. J. H. Bate.

Southern Co-operative Education Association— Mr. W. J. Salmon and Mr. E. King.

Southern Choral Association ..... Mr. J. Dickinson and Mr. C. Pulham.

Combined Metropolitan Associations .... Mrs. M. A. Gasson and Mr. J. H. Bate.

The following appointments were made at a later date :—

Southern Co-operative Athletic Association ..Ald. T. M. McGiff.
Co-operative Party .....Mr. W. J. Salmon, who was succeeded on his resignation on Dec. 7th by Ald. T M. McGiff.
Labour Adviser's Committee.....Ald. T. M. McGiff.

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

Societies in the Southern Section have shared in the anxieties and troubles caused by the Great War, which has resulted in the absence of a great and real peace. Unemployment is general, the slump of prices has created difficult situations for management committees and officials, and for the time no great prospect of improvement is evident. In some towns, where increased trade during the war was the result of heavy special orders, and where the peace has naturally resulted in the cessation of such orders, affairs are sufficiently serious as to cause much concern. Quite a number of societies have had to cease payment of dividends on purchases for a time, and others we fear have paid dividends by using reserve funds for the purpose—a policy which we hold to be most unwise. To wipe out a deficit with the aid of reserves is the right thing to do, because it is obvious that there cannot be a real reserve if the figure on one side of the balance sheet is offset by a deficit on the other. But to use depreciation and reserve and educational funds with which to pay small dividends is unsound policy, and ineffective at that. It is now matter for congratulation that in this section dividends have never been large, and some of the lowest dividends have been paid by some of the most co-operative of the societies. It seems clear to us that those who are the most loyal in a crisis are co-operators by conviction, and that means that education is our support. Therefore, we regret that educational funds are made to suffer just when their use is most required.

At the same time we have to congratulate a number of individual societies (not many) on the marked progress which they have made during 1921. It would be invidious to single these out by name, and in most cases their success is due to special reasons, although one or two owe continued prosperity to the foresight of their management during the war.

Notwithstanding these remarks, we are pleased to state that the members of our societies generally have accepted the position with dignity and loyal confidence in the future. This should encourage all of us to pursue a bold course and keep our members advised of the real difficulties which have to be met, and not in the least to seek support by the adoption of unwise financial expedients.

SECTIONAL CONFERENCES.

Conferences have been held during the year as follows :—

Date.	Place.	Subject.	Introduced by
1921.			
May 7th ..	London	"The Proposed Political Alliance."	Mr. A Barnes.
Sept. 10th ..	,,	"A Co-operative Daily Newspaper."	Mr. J. Dickinson.
Sept. 28th ..	,,	"The Sectional Hours and Wages Board."	Mr. J. Pollitt.
Nov. 12th ..	,,	"The Position of Education in the Co-operative Movement."	Mr. J. Reeves.
1922.			
Jan. 14th ..	,,	"The International Co-operative Alliance and International Trading."	Mr. H. J. May.
Feb. 11th ..	,,	"The Co-operative Party"	Mr. A. Barnes.

The first meeting was a success, and showed a considerable balance of feeling in favour of the alliance as it was ably put by Mr. A. Barnes,

president of the London Society. The case against the same, however, received strong support from some of the delegates. This conference had been postponed from March 19th on account of an emergency meeting of the Central Board, and as a consequence the usual annual meeting to consider the report of the section was cancelled.

Mr. J. Dickinson put up a fine case for a co-operative daily newspaper on September 10th, and the following resolution was easily carried :—"That the Central Board of the Co-operative Union be requested to take steps to convene a meeting between the two Co-operative Wholesale Societies, the National Co-operative Publishing Society, the Co-operative Productive Federation, and representatives of the Co-operative Union, to discuss ways and means of commencing or acquiring a daily newspaper for the co-operative movement." This resolution was later on agreed to by the Central Board, and a meeting was duly convened. It was not found possible, however, to take any practical step at the present time.

The conference on the "Sectional Hours and Wages Board" is dealt with elsewhere.

Mr. J. Reeves introduced the discussion on "The Position of Education in the Movement" in a paper which spoke well for his success as an educational secretary, and one full of enthusiasm. The conference was fully justified.

"The International Alliance and International Trading" formed the subject of a paper by Mr. H. J. May, the sympathies of a good and representative audience being with him, although there was some opposition to some of his statements, both from platform and floor. The question was a burning one, and Mr. May's reply lacked nothing of his usual vigour.

"The Co-operative Party" was introduced by Mr. A. Barnes, at a conference arranged by that party in conjunction with the Sectional Board, but we leave it for reference in the report from the body referred to.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE FESTIVAL.

This festival revival proved to be the great success of the year. The original ambitious scheme was perforce abandoned in favour of a one-day festival, which was held on Saturday, July 16th, when about 25,000 people attended. This in face of great difficulties, such as shortness of time for organisation, and the fact that the same had to be built up anew, and the unemployment existing, aggravated by mining troubles, transport difficulties, and a severe and prolonged drought. The lateness of the issue of the schedules (which was for good reasons unavoidable) and the drought made the flower show the one weak spot in the festival. The musical competitions, the concert on the grand orchestra (when Miss Carrie Tubb was enthusiastically received, and where the massed choirs scored a great success), the sports under the Amateur Athletic Association Rules and the sports for juniors, together with the fancy dress competitions, made up a most attractive day, and all went off without a hitch, thanks to hard work by the office staff, and a good body of stewards, and also to the generous subscriptions of societies, more particularly those of London and the Co-operative Wholesale Society, who found the prizes for the flower show. The chief results were the winning of the Earl Grey Shield by the Croydon Co-operative Choral Society of the South Suburban Society, of the Southern Section Senior Shield by the Woolwich Senior Choir, and of the Sectional Junior Shield by the Rochester Junior Choir; while in the sports the London Society won the one mile relay race challenge cup belonging to the Union. The tug-of-war challenge cup, presented by the late West London Society, was not competed for owing to insufficient entries. The fancy dress competitions aroused great interest on the terraces, and Miss H. Chisholm, of the Union office staff, won the prize for the best dress in the parade, she being dressed to represent a wheatsheaf, in wheat sent from one of the Co-operative Wholesale Society's estates. The numbers of entries in the different competitions were as follows :

Senior choir competition, 14; senior choir competition (open), 7; junior choir competition, 16; soloists, 54; senior sports, 115; junior sports, 1,119; flower show, 142; fancy dress, 146.

Owing to the decreased surpluses of societies it has been found impossible to get sufficient guarantees to warrant a repetition of the festival in 1922.

SECTIONAL AND DISTRICT HOURS AND WAGES BOARDS.

For some reason or other the societies as a whole have never taken kindly to the scheme of the Bristol Congress, and although, after much correspondence and many attempts, we were able to get nine District Hours and Wages Boards set up out of eleven districts, and with their aid to set up a Sectional Board, two districts declined to set up boards, and of those which did so two or three were far from being strong in support of the scheme. However, the Sectional Board did come to an agreement with the National Union of Co-operative Officials as to a scale for officials and managers, although it is not known to us how many societies put the same into effect. Negotiations with the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers broke down and led to arbitration, the Industrial Court appointing Sir William Mackenzie to deal with the questions at issue. It is not necessary here to give details, but eventually the arbitrator gave a detailed award. By the time the award was announced, however, the slump in prices had begun, though not to the full extent since experienced. Some societies carried out the award to the full, some made slight variations, while some did not execute it at all, including one or two which had agreed to the arbitration. The alteration of prices so increased that the Sectional Hours and Wages Board terminated the agreement by August 31st, giving the specified three months' notice. The position as above revealed led to the Sectional Hours and Wages Board asking us for advice as to their continuance, and accordingly we issued a circular to societies asking whether they desired the said Hours and Wages Board to continue. Only 13 societies replied in the affirmative, 9 giving a qualified answer, 66 a negative one, and 58 declining to vote or ignoring the circular. To make sure of our ground, we called an emergency conference on September 28th, when Mr. J. Pollitt very ably dealt with the position. The result was only to confirm the vote already recorded. As a consequence, seeing that the continuation of the Sectional Hours and Wages Board would only mean waste of time and money, as societies would not recognise it, we declared the Board to be dissolved.

The result has been that much more work has been thrown upon Mr. Pollitt and his department, as societies have been dealing with him direct. Some of the District Boards continue in existence, one or two managing to come to agreements for their societies with the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers and other unions. On the other hand, four boards have dissolved, and at the present time only five out of eleven districts have boards in existence.

Much of the opposition of societies is due to their holding the view that societies should not be treated separately from other employers, while some of them hold that trades board awards should govern the position. The Labour Department, on the other hand, hold that the trade boards are set up only to deal with those employers who sweat their employees, and that co-operators ought to be above such a low standard; and, further, that it should be a distinct advantage for societies to act together, as, whether they like it or not, they are looked upon as distinct from outside traders, who would probably decline to work with them on the matters involved.

Which ever view is correct, it is quite evident to us that the matter requires full examination, and the Labour Department could do good work in examining the whole question of the relation of employees and committees.

A word of praise should be given to the Sectional and District Hours and Wages Boards for their zeal and patience in dealing with difficult questions; and last, but by no means least, Mr. J. Pollitt is deserving of the fullest

commendation for the excellent way in which he handled the negotiations referred to above, and also for the manner in which he presented the case of societies to Sir William Mackenzie.

NEW SOCIETIES.

We have had the usual number of inquiries concerning the formation of new societies, some of them from individuals in areas already covered by existing societies. This is not altogether a reflection on those societies, as, in many cases, these inquiries are from individuals who have not our conception of co-operation. Our policy has been to decline aid to overlapping schemes, or to proposals to form societies which lack prospects of success, or which are put forward by individuals and not by groups of persons. Most of the applicants are concerned with suggestions of this character, but we have aided and encouraged those which we believe to be co-operative in a real sense.

Amongst those which we have supported are the Isle of Purbeck Stone Industries Limited, the Co-operative Transport Society Limited, the Lea Valley Co-operative Nursery Society Limited, the Wimbledon Labour Hall Limited, and the Dover Building Guild Limited. The first society has met with a good deal of unfair opposition, one instance of which is the refusal of a certain local authority to allow the society to tender on the alleged ground that co-operative societies cannot tender for municipal supplies, a view which is contradicted by the Union's legal department, and which the authority concerned will find it hard to justify.

The second society was the result of a strike of vehicle workers in the Folkestone area, and a loan from the trades union has led to the acquisition of several motor trollies and chars-a-banc for goods and passenger traffic.

The Dover Building Guild Limited is not yet in full working order, as it has recently been changed from the Dover Plumbers' Guild.

In addition to these societies, the London Watch and Clock Repairers are seeking to commence a society.

The Stevedores' Co-operative Society Limited, which was started just in time to be included in last year's report, was not able to do any business until in recent months, when it was given work by the Russian Co-operative Society, which has offices in London.

As to distributive societies, we can only report one new one, namely, Dorking Co-operative Society Limited, which was formed by mutual agreement from a branch of the Reigate Society. This is unusual, and an effort was made to get the matter reconsidered, but as the result of an interview we came to the conclusion that the new society should have support.

The Radlett Society, we may add, has obtained re-affiliation after many years.

AMALGAMATIONS AND TRANSFERS OF ENGAGEMENTS.

The London Society has now become the largest in the British Isles, having about 112,000 members. During the year it has become amalgamated with the West London and Kingston Societies, thus becoming a near neighbour of the Woking Society; and it has also taken over the Teddington and Hampton branches of the Staines Society not far away. The Co-operative Brotherhood Trust is another society which has joined forces with the London Society, although the Trust was a small concern. Thus in a few years five societies have become one, and the progress of what is really a Metropolitan experiment will be watched with interest.

In the Kent district the Dartford Society has taken over the Crayford Society, with every prospect of success, while in the Surrey district Woking Society has had the engagements of the Sunningdale Society (Oxford district) transferred to it. The Essex and Suffolk district has seen the transfer of engagements from the Wickham Market Society to the successful Ipswich Society, and a transfer of similar character from the Tiptree Society to the flourishing Colchester Society.

An attempt to get the Wolverton and Newport Pagnell Societies to join forces succeeded so far as committees were concerned, but on a plebiscite vote being taken, according to rule, the Wolverton members rejected the project, much to our regret, as a boundary question which might become acute would otherwise have been solved.

A curious situation arose at Sawston, where the committee sought power to transfer engagements to the Cambridge Society, which would have meant opening up a big district to co-operative enterprise. The Sawston quarterly meeting authorised going forward, but when the special meeting was held the three-fourths majority was lacking by a simple fraction of one-half, and although endeavours were made to get over the difficulty the Registrar declined to pass the transfer.

BOUNDARIES.

Complaints of overlapping have not been frequent, but there are only two questions of boundaries which are pressing just now, and as they are the subject of correspondence at the time of writing it will be as well if we pass them over for the time being. The Yiewsley and Chesham Societies wisely avoided any possibility of overlapping by meeting and arranging boundaries in undeveloped territory with the aid of the Boundaries Committee. The Witham and Terling Societies have made an agreement concerning delivery and supply of goods by the former in the area of the latter society.

DISTRICT TRANSFERS.

During the year the Bury St. Edmunds Society has been transferred from the Norfolk district to the Essex and Suffolk district, and the Watford Society from the Metropolitan district to the Bedford and Buckingham district.

SOUTHERN CO-OPERATIVE ENTERTAINMENT AGENCY.

This agency, licensed by the London County Council, only commenced active work in November, but since then there have been many engagements of parties and artistes booked of good class, which is satisfactory considering how difficult the times are. In three months 33 artistes were paid through the agency, many of them being co-operators.

SOUTHERN SECTIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING SOCIETY LIMITED.

The work of this committee has as yet hardly proved commensurate with the sounding title given to it. This body was formed last July on the request of the Publishing Society as an experiment which, if successful, is to be extended to other sections. It represents the Southern Sectional Board, the Women's Guild, and the District Associations, and its work is to interview societies and committees and attend propaganda meetings with a view to pushing the sales and improving the distribution of the various publications of the Publishing Society. The work is not proving to be easy, but so far some good conferences and meetings have been attended, and several committees interviewed and advised.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

So far as societies are concerned many of them are finding it very difficult to finance their educational committees, and the work is thus hindered, in some cases suspended. But the conferences on educational topics have been uncommonly well attended, and further reference to them may be seen in the report of the Southern Educational Association, which is continuing its activities with good results. The Sectional Conference on Education has been already referred to.

Quite a number of successful week-end schools have been held by individual societies, but the one organised by us at Felixstowe on the premises of the hotel owned by the Ipswich Society was one of the best ever held in the south of England. The chief lectures consisted of a series by Mr. Percy

Redfern on "The Consumers' Place in Society," but Mr. A. V. Alexander, Mr. B. G. Bannington, and Mr. Badshah (a local gentleman) also gave very interesting lectures on different topics. The social side was not neglected, and over 70 students thoroughly enjoyed and instructed themselves.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We have pleasure in making our usual acknowledgments of help rendered during the past year. First we must mention the district secretaries and committees, whose work links us up with the societies; then the secretaries and officials of societies, guilds, education committees, and other individuals too numerous to mention; and we must not forget the generosity of the Co-operative Wholesale Society in providing meeting-places for our conferences and committees. Without such co-operation we could do little.

Perhaps we may be pardoned for stressing the help of the various branches of the Women's Guild, and we take this opportunity of expressing regret at the retirement of Miss M. Ll. Davies and Miss Harris, whose work will never be forgotten; while at the same time we congratulate Miss Enfield and Mrs. Barton on their appointments as successors of the two ladies mentioned, and congratulate the Guild on the choice made.

Our best wishes to one and all.

M. H. CLEAR, Chairman.
R. HIBBERD, Secretary.

SOUTHERN CO-OPERATIVE CONVALESCENT FUND.

The Southern Co-operative Convalescent Fund Committee, in their seventeenth annual report, reveal a condition of things not unexpected, and not, the committee venture to think, a cause for alarm, but rather, they believe, for satsfaction that the fund has been able to continue and increase the benefits which have been so greatly appreciated by its subscribers at all times.

The situation is briefly this : While the subscriptions and donations have increased by £173 11s. 7d., and the contributions from convalescents by £55 16s. 6d., the total expenditure during the year has exceeded the income by £700. This the committee have met by the withdrawal of £529 2s. 3d. from deposit account, and by an overdraft on current bank account, which they propose to rectify by a further withdrawal from special deposit account.

The course taken by the committee has been one of faith and confidence that societies would approve this use of the fund for the relief of members distressed by sickness and the difficulties of the present time. In support of this policy they venture to quote from two letters received during the year.

The secretary of Tunbridge Wells Society writes :—

> "I hope to send cheque for subscription next week, and am sorry to hear that the bank balance is on the wrong side. We are passing through difficult times, but it would be a disaster if societies cut down their grants to the fund in consequence. We look on it as one of the most valuable benefits the members receive from our movement."

The superintendent of a home to which we send a large number of convalescents writes :—

> "There is no doubt of the great benefit derived by the majority of your members. There has been a larger number than usual of cases recovering from serious illness or operations, and we are very pleased with their good progress and recovery. Regarding those cases that obtain the benefits of any fund for the reason of having their annual holidays, we can safely state that these cases have been very few indeed among the number sent by your fund—if any."

The committee are glad to welcome three new societies—Bury St. Edmunds, Chatteris, and Ely—all of which have adopted the penny per member basis of contributions. The total number of members remains stationary, however, because of the amalgamation of Edmonton, West London, and Stratford in the London Society, and High Wycombe with Chesham Society.

The subscriptions and donations from societies amounted to £1,715 0s. 4d., an increase of £173 11s. 7d. The subscriptions from several societies had not been received at the time of closing the accounts.

Contributions from convalescents, and from societies on behalf of convalescents, amounted to £202 19s. 9d., as against £147 3s. 3d. last year, and management expenses amounted to £289 6s. 11d., as against £219 13s. 2d.

The applications dealt with during the year numbered 703, but of these 45 were not concluded for various reasons, leaving a net total of 658 cases, of which 557 received convalescent benefit and 101 grants in aid of surgical or dental benefits. These figures show an increase of 111 convalescent, and 31 surgical aid and dental benefits over 1920.

The total net grants made amounted to £2,162, an increase over last year of £237 2s. 3d.

It is satisfactory to report a decrease in the cost per case in all three divisions of cases. Ordinary cases requiring three weeks or under, have cost £2 17s. 10d. per case, a decrease of 2s. 7d. per case.

Special cases numbered 76 and cost £5 11s. 9½d. per case for an average stay of five weeks, a decrease of 9s. 6d. per case. Fifteen cases of tuberculosis were dealt with, against 11 cases in 1920, but owing to the larger amount contributed by members and friends on behalf of these cases, the average cost for a stay of 11½ weeks each was £11 18s., a decrease over last year's cases of £4 1s. 6d. per case.

Our shelters have again been of great benefit to members. The shelter at Bournemouth has been occupied by four convalescents for a total period of 19 weeks, and Shelter No. 1 was loaned to a member of Oxford Society for nearly six months during the summer.

Two shelters are now available for loan when required. The tent at Bournemouth was overhauled and repaired and has again been most useful to our convalescents there.

The committee have again to thank all those in authority at the Homes and Institutions, and our co-operative hostesses, for their invariable courtesy and kindness to convalescents sent to their care.

Thanks are due to the Co-operative Wholesale Society and the Co-operative Building Society for the use of committee-rooms, and to secretaries of societies and institutions for their help in carrying through the work of the year, while Mr. A. E. Newman, the auditor, must not be forgotten.

The committee deeply regret to have to record the death of one of their colleagues, Mr. F. J. Frankling, whose decease, on January 5th, 1922, has withdrawn one of the kindliest and most devoted workers for the fund. Mr. Frankling joined the committee in 1907, and his interest in the work of the fund has been unfailing and invariably generous throughout the fourteen years during which he has done much to foster its extension.

H. J. MAY, Chairman.
CATHERINE WEBB, Secretary.

NOTE.—Since the issue of the report from which the above is taken, Mr. May has felt obliged, owing to pressure of work, to resign from the committee, of which he had been the chairman since its formation 18 years ago. He was one of the founders of the Fund, and his assistance has been greatly appreciated.

SOUTHERN CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Executive Council.

Mr. Ralph Hibberd (president).
,, W. J. Foster (hon. sec.), London.
Miss E. E. M. Allen, Reigate.
Mr. B. G. Bannington, London.
,, S. D. Fox, Luton.
,, W. Hogg, Chatham.
,, E. King, Central Board.
Miss J. P. Madams, London.
Mr. J. Reeves, Royal Arsenal.
,, E. G. Saunders, Royal Arsenal.
,, W J. Salmon, Central Board.
,, W. J. Simmonds, London.
Miss C. Webb, Royal Arsenal.
Mr. A. Whitehouse, Brighton.

The past year has been a most trying one for societies generally, and for educational work in particular. Societies are now realising the weakness of the rule which made contributions to an education fund dependent upon trade profits. Had societies accepted the recommendations of the Survey Committee, and made membership the basis of educational grants, many educational committees would now have been in a far healthier condition, and would not have had to suspend their operations just at the very time they are most needed.

CONFERENCES.

Three conferences have been held. At the first, following the annual meeting, Mr. J. Reeves read a paper on "Educational Organisation." (This paper has since been published by the Co-operative Union.) Starting with the statement that "efficient educational organisation is the most important requisite in the world community at the present moment," Mr. Reeves gave a complete scheme of education for adults, juniors, and employees. He explained the best methods of organising social and propaganda activities, and pointed out the value of a publicity department and how it should be conducted.

At the second conference Mr. A. V. Alexander (secretary of the Parliamentary Committee) gave an address on "The Working of the Fisher Act," in the course of which he pointed out the great importance of combination amongst those who desired to see the Act utilised to its fullest extent, as otherwise the powers of reaction would deprive our children of many of the advantages contemplated by the framers of the Act. Subsequent events have proved the clearness of Mr. Alexander's vision.

For our third conference we were again indebted to Mr. J. Reeves for an excellent paper on "The Co-operative Organisation of Adolescent Education." Mr. Reeves contended that we have shamefully neglected our young people, and he suggested new methods for the teaching of social problems—history, literature, music, art, nature study, and woodcraft. These conferences have been invariably well attended, the interest in the subjects has been keen, and the discussions of a high standard.

DISTRICT CONFERENCES.

District conferences have been held in connection with the Essex District at Halstead, when Mr. W. J. Foster gave an address on the "Fisher Education Act," and in connection with the Kent District at Sittingbourne, when Mr. Foster gave an address proposing the formation of a District Education Committee for Kent. This suggestion was approved by the conference and is now under consideration of the Kent District Committee.

WEEK-END SCHOOL FOR EDUCATIONAL SECRETARIES.

A week-end school, principally for secretaries of educational committees, was held at Shornells, when Mr. T. W. Mercer gave two lectures on "Co-operation and Creative Art," and one on "Purpose in Co-operative Education." At this meeting a sectional committee of the Educational Secretaries' Association was formed, with Mr. C. E. Taylor (Swindon) as president and Mr. J. Reeves (Royal Arsenal) secretary. We heartily welcome

this new organisation, which we feel sure will prove to be a most useful auxiliary to this association.

CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION.

We were greatly disappointed that this had to be abandoned, as we had arranged for Mr. Fisher (President of the Board of Education) and other leading educationists to address meetings. We hope to be more successful on a future occasion.

The Sectional Board have been represented on the Council of the association by Messrs. E. King and W. J. Salmon. Miss Madams has been our representative on the Central Education Committee, and the close working arrangements between the three bodies have been most beneficial for each and for the work generally.

Mr. W. J. Foster has represented us on the Central Council of the Workers' Educational Association, and we have been able to co-operate with this body in its strenuous opposition to the proposed education "cuts."

CLASS WORK.

In conjunction with the L.C.C. we have conducted classes in "Co-operation," "Co-operative Auditing," and "Book-keeping," which have been well attended.

RESIGNATION OF MR. J. J. DENT, C.M.G.

It was with much regret that the Council learned from Mr. Dent that owing to the pressure of other engagements he was unable to continue as a member of the Council. Mr. Dent was the oldest member of the Council, having served on the Educational Council of the Southern Section which preceded the association. The Council desire to place on record their high appreciation of the disinterested services Mr. Dent has rendered to the cause of co-operative education.

R. HIBBERD, President.
W. J. FOSTER, Secretary.

7. SOUTH-WESTERN.

Co-operation in this section during the past year has, on the whole, maintained its position, despite the fact that many of the societies have felt keenly, not only the rapidly changing trade conditions, but also the industrial depression which has reacted upon the purchasing power of the members. The mining districts of Cornwall in particular are still suffering from a serious unemployment problem. Though thus seriously handicapped the situation is not regarded by the societies affected as a despairing one, and high hopes are entertained of a happy issue out of the present difficulties.

Another point of general interest is that during the crisis in the coal industry several of the societies rendered invaluable help to the miners and their dependants. The Radstock Society reduced bread and other articles of food to cost prices and granted loans to the trade unions to the extent of £12,000, thus demonstrating a service of mutuality of great educational significance.

AMALGAMATION.

In this direction interesting developments have taken place, as far as the Bristol and Portishead Societies are concerned, which have now resulted in their amalgamation. In South Devon, however, progress in the way of federation has not been maintained owing to a variety of circumstances of a general character. In Mid-Cornwall gratifying work of a somewhat different nature has been performed. A series of conferences of the four societies in that area has been held, and the question of a joint bakery has been discussed, as well as a policy of co-ordination. Steps are now being taken to extend the area by including two other neighbouring societies.

ORGANISING WORK.

The Sectional Organiser, Mr. W. H. Flowers, has been actively engaged during the past year and his work has been periodically reviewed by a committee appointed for that purpose. Reports received point to the very effective work which the organiser has done, especially with those societies whose co-operative faith had temporarily run low.

SECTIONAL CONFERENCES.

The conference for the discussion of the annual report of the Sectional Board was held at Newton Abbot. Arrangements are now being made for holding the conference on the question of the League of Nations.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PARTY.

The relationships of the societies in the section to the Co-operative Party are much the same as reported last year, that is to say, several of the larger societies are not subscribers to the political fund. This is to be regretted, for although as it may be argued by certain of them that they are subscribing to the funds of the Labour Party, it has still to be repeated that the co-operative movement itself is now in politics and that all societies in affiliation with the Co-operative Union have a duty to perform in that respect. We trust that societies will give this matter serious consideration in the present Congress year.

HOURS AND WAGES BOARDS.

It is a matter for regret that the Devon Hours and Wages Board has ceased to function. In Somerset the Board is still "carrying on" on behalf of fourteen societies which are affiliated to it, and its first annual report points to a record of good work accomplished.

EASTER WEEK-END SCHOOL.

A very successful Easter Week-end School was held by the education committee of the Plymouth Society at Whympstone. The lecture list was an unusually good one, and a very stimulating time was spent. The venture will be repeated again this year. At Torquay a similar school was held. The numbers attending, while not large, were deemed satisfactory. Here also the lecture list was of a high order and worthy of greater support.

CAPITAL.

Three successful conferences on the need for more capital have been held. The attendances were thoroughly representative and the appeals made for loyalty towards the movement in this direction were not made in vain.

RESERVE FUNDS—STOCKS—EFFICIENCY.

The Board has given very earnest consideration as to the best means of rendering assistance to societies, and in consequence has sent to every society a circular urging that all necessary steps be taken to ensure a recognition of the vital importance at this juncture of the state of the stocks and of the value of an adequate reserve fund.

GENERAL.

The district reports make very illuminating reading and clearly indicate that courage is not lacking on the part of responsible co-operators in continuing, in spite of obstacles, the march towards a Co-operative Commonwealth.

In Cornwall—St. Austell has opened a mill, Delabole a bakery, and Plymouth a branch at Callington. In Devon—Bideford has constructed a new bakery by direct labour, Bovey Tracey has purchased an extensive block of buildings, while Exeter, Torquay, Newton Abbot, Exmouth, and Plymouth have each in one way or another reported extended activities. In Somerset—Bristol has secured a valuable site in the heart of the city and has begun business there, while Twerton and Bruton have opened additional branches. In the South-West Peninsula the strong feeling is that "the best is yet to be."

G. A. RAMSAY, B.A., Chairman.
J. T. DAVIS, Secretary.

SOUTH-WESTERN CO-OPERATIVE CONVALESCENT FUND.

Committee:

Mr. H. Wilkins (chairman), C.W.S.
" A Bullock (secretary), Bristol.
" Ackland, Frome.
" R. Andrews, Newton Abbot.
" W. Brown, Weston-super-Mare.
" C. H. Cload, Torquay.
Mrs. M. Found, Bristol.
Rev G. S. Woods, Taunton.
Mr. C. Whitfield, Exeter.
" C. Powell, Twerton-on-Avon.
" H. Westbury, Bridgwater.
" J. Hayne Piller, Plymouth.

In reviewing the work of the fund during the past twelve months we are pleased to say that in spite of the many difficulties, both national and local, which all efforts of this kind have to take into account, there is good cause for satisfaction for the great amount of sympathetic interest displayed by all who have taken part in the endeavour to make the objects of the fund successful. At the close of last year special attention was directed in that year's report to the heavy expenditure caused by the increased number of cases and extra cost of maintenance at all the homes, thereby straining our financial resources. The committee believed that having called attention to the fact it would only be necessary to issue a circular to societies pointing out the urgent necessity for increased contributions to bring about the desired result. This estimate of the willingness of societies to assist proved to be correct, consequently we are very gratified to be able to report a record, in so far as contributions are concerned, thus showing that the fund has proved its worth by the good work accomplished.

We are again able to report that in all our dcings with the personnel of the various convalescent homes and sanatoriums we have met with the greatest civility and kindness, those in charge of the homes being most ready and willing to render all possible help and assistance to our cases.

We have made grants as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Moretonhampstead C. H.	6	6	0
Royal West of England Sanatorium	3	3	0
St. Luke C. H., Exmouth	3	3	0
Royal Mineral Water Hospital, Bath	1	1	0
Victoria C. H., Clevedon	3	3	0
Belmont C. H., Clevedon	3	3	0
St. Mary's, Clevedon	3	3	0
Queen Victoria C. H., Bristol	3	3	0
	£26	5	0

MEMBERSHIP.

The societies at Stoke-under-Ham and Axminster have rejoined, and we have satisfaction in admitting the following to membership :—Falmouth, Chewton Mendip, and Tiverton. These admissions are mainly due to the good offices and influence of our chairman and the Audit Department of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, and to them our thanks are due. We regret that the Paignton Society has lapsed membership.

FINANCE.

The contributions for the year amount to £501 14s. 4d., an increase of £151 14s. 11d. over last year. This constitutes a record in contributions, largely due to increases in response to our appeal and the circular issued. The amount given in grants is less than last year by £128 16s. 1d., the total amount being £369 16s. 8d.

CASES.

We have had under consideration 161 cases, as against 213 last year, a decrease of 51 on the year, but an increase of 36 on the year before—1919. The amount spent in grants, £369 16s. 8d., is an average of about 46s. per

case. These cases have presented to us the terrible amount of suffering through which so many of the people have to pass, and it gives some satisfaction that the fund can help many of them to recover their usual strength and vigour. The cases considered comprise 57 men, 82 women, and 22 children—total, 161; 114 under Scale A and 43 under Scale D, a total of 449 weeks' benefit being allowed.

H. J. WILKINS, Chairman.
A. BULLOCK, Secretary.

8. WESTERN.

Ten meetings have been held since the last Congress. The attendances of members were as follows :—

	Possible.	Actual.		Possible.	Actual.
Mr. J. P. Davies	11	11	Mr. J. L. Powell	11	11
Mr. D. Evans	11	11	Mr. H. Watkins	11	10
Mr. D. Williams	11	11	Mr. R. R. Chappell	11	11

The following appointments were made at the first meeting :—

Chairman : Mr. J. L. Powell. *Treasurer :* Mr. D. Evans.
Secretary : Mr. R. R. Chappell.

United Board.....Mr. J. L. Powell.
Central Education Committee.....Mr. D. Evans.
National Co-operative Party.....Mr. D. Williams.
Labour Adviser's Committee.....Mr. R. R. Chappell.

Representatives to the District Associations—

Gloucester and Hereford ..... Mr. H. Watkins.
Brecon, Monmouth, and East Glamorgan.....Mr. R. R. Chappell.
Mid-Glamorgan.....Mr. J. P. Davies.
West Wales .....Mr. D. Evans.

Representatives on the Educational Committees' Association—
Messrs R. R. Chappell and D. Williams.

In submitting the report for the section we may say never in the history of the co-operative movement have the societies been faced with such exceptional difficulties as have been experienced during the past year. The country at the commencement of 1921 went through an industrial upheaval, that was never experienced before, by the disastrous and unfortunate dispute which caused such a prolonged stoppage of the miners in the coalfields. The majority of the societies in the Western Section, which are situated in the mining areas and rely on the support of those working in the coalfields, and who were most loyal co-operators, has now been left with such great problems and obstacles to overcome that the question is sometimes asked : Will the co-operative movement pull through? We know all true co-operators will respond "Yes," as with the return of trade in the coalfields the determination and tenacity of purpose that characterised the co-operators in the past will bring them through and surmount the difficulties that now exist. It is only fair to say that when the coal dispute was on the co-operative movement proved to be the great friend of the miners. The societies gave credit when it was necessary in the hope that when the dispute ended the mines would be in full working order and there would be a great revival of trade, but, alas, a greater slump than ever existed afterwards and things went from bad to worse and show no signs of improvement.

The Sectional Board has taken every step possible to help in the matter, and, in the first stage after the dispute was over, held a conference of representatives of management committees, when we had the kindly assistance

of Sir Thomas Allen (Co-operative Wholesale Society director) and Mr. Warren (chief accountant at Cardiff, Co-operative Wholesale Society's depôt) on the subject of "Problems of Co-operative Finance in the South Wales District." Sir T. Allen addressed the meeting and dealt with the financial position of the movement, showing its weakness financially, and some of its causes, and the remedies necessary to bring about success. Mr. Warren in his paper dwelt on the question of expenses, revaluation and reduction of stocks and debts, and the unfortunate reduction in the share capital. He said expenses must be tackled and brought down and stocks reduced to market value, and every effort must be made not to incur any more outstanding debts, and, where possible, introduce cash trading, which one society had already done.

The report so far has dealt with the South Wales area, but the other district—Gloucester and Hereford—although not so hardly hit as the other districts, has had difficulties through serious unemployment. The Forest of Dean societies very seriously felt the effect of the coal dispute and nobly did their part on behalf of the miners in this area, and the co-operative movement was a great factor in helping the miners to sustain the struggle, great credit being due to them for maintaining their financial position. The other societies—Gloucester, Stroud, Cainscross, and Hereford—notwithstanding the serious unemployment, and, as a result, a great withdrawal of share capital—have maintained their financial position and Gloucester Society has increased its share capital.

Besides that already mentioned, the action of the Board to try and improve the position of societies was submitted to the United Board, when they placed the matter before the Joint Propaganda Committee, with the result that Mr. Whitehead (secretary of the Union) had a special interview with the Sectional Board and explained what was suggested to be done, viz., that Mr. Griffiths (propaganda agent) should be placed at the service of societies, and that a circular letter be sent to societies intimating we were out to help them in every way with the united support and co-operation of the Joint Propaganda Committee.

Owing to the financial position of societies our activities in holding conferences and meetings have had to be curtailed.

Our first conference was with the district officers and educational committees' association to arrange a programme and subjects to be discussed during the year. We arranged with the educational association to hold a joint conference on the educational side of the movement, which was held at Cardiff and proved very successful. The subject, "Co-operative Education and Co-operative Progress," was introduced by Mr. T. W. Mercer.

As mentioned previously, our next conference was on the "Problems of Co-operative Finance in the Co-operative Movement," with special reference to the position in South Wales, introduced by Sir T. W. Allen (C.W.S. director) and Mr. Warren (of Cardiff Co-operative Wholesale Society depôt). This was a most instructive conference, and the manner which the question of finance was dealt with was most beneficial.

The next conference, at which the subject dealt with was "A National Co-operative Society," was opened by Professor Hall. As this is a controversial subject there were varying opinions, but the general view was that before a national society can be brought about a large amount of education will be needed.

Our following conference was arranged to coincide with the business conference, so as to save expense to societies in sending delegates.

Acting with the Co-operative Party, a conference to further the objects of the Party was held this year and was successful considering the conditions prevailing in the section.

Boundaries and Lines of Demarcation.—The Board has had many times to report and decide on questions submitted to them, and they have devoted

a great deal of time to these matters. One of the most important matters the Board had before them was defining the boundary between Llanharan and Pontycymmer. Both societies agreed to abide by the decision of the Board in the matter.

The District Hours and Wages Board has had plenty of scope for its existence during the past year, as through the high rates of expenses in trade per £ of sales, and the great slump that prevailed, they were necessarily compelled to ask for a reduction in wages, and the negotiations have been almost continuous and protracted. Only in one case could no agreement be arrived at, and this was submitted to the Joint Committee of Trade-unionists and Co-operators, who gave an award.

The Sectional Council has been established and at its commencement was able to deal with many cases submitted to it, but since the District Boards have got into working order the District Hours and Wages Board has effected settlements without calling on them to act.

Through the exceptional financial circumstances that prevail the district associations have been compelled to curtail their activities.

In closing our report we hope that the cloud now hanging over us will soon pass away. We should like to record our grateful thanks to the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited for granting us the use of a room to hold our meetings and conferences, and also the courtesy and kindness we have always received from Mr. Warren (Co-operative Wholesale Society's Cardiff depôt) and also for the ready way in which he renders assistance and information when we require it.

J. L. POWELL, Chairman.
R. R. CHAPPELL, Secretary.

WESTERN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Executive Committee.

Mr. David Evans (president), Tredegar.
,, H. L Warren (hon. treasurer), Cardiff.
,, R. R. Chappell, Gloucester } hon.
,, Abel Morgan, Ynysybwl } secs.
,, Mr. C. T. Darch, Cardiff.
Mr. M. D. Owen, Carmarthen.
,, Handel Harris, Cwmbach.
,, F Lane, New Tredegar.
,, W. L. Stedman, Cardiff.
Mrs Matt Lewis, Aberdare.
,, Elizabeth Beames, Ton.

During the period under review we have passed through the most tremendous industrial struggle which this country has witnessed, and it has, unfortunately, had very marked effects upon the educational activities of societies. South Wales, being mainly dependent upon the export trade in coal, suffered to a greater extent than any of the other districts which were locked out. The direct effects fell on the trading side of the movement, but a secondary effect of the stoppage was that the surpluses available for disposal by the societies being considerably reduced, and in many cases quite depleted, the educational work has been seriously handicapped. This fact we greatly regret, and we heartily recommend the Survey Committee's Report on Education, namely, "That grants should be based on membership and not on a proportion of profits; that the annual grants should in no case be less than 1s. per member per annum; and should be much more if the educational work of the movement is to be what it ought to be." We congratulate those societies that have adopted this method, and find that their educational work has been benefited thereby.

The annual conference was held at Cardiff on April 30th, when the report and balance sheet were considered and approved. Afterwards Mr. C. T. Darch (executive member) gave an address upon "The Recommendations of the Survey Committee's Report on Education," a useful discussion following.

A second conference was jointly arranged with the Sectional Board, when Mr. T. W. Mercer favoured us with a helpful and inspiring address on "Co-operative Education and Co-operative Progress."

The third conference was addressed by Mrs. Prosser (Central Council, Women's Co-operative Guild) and Mr. W. H. Watkins (president, National Men's Guild), the subject being "Value of the Guilds to the Movement." Both speakers appealed for greater support for these auxiliary movements, especially for the men's guilds, there being few established in the Western Section.

A Week-end School was held at Penarth in September, when Mr. T. W. Mercer gave a series of lectures on "Co-operation and Trade-unionism." The lecturer's efforts were greatly appreciated at the time, and we feel sure will be of permanent benefit. Sixty students attended.

Mr. Rae (chairman, Central Education Committee) has visited the section and addressed a series of twelve meetings. The meetings were well attended, and Mr. Rae spoke appreciatively of the successful efforts at organisation which were apparent. Mr. Walter Halls, M.P., also addressed a series of meetings in the section. Efforts to secure other prominent speakers were not successful.

We regret to report that the action taken by the Glamorgan Education Committee has seriously hampered societies in their class work. Up to October last the schools under this authority were available for use by voluntary educational bodies, but on October 4th the committee concerned decided "that the buildings and requisites provided at the ratepayers' expense should be reserved for the public education controlled by their representatives." This has been a serious blow to societies, inasmuch as it is impossible to secure other suitable accommodation. The result has been that classes have had to be closed. Appeal has been made to the authority to reconsider its decision, so far to no purpose, but other steps are being taken to secure the recession of the resolution. However, the chief remedy lies in our own hands.

We regret that the Central Education Committee failed to secure Bradley Court, Mitcheldean, for the holding of a Summer School for junior co-operators. A school for adults will be held there in the first two weeks in August, and we trust societies will do all in their power to make it a success.

One society and one women's guild have been admitted to membership.

A number of societies have not paid their fees for this period. The committee desire to assure them that their membership of the association is not thereby affected, as we trust that in brighter days to come, and which we are striving for, their financial contributions will flow in as heretofore.

DAVID EVANS, President.
ABEL MORGAN, Secretary.

IV.—GENERAL PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

(See Report 2, Section XXII., page 19.)

1. INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1919.

The following particulars relating to Industrial Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom are based upon returns made direct to the Ministry of Labour, supplemented by information supplied by the Co-operative Union and by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

At the end of 1919 there were at work in the United Kingdom 1,494 Industrial* Co-operative Societies, with an aggregate membership of 4,178,130, a total share, loan, and reserve capital of £112,545,502, a total trade (distributive and productive) of £383,942,639†, and a total profit, before deduction of interest on share capital, of £21,728,828. The figures show a considerable growth as compared with 1918. The membership had increased by 285,909, or 7·3 per cent; the capital by £19,355,091, or 20·8 per cent; the trade by £90,833,209, or 31·0 per cent; and the profit by £4,121,059, or 23·4 per cent. As regards the increase in trade, it must be remembered that the higher level of prices has had an important effect on the value of sales and transfers.

The total number of persons directly employed by the societies at the end of 1919 was 180,776†, and the total wages paid during the year amounted to £19,988,839†, compared with 158,571 employees and £14,137,416 wages in 1918.

While some of the societies are engaged only in distribution and some only in production, others are engaged in both distributive and productive operations. In the following statistics, distribution and production are dealt with separately.

DISTRIBUTION.

At the end of 1919, 1,356 retail and two wholesale industrial societies were engaged in distribution. These societies had an aggregate membership of 4,134,453, a total share, loan, and reserve capital of £99,307,094‡, sales amounting to £313,261,876, and a profit on distribution, before deducting interest on share capital, of £20,759,792‡; while the total number of persons employed in distribution by the societies at the end of 1919 was 108,250, and the total wages paid during the year amounted to £11,838,966.

In the following Table the sales for each of the years 1909-1919 are shown separately for the Retail and for the Wholesale Industrial Societies :—

Year.	Retail Societies.		Wholesale Societies.	
	Number.	Sales.	Sales of English Society.	Sales of Scottish Society.
		£	£	£
1909	1,430	70,423,359	25,675,938	7,457,136
1910	1,421	71,861,383	26,567,833	7,738,159
1911	1,403	74,812,469	27,892,990	7,851,080
1912	1,392	78,878,658	29,732,154	8,391,258
1913	1,382	83,607,043	31,371,976	8,964,034
1914	1,385	87,979,898	34,910,813	9,425,384
1915	1,374	103,073,321	43,101,747	11,363,076
1916	1,364	121,853,932	52,230,074	14,499,037
1917	1,339	142,158,236	57,710,132	17,083,275
1918	1,342	155,332,902	65,167,960	19,216,763
1919	1,356	199,139,177	89,349,318	24,773,381

The profit of £20,759,792 comprises £20,401,669 made by retail societies, and £358,123 by the two wholesale societies. After providing fixed rates of

* *i.e.*, excluding agricultural societies, credit banks, &c.

† These figures are exclusive of the number and wages of persons employed in agriculture by industrial societies, and of the sales and transfers of agricultural produce by these societies.

‡ These figures include the capital used in the productive departments of retail societies, and the profit upon the productions of these societies, the amounts of these items not being available separately. The capital used in the productive departments of the wholesale societies, £9,941,923, and the profit, £434,239, are not included.

interest on the share capital, the greater part of the profit of co-operative societies is returned to members as dividend in ratio to their purchases. In the case of the retail societies, the average rate of this dividend was 1s. 6d. in the £ in England and Wales, 2s. 3½d. in Scotland, and 1s. 0½d. in Ireland, the average for the United Kingdom being 1s. 7½d. Compared with 1918, these rates of dividend showed a decrease of 1d. in England and Wales, but an increase of ¾d. in Scotland, and ¼d. in Ireland, for the United Kingdom a decrease of ¾d. Non-members usually receive dividends at one-half the rates paid to members.

The English Co-operative Wholesale Society did not return any dividend to members on their purchases in 1919. The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society returned an average of 5d. in the £ during the year, compared with 5½d. in 1918.

Profit-sharing with Employees.—Of the total 1,356 retail societies, 128, employing 16,645 persons, and paying wages amounting to £1,745,684 in their distributive departments, allotted out of the profits a total of £57,620 to their employees as bonus upon wages, this being equal to 3·3 per cent.

PRODUCTION.

In 1919 there were 1,122 Industrial Co-operative Societies of various types engaged in production, consisting of 985 retail and two wholesale distributive societies having productive departments, and of 135 associations for production only; these consisting of ten Corn-milling societies, 48 Bread-making and other Consumers' societies, and 77 Associations of Workers. The total number of persons employed in production by these societies was 72,483, the amount of wages paid during the year was £8,148,005, and the value of productions, £70,667,957. Of the 72,483 persons employed in production, 51·2 per cent were men, 32·2 per cent women, and 16·6 per cent were young persons under 18 years of age.

In the following Table the sales and transfers of each group of societies, together with the totals for all the societies, are shown for each of the years, 1909-1919 :—

Year.	Sales and Transfers of Productions.§					
	Associations of Consumers.				Associations of Workers.	Grand Total of all Societies.
	Productive Departments of Distributive Societies.		Productive Societies.			
	Retail Societies.	Wholesale Societies.	Corn-milling Societies.	Baking and other Consumers' Societies.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1909	12,034,137	8,993,922	1,111,563	906,823	1,246,879	24,293,324
1910	12,684,996	9,399,283	1,019,569	992,940	1,382,125	25,478,913
1911	12,731,608	9,615,748	1,024,331	1,020,[illegible]01	1,440,357	25,832,845
1912	13,691,188	10,630,583	1,113,729	1,137,565	1,580,309	28,153,374
1913	14,550,246	11,211,882	1,003,579	1,270,579	1,732,337	29,768,623
1914	15,551,185	12,608,101	1,035,044	1,291,950	1,778,664	32,264,944
1915	19,123,388	17,350,906	304,616	1,508,872	2,399,930	40,687,712
1916	22,592,512	21,742,062	241,894	1,764,125	2,592,210	48,932,803
1917	25,062,446	25,220,294	310,991	1,938,854	3,253,846	55,786,431
1918	23,445,840	24,113,967	264,653	1,871,021	3,687,060	53,382,541
1919	27,813,899	35,330,283	528,288	2,498,552	4,496,935	70,667,957

§ In the case of retail and wholesale societies the productions are usually transferred from the productive to the distributive departments, for sale by the latter.

The total value of productions increased between 1909 and 1913 by £5,475,299, or 22·5 per cent, the largest increases being shown by the Baking and other Consumers' societies (40·1 per cent) and by the productive departments of the wholesale societies (24·7 per cent). Since 1913 the value of the productions has nearly doubled, but in considering this increase regard should be had to the general rise in prices. The decrease since 1914 in the sales of the Corn-milling societies is due to the absorption of several of these societies by the English Wholesale Society.

The following Table analyses by groups of industries the number of persons employed, the amount of wages paid, and the amount of sales and transfers of productions in 1919 :—

Groups of Industries.	Associations of Consumers.			Associations of Workers.		
	No. of Employés.	Wages paid during 1919.	Sales and Transfers of Productions.	No. of Employés.	Wages paid during 1919.	Sales and Transfers of Productions.
		£	£		£	£
Food and Tobacco..	21,404	2,836,767	49,333,179	279	32,294	289,463
Clothing	25,361	2,471,441	8,064,250	4,588	433,024	2,261,735
Soap, Candles, and Starch.....	2,075	230,307	2,919,169	..	..	..
Textiles	2,969	274,032	1,960,684	1,478	160,567	1,275,767
Mining and Quarrying	472	65,207	96,433	..	..	..
Building and Woodworking	6,473	875,415	2,091,739	254	26,567	67,324
Printing	2,603	260,286	845,579	1,108	148,542	449,468
Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding	821	102,676	420,546	484	61,707	133,678
Other Industries ..	1,995	160,199	439,443	119	8,344	19,500
Totals 1919 ..	64,173	7,276,330	66,171,022	8,310	871,675	4,496,935
Totals 1918 ..	*49,987*	*4,878,637*	*49,695,481*	*7,178*	*660,817*	*3,687,060*
Percentage, Increase (+), or Decrease (—)	+ 28·4	+ 49·1	+ 33·2	+ 15·8	+ 31·9	+ 22·0

A total profit of £968,346 was made upon industrial production by societies other than retail societies, the profits of the latter being merged in the general profit, and therefore not separately ascertainable.

Of this total £434,239 was made by the Wholesale societies, £6,224 by the Corn-milling societies, £208,232 by Breadmaking and other Consumers' societies, and £319,651 by the Associations of Workers.

Profit-sharing with Employees.—Of the 1,122 societies engaged in industrial production, 137 employing 13,451 persons in production, with wages amounting to £1,498,515, allotted a sum of £91,201 to these employees as a bonus on wages, this being equal to 6·1 per cent.

Associations of Workers: Share of Employees in Membership, Capital, and Management.—Fifty of the 77 Associations of Workers for Production, with sales amounting to £3,437,779, or 76·4 per cent, of the total sales of the associations at work in 1919, made returns showing the extent to which their employees and others shared in the membership, capital, and management of the associations. The returns showed that the total membership of the 50 associations was 22,567, of whom 4,158, or 18·4 per cent, consisted of employees; 14,567, or 64·6 per cent, of other individuals; and 3,842, or 17·0 per cent, of other societies. Of the 6,028 persons employed by the associa-

tions, 4,158, or 69·0 per cent, were members of the associations employing them.

Of the £957,133 share and loan capital, £143,591, or 15·0 per cent, belonged to employees; £315,884, or 33·0 per cent, to other individual members; and £381,734, or 39·9 per cent, to other societies. The remaining £115,924, or 12·1 per cent, consisted of loans from non-members, including bank overdrafts. The number of directors or committee-men of the associations was 456, of whom 185, or 40·6 per cent, were employees of the associations; 186, or 40·8 per cent, were other individual members, and 85, or 18·6 per cent, were representatives of other (shareholding) societies.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

In addition to the above societies, there was also at work in 1919 one society—viz., a Co-operative Cab Society—in England, with an aggregate membership of 22, a capital of £3,881, receipts amounting to £12,806, and a profit of £690, of which £58 was allotted to 43 employees as a bonus on wages.

2. CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES.

I.—English Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited.

In the statistical record for 1921 of the Co-operative Wholesale Society the salient figures are as follows :—1,205 affiliated societies (embracing a collective membership of 3,457,556), capital funds totalling up to £30,403,592, sales for the year amounting to £80,884,660, own productions to the value of £26,292,593, and bank turnover (deposits and withdrawals) amounting to £563,423,226.

A comparison with 1920 shows that, in certain respects, the Co-operative Wholesale Society has maintained its reputation for progress and raised its own record, despite the unexampled depression of the year 1921, whilst in certain other respects it has encountered a temporary set-back owing to the commercial and industrial conjuncture, the paralysing effects of which have been felt throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Coming down to particulars it may be pointed out that the Co-operative Wholesale Society has maintained its progressive tradition, not only in basic membership and capital funds, but in the matter of acquisitions as well. Thus the figures for 1921 signify an increase of 116,145 in the collective membership of affiliated societies, and an increase of capital funds by £2,559,270; that is to say, an increase by 3·5 per cent in the one case and by 9·2 per cent in the other. As to the new acquisitions made during the year, it may be stated that the list comprises a rope works at Patricroft, a clothing manufactory at Cheetham (Manchester) a boot manufactory at Norwich, and two additional dairies—one at Fole (Uttoxeter) and another at Claydon (Ipswich), besides land and buildings for extensions at Middleton Junction, Littleborough, Mitton (near Clitheroe), Huddersfield, Bradford, Newcastle, Yarmouth, London, and Bristol; land at Street (Somerset), Weston Hall (Crewe), and Coley (near Reading).

But, needless to say, nothing short of a miracle could have enabled the Co-operative Wholesale Society to make unabated progress in all other directions as well. In a year such as 1921, characterised by the reduction of working-class earnings on an unparalleled scale as a result of drastic wage cuts and widespread unemployment, in addition to short time, the Co-operative Wholesale Society, in common with its affiliated societies, was bound to feel the effects; and to what extent the operations of the Co-operative Wholesale Society have been adversely affected by causes beyond its control is indicated by the trading, productive, and banking figures for the year, signifying a decrease of sales by £24,554,968 (or 23¼ per cent), a decrease of productions by £7,199,709 (or 21⅜ per cent), and a decrease in the bank turnover by £82,349,406 (or 12¾ per cent).

In addition to the reduced demand for commodities the Co-operative Wholesale Society also found itself confronted with the unexampled slump in prices and the reduction in the value of stocks to an extent indicated by the loss of £3,434,620 in the first half year and £1,416,615 in the second half, or £4,851,235 altogether. It should be noted, however, that this is the resultant figure after the allotment of interest on share and loan capital and the depreciation of property according to rule. That the actual trading losses (viewed apart from these items) may be calculated at a considerably reduced figure may be seen from the second half year's balance sheet, in which interest and depreciation together account for £971,124, and apart from which the loss does not exceed £445,491. But, needless to say, if the losses be taken at their most striking figure they furnish an equally striking demonstration of the stability of the Co-operative Wholesale Society and bring into relief the characteristics of a constitution capable of withstanding a test of such magnitude. Hence the comparative equanimity with which the affiliated societies have viewed the situation—an equanimity born also of the reflection that the set-back (which was inevitable) may be regarded as a transitory phenomenon and one which will serve to bring the future progress of the society into bolder relief, just as the slump of 1921 stands out prominently by dint of contrast with the boom of 1920. If we compare the society's figures for 1921 with those of the years preceding the boom year we find that the sales figures for 1921 are much larger than those of 1918, and that the figures of production and of banking turnover are considerably in excess of those for 1919. As will be seen from the following statistics, the Co-operative Wholesale Society's trading and banking record, even in the worst year of peace, has completely eclipsed the highest record made in the best trading year during the war.

Year.	Membership of Affiliated Societies.	C.W.S. Net Sales. £	Banking Turnover. £
1914	2,336,460	34,910,813	186,458,817
1915	2,535,972	43,101,747	230 600.407
1916	2,653,227	52,230,074	277,349,727
1917	2,748,277	57,710,132	324,217,381
1918	2,854,584	65,167,960	377,803 680
1919	3,088,136	89,349,318	522 515,878
1920	3,341,411	105,439,628	645,772,632
1921	3,457,556	80,884,660	563,423,226

In the matter of financial resources the continuous growth of the total is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Share Capital. £	Loans, Deposits, and Thrift Fund. £	Trade and Bank Reserves. £	Insurance Fund. £	Reserve Balances. £	Total. £
1914	2,180,959	5,743,583	903,355	1,004,954	119,596	9,902,447
1915	2,284,758	6,696,858	857,335	1,130,881	105,367	11,075,199
1916	2,653.774	8,747,273	809.686	1,255,918	108,936	13,575,587
1917	2,981,133	9,227,042	819,725	1,402,405	787,802	15,218,107
1918	3,195,737	12,521,884	665,797	1,557,158	742,593	18,683,169
1919	3,898,134	16,808,379	511,484	1,666,329	756,392	23,640,717
1920	4,270,408	20,585,963	1,192,033	1,786,277	9,641	27,844,322
1921	4,933,818	23,851,484	651,217	940,750	26,323	30,403,592

Thus the figures for 1921 show a total increase of £2,559,270 for the year, and a total increase of £20,501,145 since 1914, the increase being equivalent to 9·2 per cent in the one case and to 107 per cent in the other.

In the matter of promoting international co-operative trade it may also be pointed out that the Co-operative Wholesale Society has played a conspicuous part. At the close of the war the accordance of a large sum total

of credits to foreign co-operative organisations evinced the goodwill of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, and at all times since then the Co-operative Wholesale Society has been ready to enter into international trading relations on a satisfactory basis, as is shown by the establishment of an export department at Balloon Street with the special object of developing operations, and also by the recent conclusion of the first international agreement in co-operative banking, or, in other words, by the arrangements made with the Andelsbank in Copenhagen, through whose agency the Co-operative Wholesale Society now conducts its financial transactions with Danish co-operative organisations. Facts like these bespeak the manner in which the Co-operative Wholesale Society is pioneering the way.

As regards the movement on foot for the establishment of an International Co-operative Wholesale Society, it is hardly necessary to state that the Co-operative Wholesale Society is regarded as the main spoke in the wheel. In the working out of the project on sound lines the Co-operative Wholesale Society representatives have played a prominent part. As to the prospect of realisation, this is indicated by the report made by the International Wholesale Trading Committee at the International Co-operative Association conference held at Milan in April this year—a report in which the establishment of an International Co-operative Wholesale in the near future was foreshadowed. The satisfactory development of the International Wholesale after establishment will, of course, depend upon circumstances, or, in other words, on the restoration of Europe to favourable conditions. But, in any case, the Co-operative Wholesale Society may be relied on to promote the advance of the institution so far as its capacities enable it and its responsibilities warrant. In conclusion, the recent report of the deputation to Russia may be referred to as an augury of closer relations and further developments.

II.—The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited.

The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited was registered in April, 1868, and commenced business in September of the same year.

The trade of the society in its early years was solely confined to the distribution of groceries and provisions to the retail societies, but in less than six years drapery and boots were added, and in 1882 furniture, ironmongery, and house furnishings generally. The first year's turnover gave the figure of £81,094. From this modest beginning sales advanced step by step, year by year, each without a single exception being greater than its predecessor, till 1920 closed with a turnover of £29,559,314. To exhibit the latter phenomenal figures in a popular light it is thus seen that a day's trade of the society's fifty-first year was equal to a year's trade of its first, the rate of increase being nearly 365 fold.

In dealing with the trade for 1921, it is necessary to consider the years of war with the subsequent peace. During these periods prices of all commodities were highly inflated and the purchasing power of money enormously reduced. Wages in all trades remained high and money circulated freely. Towards the end of 1920 very pronounced evidences of a slackening off in trade revealed themselves with accompanying unemployment. The year 1921 thus opened with a failing industrial barometer. The great coal stoppage came on April 1st, lasting for thirteen weeks, and largely paralysed the trade of the country.

The stagnation of trade and industry brought down prices rapidly and the reduced sales show to what extent the society has suffered with other business concerns in the general slump. The net sales for the year of 53 weeks amounted to £21,834,058, representing a decrease compared with 1920 of 26·1 per cent.

Production was commenced in the year 1881 by the establishment of a factory of very modest dimensions for making woollen shirts. This initial

venture proving successful, factory followed factory, and thus the productive side of the business increased with remarkable steadiness until at the end of the year 1921 there were 47 factories in existence, in addition to six service departments, viz., the engineering, motor engineering, electrical, building, and two carting departments.

For the first complete year (1883) the transfers from productive departments amounted to £4,094. For the year 1921 transfers from 47 productive departments were £6,820,195, being a reduction of 28·5 per cent compared with 1920. The value of services rendered by the service departments was £690,087.

The capital of the society now consists of £2 shares, the denomination having recently been altered from £1 to £2, but members were given the option of retaining their shares at the original value. At December, 1921, 249 societies had acquiesced in the new value, the number of shares held by them being 632,450, while 25 societies retain 85,155 shares at the original value of £1. Every federated society is required to take at least one share for every individual member of the society.

Deposits are accepted from societies at two different rates of interest—call and six months' notice—and also from employees, members of retail co-operative societies, trade unions, and kindred bodies. At the end of the first year (1869) the total amount of all classes of investments in the society was £5,174. At December, 1921, the amount invested was £6,734,297, this sum including reserve and insurance funds. The number of shares held by societies may be regarded as a fair criterion of the membership of the retail societies in Scotland federated in the Wholesale Society. In addition to the share capital subscribed by societies, there were, at the end of 1921, 30,131 shares held by 680 employees, the amount paid up in respect of same being £43,009.

Due attention has been paid to the depreciation of all buildings, plant, and machinery possessed by the society, the nominal value of which at present represents about one-third of the original cost. Adequate reserves have also been built up, the total amount of reserves and insurance funds at December, 1921, being £1,046,556.

In addition to the manufacturing establishments there are also buying depôts situated on the West Coast of Africa and at Winnipeg, Canada. With the removal of the flour control the latter depôt has now returned to normal conditions and is again in a position to deal freely with the society's requirements in wheat.

During the year preserve works have been built at Leith and installed with a complete modern plant equipped for a large production. The requirements of societies in Edinburgh and the Eastern areas have thus been met and prompt deliveries assured.

The friendly relationship obtaining between the two wholesale societies since their inception continues, and will, no doubt, be strengthened and consolidated in the years to come.

III.—The Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society Limited.

The year 1921 was a particularly strenuous year in Ireland. During the early part of the year grave social and political unrest very seriously hampered business of every kind, and, in addition, boycotts of several kinds were instituted which also helped to curtail trade. Because of this, not less than because of declining prices, the trade of the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society shows a decrease of £552,398.

During the year the society acquired the very spacious premises of the Victoria Milling Company at Derry. These premises consist of oatmeal and maize grinding plants, with sufficient storage accommodation for all the departments of the Wholesale. Business has been opened there, and a com-

plete range of the society's activities has been in progress during the latter half of the year.

The Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society now has depôts at Belfast, Derry, and Limerick.

The provision of mills at Derry had been greatly facilitated by the societies in the immediate area, as these societies supplied the capital necessary for the purchase of the premises. If they support the mills and depôts with their trade as loyally as they have capitalised it its future should be very useful and prosperous.

The new central premises at Thomas Street, Dublin, have been occupied during the year, and have greatly facilitated the society's business.

The sales of the I.A.W.S. for		1919	amounted to	£1,318,806.
,,	,,	1920	,,	£1,671,116.
,,	,,	1921	,,	£1,118,718.

As stated in previous reports, the capital of the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society is made up of preference and ordinary shares. It was necessary from the inception of the society to the present that preference shares should be issued in order to enable it to supply the requirements of a steadily increasing number of societies whose demands were and are largely out of proportion to their financial support. Owing to the very small capital which Irish societies invariably have at their disposal, large and long credits are necessary. It is hoped that in the near future this state of affairs will be remedied by all concerned.

The paid-up share capital at the end of 1921 was as follows :—

	1920.	1921.
Paid up on Ordinary Shares	£17,531	£32,887
,, Preference ,, ...	£12,917	£14,767
Total.....	£30,448	£47,654

It was hoped that with the arrangement of the truce in July last trade would take a turn for the better; this hope, however, has not yet materialised. There is still considerable political unrest, which, of course, reacts very unfavourably upon trading conditions; it is anticipated, however, that after a general election has been held more settled conditions will prevail.

The work of the society during the years 1920 and 1921 will be illustrated by the following figures :—

	Societies in Membership.	Pref. Shareh'ders.	Paid on Ord. Shares.	Paid on Pref. Shares.	Loans.	Sales.
1920 ..	491	134	£17,531	£12,917	£248,755	£1,671,116
1921 ..	517	167	32,887	14,767	268,904	1,118,718
Increase.	26	33	£15,356	£1,850	£20,149	..
Decrease.	..	..	..	..	..	£552,398

	Interest on Share Capital.	Surplus.	No. of Ordinary Shares Held.	No of Pref. Shares Held
1920	£1,520	£9,218	82,042	2,616
1921	..	50,917*	99,067	3,001
Increase	..	..	17,025	385

* Deficit.

3. CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION.

The following statements constitute a summary of the returns relating to co-operative production, as carried on by the co-operative wholesale societies and various co-operative productive societies. The figures are those for the year 1920. Statistics showing the results for the year 1921 will be included in the Annual Statistical Report published later.

(I.) SUMMARISED STATEMENT.

	Number of Societies.	Number of Emp'yes.	Capital Employed.	Trade during Year.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
			£	£	£	£
Ireland 1919	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, ...1920	..	..	..	..	..	..
England and Wales 1919	80	7837	1272334	4545454	295177	530
,, ,, ...1920	91	8549	1645445	5929136	317058	31433
Scotland 1919	15	2299	1027231	2501693	192105	..
,, ...1920	14	2350	1143128	3293563	222675	..
English Wholesale 1919	1	27748	9413251	26151947	205702	144397
,, ,, ...1920	1	31781	12367037	33693101	343492	509044
Scottish Wholesale 1919	1	8743	1655998	7823535	168017	7654
,, ,, ...1920	1	9023	2158551	9436727	197471	71496
Total 1919	97	46627	13368814	41022629	861001	152581
,, ...1920	107	51703	17314161	52352527	1080696	611973

(II.) SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIES.

		1919. £	1920. £
Cotton, Linen, Silk and Wool	England	1,569,028	2,155,307
	Scotland	482,258	575,539
	Wholesale Societies	3,728,743	5,305,795
		5,780,029	8,036,641
Boots, Shoes, and Leather	England	1,419,251	1,707,595
	Wholesale Societies	2,057,760	2,926,754
		3,477,011	4,634,349
Metal and Hardware	England	98,479	149,957
	Wholesale Society	135,364	188,193
		233,843	338,150
Woodworking	England	63,614	91,239
	Wholesale Societies	432,754	657,387
		496,368	748,626
Building and Quarrying	England	5,702	11,890
Printing and Bookbinding	England	465,782	601,291
	Scotland	38,405	37,913
	Wholesale Societies	762,162	1,111,536
		1,266,349	1,750,740
Corn Milling	England	304,105	381,366
	Wholesale Societies	12,422,603	15,994,830
		12,726,708	16,376,196
Baking	England	100,828	204,746
	Scotland	1,951,206	2,643,722
		2,052,034	2,848,468

		1919. £	1920. £
Laundries	England	130,229	184,885
	Scotland	29,824	36,389
		160,053	221,274
Various	England	388.436	440,860
	Wholesale Societies	14,436,096	16,945,333
		14,824,532	17,386,193

Total, 1919	41,022,629
„ 1920	52,352,527
Increase	11,329,898

4. FARMING BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The following statistics reveal the extent of the farming operations carried on by societies in the United Kingdom. The figures show the position at the end of 1920; the statistics for 1921 were not complete at the time when this report was prepared, but will be included in the Annual Statistical Report, published after Congress.

(*a*) FARMING BY WHOLESALE OR DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES.

Section.	Acreage.		Capital Invested by Society.		Interest on Capital Invested	Rent.	Result of year covered by Return.		Number of Societies.
	Owned by Society.	Rented.	In Land.	In Implements, Stock, &c.			Surplus.	Deficiency.	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	
Irish	188	—	11629	990	277	—	—	647	1
Midland	16659	2777½	609828	314613	25881	6957	15373	18888	42
Northern	2214½	1912½	72344	63321	4771	3515	4053	579	20
North-Western	17364¼	3347	862083	225413	39770	5504	2037	51281	66
Scottish	7693	3119	190604	148276	6102	6011	16976	648	16
Southern	6365	370	181652	111912	7696	336	4239	7828	17
South-Western	3956½	479	157124	71643	9989	832	1514	1295	7
Western	432	175	19606	5001	974	188	39	150	4
Total	54872¼	12180	2105870	941169	95460	23343	44231	81316	173

(*b*) FARMING SOCIETY.

Section.	Acreage.		Capital Invested by Society.		Interest on Capital Invested.	Rent.	Result of year covered by Return.		Number of Societies.
	Owned by Society	Rented.	In Land.	Implements, Stock, &c.			Surplus.	Deficiency.	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	
Southern	—	143	—	204	—	140	98	—	1

5. SMALL SAVINGS OR PENNY BANKS.

The following particulars are abstracted from the statistical returns supplied by societies, relating to the Small Savings Departments for the year 1920. For purposes of comparison the figures for the previous year (1919) are also given. The statistics for 1921 were not complete at the time when this report was prepared, but will be included in the Annual Statistical Report published after Congress.

Section.	Number of Societies with Small Savings Department.		Amount of Small Savings Deposits.	
	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.
			£	£
Ireland	7	7	4,780	5,843
Midland	125	128	642,709	718,100
Northern	86	85	249,161	296,778
North-Western	299	311	1,468,394	1,639,488
Scottish	121	125	634,008	796,224
Southern	130	130	456,390	512,754
South-Western	56	56	125,067	130,485
Western	57	73	192,073	263,808
Totals for the United Kingdom	881	915	£3,772,582	£4,363,480

6. CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE.

The following statistics give comparisons of the business of the Co-operative Insurance Society Limited—Joint Insurance Department of the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited—for the years 1916–1921, and a statement of its financial position at December 31st, 1921:—

COLLECTIVE LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

Year.	No. of Societies Assured.	Premiums Received.	No. of Members of Assured Societies.	Claims Paid.	
				No.	Amount.
		£			£
1916	581	179,700	1,380,139	23,843	147,165
1917	636	226,223	1,578,074	27,746	179,127
1918	710	283,383	1,952,556	35,414	246,232
1919	817	411,387	2,508,190	41,041	313,412
1920	890	599,957	2,895,068	42,838	377 978
1921	924	672,643	2,931,849	47,055	455,468

The total number of claims paid since the scheme was originated is 294,599 for the sum of £2,196,337. The average amount per claim for 1921 was £9 13s. 7d

LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS (INDIVIDUALS).

Year.	Ordinary.			Special.			Industrial.		
	Premiums Received.	Claims Paid.		Premiums Received.	Claims Paid.		Premiums Received.	Claims Paid.	
		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
	£		£	£		£	£		£
1916	45,662	102	16,587	20,604	661	7,473	6,560	297	2,967
1917	56,412	274	22,904	23,873	795	8,729	8,212	369	3,593
1918	87,277	327	28,502	27,702	1016	11,472	20,944	1,118	11,678
1919	158,872	295	29,711	36,513	868	9,979	102,918	2,661	23,014
1920	255,176	450	38,564	50,184	929	8,961	147,066	3,926	33,434
1921	304,082	477	46,803	57,929	958	11,350	246,138	5,444	52,508

In 1921, £1,483 was received for Annuities granted

FIRE, ACCIDENT, AND GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS.

Year.	Fire.			Accident and General.		
	Premiums Received.	Claims Paid.		Premiums Received. *	Claims Paid.	
		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
	£		£	£		£
1916	65,945	1,800	15,022	25,561	1,845	10,245
1917	73,636	2,025	26,494	29,737	1,696	12,798
1918	81,605	2,119	38,422	34,536	1,721	12,289
1919	97,950	2,907	46,552	49,039	1,907	21,397
1920	129,394	3,000	76,565	81,180	3,116	28,491
1921	157,082	4,500	74,440	100,692	4,041	43,388

* Accident, Burglary, Fidelity, Plate Glass, Motor Vehicle and Live Stock Insurances are included in the Accident and General Account.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE BUSINESS.

Year.	Premiums Received.	Claims Paid.			
		Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	No.	Amount.
	£				£
1916	34,111	21	2,319	2,340	16,085
1917	36,642	22	2,159	2,181	17,429
1918	50,842	24	1,917	1,941	18,273
1919	65,502	25	2,194	2,219	21,655
1920	108,690	22	2,214	2,236	34,985
1921	113,273	24	2,551	2,575	37,435

In 1921 the total premium income in all departments amounted to £1,653,342.

The claims paid were 65,773 in number, amounting to a total of £721,385.

INSURANCE FUNDS.

Year.	Life (Four Sections).	Fire.	Employers' Liability.	Accident and General.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1916	372,853	197,894	53,356	40,025	664,128
1917	436,767	209,911	59,331	46,430	752,439
1918	495,653	219,482	73,026	56,255	844,416
1919	690,651	215,297	90,836	65 015	1,061,799
1920	1,289,594	73,174	90,072	65,051	1,517,891
1921	1,632,491	78,228	113,947	80,008	1,904,674

Out of the Profit and Loss Account, after paying interest on capital at the usual rate of 5 per cent, dividends of 2s. in the £ to members and 1s. in the £ to non-members upon their fire insurance premiums in 1920 were declared.

COMPARISON OF PREMIUM INCOME, 1912 WITH 1921.

	1912	1921.	Increase.	Rate per cent.
	£	£	£	
Life (Individuals)	42,473	609,632	567,159	1,335·34
Collective Life...	83,700	672,643	588,943	703·63
Fire	38,308	157,082	118,774	310·05
Accident	31,395	213,965	182,570	581·53
Total	195,876	1,653,322	1,457,446	744·07

V.—CO-OPERATIVE NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS.

(See Report 2, Section XXVI., page 25.)

The following is a list of the principal newspapers and other periodicals published by co-operative organisations in the United Kingdom. In addition to these journals a number of monthly or quarterly magazines are published locally by societies or district conference associations. These local publications serve a useful purpose, but they are of relatively small importance. During the past year, owing to the high cost of printing, several local records have been discontinued by societies which are now making use of the *Wheatsheaf* for local purposes.

I.—WEEKLY PERIODICALS.

Title.	Circulation.
"The Co-operative News"	90,000
"The Scottish Co-operator"	23,500
"The Irish Homestead"	Not stated.

II.—MONTHLY PERIODICALS.

"The Co-operative Monthly"	Publication suspended.
"The Co-operative Union News Service"	130
"The Co-operative Official"	3,300
"The Wheatsheaf"	649,000*
"The Producer"	23,500
"The I.A.W.S. Bulletin"	Not stated.
"Co-partnership"	Not stated.

Title.	Circulation.
"The Millgate Monthly"	12,000
"Our Circle"	18,000
"The Woman's Outlook"	48,500

III.—QUARTERLY PERIODICALS.

"The Co-operative Educator"	6,000
"The Irish Economist"	Not stated.

IV.—ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS.

"The People's Year Book"	20,000
"The Co-operator's Year Book"	10,000

* In addition 545 societies publish "Wheatsheaf" local pages, aggregating 1,324 pages monthly. An Agricultural edition is supplied to 30 societies, taking 1,324 copies.

VI.— WOMEN'S AND MEN'S CO-OPERATIVE GUILDS.

(See Report 2, Section XXX., page 34, and Report 19, page 101.)

I.—ENGLISH WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE GUILD.

GROWTH OF THE GUILD.

During the year over 100 new branches have been formed, and the guild has now more than 1,000 branches, with a membership of over 50,000.

GENERAL SECRETARYSHIP.

The year has been marked by an event of profound moment for the guild in the resignation at the end of 1921 of the general secretary, Miss Llewelyn Davies, after 32 years of service, and of Miss Harris, for 20 years assistant secretary. To attempt any estimate of what the guild owes to their courageous and faithful leadership is impossible; we can only record our gratitude and the resolve expressed throughout the guild worthily to maintain the heritage they have left. The honour that has been done to Miss Llewelyn Davies by the United Board in asking her to preside at the Co-operative Union Congress at Brighton is a fitting recognition of the years of service that she has given to the co-operative movement, and one which will be warmly appreciated by all guildwomen in this country and the world over.

According to the rules adopted by the Congress at Manchester in June, the vacant post was advertised. Five candidates were selected and their names sent to the branches, who elected Miss A. Honora Enfield by a large majority. The Central Committee appointed Mrs. Barton as assistant secretary. Miss Enfield has had over four years in the guild office, and Mrs. Barton's work for the guild and the co-operative movement is widely known. The new secretaries began their work on January 2nd.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

International Co-operative Women's Committee.—The most striking event of the year has been the formation of an international committee of co-operative women. When the two guild representatives attended the Austrian Co-operative Congress in 1920 the possibility of closer connection between the co-operative women of different countries was discussed with Frau Freundlich. It was decided to ask the Editor of the *International Bulletin* to obtain and publish information as to the women's organisations in different countries, which he kindly consented to do, the result appearing in the *Bulletin* for January, 1921. It was also arranged to endeavour to hold a meeting of women co-operators at the International Congress at Basle. Invitations were sent out jointly by the Austrian and English women's organisations to six women's organisations and to twenty-five co-operative unions in countries where no women's organisations existed. A very successful conference was held at the time of the Congress, women representatives

from seven countries being present. Reports were given of the work in the various countries, and it was resolved to form a committee of one representative from each co-operative women's organisation, with power to co-opt representatives from other countries.

The conference appointed Frau Freundlich (Austria) as president and Miss Enfield (England) as secretary of the committee. Representatives on the committee have now been appointed by England, Holland, Ireland, Norway, Scotland, and Sweden, and a representative from France has been co-opted.

International Co-operative School and Congress.—Mrs. Barton was appointed as the representative of the guild at the International School and Congress at Basle. A number of other guildwomen also attended the Congress at their own expense.

International Co-operative Trade.—The guild has continued to study and advocate international co-operative trade. It brought forward a resolution at the International Congress at Basle urging the International Committee of Wholesale Societies to take advantage of the breakdown of capitalist trade in order to build up international trade on co-operative lines, and for this purpose to assist each country to organise an export trade through co-operative channels, and to secure that Government credit schemes are suitable to and utilised by the co-operative movements. This resolution was carried unanimously. A memorandum dealing with the points raised had previously been sent to co-operative wholesale societies.

A paper on the Basle Congress, dealing with the international organisation of women and international co-operative trade, was read and discussed at the Guild Sectional Conferences, Autumn, 1921.

EDUCATION OF GUILDWOMEN.

The special subjects being taken this year are :—

1. The Joint Capital Campaign.
2. The Co-operative Party :—
   (*a*) Preparation for the General Election.
   (*b*) True and False Economy.
3. The Guild : Its Organisation and Work in Co-operative and National Life.
4. International Co-operation.
5. Women on Co-operative Boards and Committees.
6. The Workers' Press.
7. National Care of Maternity.
8. Cash Trading.
9. Abolition of Entrance Fees.
10. Open Membership.

Schools were held in each section for the Sectional Council members, at which lectures were given on "The Joint Capital Campaign," "The Co-operative Party," and "Women on Co-operative Boards and Committees." We desire to thank the Co-operative Party Executive for kindly sending Mrs. Christie to lecture at five of the schools. The other lecturers were Mrs. Dewsbury, Miss Harris, and Mrs. Green.

One and two-day schools on these and other subjects have been held in all the 50 districts attended by branch members. The lecturers have usually been the Sectional Council members, and they and the 300 district committee members have spoken at many branches on the various special subjects.

JOINT WORK IN THE MOVEMENT.

The policy of joint work with the different parts of the movement has been continued and has developed very satisfactorily. Joint action has been taken in the following ways :—

Conference with the United Board.—We desire to thank the United Board for arranging a conference at its meeting in November, but regret that the time allowed prevented any adequate discussion of either subject chosen. These were: "Co-ordination of Effort in Distribution and Production," proposed by the United Board, and "International Co-operation," proposed by the guild. As regards the first subject, Mrs. Dewsbury suggested ways by which to secure greater loyalty and knowledge. As regards "International Co-operation," Mrs. Layton reported the formation of the Women's International Co-operative Committee, and pressed the desirability of providing opportunities for the furthering of an international language, such as Esperanto, while the general secretary pressed action in connection with propaganda on international trade. We record our thanks to the Board for deciding that a special session for the conference should be held in future.

The Joint Capital Campaign.—This campaign has been constantly kept before the guild branches. The Joint Committee's circulars were sent by the Union to every branch in the spring, with a covering letter from the Central Committee. The importance of developing every method of collecting the small savings of members, especially by the adoption of the stamp system, has been pressed. Last spring it was recorded that the branches had approached the management committee in about 70 societies with success as regards introducing the stamp scheme, while 29 others were considering the matter. In 19 societies the branches were unsuccessful in their efforts. In 145 branches stamps were sold in branch meetings, and the total amount of savings made in this way would amount in the year to over £6,500. Between 60 and 70 branches had share savings clubs.

The following resolution was passed at the Guild Annual Congress, June, 1921:—

> This Congress calls on every worker and workers' organisation to save and invest in the co-operative movement; in so doing they will be fortifying their position in labour disputes and be using their funds, not to support hostile capitalist or Government interests, but to build up a democratic system of industry and trade throughout the world, by which the people, organised as consumers and workers, shall control production, distribution, and exchange on the principle of mutual benefit. It further urges all guilds to advocate the establishment of a stamp scheme in connection with every society in order to encourage all members to add to their share and loan capital by easy stages, and also emphasises the need for threepenny stamps so that the children may be trained to regard the co-operative movement as their bank.

Branches were asked to press their societies to have the Co-operative Wholesale Society's picture lecture, and a circular was sent to all guild branches of societies where this lecture is being given to urge the members to attend and advertise it.

The Co-operative Party and the Men's Guild.—A joint sub-committee of the Co-operative Party Executive and the Women's and Men's Guilds has been formed and formulated a scheme for joint work in building up the Party in societies, and in this special attention was called to the importance of organising the women voters. Whenever the question of affiliation to the Party has been raised in societies the guild branches have been strongly urged to support affiliation. An explanation was made to branches about the proposed working agreement with the Labour Party, and they were asked to send resolutions to their management committees in support of such an agreement. The following resolution was passed at the Guild Annual Congress:—

> This Congress declares its hostility to the capitalist political parties, whether in coalition or apart, and believes the only hope for a

new world for the workers lies in co-operation and labour coming into power, with women as well as men represented in Parliament and the Government. It therefore calls on the Co-operative Party to support with energy and enthusiasm the candidature of co-operative women, and congratulates the King's Norton Division of Birmingham on the adoption of Mrs. Barton as the prospective candidate.

A number of guildwomen have spoken for the Co-operative Party, and guild branches were invited to the conferences arranged in February by the Party.

National Men's Guild.—Mrs. Green represented the guild as fraternal delegate to the Men's Guild Annual Conference.

CO-OPERATIVE WOMAN PROSPECTIVE PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE.

The work of securing the return of Mrs. Barton as a co-operative woman M.P. is being earnestly undertaken. The guild branches in the King's Norton Division, where she is prospective candidate, are working strenuously for her, and guild speakers, including Mrs. Dewsbury, Mrs. Unsworth, and Miss Llewelyn Davies, have visited and spoken in the constituency.

THE WORKERS' PRESS.

Branches were asked to have speakers from the National Publishing Society. Quite recently, the Publishing Society has arranged for donations from the guild branches to be invested with them through trustees, and the Central Committee is arranging to receive and pool these donations and invest them on behalf of the guild.

The *Herald* made a similar arrangement, and sent a circular to branches. The donations so far received amount to £21 13s. 8d., and four debenture shares have been taken up.

The guild has, as always, strongly advocated support of the *Co-operative News*, and at the time of its jubilee many prominent guildwomen sent messages of congratulation, emphasising especially the value of the women's pages, while the All-Councils Meeting in January unanimously passed a resolution, which was sent to the board, asking for adequate space to be given to the women's pages.

Guild branches are also most actively pressing the sale of the *Woman's Outlook*.

The guild also supports the *Herald* as the only daily paper controlled by the workers. When a conference was proposed between the co-operative official bodies and the *Herald* the guild asked for representation, but, unfortunately, the conference was not held.

GUILD PROPAGANDA FOR LOYALTY.

In view of the difficult circumstances of co-operative societies caused by the falling prices, the guild issued a leaflet in April, 1921, by Mrs. Barton, explaining the situation and calling for loyalty. About 100,000 copies were bought by societies and branches for distribution. The subject has been kept before the branches throughout the year.

LABOUR DISPUTES.

The guild has expressed the strongest sympathy with the efforts of the workers to oppose the employers' policy of lowering wages and conditions. The following resolution was passed at the Annual Congress :—

> That this Congress offers its heartfelt sympathy and support to all the workers who are struggling and suffering in the effort to maintain the standard of life necessary in any civilised society and which is now being so ruthlessly attacked.

The Welsh Miners' Choir sang at the end of one of the Congress sittings and a collection amounting to £16 was made for the miners and cotton operatives.

WOMEN ON CO-OPERATIVE BOARDS AND COMMITTEES.

The guild has continued to urge the election of women on co-operative boards and committees, and the following resolution was passed by the Annual Congress :—

> That this Congress is of the opinion that in their choice of candidates for boards and committees societies should be guided (1) by the tried co-operative views and business capacity of the candidate, and (2) by the necessity for the fair representation of women. It reminds them that the co-operative movement is composed of as many women as men, and rests fundamentally on the support of women; that no democracy is complete or balanced without the co-operation of men and women in administration, and that it looks to the movement to lead, and not lag behind, in the practice of just and democratic action.

The candidature of Mrs. Cottrell (Ten Acres and Stirchley) for the Co-operative Wholesale Society's Board in the Manchester District has been continued, and she has polled well. Mrs. Palmer (Southampton) is standing in the London District.

When the proposal for a permanent executive for the Co-operative Union came before Congress several societies sent in an amendment that one of the members should be a woman. Owing to the adjournment of the whole question no vote was taken on the amendment. There are still only two women on the Central Board—Mrs. Cottrell (Midland Section) and Mrs. Gasson (Southern Section).. Mrs. Nevitt (Eccles) was the highest defeated candidate for sectional members in the North-Western Section. Mrs. Gasson is this year a member of the United Board.

In April, 1921, there were 241 women on the management committees of 154 societies, an increase of 21 women and 12 societies over the previous year.

The guild is represented on the Central Education Committee by Mrs. Prosser, and other women also serve on this committee. Women serve on all the educational committees' associations' executives, and the Midland Sectional Council is represented on the Midland Sectional Propaganda Committee. In April, 1921, there were 756 women on 263 educational committees, an increase of 94 women and 15 societies.

Mrs. Blair (Central Committee) represents the guild on the Co-operative Party, and is a member of its executive.

CITIZENSHIP.

The National Care of Maternity.—The political campaign to cut down expenditure on the public health services, so essential to the national life, has made it impossible to work for new developments, and has rendered it necessary to concentrate on the defence of what has been already gained. The attempt to cut down the grant for the provision of milk to mothers and infants aroused great indignation in guild branches, which at once began to send resolutions to their local authorities and the Ministry of Health protesting against the proposal. Information on the situation was sent to all branches by means of a circular issued by the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organisations, and the guild asked Sir Alfred Mond to receive a deputation. The Ministry, however, decided meantime to continue the grant for the year, and the deputation did not therefore take place. The matter is being watched, and the Standing Joint Committee is endeavouring to obtain a deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to urge that no reductions should be made in the provision for the necessary maternity and infancy services.

False Economy.—Steps have been taken to warn guild branches of the dangers of the so-called "Anti-Waste Campaign," and many branches have had speakers on it. The following resolution was passed at the Annual Congress :—

> That this Congress protests against the financial policy of the Government which continues huge expenditure on armaments while economising on the essential services of health and education. It demands (1) the development of the national care of maternity by the provision of midwives, home helps, maternity homes, and milk; (2) the raising of the school age according to the Education Act, 1918; (3) the provision of educational facilities in Juvenile Employment Exchanges, attendance at which shall be compulsory, maintenance grants being given; (4) the prohibition of employment for children between 12 and 14 years of age; and it calls on the Government to provide local authorities with the necessary financial help.

Peace and Disarmament.—At the Annual Guild Congress the following resolutions were passed :—

> That this Congress calls for a definite policy of organising the world for peace by a cessation of the provocative competition in armaments, by a revision of the Peace Treaties so as to make possible the economic life of Europe, by purging politics and education of militarism in all its forms, by abolishing force as a remedy for social unrest, by eliminating private profit-making from the industrial system, and by promoting international co-operative trade whereby an Economic League of Peoples would be secured.

> That this Congress appeals to scientists of Great Britain and other countries not to allow their intellectual gifts to be exploited by militarists for the deliberate purpose of destroying human life by chemical warfare.

The guild joined with other organisations in a campaign in support of the Washington Disarmament Conference, and a resolution calling for total disarmament was passed by the Central Committee and sent to the British delegation to Washington and to the Prime Minister. Branches were circularised, and many of them secured a large number of signatures to a petition calling upon the Government to support proposals for drastic, speedy, and progressive disarmament.

Ireland.—The position in Ireland was brought before the spring sectional conferences by speakers, either co-operative or from the Peace with Ireland Council, who had been in Ireland and seen the terrible conditions existing. The following resolution was passed at all the conferences and endorsed by the Annual Congress :—

> That this conference denounces the wanton destruction and closing of co-operative creameries in Ireland by Government order, and demands that an impartial judicial inquiry should be made, that the complete report and evidence should be published, and that full reparation should be made by the Government. It repudiates the use of force to repress the demand of a small nation for self-determination, such action being utterly opposed to every principle of English democracy and causing untold misery and suffering. It further calls on the Government to make peace immediately by negotiating with the constitutionally elected representatives of the Irish people.

A large number of branches arranged meetings, which were addressed by speakers from the Peace with Ireland Council.

When there appeared danger of the negotiations breaking down the Central Committee sent a resolution to the Government calling upon them to

continue negotiations until a friendly alliance had been concluded between the two countries.

The Russian Famine.—Branches were informed of the co-operative appeal for the Russian Famine Fund, and were asked to support grants from their societies, and to send any money they collected themselves to the Co-operative Fund.

Women's Questions.—The guild has supported proposals for Equal Suffrage for Men and Women and the following Bills :—The Summary Jurisdiction (Married Persons) Bill, the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, the Guardianship of Infants Bill, and a Bill to amend the Illegitimacy Acts.

REPRESENTATION OF GUILDWOMEN ON PUBLIC BODIES AND COMMITTEES.

The representation of guild women on various public committees in April, 1921, is given below :—

Eighteen guildwomen are on 18 City and Borough Councils.

Ten guildwomen are on seven London Borough Councils.

Three guildwomen are on the English and Welsh Consultative Councils of the Ministry of Health.

About twelve guildwomen are magistrates.

About 275 guildwomen sit on 186 Maternity Committees and Maternity Centre Committees.

About 180 guildwomen sit on Municipal Housing Committees.

About 130 guildwomen sit on local Insurance Committees.

About 37 guildwomen sit on Urban District Councils in 32 towns.

About 70 guildwomen sit on Higher Education Committees.

About 190 guildwomen are Poor Law Guardians.

Guildwomen also sit on Housing Committees, War Pensions Committees, Trades Councils or Labour Representation Committees, Venereal Diseases Committees, Labour Advisory Committees, Housing Advisory Committees.

The reduction of the size of local Insurance Committees has reduced the guild representation on these committees since April, 1921.

THE ALL-COUNCILS MEETING.

This meeting was held at Derby on January 26th and 27th, 1922. The subjects discussed were "Points Connected with Guild Organisation," "Present Trading Difficulties and Means of Increasing Co-operative Trade," and "Married Women and Paid Positions." The question of Unemployment and Co-operative Trade were taken at the Spring Sectional Conference, and a resolution was passed unanimously pointing out the serious dangers and hardships which arise from the exclusion of married women from employment.

THE ANNUAL CONGRESS.

The Annual Congress at Manchester in June, 1921, was attended by 1,317 delegates from 629 branches. It was the largest Congress yet held, and in view of the rapid growth of the guild various changes in rules were made. The representation at Congress was reduced, and provision was made for the general secretaryship becoming a paid post and for the method of appointment, the Central Committee being made a committee of selection and the selected candidates being voted on by the branches.

In addition to the resolutions already quoted, resolutions were passed on (*a*) Housing, protesting against the delays and high costs of building and rents charged; (b) Unemployment and Family Endowment; (*c*) Daylight Saving (a small majority against); (*d*) Old Age Pensions, demanding that pensions be increased to £1 and payable at a lower age, irrespective of

private means; (*e*) Public Ownership of the Drink Traffic (in support); (*f*) Esperanto (in support).

The evening meeting celebrated the fact that the guild had now 1,000 branches and over 50,000 members, and three songs were specially written for the occasion. The speakers were Mrs. Butler (U.S.A.), Councillor Mrs. Barton, and Mr. Waterson, M.P.

STANDING JOINT COMMITTEE OF INDUSTRIAL WOMEN'S ORGANISATIONS.

Consultative Council, Ministry of Health.—Reappointments to this Council were asked for in April, 1921. The position of the Council had been most unsatisfactory, and the Standing Joint Committee raised the matter with the Ministry and got a question asked in the House of Commons. The reply was unsatisfactory, and the committee still has the matter in hand.

Housing.—As the Housing Committee of the Ministry of Health had not been called together since 1919 the Standing Joint Committee decided to withdraw their two representatives, one of whom was Mrs. Barton (W.C.G.). Their letters of resignation were widely published in the Press.

National Conference of Labour Women.—The guild proposed the following resolution, which was carried :—

> Seeing that high prices and profiteering are the result of a profit-making system of industry, this conference calls on all housewives to purchase and invest in co-operative societies, thus taking a direct and effective part in the fight against capitalism.

Advisory Committee to the Labour Party.—The Standing Joint Committee acts as Advisory Committee to the Labour Party on questions affecting women, and has advised on the Juvenile Courts Bill, the Ministry of Health Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, and others.

Pit-head Baths.—The Standing Joint Committee suggested to the miners' trade unions that part of the Miners' Welfare Fund should be used to provide pit-head baths.

THE GUILD CONVALESCENT FUND.

The receipts of the Guild Convalescent Fund in 1921 were £1,006 11s., and the expenditure was £473 2s. 1½d., and 161 convalescents were sent away for change and rest.

FUNDS.

We desire to express our hearty thanks to the Co-operative Union for the grant of £500, and to the Co-operative Wholesale Society for the grant of £400 (an increase of £100 on the previous year).

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1921.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions to Central Fund		1826	16	8½
,, Donations		21	5	9
,, Donation from Co-operative Wholesale Society		400	0	0
,, Donation from Co-operative Union		500	0	0
,, Sale of Papers	£305 9 10½			
,, ,, Badges	188 13 11			
,, ,, Business Books	79 14 2			
,, ,, Cards of Membership	24 1 2			
		597	19	1½
,, Parliamentary Fund		32	7	1
,, Repaid from Congress 1920		4	13	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 19 1		269	10	5
,, Balance from Maternity Fund		11	9	6
,, Dividend and Interest		19	1	8
,, Sundries		0	6	0
		3683	9	3
Deficit from 1920		192	3	1
		£3491	6	2

EXPENDITURE.

				£	s.	d.
By Postage				179	14	3
,, Stationery				66	7	7
,, Printing				172	6	9
,, Papers				340	4	10
,, Business Books				122	8	4
,, Badges				207	1	6
,, Central Committee				164	0	4¼
,, Speakers' and Lecturers' Expenses				66	17	11½
,, Representatives' Expenses				82	10	9½
,, Parliamentary Fund				0	15	6
,, Foreign Delegation (Women's Conference, £4 7s.)				28	15	6
,, Grants to Sections—Midland	£67	0	0			
Northern	45	0	0			
Lancashire	45	0	0			
York-hire	32	5	0			
South-Eastern	37	10	0			
Southern	48	0	0			
South-Western	19	18	9			
Western	30	0	0			
				324	13	9
,, Extra Grants				51	5	9
,, Grants to Districts—Midland	£47	0	0			
Northern	25	0	0			
Lanca hire	41	0	0			
Yorkshire	21	0	0			
South-Eastern	37	10	0			
South-rn	62	0	0			
South-Western	11	10	0			
Western	29	0	0			
				274	0	0
,, Extra Grants				50	16	10
,, District Represe tatives Meetings				29	16	11
,, District Committee Schools				137	0	6½
,, All-Councils Meeting				105	14	7
,, Office Expenses—Rent	£56	0	0			
Light and Cleaning	44	18	1			
				100	18	1
,, Clerks				441	18	4
,, Insurance				5	13	9
,, Telephone				7	18	3
,, Advanced Grants				50	0	0
,, Subscriptions, &c.—I.L.P. Information Notes	£2	0	0			
International Co-operative Alliance (two years)	4	4	0			
Women's International Committee	5	5	0			
Mary McArthur's Memorial Fund	5	5	0			
				16	14	0
,, Annual Congress Expenses repaid				26	10	5
,, ,, ,, District Representative Expenses				14	5	3
,, Cheque Books and Commission				5	16	4
,, Auditor's Fee				1	1	0
,, Sundries				0	14	2
				3319	1	4
Balance in Bank				160	11	8
Balance in Petty Cash				11	13	2
				£3491	6	2

Audited and found correct, March 4th, 1922,
A. E. NEWMAN, C.W.S. Ltd., Audit Department, London, E.1.

MARY B. DEWSBURY, President.
A. HONORA ENFIELD, General Secretary.

II.—SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE WOMEN'S GUILD.

During the past year we have passed through a prolonged period of trade depression and unemployment almost unprecedented in the history of industry and commerce, and to all trading concerns it has been a very severe testing time. The co-operative movement has not been immune from the effects of the slump in values, and while decrease in trade and sales has been the universal rule, we are proud to know that all our societies are still financially and commercially strong. In the past few weeks there has been a slight revival in industry, and we hope that very soon prospects will brighten and normal conditions will prevail. Our own country is not the only

one suffering from the aftermath of the great war; poverty and destitution are rampant in every continent, and good statesmanship is urgently required to solve the many problems affecting all nations. Each succeeding year the truth is becoming more convincing that only through the channels of international co-operation will it be possible to secure international peace.

One of the results of the International Congress at Basle was the formation of the Women's Co-operative International Committee, to which the Scottish Women's Guild has become affiliated. The appointment of a representative from Scotland on this important committee will be considered at our annual meeting. The industrial situation throughout the whole of our session has affected the membership of the guild, and this year our membership has not come up to our expectations, but in spite of adverse circumstances we have been able to form 23 new branches. We have now 282 branches under our supervision, with a total membership of 27,287, a decrease of 1,459 from last year.

The average attendance of the branches is being well maintained, and a liberal support is given to all educational agencies. The donations to the convalescent homes from the branches are not quite up to last year's figures, but we expect when the new wing at Airdmhor is officially opened every bedroom in it will be furnished by the guild branches.

Of the new branches formed this session five are in Section I., two in Section II., three in Section IV., three in Section V., five in Section VI., two in Section VII., and three in Section VIII. The number of guildwomen holding prominent positions in the movement is steadily increasing, and a large number are taking an active interest in Public Advisory Committees, such as War Pensions, Old Age Pensions, Child Welfare, and Rota Committees in connection with Labour Exchanges.

Persistent attacks have been made by the Government, interfering with our methods of doing business, and in order to understand the political aspect eleven two-day political schools were organised by the sections in the late spring of 1921. During the year resolutions have been forwarded to the Premier and Cabinet Ministers on Reduction of Armaments, Adult Suffrage, and Criminal Assaults on Women and Children.

When visiting branches the Central Council agreed to take as their subjects "The Co-operative Party," "The Need for Capital in the Movement," and "Loyalty to Co-operative Principles." A joint committee of the Glasgow and District Conference Association, Central Council, and the Executives of Sections I. and II. have again visited the branches in the Glasgow and District area and have given addresses on "Co-operation," "Loyalty," and the "Need for Direct Representation." Owing to the shortage in the funds at the disposal of the Central Education Committee of the Co-operative Union, the women's classes have been reduced to ten in Scotland. These classes will be held at the following centres, commencing about the first week in April :—

Centre.	FIRST COURSE.	*Teacher.*
Dalkeith		Mr. Wm. McAlpine.
Glasgow Eastern		Miss Callen.

Centre.	SECOND COURSE.	*Teacher.*
Edinburgh		Mr. R Donaldson.
Paisley		Mr Hardstaff.

Centre.	THIRD COURSE.	*Teacher.*
Leven		Mr. J. T Pye.
Wishaw		Mr. A. Muir.
Dumbarton		Mrs. MacDonald.
Irvine		Mrs. Gemmell.
Musselburgh		Mrs. McNair.
Aberdeen		Miss Taylor.

A conference between the Central Council and the presidents and secretaries of the sections was held in the Glasgow Eastern Co-operative Hall in April, when the discussion centred round "The Constitution and Policy of the Guild," "Co-operative Production," "Class Tuition in Committee Work by Means of One or Two-day Schools," "Co-operative Capital," and "Direct Representation." The executives of the sections are organising large propaganda meetings in their areas for the Scottish National Propaganda Committee, assisted by the district conference associations.

Before closing this report we wish to compliment the members of the guild branches of the Musselburgh and Fisher-row Society and also the Pathhead and Sinclairtown Society on the splendid effort they made in making their guild work self-supporting, when their societies withdrew the grant from the educational committee. The enthusiasm displayed has been most gratifying.

A pamphlet entitled "Guildwomen at Basle" was distributed to all branches of the guild. Preparations are being made to assist in the election campaign for the educational authority, and guildwomen are earnestly urged to resist any attempts to curtail the facilities for education of the children of the workers. The probability of a general election is freely rumoured, and we hope when the occasion arises the guildwomen will remember their pledges and their duties as citizens.

We beg to record our sincere thanks to the educational committee of the Kinning Park Society for the use of a committee-room during the year for Council meetings, and also to the directors of the Glasgow Eastern Co-operative Society for the hall for conference with presidents and secretaries of the section.

BALANCE SHEET, 1921-22.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.
To Balance, as per last Report	240	4	4½
,, Branch Fees from last year	7	11	8
,, Grant from Co-operative Union	225	0	0
,, ,, S.C.W.S. Ltd.	50	0	0
,, ,, U.C.B.S. Ltd.	25	0	0
,, ,, *Scottish Co-operator*	2	2	0
,, ,, Hamilton Central	2	2	0
,, ,, ,, Bakery	1	0	0
,, ,, Laundry Association	1	10	0
,, ,, Paisley Equitable	1	0	0
,, ,, Blantyre Junior Guild	0	2	6
,, Branch Subscriptions	417	3	11
,, Badges	18	6	10½
,, Song Books	5	3	2
,, Literature	1	4	8
,, Rule Books	0	9	0
,, Printing Accounts—Section 1	12	14	6
,, ,, ,, ,, 7	6	7	6
,, Minute Book	0	9	5
,, Donations to Annual Meeting Expenses	110	1	2
,, Bank Interest	4	14	8
,, Four additional Shares National Co-operative Publishing Soc.	4	0	0
	£1136	7	5

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
By Audit Expenses	1	15	11
,, Annual Meeting Expenses	125	3	5
,, Grants to Sections	56	0	0
,, President's Salary	9	10	0
,, Secretary's ,,	27	10	0
,, Treasurer's ,,	13	10	0
,, Central Council Expenses	158	11	4
,, ,, ,, Delegation	69	2	0
,, Finance Meeting Expenses	1	0	5
,, ,, ,, Delegation	0	12	0
,, Printing	183	4	3
,, Postages	17	0	0
,, Insurance Premium	2	0	0
,, Ten Conference Subscriptions	2	12	6
,, Subscription to Veterans	1	1	0
,, Subscription, International Guild	0	10	0
,, ,, Ambulance Centre.	0	5	0
,, ,, May Day Demonstration	1	10	0
,, Delegates' Expenses	35	15	9½
,, Conference with Sections	17	2	4
,, Special Meeting, Central Council	4	19	0
,, One Line Co-operative Home	4	0	0
,, Literature	3	15	5
,, Song Books	4	3	4
,, Badges	12	0	0
,, Gratuities	2	3	0
,, Shares—Co-operative Homes	3	0	0
,, ,, National Co-operative Publishing Society	5	11	7
,, Cash in Bank	411	15	2
,, Cash in hand	11	3	11½
	£1136	7	5

ELIZABETH THOMSON, JAMES TRAINER, } Auditors.

KATE M. CALLEN, General Secretary.

III.—IRISH WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE GUILD.

In submitting their Fifteenth Annual Report (1921-22) the Executive Committee feel that they should, in the first instance, warmly compliment the guildswomen on their attendance at branch meetings throughout the late session, despite the very untoward circumstances under which the majority of them had to meet. Curfew considerably shortened the hours of meeting and in other ways seriously handicapped the members, but that did not in the slightest way affect their loyalty to the movement, which continues to advance.

Not only did the existing branches increase in their aggregate membership, but we were greatly encouraged by the formation of a new branch at Clonmel last October. This branch, which started with the very fine membership of over 90, brings the total within our jurisdiction up to 17.

At the same time, the high cost of railway travelling and the heavy postage and printing charges prevented us engaging in propaganda to the extent that we would have wished, and for the same reason inter-guild visiting presented difficulties. With cheaper railway fares and reduced charges in other ways we hope to engage in propaganda more heartily than ever and thus carry our movement to every county in Ireland.

Another thing which affected the executive finance was their decision to help out certain branch rentals, which otherwise could not have been met. It may be recalled that heretofore the Educational Committee of the Belfast Society very generously subsidised the rentals of certain guilds, but as its own finance was cut down by one-half it could not continue to do so. The executive were thus faced with a great difficulty, for if the rentals had not been met there was a danger of some of the branches lapsing, which would have been a disaster. To meet this situation all the Belfast branches promoted concerts, &c., the proceeds of which substantially assisted the executive to discharge their liabilities.

It was with extreme regret that the executive decided to cease affiliation with the I.C.C.A. in 1921-22, their sole reason being the straitened finance. We hope, however, to resume affiliation as soon as circumstances permit.

Taking a broad view of the session just closed, it was an encouraging one and illustrates what can be done even under very adverse surroundings.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The fourteenth annual meeting was held in the Husband Memorial Hall, Belfast, on June 25th, 1921, at the kind invitation of the Belfast Co-operative Society Limited, when some 200 delegates were present. The chair was occupied by our president, Mrs. Green. The address of welcome was given by Mr. W. J. M'Guffin, J.P. (president of the Belfast Society), who in the course of his remarks expressed the pleasure it gave the management committee to extend their hospitality to the delegates.

Mrs. Green's presidential address was marked by much thought and research. After dealing with the co-operative situation in Ireland and other topical matters, she closed her address with sound advice on guild work, the advantages of inter-guild visiting where possible, and the necessity of sticking to the motto of "loyalty to the store."

Mrs. Layton (England) and Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Swan (Scotland), who were warmly received, conveyed the greetings of their respective countries in well-chosen sentiments.

The annual report and financial statement were passed.

Mr. W. M. Knox was re-elected auditor. Both the mover (Mrs. Davies, Belfast) and the seconder (Mrs. Baxter, Belfast) paid a well-deserved tribute to Mr. Knox, whose interest in the guild movement is so well known. In acknowledging this, Mr. Knox warmly complimented the executive on their work in the past year.

REMUNERATION OF OFFICE BEARERS.

The remuneration of office bearers, under clause (*c*) of Rule 7, next occupied attention. Mrs. Innes (Belfast) moved, and Mrs. Dunbar (Belfast) seconded—"That the general secretary's salary be £12 and the treasurer's £2, as in the previous year."

Mrs. Davies (Belfast) moved and Mrs. Nicholson (Belfast) seconded an amendment to reduce the general secretary's salary by one-half, viz., £6

On a vote being taken the amendment was defeated and the resolution carried by a very large majority.

AMENDMENT OF RULE 5, CLAUSE (*a*).

The following amendment to the above rule was moved by Mrs. Dunbar (Belfast) and seconded by Mrs. Noble (Belfast) and passed:—"After the word 'branches' delete all and add: 'Shall each elect in the month of April two representatives to form executive. The officers of the executive shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, who must each represent different branches. These officers to be elected at the annual meeting from the representing delegates. The duties of the incoming executive to commence immediately after the meeting.'"

The resolution (No. 1) on Moral Reform—"That this meeting of Irish guildswomen, being of the opinion that neither the present provisions of the criminal law nor the method of its administration sufficiently safeguard the interests of all sections of the community, demands (1) the revision of the criminal law to secure equality of treatment for men and women; (2) the infliction of the maximum penalty in all cases of criminal assault on children; (3) the immediate reform of the laws relating to illegitimacy"—was moved by Mrs. Johnson (Dublin), seconded by Mrs. Flowerdew (Belfast), and passed unanimously.

Resolution (No. 2), Medical Inspection of School Children.—Moved by Mrs. Girvan (Belfast), seconded by Mrs. Baxter (Belfast), and passed—"That this Congress expresses dissatisfaction at the regrettable delay on the part of the local authorities in taking the necessary steps for the enforcement of the Medical Treatment of School Children (1919) Act. The Act is compulsory, and the administration of it is not affected by the Government of Ireland Act. We demand that in the interests of the Irish school children immediate steps be taken by all local authorities to comply with the provisions of the Act."

Resolution (No. 3), Equality of Opportunity.—Moved by Mrs. M'Ilveen (Belfast), seconded by Mrs. Scott (Belfast), and passed—"This Congress approves the principle of equal franchise, equal guardianship of infants, and equality of opportunity for women in industry, the professions, and the civil service. Irish guildswomen reaffirm their belief that no democracy is complete or balanced without the co-operation of men and women in its administration, and pledge themselves to work towards securing the return of competent women candidates on all co-operative boards and committees.

WORK IN THE BRANCHES.

Branch work, as in the previous year, was somewhat affected by the curfew regulations, which obtained almost till the end of the session. Apart from the routine work, all the branches were visited by Mr. W. J. M'Guffin, J.P., who gave very interesting addresses on "Trade and Expenses of the Society in Relation to Dividend." Mr. J. A. Barlowe, B.A. (Management Committee, Belfast), addressed the branches on various subjects, including "A Visit to Thiepval Ridge." Mr. H. Ingram (Drapery Manager, Belfast Society) spoke to several of the branches on "Competition and Dividend." Mrs. Richardson made a round of visits to all the branches, taking topical subjects in a very interesting manner; Mrs. A. C. Husband (ex-president) and Mrs. Green, in her presidential capacity, and others paid visits to the branches and spoke on a variety of co-operative matters.

The Dublin branches, too, were much affected by the curfew order, but very pluckily carried on their work with much energy and good results. Mrs. Dickson and Mrs. Bryne (Dublin) paid an official visit to the new Clonmel Branch, with a very encouraging effect on the latest born.

THE SHARE CAPITAL CAMPAIGN.

The "More Share Capital" campaign in Belfast was very successfully wound up in the beginning of the session. All round the result was very satisfactory, a substantial sum of money having come in through the agency of the branches.

THE YOUNG CO-OPERATORS.

In the junior division the Junior Guild maintained its position and the Young People's Circle steadily increased. During the session a Young Co-operators' Guild was successfully formed with a large membership of 80. It is to be regretted that more activity is not displayed in this very important field of work. Of course, lack of proper accommodation has something to do with this, but we hope for an improvement at an early date.

REPRESENTATION ON COMMITTEES.

The number of women representatives on committees is increasing. Women members are sitting on the management and educational committees of the following societies :—Belfast, Dublin, Ballymena, Lisburn, Warrenpoint, and Portadown.

JOINT ACTION WITH OTHER BODIES.

Recently, Mrs. McCoubrey was elected to represent the Irish guildswomen on the newly formed International Women's Co-operative Committee, which came into existence at Basle.

The guildswomen are still taking an active part in the work of the Advisory Council, and have been represented on various deputations to the City Council of Belfast, when such very important subjects as Housing Reform, Better Sanitation, Appointment of Women Constables, the Need for the Enforcement of the Provisions of the Medical Treatment of School Children Act, and the amendment of the Criminal Law Act were discussed.

CONGRESS DELEGATES.

Mrs. Girvan and Mrs. M'Ilveen attended the Women's Guild Congress at Manchester; Mrs. Baxter (Belfast) and Mrs. Henderson (Belfast) attended the Scottish Women's Guild Congress; and Mrs. Wilson (Belfast) was one of the delegates to the Scarborough Congress. These representatives subsequently gave edifying reports of the proceedings at those places.

The executive desire to tender their grateful thanks to the Co-operative Union, the United Co-operative Baking Society, and the Belfast Co-operative Society Limited for their generous donations; to the Belfast Society for the hospitality so kindly given at the fourteenth annual meeting; to the educational committee of the same society for use of Husband Memorial Hall and financial assistance; and last, but not least, to the guildswomen who promoted the concerts in aid of the finances of the executive and many friends who helped in other ways.

Financial statement for twelve months ending February 24th, 1922 :—

Income.	£	s.	d.
To Balance, February 21st, 1921	13	4	11
,, Grant—Co-operative Union	100	0	0
,, ,, U.C.B.S.	6	0	0
,, ,, Belfast Society.....	15	0	0
,, ,, Guild Branches	11	11	2
,, Subscription	0	10	0
Carrried forward	146	6	1

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
By Executive Meetings	22	14	8
,, Annual Meeting	7	5	5
,, Visiting Branches	13	6	10
,, Affiliations			
Advisory Council	1	0	0
International Committee	0	10	0
Carried forward	43	16	11

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	146	6	1
To Affiliation Fees.....	7	16	10
,, Literature	1	7	1
,, Interest and Dividend	1	3	5
	£156	13	5

Audited and found correct.
(Signed) WM. M. KNOX.

Belfast, February 25th, 1922.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	43	16	11
By Delegations	14	9	9
,, English and Scottish Guild Congresses	13	13	4
,, Literature	4	13	2
,, Printing	18	17	8
,, Branch Rents	11	10	0
,, Secretary's Salary	12	0	0
,, Treasurer's Salary	2	0	0
,, Postages and Petty Cash	6	3	1
,, Balance—Belfast Society.....	16	19	7
,, ,, in Treasurer's hands..	11	9	11
	£156	13	5

MARGARET T. MCCOUBREY, General Secretary.

IV.—NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE MEN'S GUILD.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

The past year has witnessed a further increase in the membership of the Guild, which now has 5,536 members, who are grouped in 195 branches. These figures represent an increase of 216 members and 37 branches on those published in the report for the previous year.

This increase in membership is not so large as we could wish it to be. It would no doubt have been greater but for the trying and anxious time through which the co-operative movement is now passing. The difficulties now confronting co-operators are, of course, a natural consequence of the general industrial and commercial depression, which at present holds this country, and indeed the whole world, in its grip. At the time of writing the problem of unemployment and short time is acute, and the trading side of our movement is in consequence very seriously affected. As a result societies are now compelled to reduce their expenditure in many directions. Indeed, some societies are, most unwisely, cutting down their expenditure on all forms of co-operative education and propaganda. Consequently, an organisation like the Guild is bound to suffer a certain loss of income and to be to some extent crippled in its work. Nevertheless, we take this opportunity of impressing upon Guild members in particular, and the co-operative movement in general, the indisputable truth that in times like the present co-operative education and co-operative propaganda are even more necessary and important than in times of commercial prosperity.

THE VALUE OF THE MEN'S GUILD.

Competition, in some respects, is fiercer than ever before, and co-operators are now finding that huge membership alone will not prove their salvation. To-day, a great number of the members of co-operative societies belong to the movement simply because it can offer trading and saving advantages. As a consequence, when these advantages shrink in value co-operative trade and membership shrink accordingly. Then it seems that the ideals of the movement are in some danger of being forgotten, while the Co-operative Commonwealth, of which we have heard so much, recedes into the distance. Societies need more and more to be brought into the position of being able to rely upon the consistent loyalty of members who have sufficient faith in co-operation to support the co-operative store, not solely to secure a monetary advantage, but because of the principle it represents.

While not seeking to detract in any way from the importance of commercial efficiency, we would again point out that at periods like these the co-operative movement needs the active support of a large body of men and women who are prepared to stand by their societies, and even to make some sacrifice for the sake of co-operative ideas. And thus it has always been the aim and purpose of the Men's Guild to teach the principles of co-operation. Were the Guild ten times its present size it would have a far greater

steadying influence on the general membership of the movement than at present. We would, therefore, suggest to management and educational committees that a Men's Guild is a most useful and even a necessary part of the organisation of any co-operative society.

THE DISTRICT COUNCILS.

The machinery of the Guild continues to be made more effective for its purpose. Three new District Councils—South Staffordshire, Derby and Burton, and South Eastern—have been formed during the past year. There have been several applications for the establishment of others, many branches being of opinion that their work would be more efficient if they had the guidance of a district council. Undoubtedly branches are more frequently brought into contact with each other in those areas where a district council is in being; but lack of funds makes it impossible for us to form an additional number of district councils at present. Small as the cost of running district councils is it has proved too large a burden for branches in many districts. We trust, however, that the present depression is but temporary. When times of prosperity return no doubt we shall see many new councils springing into existence.

In respect to the Scottish District Council we regret to have to report difficulty and the possible secession from the National Guild of a number of branches. With the best of intentions doubtless, certain of the Scottish District officials have been advocating a separate Scottish Men's Guild. This idea is not, however, being whole-heartedly accepted in Scotland, and it is impossible at present to predict what will be the ultimate outcome. The National Council have been making, and will continue to make, efforts to impress upon our Scottish brethren that the scope of the National Guild is large enough and its sympathies sufficiently broad to include us all, and that no real gain can accrue to the co-operative movement in the country by any kind of division in our ranks.

LITERATURE.

No new pamphlets have been published during the past year, but one or two of the older pamphlets have been revised and brought up to date. Pamphlet No. 1, "How to Form a Men's Guild Branch" is in steady demand, as is Leaflet No. 1, which is an appeal to men co-operators to join the Guild. Branches, especially new ones, often find it advantageous to print their preliminary anouncements on the back of this leaflet.

The Monthly Letters have been issued regularly throughout the year, and have proved of great benefit to the branches. It is the intention of the Central Council to continue to issue these letters, as they form a ready means of communication between the Council and the branches and enable Guild policy on current topics to be brought before members of the Guild regularly and promptly.

THE MEN'S GUILD AND THE CO-OPERATIVE PRESS.

We again desire to express our sincere thanks to the editors of the *Co-operative News*, the *Scottish Co-operator*, and the *Co-operative Educator* for their kindness in publishing reports of the work of the Men's Guild. Our thanks are also due to many local editors of the *Wheatsheaf*, and the editors of local *Co-operative Records* who have published reports of the work of our branches. The "Notes" in the *Co-operatve News* have not been published as regularly as we could have wished, but its editor explains that the pressure on its columns is so great that he finds it impossible always to give space to our "Notes." The Central Council have specially communicated with both the directors and the editor of the *Co-operative News*, and we are hoping that in the coming year a column will be spared regularly for the publication of reports on the Men's Guild and its affairs. Branches are again urged to appoint a publicity secretary, whose duty it should be to send reports of their meetings and other activities to the local press, the local *Wheatsheaf*, and the *Co-operative News*. If branch secretaries would

occasionally send short reports to the joint secretaries much useful and helpful information could be passed on to other branches when the monthly letters are issued.

MEMBERS' GUILDS.

Mixed or Members' Guilds continue to be formed in several districts. Whilst not yet very numerous they are growing in number and an application has been made to the Central Education Committee for a draft constitution for a national organisation of these Guilds. The Central Council of the Men's Guild met the Central Education Committee last Easter, when the matter was fully discussed, and it was then agreed that should a national organisation of Mixed Guilds continue to be demanded the Central Education Committee should draw up a draft constitution in consultation with the Women's and Men's Guilds. This constitution has now been drafted, but no definite steps have yet been taken to organise Mixed Guilds nationally.

CONFERENCE AT DERBY.

A conference of the presidents or secretaries of the District Councils and the National Council was held at Derby on November 12th, 1921, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the District Councils as to the best methods of increasing the membership of the Guild and carrying out a national propaganda campaign. Branches also were invited to send in suggestions for consideration at this conference. Many valuable suggestions were made at the conference, and the Central Council have since devoted two Monthly Letters to the dissemination of these proposals. It is evident that many able minds are now tackling the problems confronting the Guild. Lack of funds is our greatest trouble, but we are confident that we shall eventually surmount even this difficulty.

THE TEN THOUSAND MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN.

As announced last year, it was the aim of the Central Council to attain a Guild membership of 10,000 before the forthcoming annual meeting. We are glad to say that many branches are seriously attempting to double their own membership, and, as was pointed out at the last annual meeting, if every branch does this our object will be achieved. We are afraid that every branch will not be able to do this, but with the formation of many new branches we are hopeful that our object will have been achieved by Easter, 1923. In any event, the Central Council wish to thank all Guild officials who helped to increase the membership of the Guild in 1921. As the Guild grows its usefulness will grow at an even faster ratio, and, as pointed out above, the co-operative movement never had greater need of an organised body of co-operators imbued with the faith to which the co-operative movement bears witness.

FINANCE.

As will be seen by reference to the statement printed below, there was a slight decrease in the subscriptions received from branches during the past year. This decrease is accounted for by the fact that a larger number of branches had not forwarded their contributions before the accounts were made up, although several have since done so.

We have again to thank the Co-operative Wholesale Society for a generous donation of £100, and the Co-operative Productive Federation for an equally welcome donation of £5, received since the end of 1921.

As from the beginning of the present year subscriptions from branches will be at the rate of 1s. per member per annum, of which sum 8d. will be payable to the Central Council, 2d. to the Sectional Council, and 2d. to the Local District Council. It is hoped that all branches will cheerfully pay the higher subscription and forward their contributions as early as possible. The question of guild finance still causes much anxiety, and it will be noticed that there was a deficit of £124 19s. 10d. on the past year's

working, which has been met by the Co-operative Union through its Central Education Committee.

Several branches have made contributions to the special "Organiser's Fund," which now amounts to £29 4s. The Council trust that other branches will likewise contribute to this fund without delay, as it is obvious that a much larger sum must be raised before a full-time organiser can be appointed. Meantime, the fund is being kept entirely separate from the ordinary income of the Guild.

W. H. WATKINS, Chairman.
W. CHAS. POTTER, } Joint
C. E. WOOD, } Secretaries.

NOTE.—It is with sincere regret that the Central Council announce the resignation of Mr. W. Chas. Potter, joint secretary of the Guild. Mr. Potter was one of the Guild's first members, and he has held office continuously ever since the formation of the Central Council. It is not necessary for us to remind Guildmen of the valuable work which Mr. Potter has done on behalf of the Guild. It will suffice to say that no man has done more than he to establish the Guild, to spread Guild principles, and to make the Guild a power in the co-operative movement.

W. H. WATKINS, Chairman.
C. E. WOOD, Joint Secretary.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1921.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions—Branches	71	8	4	By Travelling	115	10	10
,, ,, Organiser's Fund	18	9	4	,, Expenses.....	59	0	0
,, Donation—C.W.S.	100	0	0	,, Grants to District Councils ..	11	9	6
,, Sale of "Monthly Letter" ..	3	4	0	,, General Printing	94	8	6
,, Deficiency (paid by the Co-operative Union Limited, through the Central Education Committee)	124	19	10	,, Postages	18	2	4
				,, Subscriptions—Railway Nationalisation Society	0	10	6
				Land ,, ,,	0	10	6
				,, Cash in hand, Organiser's Fund	18	9	4
	£318	1	6		£318	1	6

VII.—CENTRAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

(See Report 3, page 35.)

I.—APPOINTMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Mr. W. R. Rae, J.P.

Sub-Committee No. 1: Chairman and the following nine members:—Mrs. Prosser, Miss J. P. Madams, Messrs. H. Archer, S. Davies, S. Fairbrother, J. Lucas, M.A., T. Hackett, J. T. Davis, and A. Morgan.

Sub-Committee No. 2: Chairman and the following eight members:—Miss K. M. Callen, Messrs. C. Anders, E. Booth, J. H. Bate, D. Evans, G. Harris, A. Stoddard, and J. Strachan.

With the Adviser of Studies (Professor Hall, M.A.) and the Secretary (Mr. C. E. Wood) in each case.

The following appointments of the committee were made:—

(*a*) Statistics and General Publications Committee: Messrs. W. R. Rae, J.P., S. Fairbrother, and J. Lucas, M.A., to act with three representatives appointed by the United Board, and one representative appointed by the Co-operative Party.

(*b*) Co-operative Party: Mr. S. Davies.

(*c*) Secretaries' Examination Board: The Chairman, Adviser of Studies, and the Secretary, with Messrs. G. Briggs, J.P., and A. Pickup, appointed by the Co-operative Secretaries' Association.

(*d*) Management Examination Board: The Chairman, Adviser of Studies, and the Secretary, with Messrs. E. Ashton, W. M. Scott, and R. J. Wilson.

(*e*) Workers' Educational Association: Mr. A. Morgan.

(*f*) University Joint Tutorial Classes Committees: Birmingham, Mr. T. Hackett; Nottingham, Mr. G. Harris; Liverpool, Mr. S. Fairbrother; Leeds, Mr. E. Booth; Manchester, Professor Hall, M.A.; Cambridge, Mr. J. H. Bate; Exeter, Mr. W. White; Reading, Miss J. P. Madams; Swansea, Mr. D. Evans; Durham, Mr. A. Stoddard; Newcastle, Mr. W. R. Rae, J.P.; London, Miss J. P. Madams; Oxford, Mr. R. R. Chappell; Bristol, Rev. G. A. Ramsay, B.A.; Cardiff, Mr. A. Morgan; Southampton, Mr. J. H. Bate.

(*g*) Ruskin College Executive and Council: Professor Hall, M A.

(*h*) Committee on Adult Education (Board of Education): Mr. W. R. Rae, J.P.

(*i*) National Co-operative Men's Guild: Honorary Joint Secretary, Mr. C. E. Wood.

II.—CLASSES, EXAMINATIONS, AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

(*a*) Statistics *re* Examinations.

	Session 1920-21.
Number of Entries for Examinations, excluding Junior and Intermediate Examinations	2,729
Number of Passes:—	
With Distinction	488
Without Distinction	1,429
Number of Failures	812

(*b*) Certificates Issued.

JUNIOR CLASSES IN CO-OPERATION.

Session.	Merit Certificates.	Attendance Certificates.
1920-21	3,026	5,505

INTERMEDIATE CLASSES IN CO-OPERATION.

Session.	Pass.
1920-21	416

ADULT CLASSES.	1920-21.
Co-operation	148
Economics of Co-operation, Part I.	7
Co-operative Problems	7
Co-operation and Social Problems	8
Co-operative Control of Raw Materials	2
Co-operation in Scotland	1
International Co-operation, Part I.	4
Industrial History	17

ADULT CLASSES—*Continued.*	1920-21.
Industrial Revolution	2
Industrial History of the Nineteenth Century	3
Economics of Industry	16
Welfare of the Group	2
Citizenship	11
Commercial English	8
Co-operative Book-keeping	785
Arithmetic	545
Secretaries' Course	29
Auditing	15
Co-operative Committee Members	1

MANAGEMENT CERTIFICATES.	1920-21.
Apprentices	173
Salesmanship	88
General Managers	26
Honours	3

SUMMARY OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED.

	Session 1920-21.
Junior Certificates	8,531
Intermediate	416
Adult Classes in Co-operation and Kindred Subjects	1,462
Management	290
	10,699

(c) Co-operative Union Summer School Scholarships.

Scholarships, enabling adult students to attend one of the Summer Schools for Co-operators held during 1921, were awarded to the following students:—

Subject.	Name.	Town.
Co-operation (Stage III.)	Spencer Read	Bath.
" "	William Albert Cole	Southampton.
" "	Gladys Pauline Knapman	Plymouth.
" "	Alfred George Holland	Manchester (Holyoake H'se).
" (Stage II.)	John Gray	Kilbirnie.
" "	William Jones	Penydarren.
" "	Stanley Preston	Middlewich.
" "	Frank L. Gardner	Woolwich (Abbey Wood).
Teachers' Scholarship	No teacher among qualified candidates.	....
Economics of Co-operation	Mr. Mysore Deva Raj Venkate Urs	Manchester (Holyoake H'se).
Co-operative Problems	John Henry Davies	Penrhiwceiber.
Co-operation and Social Problems	Mrs. A. E. Capenerhurst	Leicester.
Co-operative Control of Raw Materials	No candidate gained distinction	....
Economics of Industry	Joseph Keen	London.
Welfare of the Group	Joseph Keen	London.
Industrial History	Henry George Snook	Woolwich.
Industrial Revolution	Alfred George Holland	Manchester (Holyoake H'se).

Subject.	Name.	Town.
Industrial History of the 19th Century	Alfred George Holland	Manchester (Holyoake H'se).
Citizenship	May Goulding	Oldham.
International Co-operation	Alfred George Holland	Manchester (Holyoake H'se).
Apprentices (Part I.)	May Cope	Burslem.
,, (Part II.)	Daniel Gavin	Arbroath.
Co-operative Management—		
Salesmen's Course	W. F. Turnbull	Wishaw.
General Managers' Course	F. McGrath	Kilbirnie.
Honours Course	W. E. Crowther	Huddersfield.
Co-operative Book-keeping	William Morton	Burton-on-Trent
,, Secretaryship	George W. Ramsden	Weston-super-Mare.
,, Auditing	Edward William Battenbo	Aberaman.

(*d*) Research Scholarships.

(I.) BLANDFORD.

These two scholarships of the value of £20 each, now awarded in open competition in the subject of Co-operation (Third Stage), were won by Mr. Herbert Twigg (Sheerness) and Mr. Ernest George Saunders (London).

(II.) JUBILEE (CO-OPERATIVE UNION).

These two scholarships, which are now worth £40 each, were won by Mr. W. Rowe (Portsmouth) and Mr. B. Jones (Pontrhydyfen).

(*e*) Essay Competition.

First Prize (Summer School Scholarship, value £3 10s.), Mr. B. G. Bannington (London); Second Prize (Summer School Scholarship, value £2 10s.), Mr. S. R Davies (Dowlais). Mr. Bannington did not desire to avail himself of the scholarship, and Mr. Davies was then awarded the first prize, and Mr. J. A. Matthews was awarded the second prize.

(*f*) Session 1921-22.

REPORT *re* CLASSES FORMED AND STUDENTS ENROLLED.

	Session 1921-22.		Session 1920-21.	
	No. of Classes formed.	No. of Students enrolled.	No. of Classes formed.	No of Students enrolled.
Co-operation—Junior Grade Classes.	538	19379	480	21366
Intermediate Grade Classes—				
(*a*) Biographical ("Lives of Great Men and Women")	7	209	21	513
(*b*) History and Principles of Co-operation ("The Story Re-told")	13	339	6	166
(*c*) Industrial History and Co-operation ("Sunnyside").	18	443	51	2037
†Co-operation—Adult	17	396	37	745
*Women's Course	—	—	1	4
†Industrial History	14	341	14	171
†Citizenship	2	55	7	100
*Economics	6	113	4	68
*Economics of Co-operation	1	3	1	5
*Co-operative Control of Raw Materials	1	1	1	1

	Session 1921-22.		Session 1920-21.	
	No. of Classes formed.	No. of Students enrolled.	No. of Classes formed.	No. of Students enrolled.
†Co-operation and Social Problems	1	13	1	2
*Welfare of the Group	1	2	1	3
*Co-operative Problems	1	2	1	4
*International Co-operation	1	2	1	2
*Art of Teaching	—	—	1	11
*History and Theory of Co-operative Education	1	1	1	2
Women's Classes	14	350	14	460
†Elocution	1	25	2	81
†Local Government	—	—	1	27
*Economics and Industrial History of the 19th Century	2	27	1	1
†Co-operative Book-keeping	137	2254	97	2039
Co-operative Management:—				
† Apprentices and Junior Employees	27	477	21	299
† Salesmen	9	225	12	181
† General Managers	1	31	2	30
† Honours	1	3	1	3
*Co-operative Secretaryship	1	65	1	61
*Co-operative Auditing	2	43	1	42
Statistical	2	28	—	—
English	2	45	2	11
†Commercial Arithmetic	62	961	30	500
*Co-operation in Scotland	—	—	1	1
*Ethics	—	—	1	1
*Industrial Revolution	1	1	1	1
*Civics	1	3	—	—
Continuation School for Manchester Students	6	250	—	—
Day Classes for Apprentices, at Holyoake House	—	—	5	142
	891	26087	808	29073

* Correspondence Classes. † Including Correspondence Classes.

(g) Students entered for Examination.

	1922.	1921.
Co-operation—Juniors: Sec. III. (Written) ; " " Sec. II. (Local) ; " " Sec. I. (Local)	7004	8300
Intermediate Classes (Course A, Course B, and Course C.)	905	2361
Co-operation - Adults	434	313
Industrial History	128	54
Citizenship	19	26
Economics	320	21
Economics of Co-operation (Part I.)	17	8
" " (Part II.)	6	—
Co-operative Problems	3	6
Co-operation and Social Problems	14	7
International Co-operation	2	3
The Industrial Revolution	—	2
English	44	10
Co-operation in Scotland	1	—
Welfare of the Group	30	2
Civics	2	—

	1922.	1921.
Co-operation in Denmark	1	—
Local Government	—	2
Co-operative Book-keeping	1803	1536
Arithmetic	1154	980
Training Centres for Co-operative Employees:—		
Apprentices and Employees (Part I.)	37	51
" " (Part II.)	233	185
Salesmen	180	150
General Managers	40	36
Honours	2	6
Training Course for Secretaries	50	43
Training Course for Auditors	44	38
Training Course for Committee-men	—	1

(*h*) Papers returned for Examination.

Co-operation	234	203
Industrial History	81	39
Citizenship	9	18
Civics	1	—
Economics	20	16
Economics of Co-operation	12	6
Co-operative Problems	3	6
Co-operation and Social Problems	9	7
Co-operation in Scotland	1	—
International Co-operation	2	3
English	38	8
Welfare of the Group	3	2
The Industrial Revolution	—	2
Co-operative Book-keeping	1364	1236
Arithmetic	801	728
Training Centres for Co-operative Employees:—		
Apprentices and Junior Employees (Part I.)	32	48
" " (Part II.)	266	163
Salesmen	150	126
General Managers	34	30
Honours	2	4
Training Centre for Secretaries	47	41
Training Centre for Auditors	43	34
Training Course for Committee Members	—	1
Junior Classes in Co-operation—		
Re-examination of Best Papers	158	115
Intermediate Classes—		
Re-examination of Best Papers	72	82

III.—REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, NOVEMBER, 1921.

A SUMMARY OF THE EDUCATIONAL WORK OF THE CO-OPERATIVE UNION AND OF CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEES OF LOCAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The educational work of the co-operative movement can not be readily understood without a knowledge of the agencies by which this work is undertaken. The most important of these agencies is the Co-operative Union, which functions for educational purposes through a committee known

as the Central Education Committee. Other important agencies are the sectional educational associations and the educational committees of local societies. The women's guilds and the men's guilds are principally engaged in informal educational work and propaganda.

The Co-operative Union is a federation, or association, of industrial co-operative societies in the United Kingdom (1,322 societies, with a total membership of 4,479,209 at the end of 1920), formed in 1869 for undertaking educational, propaganda, and advisory services on behalf of its members and for promoting the application of co-operative principles generally. The Union is governed by the decisions of its annual Congress, and between these congresses by a Central Board of sixty-seven members. For purposes of administration of Union affairs the societies are grouped on a geographical basis into eight sections—Irish, Scottish, Midland, Northern, North-Western, Southern, South-Western, and Western—and each section is divided into a number of districts (62 in the United Kingdom altogether). About four conferences for each district and three or four for each section are held annually. For each section, the societies in each section elect a number f members to form a committee or board for the section, the number of members of the boards varying according to the importance of the section judged by membership of societies in the section. Each sectional board looks after co-operative interests in its area. The sectional boards, assembled together, constitute the Central Board. As the Central Board meets infrequently during the year it appoints various committees for special and executive duties. One of these committees is the Central Education Committee.

CENTRAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Its membership consists of representatives of each sectional board appointed by the respective sectional boards, together with co-opted members nominated by sectional educational associations and the Women's Co-operative Guilds of (1) England and Wales, and (2) Scotland. The sectional educational associations are formed of representatives of educational committees of societies, guild branches, and other educational bodies in each section; and the National Women's Guilds are organisations of women co-operators for educational and propaganda purposes. The National Co-operative Men's Guild is not at present represented on the Central Education Committee, but branches of the guild are members of the sectional educational associations. The constitution of the Central Education Committee at date (November, 1921) is—

Nine representatives of Sectional Boards (*i.e.*, the Central Board).

Eight representatives of Sectional Educational Associations.

Two representatives of Sectional Women's Co-operative Guilds.

The Co-operative Union is financed by annual subscriptions from its society members, some societies of a special type paying special subscriptions, but the bulk of them (retail distributive societies) paying at the rate of 2d. for each of its own members. The Central Education Committee, and other committees, are financed out of this fund. The Central Education Committee is entitled to not more than 20 per cent of this fund, and in 1920 its net expenditure was £5,779.

The Central Education Committee is the educational authority of the co-operative movement, but has no control over the educational associations, the educational committees of local societies, or the women's and men's guilds. It combines the functions of a board of education with that of a university, in that it aims at co-ordinating the efforts of local committees by preparing syllabuses of instruction for local committees, arranging examinations for their classes, and granting certificates and scholarships to their successful students, whilst also undertaking teaching itself through correspondence and oral classes, summer schools and week-end schools, and the organisation of college courses. It is also responsible for stimulating local committees and individuals to educational activity.

The following summary will give a better idea of the work which the committee undertakes :—

1. Arranges syllabuses of instruction in Co-operation, Industrial History, Economics, Citizenship, and other social subjects (about sixty different courses are offered—*see* copy of Educational Programme for 1920-21 sent herewith; index of classes, pp. 9, 10, and 11).

2. Arranges syllabuses of instruction in technical subjects for co-operative employees, officials, and committee members (about twenty different courses are offered—*see* copy of Educational Programme for 1920-21).

3. Arranges correspondence classes in the subjects outlined in the Educational Programme for general students and employees (about 600 in the present session, 1921-22).

4. Arranges training classes for salesmen and managers in various parts of the United Kingdom.

5. Organises training classes for teachers, and grants certificates to successful students so that societies may have the services of approved qualified teachers.

6. Arranges oral evening classes in several subjects at the Union's headquarters, Manchester.

7. Arranges special classes (without examination) for women in Co-operation and Citizenship subjects in various parts of the United Kingdom.

8. Conducts college work at the Union's headquarters, where students from all parts of the United Kingdom and foreign countries form the nucleus of a body of students to be ultimately housed in a special co-operative college for which funds are now being gathered.

9. Conducts examinations on the subjects included in the Educational Programme (bound copy of questions set at the 1921 examinations sent herewith), and grants certificates, prizes, and scholarships on the result of these examinations. Over 12,000 examination papers were applied for at the 1921 examinations. In addition to the certificates given to successful students, two research scholarships and thirty-six summer school scholarships were granted on the results of these.

10. Grants annually, in addition, two research scholarships of the value of £40 each for the investigation of subjects of co-operative importance.

11. Maintains two students at Oriel College, Oxford, by the Hughes and Neale Scholarships (£125 per year each).

12. Organises—

(1) Week schools and week-end schools for—
- (*a*) Educational secretaries;
- (*b*) Members of management committees; and
- (*c*) Rank and file co-operators; and

(2) Summer schools for—
- (*a*) Adults (six schools in 1921 extending over 19 weeks and attended by 700-800 students);
- (*b*) Juniors (three schools in 1921 extending over five weeks in all and attended by nearly 200 young people, 12 to 21 years of age).

13. Organises, from time to time, special "schools" and courses of lectures for secretaries and managers.

14. Publishes through the Publications Department of the Union (to the committee of which department it supplies one-half of the members) text-books for co-operative classes, plays for junior co-operators, and reports of lectures, &c.

15. Publishes quarterly, or more frequently, an educational magazine of 24 to 32 pages for co-operative educationalists. (Copies of the *Co-operative Educator* enclosed herewith.)

16. Stimulates informal educational work by encouraging the formation of guilds and circles for junior co-operators, co-operating in various ways and differing degrees with the men's guilds, the women's guilds, the co-operators' educational fellowship, and by arranging an annual Easter conference of teachers and other educationalists.

17. Advises local committees in their work and stimulates them to greater activity. (It is at present co-operating with the committees of societies in the Manchester area *re* the education of junior employees, and 250 young employees are attending a school under the Manchester Education Authority, for a half-day per week in the employing societies' time. Societies in other districts are being urged to follow this example.)

18. Issues, annually, an Educational Programme (copy of last year's enclosed) for the guidance of local committees and individual students and teachers.

19. Is linked up with Ruskin College, Oxford, and the Working Men's College, London, by the appointment of representatives to their governing bodies; and the committee appoints a representative to the council of the Workers' Educational Association.

20. Appoints a representative to the Board of Education Adult Education Committee.

21. Appoints representatives to almost all the university joint tutorial class committees in England and Wales.

22. Maintains a library of books on Co-operation and allied subjects, and a collection of slides which are loaned to societies for use at lectures and propaganda meetings. Books are at present principally used by college students at the Union's headquarters, but it is intended to develop the loaning of boxes of books to societies for the use of students in their classes.

23. Maintains a permanent staff at Holyoake House consisting of an Adviser of Studies and four teachers and lecturers (part-time teachers and lecturers are also engaged) along with an administrative staff of four and the secretary to the committee.

SECTIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

These are primarily associations of educational committees of local societies, but most of them also admit branches of the women's and men's guilds and representatives of employees' associations. The associations exist in all the eight sections save the Irish. The principal work of the associations may be summarised as follows :—

1. Arrangement of quarterly conferences for the discussion of subjects of importance to co-operative education committees.

2. Arrangement of week-end schools.

3. Stimulating societies in their area to greater educational activity.

4. Urging societies without educational committees to establish them.

The associations are financed by annual subscriptions of comparatively small sums from the members of the associations.

LOCAL EDUCATION COMMITTEES.

Most retail distributive societies, other than the very small ones, have a special committee for educational work which works side by side with the

management committee, the latter being concerned with the business affairs of the society. The number of members of an educational committee and the constitution vary from society to society. Usually such committees are financed by grants from the profits at a percentage rate stated in the rules, and varying from ½ per cent to 2½ per cent, with 5 per cent in the case of some special societies, like productive societies; but there is a growing tendency to-day for grants to be based upon membership, a policy recommended by the Co-operative Union as ensuring a more reliable income than a percentage of profits. The grants now made on this new basis vary from 6d. to 3s. per member per year.

The activities of local societies vary both in volume and nature, largely as a result of local conditions and needs, and the different degrees of energy with which committees apply themselves to their task. The following summary must therefore be taken as general in character, and not necessarily a summary of the work undertaken by each and every society. Local committees—

1. Arrange classes for juniors and adults in the subjects included in the Co-operative Union Educational Programme. In the session 1920-21 there were, roughly, 28,000 students in classes organised by local societies. The classes arranged by local societies include classes for their own employees.

2. Arrange public lectures on co-operative and social subjects, and on literary and scientific subjects.

3. Arrange propaganda meetings, concerts, and scoial evenings for members and others.

4. Arrange week-end schools and join with other societies in arranging similar schools.

5. (Some) maintain libraries.

6. Co-operate in the work of the Workers' Educational Association in their district.

7. (Many) publish a monthly magazine or issue local pages to a monthly national co-operative magazine.

8. Supervise the sale and distribution of co-operative literature to the members of their societies.

9. (Many) organise galas and field days for members and their children.

10. Organise guilds and circles of young co-operators. The activities of these organisations include football and cricket clubs, &c.

The foregoing statement is a summary of the principal forms of educational work undertaken in the co-operative movement, other than that undertaken by the Co-operative Men's Guilds and Women's Guilds.

F. HALL, M.A., B.Com., Adviser of Studies.
C. E. WOOD, Secretary.

Holyoake House, Manchester.
November 9th, 1921.

IV.—CO-OPERATORS' EDUCATIONAL FELLOWSHIP.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

The membership of the Fellowship shows a slight increase over the number of members at the end of 1921—1,612 as against 1,550. Though the increase is but small, it is, we think, satisfactory having regard to the fact that the annual subscription was increased to 2s. in 1921, and the further fact that some members have had to discontinue their membership owing to the industrial depression.

Members of the Fellowship have been active in several ways during the past year. A large number of them attended one or other of the British Summer Schools, and a number attended the International Summer School at Basle and stayed over for the International Congress, which was held in the week following the school. Arising out of the International School and Congress, and a meeting of educationists held during the progress of the Congress, it has been decided to form an international section of the Fellowship. Reference is made to this section in a later paragraph.

The Manchester branch has met monthly, except during the holiday months, since last Easter. During the winter a course of six lectures on "Social Reconstruction and the Revolutionary Movements of the Present Day" was delivered at the monthly meetings. The attendance at the meetings has been very satisfactory. In addition to the lectures and business meetings, the branch has organised a well-attended week-end at Culcheth Hall, a picnic to Marple followed by a meeting, and a social.

The Merseyside Branch has had quarterly meetings which have been well attended; and a growth of interest in the Fellowship has been displayed. The Bolton Branch has also been meeting and here, too, interest in the Fellowship and its work has been growing.

At Leeds, the members of the Students' Fellowship, who have not yet linked themselves as closely with the Educational Fellowship as have the groups at Manchester and Bolton, have been meeting regularly and doing good work.

It has been hoped that some of the other branches of the Students' Fellowship would have been revived as branches of the Educational Fellowship, but circumstances have not been propitious during the past year for such a revival. It is hoped that during the coming year conditions may be more favourable.

Although the work in local centres is desirable it has always been felt that the link of the individual member with the centre of the Union's educational activities was the most valuable asset of the Fellowship to its members. This has been well maintained during the past year through the medium of the *Co-operative Educator* and by correspondence.

Six numbers of the *Educator* were issued during 1921, but owing to the heavy cost of publishing the *Educator* and the consequent deficit which falls on the Union funds, which at the present time are depleted, a reduction in number of issues for 1922 has had to be decided upon.

During the past year the propaganda on behalf of the Co-operative College has flagged a little owing to the economic difficulties which societies have been experiencing, and owing to the inability of individuals to respond as generously as they would like to the College Appeal because of unemployment and reductions of wages. The sum of £500 which the members of the Fellowship at their Cambridge annual meeting decided they would try to raise for the college is still in the distance, the total promised by individuals up to date amounting to only £75 11s., whilst £17 has resulted from collections taken at week-end schools. It is interesting to record that one member of the Fellowship has given the sum of £500 anonymously as "Infans" for the purpose of forming a scholarship fund, and another member has offered a scholarship of £100 tenable at the college during the session of 1922-23.

The international section of the Fellowship, which has recently been established, is the outcome of a suggestion at the meeting of teachers and educational organisers held at Basle in August last. It was felt that some means should be devised of bringing into contact educational workers of different countries, and it appeared that, pending developments, an international section of the British Co-operators' Educational Fellowship would meet the needs as a means of compiling a list of such educational workers in countries outside Great Britain. A page, or pages, of notes of a suitable character will be provided in the *Co-operative Educator*—and probably

printed in English, French, and German—and contact with other countries and with the co-operative educationists in these countries thereby maintained. A number of members have already joined this section, and further and more rapid developments are expected during the next twelve months as the existence of the section becomes better known.

FRED HALL, C. E. WOOD, } Joint Secretaries.

VIII.—STATISTICS AND GENERAL PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE.

(See Report 4, page 44.)

The following is a list of the books, booklets, pamphlets, leaflets, and posters published by the above committee during the Congress year, 1921-1922 :—

I.—BOOKS.

*"Consumers' Co-operative Societies." By Charles Gide, being a translation from the French of the book entitled "Les Sociétiés Coopératives de Consommation."

*"Working Men Co-operators." By A. H. D. Acland and B. Jones. (New Edition; revised by Julia P. Madams.)

*"The Story Re-told." By Julia P. Madams. (Second Edition; revised and illustrated.)

"The Producer's Place in Society." By R. Halstead.

"Dr. King and the Co-operator, 1828-1830." Re-issue. Edited by T. W. Mercer.

"Working Expenses in Retail Distributive Co-operative Societies." By O. T. Hopkins. (Twice reprinted.)

"Sunnyside: A Story of Industrial History and Co-operation for Young People." By F. Hall. (Second Edition; revised.)

"Industrial Co-operation." Edited by Catherine Webb. (New Edition.)

"Report of the Scarborough Congress, 1921."

"The Co-operative Directory." (New Edition.)

"The Co-operative Official." Vol. II., 1921 (bound and indexed).

"The Co-operative Educator." Vol. V., 1921 (bound and indexed).

"Songs for Junior Co-operators." Words only. (New Edition.)

"Co-operative Statistics for the Year 1920."

"Questions set at the Examinations, March to May, 1921."

NOTE.—Although named in last year's report, the three books marked with an asterisk were not published until the autumn of 1921.

II.—BOOKLETS AND PAMPHLETS.

1. "The Organisation of Week-end Schools for Co-operators." (New Edition.)
2. "Co-operators and the Present Crisis." By F. Hall.
3. "The Organisation of Junior Co-operators." (Revised Edition.)
4. "Educational Organisation." By J. Reeves.
5. "The Co-operative Party: Its Policy, Activities, and Needs." By W. H. Watkins and S. F. Perry.
6. "International Co-operative Trading." By T. W. Mercer.
7. "Co-operative Policy in Relation to the Organisation of Retail Trade." Edited by T. W. Mercer.
8. "Transport in the Co-operative Movement and the Organisation of a Co-operative Society's Transport Department." By R. W. Royle.
9. "A Standard Balance Sheet: The Uniform Classification of Expenditure and the Organisation of Statistics of a Co-operative Society." By F. Hall.

10. "The League of Nations." (New Edition.)
11. "The Co-operative Ideals of Dr. William King." By J. J. Dent.
12. "The Development of Co-operative Resources and Services." By W. H. Watkins.
13. "How Jack Fenton Made Good." By J. H. Wakefield. (New Sketch.)
14. "Co-operative Societies in Relation to the Corporation Profits Tax and the Appointment of Public Auditors." (A Report of the Special National Conference held in London on Tuesday, April 19th, 1921.)
15. "Co-operators at York." (An Account of the Eleventh Easter Week-end for Co-operators.)
16. "John Malcolm Forbes Ludlow, C.B., Christian Socialist, 1821-1911." By J. J. Dent.
17. "The Meaning of Easter." By W. R. Rae.
18. "The Education of an Industrial Democracy." By the Archbishop of York.
19. "What do Co-operators want from the State in the matter of Education?" By J. T. Davis.
20. "The Inaugural Address delivered at the Scarborough Congress." By G. Major.
21. "Beauty as a Factor in Education." An Address by the Dean of York.
22. "What is a Bank?" By T. G. Davies.
23. "Co-operative Banking." By T. G. Davies.
24. "Democracy and Education." An Address by the Bishop of Durham.
25. "The League of Nations and its Co-operative Implications." By F. Hall. (Second Edition.)
26. "Will Prices and Dividends Fall?" By F. Hall. (Second Edition.)
27. "Capital and Banking for Co-operators." By J. Downie.
28. "Co-operative Congress, Scarborough, 1921: Addresses delivered at the International Session."
29. "Report and Recommendations of the Income Tax Committee with Regard to Corporation Profits Tax."

III.—LEAFLETS.

1. "Why have Co-operators entered into Politics?" (Political Leaflet.)
2. "Political Action and the Co-operative Movement." (Political Leaflet.)
3. "Co-operation in Advance of Public Opinion." By W. H. Brown. (New Edition.)
6. "Some Reasons why I am a Co-operator." (New Edition.)
7. "Co-operation: A Word to Working Men and Women." (New Edition.)
8. "Co-operation as a Means of the Masses acquiring Capital." (New Edition.)
9. "An Introduction to Co-operation."
10. "Are You Interested in Bread and Butter?" (Political Leaflet.)
11. "Which Side are You on?" (Political Leaflet.)
12. "Co-operative Guildwomen should Support the Co-operative Party." (Political Leaflet.)
13. "The Co-operative Municipal Programme." (New Edition.)
14. "What Co-operation can do for the Worker." (New Edition.)

IV.—POSTERS.

1. "Which Side are You on?" (Political Poster.)

NOTE.—Several additional new posters have been prepared in readiness for the General Election.

IX.—INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE.

(See Report 17, page 89.)

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE YEARS 1919, 1920, AND 1921.

Country.	Subscriptions for 1919.	Subscriptions for 1920.	Subscriptions for 1921.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Argentine	....	2 8 0	3 12 0
Armenia	7 3 8	....	....
Austria	....	5411·30 Crowns	....
Belgium	....	795 Francs	1190 Francs *1000 ,,
Bulgaria	....	....	10 10 0
Canada	1 4 0	....	....
Czecho-Slovakia	....	1504 Crowns	26540 Crowns *15000 ,,
Denmark	25 0 0	20 18 4	24 2 6
Finland	117 12 0	201 17 0	244 17 0 *50 18 11
France	107 4 7	110 0 0	196 15 6 *73 15 4
Georgia	....	10 0 0	10 0 0
Germany	....	6146 Marks	51311·15 Marks *42083·78 ,,
Hungary	....	†11 4 0	1536 Marks
India	....	....	....
Italy	11 4 10	10 16 8	65 18 0
Latvia	....	5 0 0	5 0 0
Lithuania	....	10 0 0	10 0 0
Netherlands	....	61 8 0	49 7 0
Norway	11 2 0	15 10 0	31 0 0 *42 12 6
Poland	....	10 0 0	15 0 5
Roumania	....	....	18 6 2
Russia	60 0 0	135 0 0	120 0 0 *100 0 0
Serbia	....	....	....
Spain	....	....	....
Sweden	....	174 2 8	104 12 0
Switzerland	117 19 8	134 19 1	131 1 7
Ukraine	15 0 0	....	20 0 0
United Kingdom	728 15 6	845 4 0	1014 1 6 *87 3 6
U. S. A.	2 12 5	7 16 8	21 5 9 *20 0 0
‡Yugoslavia	....	....	4 0 0
Total	£1206 10 8	£1817 19 4	£2473 19 8

* Additional contributions received in response to Special Financial Appeal.
† Estimated. ‡ Formerly included in Hungary.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1921.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
To Cash in hand, 1st Jan., 1921		18	8	4
,, Subscriptions		2827	4	0
,, Sale of Reports, &c.		21	6	2
,, ,, ,, *Bulletin* and Advertisements		151	10	1
,, C.P.S. Dividend		7	10	0
,, Refund – Expenses of Parliamentary Committee		1	8	6
,, Sale of Typewriter		7	0	0
,, Georgian Relief Fund		6	0	0
,, Bank Withdrawals	£3585 10 7			
,, Transfer from Deposit Account	1100 0 0			
		4685	10	7
		£7725	17	8

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
By Salaries and Wages	1624	9	2
,, Insurance – National Health and Unemployment	12	9	9
,, Rent, Cleaning, and Heating	307	6	4
,, General Printing and Stationery	256	7	9
,, Postage, Telegrams, and Telephone	79	10	7
,, Carriage and Sundries	8	12	8
,, *Bulletin*	636	10	5
,, Translations	3	5	6
,, Subscriptions	2	0	0
,, Travelling	5	6	2
,, Books, Papers, &c	14	10	1
,, Typewriters and Repairs	84	18	10
,, Execut ve and Central Committee Expenses	105	10	6
,, Secretary's Expenses	11	9	1
,, Basle Congress Expenses	399	5	3
,, Delegations	40	7	4
,, Representations at National Congresses	96	17	10
,, Georgian Relief Fund – Paid over	10	0	0
,, Bank Deposits	3973	18	4
,, Balance in hand, Petty and General Cash, 31st December, 1921	53	2	1
	£7725	17	8

BANK ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Deposit Account	1093	1	6			
Less Current Account overdrawn	73	3	3			
„ Balance				1019	18	3
„ Cash Deposits				3973	18	4
„ Interest—Current Account	£8	13	7			
„ „ Deposit Account	33	19	4			
				42	12	11
				£5036	9	6

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Withdrawals—Current Account	3585	10	7			
„ Transfers—Deposit Account	1100	0	0			
				4685	10	7
„ Commission and Charges				4	4	11
„ Balance—Deposit Account	£27	0	10			
„ „ Current „	319	13	2			
				346	14	0
				£5036	9	6

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Accounts owing—						
Heating and Lighting	7	8	0			
Printing—General	6	12	0			
„ *Bulletin* (French)	16	5	0			
				30	5	0
„ War-Devastated Area Fund				151	11	8
„ Austrian Relief Fund				50	0	0
„ Georgian Relief Fund				5	10	6
„ Balance of Assets over Liabilities				856	8	11
				£1093	16	1

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Office Furniture—Estimated				100	0	0
„ Subscriptions outstanding				200	0	0
„ „ Deposited in other Countries				319	0	0
„ Stock of Publications				75	0	0
„ Cash in Bank	£346	14	0			
„ „ hand	53	2	1			
				399	16	1
				£1093	16	1

I have examined the Books and Accounts, checked the Income and Expenditure, also the Bank Accounts of the International Co-operative Alliance for the year ending 31st December, 1921, and hereby certify the foregoing to be a correct statement.

Signed, N. H. COOPER,
PUBLIC AUDITOR.

Manchester, 18th February, 1922.

PART II.

Co-operative Union Accounts, 1921.

CO-OPERATIVE UNION ACCOUNTS, 1921.

Subscriptions Received from Societies

FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1921.

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	Co-operative Union.	Co-operative Party.	International Co-operative Alliance.
	IRISH SECTION.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
405	Armagh	3 13 0	....	....
760	Ballymena and Harryville	6 8 4	....	....
24800	Belfast	206 13 4	....	3 1 0
135	Callan Co-operative Agricultural	1 2 6	....	....
417	Clonmel	3 9 6	....	....
133	Coalisland	1 3 4	....	....
299	Coleraine	2 11 0	....	....
627	Cork, City of	4 3 4	....	....
607	Drogheda	5 6 8	....	....
129	Drumaness	1 1 6	....	....
150	Drumreaney	1 0 0	....	....
300	Dublin University	2 10 0	....	....
366	Dundalk	2 10 0	....	....
748	Enniskillen	7 14 3	....	....
136	Finisk	1 5 10	....	....
129	Foynes	2 6 8	....	....
118	Greenore	0 19 8	....	....
625	Irish Agricultural C. Wholesale	5 0 0	....	....
—	" " C. Organisation	5 0 0	....	2 0 0
—	" Co-operative Agency	3 3 0	10 0 0	....
260	Kildare	2 4 0	....	....
2350	Lisburn	19 11 8	....	....
236	Lucan	1 19 4	....	....
114	Ochilmore	1 4 0	....	....
450	Portadown	3 15 0	....	....
430	Queenstown	3 11 8	....	....
64	Rosslare Harbour	0 10 8	....	....
230	Warrenpoint	1 13 2	....	....
546	Waterford	4 13 4	....	....
246	Derry	1 0 6	....	....
300	Templecrome	5 10 0	....	....
260	Midland Co-operative Stores Limited	2 0 10	....	....
1104	Limerick	10 0 0	....	....
37474		£324 16 1	£10 0 0	£5 1 0
	MIDLAND SECTION.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
374	Aberystwyth	3 6 8	....	....
6381	Alcester	53 3 6	....	1 4 0
152	" Needlemakers	2 0 0	....	0 12 0
1111	Annesley Colliery	9 5 2	....	....
700	" Woodhouse	5 16 8	1 9 2	....
886	Atherstone	6 10 6	....	....
299	Barrow-on-Soar	2 10 0	....	....
2300	Barwell	19 3 4	....	1 1 0
1011	Bidford	4 4 3	....	....
57346	Birmingham	477 17 8	119 9 5	5 5 0
326	" Printers	5 5 0	2 2 0	1 1 0
123	Blue Lias	1 0 6	....	....

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	Co-operative Union.	Co-operative Party.	International Co-operative Alliance.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1986	Bolsover	16 11 0	....	....
2647	Boston	22 1 2	....	0 12 0
58	Bourton, Much Wenlock	0 9 8	....	....
337	Braefield	2 6 2	....	....
110	Brassington	0 18 9	....	....
305	Bridgnorth	2 1 4	....	....
212	Broughton Astley	1 15 4	0 8 10	....
3185	Bulwell	26 10 10	6 5 0	....
917	Burbage	7 12 10	....	....
1141	Burton Latimer	9 10 2	2 7 6	....
13400	Burton-on-Trent	114 6 5	....	4 0 0
7315	Cannock	60 19 2	....	1 4 0
902	Chirk	7 10 4	1 16 9	....
3684	Cinderhill	30 14 0	7 13 6	....
7667	Coalville	63 17 8	....	6 6 0
1198	Codnor Park and Ironville	9 19 8	....	....
139	Cogenhoe	1 3 2	....	....
—	Co-operative Builders	2 10 0	....	....
—	Co-operative Productive Federation	2 2 0	10 0 0	5 0 0
—	,, ,, ,,	....	....	25 0 0*
224	Cosby	1 17 4	....	....
26411	Coventry Perseverance	220 1 10	54 0 0	5 5 0
155	Croft	1 6 0	....	....
310	Crompton Boot Manufacturers	2 10 0	2 2 0	1 1 0
1642	Daventry	13 13 8	....	....
92	Denton	0 15 4	....	....
36204	Derby	301 14 0	75 8 6	5 5 0
74	,, Printers	1 5 0	....	1 4 0
2220	Desborough	18 10 0	4 12 6	2 2 0
5900	Dudley	40 15 0	10 8 4	....
1046	Earls Barton	8 14 4	....	....
210	Ellesmere and District	1 5 0	....	....
1468	Enderby	12 4 8	....	....
362	Fenny Compton	3 0 0	....	....
939	Finedon	13 1 2	....	....
30	,, Boot and Shoe	1 10 0	....	....
441	Fleckney	3 13 10	0 18 6	....
5773	Gainsborough	48 2 2	....	....
289	Glenfield	2 6 4	0 11 8	....
303	,, Progress Boot	2 10 6	2 2 0	....
4296	Grantham	35 16 0	4 3 4	0 12 0
12988	Great Grimsby	108 4 8	27 1 2	2 0 0
2502	,, Wigston	20 17 0	....	....
156	Groby	1 6 0	0 6 6	....
200	Hackleton	1 13 4	0 8 6	....
1751	Halesowen and Hasbury	14 11 10	....	....
446	Harbury	3 15 8	0 19 0	....
166	Harlestone	1 6 0	....	....
913	Harpole	7 12 2	....	....
281	Hathern	2 6 10	....	....
578	Higham Ferrers	4 16 4	....	....
310	,, Boot and Shoe	2 12 2	2 0 0	....
274	Highley	2 10 0	1 1 0	....
4607	Hinckley	38 7 10	....	1 4 0
102	Hollington	0 17 8	....	....
5674	Hucknall Torkard	47 4 0	11 16 0	2 5 0
237	Huncote	1 19 6	1 0 0	....
716	Huntingdon	6 1 8	....	....
1548	Ideal Clothiers	12 0 0	2 2 0	2 2 0
6305	Ilkeston	53 15 0	13 2 6	....
—	,, ...	....	....	1 4 0*
463	Irchester	2 19 5	....	....
1173	Ironbridge and Coalbrookdale	9 15 6	....	....
797	Irthlingborough	6 18 1	1 14 3	....
4	Jacksdale Baking	0 10 0	....	....
11277	Kettering	96 13 0	....	3 1 0
715	,, Boot and Shoe	7 10 0	....	0 12 0
1417	,, Clothing	12 10 0	2 2 0	0 12 0
468	,, Corset	4 0 0	....	....
328	,, Union Boot and Shoe	3 10 0	2 2 0	1 1 0
299	Keyworth	2 9 10	....	....
4181	Kidderminster	46 12 8	7 8 3	1 1 0

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	Co-operative Union.	Co-operative Party.	International Co-operative Alliance.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
170	Kirby Muxloe	1 8 6	....	....
3974	Kirkby-in-Ashfield	24 15 8	....	1 4 0
499	,, Manufacturers	5 18 10	2 0 0	0 12 0
189	Knighton	1 10 0	....	....
7926	Langley Mill and Aldercar	66 14 8	....	1 1 0
990	Langwith	8 6 2	....	....
350	Lea and Holloway	2 19 3	0 14 7	....
34066	Leicester	283 17 8	....	2 0 0
652	,, Anchor Boot and Shoe	6 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
—	,, Tenants	1 6 8	....	....
1130	,, Boot and Shoe	10 10 0	5 9 0	1 1 0
186	,, Carriage Builders	1 10 10	....	....
—	,, Small Holders	1 0 0	....	....
41	,, Leather Supply	1 0 0	2 2 0	0 12 0
655	,, Morning Star Sundries	4 0 0	....	....
520	,, Printing	4 0 0	1 1 9	....
—	,, ,,	....	....	3 3 0*
288	,, Self-Help Boot	2 10 0	2 0 0	....
20320	Lincoln	169 6 8	43 4 0	2 2 0
618	,, Land and Building	5 3 0	....	0 12 0
270	Llandrindrod Wells	2 6 8	....	....
4116	Lockhurst Lane	34 6 0	....	1 4 0
1788	Long Buckby	14 18 0	3 6 8	....
13392	,, Eaton	112 2 0	....	6 0 0
27	,, ,, Printing	1 1 0	....	....
796	Loughborough	3 11 9	....	....
421	Lowdham	3 10 2	....	....
297	Machynlleth	2 10 0	....	....
15572	Mansfield and Sutton	129 0 0	32 5 0	....
3960	Market Harborough	33 0 0	8 2 6	....
240	Mayfield	1 0 2	....	....
3267	Melton Mowbray	27 4 6	1 10 0	....
475	Midland Boot Manufacturers	3 0 0	....	1 5 0
121	,, Woodworkers	0 10 0	....	....
14	,, Co-operative Laundries	1 0 0	....	....
417	Milford	3 9 6	....	....
370	Moulton	3 1 8	....	....
601	Mount Sorrel	5 0 0	....	....
34	Murcot	0 2 4	....	....
—	National Managers	1 1 0	....	....
3533	Netherfield	29 3 4	7 5 0	3 0 0
2941	Newark	25 0 0	....	....
1548	Newtown, Mont.	13 1 3	....	0 12 0
287	Northamptonshire Productive	2 10 0	....	....
10857	Northampton	90 9 6	0 5 0	....
15	,, I.L.P. Boot	0 10 0	....	....
22000	Nottingham	183 6 8	45 16 8	4 0 0
110	,, Printers	1 5 0	0 10 6	0 12 0
9057	Nuneaton	75 9 6	18 15 0	3 3 0
393	Oadby	3 6 8	0 17 0	....
3635	Oakengates	30 6 0	7 11 6	....
1374	Oswestry	11 9 0	2 17 3	....
21684	Peterborough	180 14 0	45 3 6	....
1351	Pinxton	11 5 2	....	....
131	Pioneer Boot Works	1 0 0	2 0 0	....
70	Pitsford	0 11 8	....	....
2223	Pleasley and Pleasley Hill	18 10 6	....	0 12 0
405	Prees	3 10 8	....	0 6 0
210	Quorn	1 15 0	....	....
365	Radcliffe-on-Trent	3 0 10	....	....
297	Ratby	2 9 6	....	....
1684	Raunds	14 0 8	3 10 0	....
1861	Retford	15 8 8	....	....
214	Ringstead District	1 15 8	....	....
62	,, Unity	0 10 0	....	....
16528	Ripley	137 14 8	34 8 8	2 0 0
67	Riverside Village	0 11 4	....	....
1210	Rothwell	10 1 8	....	....
419	,, "Avalon" Boot	3 6 8	....	....
758	Ruddington	6 6 4	....	....
7904	Rugby	72 11 0	18 5 8	2 2 0
1996	Rugeley	16 12 8	....	....

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	Co-operative Union.	Co-operative Party.	International Co-operative Alliance.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2770	Rushden	24 10 6	4 3 2	1 1 0
65	St. Crispin (Raunds)	2 2 0	6 0 10	....
219	St. Martin's	1 13 4	0 8 4	....
99	Saxby	0 16 6	....	....
913	Selston	7 12 2	....	....
1286	Shepshed	10 14 4	....	1 1 0
4949	Shrewsbury	44 15 0	....	....
121	Sileby Boot and Shoe	1 3 0	2 2 0	1 4 0
298	Skegness	2 15 4	....	....
12454	Soho	103 15 8	25 18 11	2 0 0
658	Southwell	5 14 5	....	....
1668	Spalding	14 15 9	....	0 12 6
271	Sperope Boot and Shoe	2 9 0	....	1 1 0
4980	Stafford	43 16 11	....	....
1750	Stanton Hill	14 11 8	3 12 11	0 18 0
3135	Stapleford and Sandiacre	26 18 4	6 10 7	0 12 0
428	Stoney Stanton	3 11 8	....	....
7085	Tamworth	59 0 10	14 15 0	1 4 0
4992	Ten Acres and Stirchley	124 18 8	31 8 4	2 0 0
623	Thrapston	5 13 10	....	....
41	Tibberton	0 7 0	0 1 8	....
1759	Tibshelf	14 12 10	....	0 12 0
1700	Tipton	4 1 3	....	....
19663	Walsall	170 9 0	....	2 0 0
339	,, Locks and Cart Gears	2 10 0	....	....
—	,, and Cannock Agricultural	1 1 0	....	....
397	Warsop Vale	3 6 0	0 16 8	....
3910	Wellingborough Industrial	32 11 8	8 2 11	2 2 0
386	Welshpool	3 4 4	....	....
415	Whetstone	3 8 8	....	....
1014	Whitchurch	8 9 0	....	....
638	Wigston Hosiers	2 10 0	....	0 12 0
853	Wirksworth	7 2 2	....	....
990	Wollaston	8 5 0	....	....
7731	Wolverhampton	87 1 11	16 2 1	....
135	Woodborough	1 2 6	....	....
8359	Worcester New	69 13 2	17 8 4	3 12 0
314	Yardley Hastings	2 16 8	....	....
—	Natsopa	0 5 0	....	....
120	Humberstone and District Supply	1 1 8	....	....
—	Slipper Manufacturing Association	1 17 0	....	....
—	Barmouth	1 13 4	....	....
596946	* Sent direct to the London Office of the Alliance.	£5113 5 7	£807 15 2	£111 7 6 29 7 0*
	NORTHERN SECTION.			
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
675	Allendale	5 12 6	....	....
111	Alston	1 14 2	....	....
2300	Amble	19 3 4	5 4 2	....
10521	Annfield Plain	85 2 0	....	2 2 0
8374	Ashington Industrial	68 14 0	17 3 6	4 4 0
1275	,, Equitable	9 19 8	....	....
2528	Aspatria	20 7 6	5 4 10	....
1109	Backworth	14 7 0	....	....
1067	Barnard Castle	8 10 7	2 1 8	0 12 0
190	Bearpark Colliery	1 14 6	....	....
698	Bebside	5 17 6	....	....
2744	Bedlington	22 17 4	5 14 4	2 0 0
6968	Birtley	58 1 4	15 2 10	2 2 0
22037	Bishop Auckland	183 16 2	....	....
16791	Blaydon-on-Tyne	139 18 6	34 19 7	2 2 0
3597	Blyth Central	29 15 10	7 10 0	....
6057	Boldon	50 9 6	12 8 0	....
2024	Brandon and Byshottles	16 17 4	....	....
1220	Broomhill	10 1 1	....	....
205	Broughton Moor	1 14 2	....	....
2459	Burnopfield	18 16 10	....	....
669	Cambois	5 15 8	1 9 0	0 12 0
10656	Carlisle	104 3 4	....	3 3 0

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	Co-operative Union. £ s. d.	Co-operative Party. £ s. d.	International Co-operative Alliance. £ s. d.
6726	Chester-le-Street	55 17 3	....	....
512	Choppington	4 5 4	....	....
8229	Cleator Moor	68 11 4	....	1 4 0
281	Coanwood	2 5 0	....	....
3499	Consett	29 3 2	7 5 9	1 4 0
9	Co-operative Bakeries, West Stanley	2 2 0	....	0 12 0
65	,, Laundries Association.	2 0 0	....	....
2954	Cornforth and Coxhoe	22 0 10	....	0 12 0
—	Coquetdale Co-operative Bakery	1 0 0	....	....
784	Coxlodge and Fawdon	6 10 8	....	....
826	Craghead and Holmside	7 1 8	1 15 5	1 0 0
6358	Cramlington	52 19 8	13 0 6	1 4 0
7859	Crook	66 2 1	....	....
335	Dalston	3 10 0	....	....
17621	Darlington	146 16 10	....	3 3 0
10	Derwent Flour Mill	3 0 0	....	....
2372	Durham	19 15 4	....	....
954	Easington Lane	8 1 6	....	....
5098	East Cleveland	42 9 8	....	....
1980	Egremont	16 10 0	4 2 6	0 12 0
821	Esh	6 19 0	....	....
2391	Felling Industrial	36 18 4	....	....
1144	,, Shore	9 12 10	....	....
160	Felton	1 9 0	....	....
490	Fourstones and Newburgh	4 1 8	....	....
134	Framwellgate Moor	1 2 4	....	....
20317	Gateshead	169 6 2	....	2 0 0
—	Gisland Convalescent Home	1 0 0	....	....
356	Greenhead	2 19 4	....	....
423	Grosmont	3 10 6	....	....
1068	Guide Post	8 17 10	....	....
2260	Guisborough	18 16 8	....	....
1224	Haltwistle	10 7 0	....	....
16106	Hartlepools	134 4 8	33 11 2	2 2 0
3864	Haswell	32 4 0	....	1 4 0
370	Haydon Bridge	3 14 2	....	....
701	Hedgeley	7 3 2	....	....
3190	Hetton Downs	30 2 11	6 13 0	....
105	Houghton	0 16 8	....	....
658	Howick	5 13 0	1 7 1	....
12739	Jarrow and Hebburn	106 17 8	....	2 0 0
759	Keswick	7 0 0	....	....
488	Kirkby Stephen	4 1 4	....	....
521	Lazonby and District	4 5 6	....	....
3506	Leadgate	29 3 9	....	....
495	Longtown	3 12 6	....	....
437	Low Moorsley	3 12 10	....	....
477	Marsden	4 6 8	....	....
471	Marske-by-the-Sea	3 18 4	1 0 6	0 12 0
5367	Maryport	44 14 6	....	2 8 0
34303	Middlesbrough	142 18 7	50 0 0	2 0 0
2681	Murton Colliery	22 6 5	....	0 12 0
400	Naworth Collieries	3 6 8	....	....
114	Nenthead	1 0 0	0 10 0	....
2147	Newbiggin-by-the-Sea	17 17 10	4 9 6	....
3855	Newbottle	32 6 8	7 9 0	....
1371	New Brancepeth	11 13 4	2 18 4	0 12 0
48222	Newcastle	401 17 0	....	3 3 0
120	,, Household Furnishing	1 5 0	....	....
707	,, St. Anthony's	6 8 2	....	....
1072	New Delaval	8 18 8	....	....
955	Northallerton	7 17 10	1 10 9	0 12 0
—	Northern Educational Association	0 10 0	....	0 12 0
6492	North Shields	54 2 0	12 10 0	1 4 0
180	Otterburn	1 1 0	....	....
830	Pegswood	7 2 8	....	....
766	Pelton Fell	6 7 8	1 12 0	....
2305	Penrith	18 8 8	4 12 4	0 12 0
1916	Pittington	15 19 4	....	....
440	Radcliffe	3 13 4	....	....
16093	Ryhope and Silksworth	132 18 9	33 10 6	4 2 0
5083	Seaham Harbour	42 7 2	....	....

No. of Mem. bers.	SOCIETIES.	Co-operative Union.	Co-operative Party.	International Co-operative Alliance.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
282	Seahouses and North Sunderland ..	2 7 0	0 12 6	0 12 0
2392	Seaton Delaval	19 19 4	....	....
650	Seghill	5 11 0	....	....
5310	Sherburn Hill.....	45 16 8	....	....
936	Shiremoor	10 15 6	....	....
2402	Skelton	20 0 0	5 0 0	....
428	South Hetton Amicable	3 11 8	....	....
6546	South Shields	60 16 3	13 10 9	....
2095	Stanhope-in-Weardale	17 9 2	4 4 10	....
2252	Station Town	18 14 2	....	....
22872	Stockton-on-Tees	190 12 0	....	10 10 0
19258	Sunderland	160 9 8	....	2 0 0
1291	Swalwell	10 15 2	....	0 12 0
814	Tantobie	6 15 8	1 13 11	0 12 0
256	Tebay	2 3 4	....	....
1342	Teesdale Workmen's.....	11 3 8	....	....
650	Thirsk	5 8 4	....	....
2503	Throckley and District.....	20 16 11	5 4 2	0 12 0
120	Togston Terrace and Broomhill....	1 2 4	....	....
1730	Tow Law	14 8 4	3 12 1	0 18 0
2707	Tudhoe Colliery	21 13 6	4 18 0	0 12 0
3123	Tweedside.....	26 0 6	....	....
2740	Tyne Dock	22 16 8	5 14 0	....
2405	Walker-on-Tyne	20 5 6	....	0 12 0
7957	Wallsend.....	66 6 2	....	1 4 0
2356	West Cornforth	19 12 8	....	....
2081	West Pelton	17 14 7	....	....
6166	West Stanley	51 7 8	12 16 11	1 4 0
6182	West Wylam and Prudhoe	51 10 4	....	1 4 0
1360	Whitby	11 6 8	2 14 10	1 0 0
164	Whitfield	1 7 4	....	....
370	Widdrington	3 1 8	....	....
437	Wigton	3 11 8	....	....
2780	Willington	23 3 4	....	1 0 0
2773	„ Quay and Howdon	34 9 5	....	0 12 0
2255	Windy Nook	19 12 6	4 0 0	1 0 0
4297	Workington Beehive	35 16 0	....	1 4 0
3345	„ Industrial	27 17 6	....	1 4 0
7	Tees-side Co-operative Federation ..	5 0 0	....	....
509475		£4176 1 1	£359 7 3	£76 15 0
	NORTH-WESTERN SECTION.			
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
13382	Accrington and Church	70 15 3	28 4 2	2 0 0
311	Addingham	2 12 6	....	....
1215	Adlington	10 2 6	....	....
450	Ainsworth Industrial	3 15 0	....	....
417	„ New Road	3 9 6	....	....
532	Airedale Worsted	5 5 0	....	0 12 0
546	Allerton	4 11 0	....	....
347	Altofts.....	2 18 4	....	....
405	Ambleside.....	3 9 0	....	....
7712	Ashton-under-Lyne.....	64 5 4	....	1 4 0
4395	Bacup	36 12 6	9 3 0	....
750	Bagslate	6 5 0	....	....
398	Bakewell	3 6 4	....	....
737	Bamber Bridge	12 4 0	....	....
948	Bangor	7 18 0	....	....
196	Barkisland	1 12 8	0 8 2	....
1980	Barnoldswick	16 10 0	....	....
59766	Barnsley	435 15 0	....	3 3 0
784	Barrowford.....	7 0 0	1 14 6	0 6 0
16734	Barrow-in-Furness	142 0 0	35 10 0	5 5 0
7350	Batley	61 16 11	15 9 0	1 16 0
620	Battyeford Self-Help	5 2 6	1 5 10	....
356	Beeston	2 19 4	....	....
354	Bentham.....	2 18 4	0 15 3	....
24646	Beswick	205 7 8	51 6 11	3 3 0
1121	Beverley	12 0 2	....	....

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	Co-operative Union.	Co-operative Party.	International Co-operative Alliance.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
763	Billington and Whalley	6 10 0	....	....
3968	Bingley	33 1 4	8 5 4	3 14 0
31395	Birkenhead	220 17 8	....	2 0 0
3824	Birkenshaw	31 17 4	8 0 0	2 9 0
2647	Birstall	22 0 0	....	0 12 0
14849	Blackburn Amalgamated	123 14 10	....	3 1 0
9637	Blackley	80 0 0	20 0 0	1 4 0
13627	Blackpool	113 11 4	....	2 0 0
137	" Printers	1 10 0	....	....
366	Blaenau Festiniog	3 1 0	0 15 3	....
46781	Bolton	389 16 10	86 0 0	4 2 0
68	" Cabinet Makers	1 0 0	....	....
64	Bradford " "	1 0 0	....	0 6 0
23484	" City of	198 17 8	49 17 5	2 2 0
1880	Brierfield	15 13 4	....	....
10550	Brighouse	88 3 10	....	1 4 0
38360	Brightside and Carbrook	319 8 6	79 18 4	5 5 0
400	Broadbottom	3 6 8	....	....
495	Brockholes	4 2 0	2 0 0	....
201	Bromborough Pool	1 13 10	....	....
270	Brooksbottoms	2 6 0	....	....
974	Brymbo	8 0 8	2 0 2	0 12 0
952	Bryn Gates	7 18 8	1 19 8	....
786	Buckley	6 13 0	....	....
20630	Burnley	171 18 4	....	6 4 0
289	" Self-Help	3 10 0	....	0 12 0
23661	Burslem	197 3 4	49 10 0	5 5 0
16763	Bury	187 8 1	....	2 0 0
948	Buttershaw and Wibsey	7 18 4	1 19 7	....
3124	Butt Lane	26 17 0	....	1 4 0
152	Calderdale Clog Sundries	1 10 0	....	....
906	Carnarvon	7 11 0	....	....
2394	Carnforth	20 0 0	5 0 0	0 12 0
6711	Castleford	55 18 6	13 11 3	2 4 0
1135	Cawl Terrace	12 0 8	....	....
3040	Cefn and District	25 6 8	....	....
500	Central Working Men's (Golcar)	4 3 4	....	....
6725	Chester	63 15 4	....	....
7294	Chesterfield	62 5 8	16 0 0	0 10 0
4272	Chorley	35 11 8	8 13 2	1 4 0
800	Churwell	6 13 4	1 13 4	0 12 0
887	Clayton	7 8 0	1 17 1	0 18 0
3002	Clayton-le-Moors	25 0 0	....	0 12 0
5916	Cleckheaton	49 6 0	....	1 4 0
830	Clifton	6 18 4	....	....
1965	Clitheroe	16 7 6	....	....
918	Close Hill	7 12 10	....	....
2040	Clown	17 0 0	....	....
7934	Colne	66 2 8	16 13 4	1 4 0
16	" Valley Co-operative Baking	0 10 0	....	....
1562	Colwyn Bay	13 0 0	....	....
3879	Compstall	32 7 0	8 1 9	1 4 0
4852	Congleton	40 8 8	....	....
304	Coniston	2 10 0	....	....
491	Cononley	4 1 10	....	....
807	Co-operative Printing Society, Manchester	30 0 0	....	4 4 0
—	Co-operative Secretaries' Association	4 17 0	....	0 12 0
572	" Sundries Manufacturing	7 10 0	....	0 12 0
342	Cowling	2 17 0	....	....
266	Cowms, Lepton	2 4 4	....	....
217	Cragg Vale	1 16 2	....	....
931	Crawshawbooth	8 1 10	2 0 6	....
13496	Crewe Friendly	110 0 0	....	5 0 0
575	Crigglestone	4 19 8	....	....
3916	Crompton Provident	33 1 3	....	....
1226	Crosland Moor	10 4 0	2 10 0	0 12 0
577	Crosshills	4 16 2	....	....
3392	Dalton-in-Furness	34 17 0	....	....
12307	Darwen Industrial	103 16 2	....	2 0 0
194	Deiniolen	1 12 4	....	....
914	Delph	7 12 0	....	1 1 0

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	Co-operative Union. £ s. d.	Co-operative Party. £ s. d.	International Co-operative Alliance. £ s. d.
1043	Denaby Main	9 2 4	....	....
773	Denholme	6 8 2	1 12 6	0 12 0
2060	Derwent Valley	17 3 4	4 6 0	....
1890	Denton and Houghton	15 15 0	3 18 9	1 11 6
213	Deudraeth	1 13 4	....	....
16878	Dewsbury Pioneers	140 13 0	35 3 3	....
11	" Co-operative Laundry	1 0 0	....	0 12 0
374	Diggle	3 2 4	....	....
394	Disley	3 5 8	....	....
421	Dobcross	3 10 2	....	....
220	Dogley Bar	1 13 11	....	....
20297	Doncaster	168 19 10	42 5 8	2 2 0
442	Dove Holes	3 13 8	....	....
416	Driffield	3 9 4	....	....
1324	Drighlington	11 0 10	....	....
8560	Droylsden	71 7 0	17 16 9	1 4 0
1041	Eagley	8 13 6	....	0 12 0
1230	Earby	10 5 0	....	....
4192	Earlestown	32 13 8	8 6 8	....
245	Eccles Manufacturing	2 2 0	....	....
21108	" Provident	188 18 10	47 4 8	4 0 0
786	Eccleshill	6 15 6	....	....
754	Eckington	6 5 8	....	....
335	Edenfield	2 15 10	....	....
714	Edgworth	5 19 0	....	....
355	Egerton	2 19 2	0 16 0	....
225	Elf Workmen's	1 17 6	....	....
2654	Ellesmere Port	22 8 8	....	....
448	Emley	3 14 4	....	....
1065	Employees' Provident (Port Sunlight)	8 17 6	....	....
178	Escrick and District	1 9 6	....	....
246	Ewloe Place	2 3 4	....	....
14956	Failsworth	124 12 8	31 3 2	3 3 0
11076	Farnworth and Kearsley	92 6 0	....	5 0 0
217	Firgrove	1 16 2	....	....
4086	Fleetwood	34 1 0	8 16 2	1 4 0
1210	Flint and Oakenholt	10 7 5	2 12 6	1 4 0
298	Flockton	2 9 8	....	....
972	Fylde, Kirkham	8 12 4	2 2 0	1 1 0
413	Gargrave	3 8 10	1 15 0	....
2361	Garston	19 13 6	....	....
3811	Glossop Dale	31 15 4	7 14 2	1 10 0
1205	Golcar	10 0 10	....	....
1273	Gomersal	10 10 10	2 13 0	0 18 0
3500	Goole	29 3 4	7 5 10	....
177	Grange Moor Friendly	1 9 2	....	....
404	Grasscroft	3 7 4	....	....
3640	Great Harwood	30 7 2	....	1 4 0
8046	Great Horton	69 11 2	....	3 9 0
286	Great Rocks	2 10 0	1 5 0	1 1 0
884	Greenfield	7 13 0	....	0 18 0
696	Greengates and Apperley Bridge	5 15 8	....	....
170	Gregson's Lane	1 8 8	....	....
1394	Guiseley	11 3 0	....	....
1770	Hadfield	14 16 4	....	....
2	Hadfield and Hollingworth Coal	3 10 0	....	....
16190	Halifax	134 18 4	....	2 0 0
2671	Handsworth Woodhouse	22 5 2	....	....
5958	Harrogate	49 13 0	12 8 3	....
3715	Haslingden Industrial	31 8 10	....	1 4 0
655	Haughton Green	5 11 6	....	....
379	Hawkshead	2 10 0	....	....
1195	Haworth	10 0 4	2 9 10	0 12 0
670	Hayfield	6 0 8	1 8 4	....
1356	Hazel Grove	11 8 8	....	....
278	Heapey Busy Bee	2 6 4	0 11 7	....
498	Healey	4 2 4	....	....
792	Heath and Williamthorpe	9 3 5	....	....
3306	Hebden Bridge Industrial	28 4 10	....	....
9758	Heckmondwike	81 8 0	....	1 4 0
—	Heckmondwike Co-operative Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	1 0 0	....	....

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	Co-operative Union.	Co-operative Party.	International Co-operative Alliance.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
464	Helmshore	3 17 4	....	....
474	Heptonstall	3 19 0	....	....
714	Hepworth	6 6 2	1 9 9	....
6560	Heywood	54 13 4	....	1 4 0
205	Higham	1 14 7	....	....
1620	Higher Hurst	13 10 0	3 7 6	0 12 0
240	Higher Walton	2 0 0	....	....
2657	Hillhouse Perseverance	22 4 0	5 11 3	0 12 0
767	Hill Top Paddock	6 10 10	....	....
1290	Hinchliffe Mill	10 16 6	....	....
3256	Hindley	27 7 2	6 15 8	1 16 0
2327	Hindsford	19 3 4	....	....
372	Hoddlesden	3 0 0	....	....
—	Holiday Fellowship	0 10 6	....	....
813	Hollingworth	6 15 6	....	....
331	Holmfield	2 16 2	....	....
4	Holmfirth Boot and Shoe	1 0 0	....	....
1188	Holyhead	9 11 8	....	....
1421	Honley	11 16 10	....	1 1 0
2185	Horbury	18 3 4	4 10 0	0 12 0
4252	Horwich	35 8 8	8 17 2	1 16 0
23408	Huddersfield	195 1 4	....	2 0 0
32202	Hull	268 7 0	25 0 0	1 1 0
80	,, Printers	1 0 0	0 10 6	....
255	Hulton and Chequerbent	2 2 6	....	....
1068	Hurst Brook	8 18 0	....	....
3790	Hyde Equitable	33 6 8	....	1 4 0
7	,, Co-operative Laundries	2 0 0	....	....
200	Illingworth	1 13 4	....	....
634	Ingleton	5 0 0	....	....
297	Junction (Delph)	2 8 2	....	....
11342	Keighley	95 17 2	24 7 5	3 3 0
17	,, Co-operative Laundries	1 0 0	....	....
3062	Kendal	25 10 4	....	....
1203	Killamarsh	10 0 6	2 10 0	0 12 0
2035	Kilnhurst	16 19 2	4 4 9	....
1475	Kippax	12 5 10	3 1 5	0 12 0
325	Kirkburton	2 14 6	....	....
556	Kirkby-in-Furness	4 12 8	1 3 2	....
319	Kirkheaton	2 13 6	....	....
15194	Lancaster	126 12 4	....	2 0 0
75	Lanebottom	0 12 0	0 3 2	....
338	Langdale	2 16 4	....	....
573	Laxey Industrial	4 14 4	....	....
282	,, Old.	1 3 4	....	....
92912	Leeds Industrial	774 5 4	193 0 0	5 5 0
5059	Leek and Moorlands	42 2 6	....	....
131	Leek Silk Twist	5 0 0	....	....
707	Lees and Cross Roads	5 17 10	....	....
243	Leeswood	2 2 2	....	....
14119	Leigh Friendly	117 3 2	....	2 0 0
188	Lepton Fields	1 11 6	....	....
121	Lepton Town Bottom	0 18 0	....	....
268	Leven Valley	2 4 8	....	....
2353	Leyland and Farrington	17 6 0	4 18 0	....
1019	Linthwaite	4 6 6	....	....
2996	Littleborough	24 19 4	....	0 12 0
1322	Little Hulton	11 0 0	....	....
882	Little Lever	7 6 8	....	....
64104	Liverpool	267 2 0	....	1 1 0
—	,,	....	....	2 2 0*
1338	Liversedge	9 1 6	....	....
483	Livesey Industrial	5 0 0	1 0 0	....
261	Llanberis	2 3 6	....	....
513	Llandudno Junction	4 5 6	1 1 8	0 12 0
232	Llanfairfechan	1 0 0	....	....
167	Llanrug	1 7 10	....	....
1413	Longridge	11 15 6	....	....
958	Longwood	8 0 4	2 0 0	....
398	Love Clough	3 7 4	....	....
282	Lower Darwen—Fore Street	2 7 0	....	....
425	Lower Holker	3 10 10	....	....

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	Co-operative Union. £ s. d.	Co-operative Party. £ s. d.	International Co-operative Alliance. £ s. d.
324	Low Moor—Nelson Street	2 14 0	....	....
500	Luddenden and District	4 3 6	....	....
799	Luddendenfoot	6 13 4	1 10 0	0 12 0
136	Lumb	1 3 4	....	....
8519	Macclesfield	70 12 9	....	....
253	„ Silk Manufacturing	3 0 0	....	....
—	Maelor and District	3 2 4	....	....
15	Manchester Co-operative Laundries	1 10 0	....	....
24953	„ and Salford	207 16 0	51 19 0	2 0 0
—	„ Tenants	1 18 6	....	....
1179	Market Weighton	9 16 6	....	....
1345	Marsden Equitable	11 6 7	....	1 0 0
15979	Mashrough Pioneers	139 1 10	....	2 2 0
1338	Meltham Industrial	11 3 0	2 15 9	....
268	„ Mills	2 4 8	....	....
1034	Middlestown	8 12 4	2 3 1	....
4865	Middleton and Tonge	40 10 10	....	2 8 0
547	Midgley	4 10 6	....	....
403	Milligate	3 6 8	....	....
2363	Millom	19 13 10	4 18 5	....
1027	Milnrow Conservative	8 11 2	....	....
2330	Milnsbridge	19 8 4	5 0 0	0 12 0
2609	Mirfield Industrial	20 18 4	5 4 0	....
925	„ Perseverance	8 7 8	2 2 0	....
209	Mold Junction	1 15 4	....	....
8674	Morley	72 5 8	....	2 0 0
3704	Mossley	31 7 4	7 16 10	1 4 0
815	Mytholmroyd	6 19 2	....	....
141	Nantwich Boot and Shoe	1 10 0	....	....
—	National Labour Press	3 3 0	....	....
11455	Nelson	94 8 0	23 15 0	1 4 0
388	Netherthong	3 4 8	0 16 2	....
502	New Hey	4 3 10	....	....
3100	New Mills	25 0 0	....	....
809	New Moston	6 14 10	1 13 9	0 12 0
383	New York, Penmaenmawr	3 6 4	....	....
13	North-East Lancashire Laundries	1 0 0	....	....
—	North-Western Co-operative Convalescent Homes	1 10 0	....	....
—	North-Western Educational Committees' Association	1 1 0	....	....
15515	Oldham Equitable	129 5 10	....	2 0 0
27423	„ Industrial	233 5 2	....	2 2 0
—	„ Co-operative Party	....	0 5 0	....
3702	Ossett	30 10 0	....	2 8 0
2058	Oswaldtwistle	17 3 0	....	....
661	Oughtibridge	5 8 4	....	....
226	Oxenhope	1 17 8	....	....
420	Oxcroft	3 10 0	....	....
3000	Padiham	24 8 2	....	1 0 0
149	Pantyfownog	1 4 10	....	....
1110	Parkgate and Berry Brow	9 5 0	....	....
2170	Park Lane	18 6 8	4 3 4	....
113	Peak Forest	0 18 10	....	....
157	Pecket Well	1 6 4	....	....
33888	Pendleton	282 8 0	....	4 4 0
808	Pilsley	6 14 8	1 13 4	....
1301	Platt Bridge	9 18 7	....	0 12 0
1420	Pocklington	11 16 8	....	....
9837	Pontefract	131 3 6	....	....
583	Poynton and Worth	4 17 6	....	....
32277	Preston	268 19 6	....	2 0 0
5727	Prestwich	47 14 6	....	1 4 0
2858	Queensbury	23 16 4	5 19 1	1 10 0
2491	Queensferry and District	19 15 0	....	....
5858	Radcliffe and Pilkington	48 16 4	12 4 1	2 8 0
3439	Ramsbottom	28 13 2	7 5 8	1 1 0
470	Ravensthorpe	3 18 4	1 1 9	....
1744	Rawdon	14 12 1	3 4 0	....
1240	Rawtenstall Conservative	10 6 8	....	....
1073	Rhodes	8 18 10	....	....
500	Rhyl and District	4 3 4	....	....

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	Co-operative Union.	Co-operative Party.	International Co-operative Alliance.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
208	Ribchester	1 14 8	0 8 8	....
890	Ripon and District	7 6 9	....	....
873	Ripponden	7 5 6	1 16 4	....
1898	Rishton	15 16 4	....	....
18	Rochdale Co-operative Laundries	1 0 0	....	....
25162	,, Pioneers	209 13 8	....	3 0 0
17027	,, Provident	141 13 4	....	....
253	Roe Green, Worsley	2 2 2	....	1 10 0
2967	Royton	24 14 6	....	1 4 0
12806	Runcorn and Widnes	98 19 0	24 14 9	2 0 0
20600	St. Helens	171 13 4	....	2 0 0
336	Sabden	2 18 4	....	....
2727	Sandbach	22 14 6	5 14 6	0 12 0
388	Scapegoat Hill	3 0 6	....	....
2747	Scarborough	22 17 8	5 0 0	1 4 0
8	Scar Wood Coal	0 5 0	....	....
1033	Scissett	8 12 2	....	....
7397	Scunthorpe	61 12 10	13 6 8	1 4 0
198	Sedbergh	1 15 0	....	....
1807	Selby and District	15 1 2	3 15 3	1 0 0
325	Shawforth	2 14 2	....	....
540	Sheepridge	4 10 0	....	....
27796	Sheffield and Ecclesall	230 4 6	57 4 0	2 2 0
452	Shelley	3 15 4	....	....
588	Shepley	4 16 8	....	....
376	Siddall	3 2 8	....	....
1345	Silsden	11 4 2	2 16 0	....
7279	Silverdale	60 13 2	....	....
—	Skelldale Dairy	0 10 0	....	....
643	Skelmanthorpe	5 6 8	....	....
1841	Skelmersdale	16 11 4	....	1 0 0
2806	Skipton	23 13 5	....	0 12 0
3300	Slaithwaite	27 10 0	6 17 6	1 4 0
262	Smithy Bridge	2 3 8	....	....
628	South Crosland and Netherton	5 2 2	1 6 3	....
3161	Southport	26 6 10	6 5 0	1 4 0
5563	Sowerby Bridge Industrial	46 7 2	11 8 10	1 4 0
819	Stacksteads and Tunstead	6 11 6	....	....
1048	Stainland and Holywell Green	8 16 4	....	....
6267	Stalybridge	73 11 8	....	....
149	Stanbury	1 7 0	0 6 9	....
1721	Staveley Town	14 14 4	....	....
589	Steeton	4 18 2	1 4 7	....
14964	Stockport	124 14 0	31 3 6	2 0 0
501	Stockport Great Moor	4 4 0	2 2 0	....
3409	Stocksbridge	28 8 0	7 1 8	....
304	Styal	2 17 4	....	....
219	Summerseat and Brooksbottoms	1 17 10	....	....
616	Sutton Mill	5 2 8	....	....
2951	Swarthmoor and Ulverston	24 9 4	6 3 0	0 12 0
1046	Swinton Industrial, Chorley Road	8 14 4	....	0 12 0
1028	,, Moorside	8 6 8	....	....
201	Sychtyn	1 13 4	....	....
891	Tadcaster	8 4 6	....	....
506	Thomson, Wm. and Sons	4 10 0	....	0 12 0
947	Thornton	7 16 8	....	0 12 0
323	Tideswell	2 14 0	....	....
903	Todmorden Bridge End	7 18 9	....	....
4927	,, Industrial	41 12 6	....	1 4 0
125	Tong Park, Baildon	1 1 0	....	....
1798	Tottington Industrial	14 19 8	3 15 0	....
416	Trawden	3 6 0	....	....
89	Turn	0 15 0	....	....
2720	Tyldesley	22 13 4	....	0 12 0
178	Upper Hopton	1 5 0	....	....
1382	Uppermill	11 10 4	....	....
540	Uppertown	4 12 0	....	....
234	Wainstalls	1 19 0	....	....
2367	Wakefield Borough	19 14 6	4 18 8	....
11200	,, Industrial	93 6 8	....	....
4288	Walkden	35 14 10	8 10 0	0 12 0
498	Walmer Bridge	4 3 8	....	....

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	Co-operative Union.	Co-operative Party.	International Co-operative Alliance.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
765	Walsden	6 7 6	1 11 8	....
197	Wardle	2 7 0	....	....
20747	Warrington	172 17 10	43 4 3	2 0 0
190	Water	1 11 6	....	....
748	Waterfoot	6 0 0	....	....
1014	Waterloo	8 6 8	....	....
1468	Westnoughton Friendly	10 16 8	3 1 2	....
1944	" United	16 4 0	4 1 0	1 1 0
45	West Yorkshire Coal Federation	0 10 0	....	....
771	Wetherby	5 18 4	....	0 12 0
3044	Whaley Bridge	25 7 4	5 16 7	0 12 0
174	Wheatley Lane	1 8 4	....	....
130	Wheelton	1 0 10	....	....
1461	Wiston	12 3 6	3 6 0	1 0 0
1028	Whitefield and Unsworth	8 10 8	....	....
493	Whitewell Bottom	4 2 2	....	....
85	Whitehough	....	....	....
335	Whittle-le-Woods	2 15 0	....	....
1298	Whitworth	10 16 4	....	....
10346	Wigan	86 1 0	....	1 10 0
656	Wilsden	5 10 0	....	....
10240	Windhill	85 6 8	21 6 8	1 4 0
318	Winewall	2 10 0	....	....
4328	Winnington and Northwich	35 16 0	....	1 4 0
4229	Winsford	35 5 0	....	....
485	Withnell	4 0 10	....	....
884	Woodley	7 7 4	....	....
849	Wooldale	7 1 8	1 15 6	....
822	Woolfold	6 16 5	....	....
6010	Worksop	50 1 8	....	0 10 6
2350	Wrexham	23 17 4	5 19 4	1 14 0
14800	York	123 6 8	29 7 6	5 0 0
3	Three E's Co-operative Baking	1 0 0	....	....
—	Valley	0 12 0	....	....
509	Castle Howard	4 5 0	....	....
1246	Malton and Norton	10 9 6	....	1 2 0
624	Pickering	5 11 8	....	....
—	Yorkshire C.E. Holiday Homes	2 2 0	....	....
—	Co-operative Wholesale Society	900 0 0	1000 0 0	150 0 0
541	National Co-operative Publishing	42 10 0	....	21 0 0
—	Co-operative Insurance	70 0 0	....	....
1636304		£14466 16 8	£2538 17 4	£399 19 0
	* Remitted direct to London.			2 2 0*

SCOTTISH SECTION.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
582	Abbey Green	4 17 0	1 5 0	0 12 0
35823	Aberdeen Northern	298 10 6	....	4 4 0
203	Abernethy	1 12 8	....	....
6356	Alloa	54 9 6	13 4 10	2 2 0
1325	Alva Bazaar	11 9 4	....	....
730	Anniesland	5 17 4	1 10 5	....
2158	Arbroath Equitable	18 1 8	....	....
2380	" High Street	17 11 8	....	....
2630	Ardrossan	18 3 4	....	....
1844	Armadale	15 16 6	....	0 12 0
787	Auchenbeath	5 14 6	1 8 6	....
1352	Auchenleck	11 15 1	2 10 0	1 4 0
550	Auchterarder	4 13 4	....	0 12 0
707	Auchtermuchty	5 13 4	....	....
3200	Avonbank	26 13 4	....	1 4 0
5246	Bainsford and Granamston Baking	15 0 0	5 0 0	....
185	Balfron	1 10 2	....	....
2230	Bannockburn	18 11 8	....	....
3774	Barrhead	31 9 0	....	1 4 0
4047	Bathgate	33 14 6	....	0 10 0
940	Beith	7 16 8	....	....
3557	Bellshill and Mossend	36 12 6	....	....
2841	Blantyre	24 0 0	6 0 0	1 4 0
2447	Bo'ness	20 7 10	....	1 12 0

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	Co-operative Union.	Co-operative Party.	International Co-operative Alliance.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1378	Bonnybridge	11 9 10	1 0 0	0 12 0
3723	Brechin United	30 13 0	7 13 3	1 4 0
240	Bridge of Weir	2 0 0	....	0 12 0
2500	Broxburn	20 16 8	5 4 2	....
2845	Buckhaven	23 14 2	....	1 1 0
2874	Burnbank	35 3 6	6 3 2	....
—	,,	....	....	1 0 0*
950	Burntisland	7 15 2	....	....
369	Busby	3 1 2	0 15 5	....
955	Bute	7 19 2	....	....
415	Calderbank	3 9 2	....	....
2710	Cambuslang	22 11 8	5 12 11	2 2 0
—	Camelon	....	4 5 0	....
708	Campbeltown	5 18 0	....	....
1359	Carluke	11 6 6	2 16 7	0 12 0
1111	Carrick	9 15 2	....	1 0 0
923	Carron	7 13 10	....	....
461	Carstairs Junction	3 17 5	0 19 2	....
980	Cathcart	8 3 4	2 0 10	1 1 0
703	Catrine	5 17 2	....	....
1347	Chapelhall	11 4 6	....	....
463	Clackmannan	3 17 2	....	0 12 0
815	Cleland	6 15 10	1 14 4	....
11059	Clydebank	92 3 2	....	....
293	Condorrat	2 6 8	....	....
1297	Coalburn	11 8 0	....	....
266	Coalsnaughton	2 4 8	....	....
394	Coaltown of Wemyss	3 5 8	....	....
13051	Coatbridge	108 15 0	....	2 0 0
—	Co-operative Convalescent Home	2 0 0	....	....
3032	Cowdenbeath	25 5 4	6 10 3	2 0 0
12280	Cowlais	102 6 8	25 8 9	....
123	Creetown	1 0 0	0 5 6	....
178	Crieff	1 9 8	....	....
1375	Crofthead	11 9 2	....	0 12 0
1136	Crosshouse	9 9 4	....	1 10 0
380	Cumbernauld	4 13 5	....	....
570	Cupar	4 15 0	....	....
678	Dalmellington	5 10 6	....	....
1394	Dalmuir	11 9 2	....	....
1065	Dalry	8 17 6	4 6 7	1 2 0
12204	Dalziel	101 14 0	....	2 0 0
113	Darngavil	0 19 4	....	....
1243	Darvel	10 7 2	....	....
1179	Denny and Dunnipace	9 16 0	2 11 6	1 13 0
471	Douglas Provident	3 6 8	....	....
322	,, Water	2 16 2	....	....
953	Dreghorn	7 19 10	....	0 12 0
6229	Dumbarton	51 18 2	12 19 6	1 4 0
3590	Dumfries and Maxwelltown	31 19 0	....	1 5 0
633	Dunblane	5 5 6	....	....
1537	Dundee, City of	12 16 2	....	....
2610	Dundee and District Coal	12 0 0	....	....
14354	Dunfermline	119 12 4	....	4 0 0
589	Dumtocher and Hardgate	6 0 0	....	....
2267	Dykehead and Shotts	18 17 10	....	0 12 0
2784	Dysart	24 19 6	6 4 10	1 12 6
267	East Kilbride	3 0 0	0 8 4	....
1446	East Wemyss	12 1 0	....	....
—	Edinburgh People's Bank	2 0 0	....	....
61413	,, St. Cuthbert's	504 6 6	....	2 0 0
227	Falkland	2 0 7	0 9 8	....
563	Frazerburgh	8 2 4	....	....
163	Freuchie Reform	1 7 2	....	....
3416	Galashiels	28 9 4	....	3 12 0
1485	Galston	12 7 6	....	0 12 0
94	Gavieside	0 15 8	....	....
1140	Gilbertfield	9 10 0	....	1 0 0
178	Glasgow—Civic Press	1 1 0	....	....
5437	,, Drapery and Furnishing	20 0 0	....	5 0 0
17283	,, Eastern	144 0 4	36 0 0	5 5 0
32829	,, Kinning Park	273 11 6	68 7 10	10 10 0

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	Co-operative Union.	Co-operative Party.	International Co-operative Alliance.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3247	Glasgow—London Road	27 1 2	....	1 2 0
8021	„ Progress	66 16 10	16 19 9	5 0 0
27552	„ St. George	229 11 8	57 7 10	10 0 0
9136	„ St. Rollox	76 2 8	19 0 8	2 8 0
212	„ United Baking	40 0 0	100 0 0	15 15 0
149	Glenbuck	1 8 10	....	....
325	Glengowan	2 14 2	....	....
2039	Gorebridge	16 19 10	5 0 0	0 12 0
4137	Granamston and Bainsford	34 12 4	8 12 4	....
1814	Grangemouth	16 3 8	....	1 4 0
170	Greengairs	1 5 0	....	....
11281	Greenock Central	94 0 0	23 10 0	3 0 0
1443	„ East End	12 0 0	3 0 5	0 12 0
680	Guardbridge	5 13 4	....	....
1170	Haddington	9 15 0	....	....
6	Hamilton Baking	3 0 0	....	1 4 0
4269	„ Central	34 3 4	....	....
524	„ Palace Colliery	4 8 6	....	0 12 0
4668	Hawick	39 0 1	9 14 11	1 4 0
155	Howwood	1 6 0	....	0 12 0
315	Hurlet and Nitshill	3 16 8	....	....
1189	Hurlford	9 18 2.	2 9 6	....
865	Innerleithen	7 5 0	....	....
643	Inverness	5 11 11	....	....
1710	Irvine and Fullarton	16 13 6	....	1 0 0
669	Jedburgh Stores Co.	5 11 6	1 5 0	....
2695	Johnstone	11 2 7	....	1 4 0
546	Kelso	4 11 0	....	....
715	Kelty	22 12 6	....	0 12 0
491	Kettle	4 1 10	....	....
643	„ Baking	5 9 6	....	....
631	Kilbarchan	5 10 0	1 6 3	0 12 0
2511	Kilbirnie	20 18 6	....	0 12 0
3918	Kilmarnock	115 19 8	28 19 11	2 2 0
2330	Kilsyth	20 0 0	....	....
1730	Kilwinning	16 4 0	....	0 12 0
317	Kingseat	2 12 10	0 13 6	1 0 0
844	Kirkconnell	7 0 8	....	....
2326	Kirkintilloch	19 7 8	4 16 10	0 12 0
1880	Lanark Provident	15 11 4	....	....
614	Langholm	5 2 4	....	....
2075	Larkhall	17 5 10	4 7 4	....
2433	„ Victualling	20 5 6	....	....
238	Lassodie	1 19 8	0 10 0	0 6 0
594	Laurieston	4 19 0	....	....
230	Leadhills	2 7 11	....	....
11489	Leith	94 16 2	....	....
2196	Lennox	18 19 0	....	....
652	Lennoxtown	5 8 10	....	0 18 0
264	Leslie	2 5 8	....	....
1300	„ and District	10 16 8	....	....
2784	Leven Reform	25 1 6	....	0 12 0
311	Linwood	2 14 8	....	....
4747	Lochgelly	39 9 10	19 15 1	1 4 0
390	Locnwinnoch	3 5 0	....	....
931	Longcroft	7 15 2	....	....
2263	Markinch	10 1 8	....	1 10 0
662	Mauchline	5 10 4	....	0 12 0
262	Menstrie	2 4 8	0 11 0	....
1382	Methil	12 14 6	5 6 11	....
966	Milngavie	8 1 0	....	1 10 0
172	Moffat Mills	1 8 4	....	....
858	Muirkirk	7 3 8	1 16 0	....
7882	Musselburgh and Fisherrow	65 13 8	21 8 5	1 4 0
483	Newarthill	4 1 10	....	....
284	Newburgh and District	2 9 4	....	....
900	New Cumnock	7 10 0	....	....
1867	Newmains and Cambusnethan	15 1 4	....	2 2 0
1262	Newmilns	10 7 9	2 6 0	0 12 0
406	Newton	3 6 8	....	....
220	Newton Mearns	1 16 8	....	0 12 0
920	Newtonshaw	7 13 4	1 19 1	....

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	Co-operative Union.	Co-operative Party.	International Co-operative Alliance.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
728	Old Cumnock	1 12 10	....	....
547	Overtown	4 3 4	....	....
2412	Paisley Equitable	20 2 0	4 19 5	3 3 0
9959	Manufacturing	30 0 0	20 14 11	2 2 0
11295	Provident	94 2 6	23 6 2	4 4 0
1237	" Underwood Coal	10 6 2	2 11 6	1 1 0
7222	Pathhead and Sinclairtown	62 12 8	....	2 2 0
526	Patna	4 5 0	....	....
1100	Peebles	8 18 4	....	....
2615	Penicuik	21 16 4	....	....
7923	Perth, City of	66 0 6	16 13 0	8 0 0
3222	" Coal	6 6 0	3 0 0	1 4 0
221	Plains	1 16 10	....	....
1921	Pollokshaws	16 1 0	4 0 0	1 1 0
5670	Port Glasgow United	47 5 0	....	4 4 0
1856	Portobello	14 10 6	3 15 0	1 2 0
1055	Prestonpans	8 6 8	....	....
3614	Redding	22 11 9	....	....
2469	Renfrew Equitable	20 15 4	....	0 12 0
415	St. Andrew's	3 9 2	....	....
80	Scottish Co-operative Laundry	1 10 0	....	0 12 0
—	" " Veterans' Assoc.	0 10 0	....	....
1386	Selkirk	11 6 7	....	0 10 0
8093	Shettleston	67 8 8	50 18 4	1 4 0
242	Skinflats	2 0 0	....	....
1326	Slamannan	10 19 4	....	....
1567	Stenhousemuir	13 1 2	....	1 4 0
1680	Stevenston	14 0 0	....	0 12 0
5516	Stirling	48 4 4	....	1 4 0
299	Stonefield	2 18 0	....	....
730	Strathaven	6 5 0	....	0 12 0
615	Thornliebank	5 2 6	....	....
1573	Tillicoultry	13 4 0	....	1 4 6
2034	Toll Cross	17 2 0	....	1 0 0
770	Townhill	6 5 0	....	0 12 0
3520	Tranent	29 6 8	....	1 0 0
1347	Troon	11 13 4	....	....
2740	Uddingston	22 16 8	....	....
5776	Vale of Leven—Alexandria	48 2 8	12 0 8	1 4 0
399	Walkerburn	3 6 6	....	....
290	Wanlockhead	2 8 4	0 12 0	0 12 0
1933	West Benhar	16 6 1	....	....
8948	West Calder	74 11 4	....	2 5 0
310	West Wemyss	2 11 8	....	....
113	Westerton Garden Suburbs	0 18 10	0 4 8	....
275	Wigtown	2 5 10	....	....
5330	Wishaw	44 8 4	11 2 1	1 4 0
310	Newton Stewart	2 11 8	....	....
—	Blairbairdie	....	0 3 2	....
—	Carnoustie	2 6 9	....	....
—	Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Soc.	212 0 0	500 0 0	....
—	" " " "	....	....	100 0 0*
—	Falkirk District Association	0 10 0	....	....
—	Central District Association	0 10 0	....	....
—	Edinburgh Co-op. Citizens' Assoc'n.	....	0 5 0	....
—	Renfrew District Association	0 10 0	....	....
—	Fife and Kinross District Assoc'n.	....	....	4 4 0
—	East of Scotland District Association	....	....	1 4 0
—	Stirling District Association	....	....	0 12 0
634525		£5410 15 3	£1227 19 0	£184 5 0
	* Remitted direct to London.			101 0 0*

SOUTHERN SECTION.

		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
16	Addington	0 2 8	....	....
2364	Addlestone	20 3 8	5 0 11	0 12 0
2372	Aldershot	28 7 8	....	....
211	Amesbury	1 15 2	....	....
1968	Andover	16 10 8	4 2 8	0 12 0
692	Arlesey	5 15 4	....	....

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	Co-operative Union. £ s. d.	Co-operative Party. £ s. d.	International Co-operative Alliance. £ s. d.
821	Arundel	6 16 10	....	....
3215	Ashford	28 10 6	7 10 0	1 1 0
1624	Aylesbury	13 17 2	....	....
7846	Banbury	62 7 8	13 14 9	1 4 0
2282	Basingstoke	19 9 8	....	....
219	Beaminster	1 16 2	....	....
2274	Beccles	19 4 4	....	0 12 0
2821	Bedford	23 10 2	5 17 6	....
1368	Berkhamsted	11 8 0	....	....
1686	Bletchley and Fenny Stratford	14 11 8	4 0 0	....
1180	Bradford-on-Avon	9 16 8	2 9 2	....
2093	Braintree and West Essex	17 9 0	4 0 0	0 12 0
358	Brandon	2 19 8	0 15 0	....
752	Bridport	6 9 0	....	....
9901	Brighton	83 9 8	20 17 5	1 4 0
378	Burwell	3 3 0	....	....
1593	Bury St. Edmund's	13 5 6	3 6 4	....
549	Calne	4 17 10	....	....
9783	Cambridge	83 12 2	20 18 0	1 1 0
1264	Canterbury	10 10 0	....	....
138	Carterton and District Agricultural.	1 3 8	0 6 0	0 12 0
4732	Chatham and District	39 8 8	9 17 2	1 4 0
596	Chatteris	5 0 0	....	....
4938	Chelmsford	40 3 0	....	1 5 0
3161	Chesham and Wycombe	26 6 10	3 10 5	1 4 0
136	,, Boot and Shoe	1 2 8	....	0 12 0
2640	Chippenham	22 0 0	....	0 12 0
2752	Chipping Norton	22 8 0	....	1 12 0
1097	Clacton	8 6 8	....	0 12 0
375	Coggeshall	3 2 6	....	....
11232	Colchester	93 12 0	23 8 0	2 8 0
—	Co-partners' Hat Manufacturing	1 0 0	....	....
225	Co-operative Workers, Guernsey	1 17 6	....	....
3313	Cowes	25 0 0	....	....
627	Crawley and Ifield	5 5 0	....	0 18 0
752	Cromer	6 5 4	....	....
603	Croxley	5 0 6	....	....
4179	Dartford	37 8 0	8 15 0	1 4 0
1177	Devizes	9 16 2	....	....
473	Diss	4 7 10	1 2 0	....
282	Dunmow	2 7 0	....	....
375	Earls Colne	3 2 6	....	....
13	East London Toy Factory	0 10 0	0 10 0	....
3135	Eastleigh, Romsey and District	26 17 10	6 0 0	0 12 0
1922	Ely	17 6 0	....	....
15705	Enfield Highway	130 17 6	....	2 0 0
1745	Epping	15 6 0	7 10 0	....
735	Fakenham	6 16 8	....	....
1663	Farnham	14 0 0	....	....
2741	Faversham	22 16 10	5 14 2	....
4728	Folkestone	39 8 0	9 0 0	....
1203	Garden City Co-operators	10 0 6	....	....
7583	Gillingham	63 3 10	....	1 4 0
1892	Godalming	15 15 4	4 0 0	1 1 0
323	Gomshall	2 12 4	....	....
4269	Gravesend, Borough of	35 11 8	....	1 1 0
8341	Grays	71 1 6	18 3 3	....
3630	Great Yarmouth	60 10 0	....	1 4 0
—	Greenstreet	3 16 0	....	....
1884	Halstead	17 9 4	4 7 4	1 10 0
2236	Harwich and Dovercourt	19 9 10	9 14 7	....
1960	Haslemere	16 6 8	....	0 12 0
794	Hastings and St. Leonards	6 3 6	....	....
2027	Haverhill	16 18 4	....	....
1846	Haywards Heath	17 7 8	....	....
1137	Hemel Hempstead	9 12 2	....	....
700	Hitchin United	6 3 2	....	....
16330	Ipswich	138 10 10	34 0 0	2 0 0
330	Jersey Agricultural Co-op. Union	4 0 10	....	....
2304	Kingshill	19 3 4	....	....
5041	King's Lynn	42 0 2	10 10 0	1 4 0
973	Leighton Buzzard	7 18 4	....	....

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	Co-operative Union.	Co-operative Party.	International Co-operative Alliance.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1361	Leiston	10 0 0	....	....
2150	Lewes	17 18 4	....	....
96659	London	805 9 8	200 0 0	5 5 0
2133	,, Anchor	18 9 0	....	....
—	,, Anchor Savings	0 10 0	....	....
70	,, Bookbinders	0 13 2	....	....
7547	,, Civil Service Supply	62 17 10	....	....
67	,, Co-operative Bass Dressers.	0 7 0	....	0 12 0
136	,, Co-op. Brotherhood Trust.	1 2 8	....	0 12 0
—	,, Co-op. Permanent Building.	10 10 0	....	....
—	,, Co-partnership Tenants	4 0 0	....	0 12 0
—	,, Ealing Tenants	2 8 8	....	0 10 6
—	,, Fisheries Organisation	0 10 0	....	....
2210	,, Hendon	18 8 4	5 0 0	0 12 0
8	,, King's Cross Publishing	0 10 0	0 5 0	....
488	,, Kingston	2 0 8	....	....
670	,, Perseverance	3 15 0	....	....
—	,, Residential	0 10 0	....	....
—	,, Tenant Co-operators	2 9 8	....	....
12708	,, West	52 19 0	....	....
3040	Lowestoft	25 6 8	....	0 12 0
7965	Luton	66 7 6	16 12 0	....
1515	Maidenhead	12 12 6	....	0 12 0
1008	Maidstone	8 8 0	2 2 0	....
1556	Maldon and Heybridge	12 19 4	3 4 10	....
580	Melton Constable	6 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0
481	Mere and District	5 13 10	....	....
112	Middleton. Stoney	1 0 0	....	....
3351	Newhaven	27 18 6	....	....
2203	Newmarket	18 14 11	4 11 9	1 1 0
992	Newport Pagnell	8 8 9	2 1 4	0 12 0
7907	New Swindon Industrial	87 10 0	16 9 6	1 4 0
12658	Norwich	105 9 8	....	2 0 0
365	Olney	3 7 10	0 16 8	....
12537	Oxford	102 6 0	25 0 0	2 0 0
42	,, Builders	0 10 0	....	....
8912	Parkstone and Bournemouth	74 5 4	18 11 4	2 2 0
—	,, ,,	....	....	2 2 0*
20509	Portsea Island	170 16 8	42 14 2	2 0 0
390	Potton	3 6 8	0 16 6	....
848	Rainham	7 1 4	1 15 4	0 12 0
1372	Ramsgate (Isle of Thanet)	11 8 8	....	....
60	Ravenstone	0 10 0	....	....
14684	Reading	122 7 4	....	2 0 0
2182	Reigate	14 4 4	....	....
743	Ringwood	6 7 2	....	....
6443	River and District	53 13 4	12 10 0	3 4 0
4297	Rochester	36 13 4	....	....
2587	St. Albans	21 10 10	5 7 8	....
599	St. Neots	5 7 4	....	....
1001	Saffron Walden	10 0 0	2 10 0	....
2676	Salisbury	22 4 10	....	....
853	Sawston	10 0 0	....	....
1309	Shanklin Lake and Branstone	10 18 2	2 14 7	....
5105	Sheerness and District	42 10 10	12 0 0	2 2 0
711	Sheringham	7 14 6	....	....
58	Sherston Co-operative Milling	0 10 0	....	....
368	Silsoe	3 1 4	....	....
5028	Sittingbourne	41 18 0	10 9 6	1 1 0
2954	Slough	24 12 4	....	....
10557	Southampton	87 19 6	21 19 10	2 0 0
28258	South Suburban	237 17 8	58 16 5	2 0 0
3338	Staines and District	28 18 0	....	....
1080	Stony Stratford	9 15 0	2 8 0	....
1789	Stowmarket	19 12 6	4 18 2	0 12 0
662	Sturminster Newton Farmers	5 10 4	....	....
664	Swaffham	5 16 8	....	....
126	Swanbourne	1 1 0	....	....
1351	Thetford	11 5 2	....	....
869	Tiptree	7 6 10	....	....
904	Tonbridge	7 12 4	....	....
1038	Tring	8 3 0	....	0 12 0

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	Co-operative Union.	Co-operative Party.	International Co-operative Alliance.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5598	Trowbridge	46 13 0	....	....
2842	Tunbridge Wells	23 18 2	6 4 0	0 12 0
1050	Walmer and Mongeham	10 0 0	....	....
815	Warminster	6 15 11	....	....
7724	Watford	69 4 2	17 6 0	1 1 0
5775	Weymouth	48 2 6	....	1 4 0
7944	North West London	66 5 0	....	1 4 0
472	Willesden Junction	3 18 8	....	....
737	Wilton Sidney Herbert	6 2 10	....	....
1956	Winchester	16 1 0	8 0 0	0 12 0
1490	Windsor	12 8 4	....	....
963	Witham	8 15 2	....	0 12 0
2441	Woking	30 11 5	7 3 4	2 2 0
3066	Wolverton	25 12 6	....	0 12 0
547	Woodbridge	4 3 4	....	....
85062	Woolwich Royal Arsenal	708 17 0	....	2 2 0
—	„ Building	2 14 8	....	....
920	Wymondham	7 13 4	....	....
1637	Yiewsley and West Drayton	15 7 0	3 16 9	....
—	Slough Labour Memorial Hall	2 7 0	....	....
—	Bournemouth and District Builders	1 3 6	....	....
—	Stevedores	3 3 0	....	....
318	Radlett Stores	2 13 6	....	....
—	Co-operative Transport Society	3 3 0	....	....
—	Women's Guild	....	....	4 4 0
648824		£5497 14 8	£766 12 4	£75 18 6
	* Remitted direct to London.			7 7 0*
	SOUTH-WESTERN SECTION.			
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
120	Axminster	1 0 0	....	....
1638	Bath	13 13 4	....	....
848	Barnstaple and District New	6 8 10	....	0 12 0
769	Bideford	5 15 0	1 5 0	....
521	Bodmin	4 6 10	....	....
890	Bovey Tracey	7 9 4	7 9 4	....
3820	Bridgwater	31 16 8	....	....
24347	Bristol	101 8 11	5 0 0	5 2 0
84	„ Printers	0 10 6	....	....
1533	Brixham	3 0 0	....	....
900	Bruton	10 15 0	1 15 0	....
1387	Buckfastleigh	11 11 2	2 17 10	1 12 0
333	Budleigh Salterton	2 15 0	....	....
1759	Camborne	14 3 4	....	....
2943	Chard	24 18 8	....	....
150	Chewton Mendip	1 5 0	....	....
984	Coleford	8 4 0	2 1 0	....
164	Colyton	1 7 4	....	....
233	Cornwood	1 18 10	....	....
210	Cullompton	1 15 0	....	....
523	Dartmouth	9 2 2	....	....
1047	Delabole	8 14 6	....	1 0 0
484	Devonport Royal Dockyard	4 0 8	....	....
205	East Harptree	1 18 4	....	....
8134	Exeter	67 15 8	....	....
1073	Exmouth	8 18 10	....	....
437	Falmouth	3 12 10	....	....
2025	Frome	17 8 8	....	....
420	Honiton	3 4 0	....	....
743	Ilfracombe	6 19 10	....	....
256	Kingswear	0 17 10	....	....
167	Lee Moor	1 18 9	....	....
2072	Liskeard St. Clear	17 5 4	....	....
504	Lostwithiel	4 4 0	....	....
200	Menheniot	2 2 0	....	....
445	Minehead	3 14 2	....	....
2569	Newton Abbot	22 6 4	....	....
159	North Tawton	1 5 0	0 7 6	....
739	Okehampton	5 16 8	....	....

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	Co-operative Union. £ s. d.	Co-operative Party. £ s. d.	International Co-operative Alliance. £ s. d.
3360	Paignton	28 0 0	....	....
407	Pensilva	3 7 10	....	....
2454	Penzance	20 9 0	5 2 3	....
67780	Plymouth	564 7 4	....	2 2 0
233	,, Printers	1 18 4	....	....
820	Portishead	6 16 8	....	....
8751	Radstock	72 18 6	....	2 2 0
316	Roche	1 6 8	....	....
1769	St. Austell	21 1 0	....	0 12 0
590	St. Blazey	5 0 0	....	....
1080	St. Columb Road	8 5 4	....	....
397	St. Mawes	3 6 2	....	....
1588	Saltash	13 4 8	....	....
834	Shepton Mallet	6 19 0	....	....
700	Sidmouth	5 16 8	....	....
768	South Moulton	6 8 0	....	....
391	Stoke-under-Ham	3 1 10	....	....
2861	Taunton	21 6 4	5 6 7	0 12 0
1185	Tavistock	8 19 5	....	....
1346	Teignmouth	11 13 8	2 18 5	....
310	Templecombe	2 11 8	....	....
5289	Torquay	44 1 6	....	2 5 0
638	Torrington	5 6 4	1 6 8	....
378	Truro	5 19 0	....	....
6584	Twerton-on-Avon	54 17 4	....	1 4 0
600	Wadebridge	5 0 0	....	....
1760	Wellington, Somerset	14 13 6	....	....
414	Wells and District	3 9 0	....	....
1497	Weston-super-Mare	12 9 6	3 2 6	0 12 0
3390	Yeovil	28 5 0	....	....
399	Newquay and District	3 6 8	....	....
184724		£1439 14 3	£38 12 1	£17 15 0
	WESTERN SECTION.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5130	Aberdare	42 15 0	....	....
420	Abergavenny	4 3 4	1 0 10	....
712	Abergwynfi	2 10 0	....	0 12 0
4474	Abersychan and Talywain	27 19 3	9 8 0	1 4 0
700	Afan Valley	5 4 2	1 7 1	0 12 6
2014	Alltwen and Pontardawe	16 15 8	4 3 4	1 14 0
1700	Ammanford	14 10 3	3 0 0	0 12 0
2896	Barry and District	24 2 8	....	....
3251	Blaenavon	27 1 10	....	....
280	Blaendulais	2 6 8	0 12 6	....
618	Blaengarw	5 12 8	....	....
10475	Blaina	87 5 10	20 3 2	2 8 0
343	Bream	2 17 2	1 0 0	0 12 0
483	Brecon and District	4 0 6	....	....
1952	Briton Ferry	11 13 4	....	0 12 0
162	Bryn Colliery	1 5 0	....	....
976	Burry Port	8 2 8	2 0 8	0 12 0
1577	Caerau and Maesteg	13 2 10	....	1 16 0
5500	Cainscross and Ebley	45 16 8	10 0 0	3 9 0
9640	Cardiff	80 6 8	20 1 8	1 4 0
457	Carmarthen	8 6 8	2 1 8	0 12 0
1650	Chepstow	12 10 0	....	....
3291	Cinderford	27 8 6	....	....
149	Craigcefnparc	1 5 0	....	....
8008	Cwmbach	37 10 10	....	2 2 0
780	Cwmbran and Pontnewydd	6 10 0	....	....
776	Cwmgorse	6 9 4	....	....
281	Cwmllynfell	2 10 0	....	....
1499	Cwmtillery	14 16 8	....	0 17 6
965	Cymmer	8 0 10	2 0 3	0 12 0
3063	Dowlais	25 10 6	....	....
361	Dumbleton	3 0 2	....	....
5545	Ebbw Vale	46 4 2	11 11 0	1 4 0
3745	Ferndale	15 8 4	....	....

No. of Members.	SOCIETIES.	Co-operative Union.	Co-operative Party.	International Co-operative Alliance.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1083	Frampton Cotterill	9 0 6	....	....
1050	Garndiffaith and Varteg	9 15 10	....	....
19622	Gloucester	163 10 4	40 17 7	2 0 0
643	Gorslas	5 0 0	....	....
3561	Hereford	25 15 0	....	....
565	Kemble	4 14 2	....	....
1883	Llanelly	15 8 10	3 7 7	....
137	Llangennech	1 3 4	....	....
297	Llanharan	1 5 0	....	....
479	Llanidloes	3 17 8	....	....
129	Lower Cwmtwrch	1 5 4	....	....
529	Lydney	4 12 8	....	....
2502	Merthyr and Troedyrhiw	19 3 4	5 4 2	....
6200	Mid-Rhondda	54 3 4	13 10 10	0 12 0
2451	Nantymoel	20 8 0	5 2 1	0 12 0
856	Neath Abbey and Skewen	7 2 8	0 17 10	....
6834	Newport (Monmouth)	56 19 0	....	....
4316	New Tredegar	34 0 0	8 19 0	....
416	Pantdu	3 9 4	....	....
2224	Pembroke Dock	18 10 8	....	....
1802	Penarth	15 0 4	4 15 1	1 4 0
4629	Pen-y-Graig	38 11 8	9 2 6	2 8 0
671	Pillowell and Yorkley	5 0 0	....	....
1554	Pontardulais	12 19 0	....	0 12 0
776	Pontyberem	6 9 4	....	....
2630	Pontycymmer	21 18 4	....	1 4 0
141	Pontyrhyl	0 15 6	....	....
343	Porthcawl	2 17 2	0 14 3	....
1620	Resolven	13 10 0	....	....
2163	Senghenydd and Aber Valley	18 0 6	4 10 1	0 12 0
190	South Cerney	1 7 4	....	....
4211	Stroud	53 19 9	....	1 4 0
5820	Swansea	50 0 0	....	1 4 0
106	,, Printers	1 0 0	....	....
2608	Taibach and Port Talbot	21 10 10	....	0 12 0
5578	Ton Industrial	46 9 8	11 12 5	1 1 0
1219	Trecynon and Cwmdare	8 6 8	....	....
4611	Tredegar	38 8 6	5 5 0	2 2 0
2272	Treharris	5 7 0	5 11 8	....
2417	Treorchy	19 12 4	....	....
226	Trimsaran	1 16 8	....	....
91	Upper Lydbrook	0 15 0	....	....
441	West Breconshire Farmers	3 14 0	....	....
7141	Ynysybwl	58 6 8	14 17 6	1 4 0
217	Kilgetty	1 16 4	....	....
—	Merthyr Boro' Co-operative Transport	2 2 0	....	....
193097		£1552 2 9	£222 17 9	£37 6 0

SUMMARY OF SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1921.

SECTION.	No. of Members.	Co-operative Union.	Co-operative Party.	International Co-operative Alliance.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
IRISH	37474	324 16 1	10 0 0	5 1 0
MIDLAND	596946	5113 5 7	807 15 2	111 7 6
NORTHERN	509475	4176 1 1	359 7 3	76 15 0
NORTH-WESTERN	1636304	14466 16 8	2538 17 4	399 19 0
SCOTTISH	634525	5410 15 3	1227 19 0	184 5 0
SOUTHERN	648824	5497 14 8	766 12 4	75 18 6
SOUTH-WESTERN	184724	1439 14 3	38 12 1	17 15 0
WESTERN	193097	1552 2 9	222 17 9	37 6 0
	4441369	£37981 6 4	£5972 0 11	£908 7 0

CASH ACCOUNT.

From January 1st to December 31st, 1921.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
January 1st.						
To Cash in hand—Cashier				20	6	3
December 31st.						
„ Bank Withdrawals				60306	2	10
„ Receipts on account of International Co-operative Alliance	908	7	0			
„ „ „ "Hughes" Scholarship Fund	117	7	6			
„ „ „ "Neale" Scholarship Fund	117	2	7			
„ „ „ Blandford Memorial Fund	76	3	0			
„ „ „ Louth Disaster Fund	10	0	0			
„ „ „ Georgia Distress Fund	189	16	6			
„ „ „ Russian and Georgian Relief Fund	2220	9	6			
				3639	6	1
„ Trade Dividends	371	17	0			
„ Interest on Shares—Co-operative Printing Society	5	12	6			
„ Hire of Rooms	2	12	6			
„ Foreign Congress Expenses repaid	19	12	1			
„ Sundry Expenses repaid	93	14	9			
„ Advertising	126	0	0			
„ Waste Paper	3	2	5			
				622	11	3
„ LABOUR DEPARTMENT—Expenses repaid				104	7	10
„ EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—	£	s.	d.			
Class Fees	795	11	10			
Co-operators Educational Fellowship Subscriptions	77	15	2			
Examination Papers	89	6	2			
Basle Summer School and Excursion	1369	18	2			
Sale of *The Educator*	164	6	2			
Summer School Fees	1746	3	2			
Expenses repaid	2	13	6			
Slides	0	7	2			
				4246	1	4
„ NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE MEN'S GUILD—Subscriptions				189	17	8
„ PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT—	£	s.	d.			
Sale of Publications	5745	10	10			
Postages repaid	72	6	4			
The Co-operative Official	644	17	8			
The Co-operative Monthly	33	7	4			
Joint Research Scheme Subscriptions	23	2	0			
				6519	4	2
„ JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE—						
Cash in hand, January 1st	93	16	8			
Expenses repaid—Co-operative Wholesale Society	517	19	11			
„ „ Scottish Wholesale Society	258	19	11			
„ „ Co-operative Productive Federation	100	0	0			
Trade Dividend	3	15	0			
Bank Interest	3	4	3			
				977	15	9
„ JOINT PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE—						
Expenses repaid—Co-operative Wholesale Society				697	9	11
Carried forward				77323	3	1

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				77323	3	1
To THE CO-OPERATIVE PARTY—						
Cash in hand, January 1st	26	16	10			
Expenses repaid	1058	16	4			
Sundry Receipts	67	14	8			
				1153	7	10
,, IRISH SECTION—						
Subscriptions	324	16	1			
Audit Fees	167	10	0			
Cash due to Treasurer, December 31st	27	7	2			
				519	13	3
,, MIDLAND SECTION—						
Cash in hand, January 1st	47	11	7			
Subscriptions	5113	5	7			
Bank Interest	3	6	8			
Trade Dividends	0	14	6			
				5164	18	4
,, NORTHERN SECTION—						
Cash in hand, January 1st	27	9	1			
Subscriptions	4176	1	1			
Rents	25	0	0			
Cash due to Treasurer, December 31st	7	1	8			
				4235	11	10
,, NORTH-WESTERN SECTION—						
Subscriptions	14466	16	8			
Expenses repaid	14	5	0			
Bank Interest	1	13	3			
				14482	14	11
,, SCOTTISH SECTION—						
Cash in hand, January 1st	57	12	9			
Subscriptions	5410	15	3			
Bank Interest	0	8	6			
				5468	16	6
,, SOUTHERN SECTION—						
Subscriptions	5497	14	8			
Expenses repaid	11	13	11			
Bank Interest	0	17	6			
Trade Dividends	9	0	0			
				5519	6	1
,, SOUTH-WESTERN SECTION—						
Cash in hand, January 1st	8	9	10			
Subscriptions	1439	14	3			
Bank Interest	1	5	11			
				1449	10	0
,, WESTERN SECTION—						
Cash in hand, January 1st	12	2	10			
Subscriptions	1552	2	9			
				1564	5	7
				£116881	7	5

EXPENDITURE.

United Board or Central Office.

December 31st.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Cash in hand				27	2	7
,, Bank Deposits				56102	10	9
	£	s.	d.			
,, International Alliance Subscriptions paid over	908	7	0			
,, "Hughes" Scholarship	125	0	0			
,, "Neale" Scholarship	125	0	0			
,, Louth Disaster Fund paid over	10	0	0			
,, Blandford Memorial Fund—Bristol	69	8	0			
,, Russian and Georgian Relief Fund paid over	2000	0	0			
,, Georgia Distress Fund paid over	1000	0	0			
				4237	15	0
,, SCARBOROUGH CONGRESS—	£	s.	d.			
Travelling	279	0	5			
Expenses	543	15	0			
Grant to Congress Reception Committee	1052	10	11			
	1875	6	4			
Grant, Bristol Congress Deficit	212	0	10			
Carried forward	2087	7	2	60367	8	4

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				2087	7	2	60367	8	4
By CENTRAL BOARD MEETINGS—	£	s.	d						
Travelling	309	8	6						
Expenses	215	10	0						
				524	18	6			
„ UNITED BOARD MEETINGS—									
Travelling	230	4	9						
Expenses	151	15	0						
				381	19	9			
„ OFFICE COMMITTEE MEETINGS—									
Travelling	68	13	0						
Expenses	45	5	0						
				113	18	0			
„ SUB-OFFICE COMMITTEE MEETINGS—									
Travelling	37	10	3						
Expenses	30	15	0						
				68	5	3			
„ CONFERENCES AND OTHER MEETINGS—									
Travelling	96	10	0						
Expenses	140	1	0						
				236	11	0			
„ FOREIGN CONGRESS AND INTER-ALLIED COUNCIL—									
Travelling	316	10	10						
Expenses	229	3	9						
				545	14	7			
„ JOINT CAPITAL COMMITTEE—									
Travelling	3	11	2						
Expenses	3	0	0						
Printing	60	19	6						
				67	10	8			
„ JOINT COMMITTEE, TRADE-UNIONISTS AND CO-OPERATORS—									
Travelling	97	16	8						
Expenses	78	7	6						
Printing	36	19	0						
				213	3	2			
„ SPECIAL JOINT ADVISORY COUNCIL, TRADE-UNIONISTS AND CO-OPERATORS—									
Travelling	42	15	6						
Expenses	21	0	0						
General Printing	6	19	0						
				70	14	6			
„ JOINT EXHIBITIONS COMMITTEE—									
Travelling	26	7	4						
Expenses	13	7	0						
Printing and General Charges	48	16	7						
				88	10	11			
„ LABOUR ADVISER'S COMMITTEE—									
Travelling	49	8	9						
Expenses	41	5	0						
Salary and Wages	778	3	1						
Expenses	241	14	4						
Subscriptions, &c.—Printing	65	18	0						
Rates, Taxes, and Insurance	34	7	2						
Heating and Cleaning	24	11	7						
Postages, Telephones, &c.	55	10	10						
				1290	18	9			
„ Salaries and Wages	2457	18	3						
„ Auditing and Scrutiny of Voting	33	3	0						
				2491	1	3			
„ Honorarium (Mrs. J. C. Gray)				104	0	0			
„ GENERAL PRINTING, CIRCULARS, AND STATIONERY				2522	12	8			
	£	s.	d.						
„ Rates and Taxes	223	5	7						
„ Insurance	17	4	8						
				240	10	3			
„ Cleaning	88	14	10						
„ Postages	389	11	5						
„ Coke, Heating, and Lighting	83	6	7						
„ Telegrams and Telephones	22	11	3						
„ Sundries	43	4	4						
„ Caretakers	11	6	8						
„ *Co-operative News* and *Co-operator*, &c.	185	7	2						
„ Staff Picnic	20	0	0						
„ Office Furniture and Repairs	57	3	11						
Carried forward	901	6	2	11047	16	5	60367	8	4

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward.....	901 6 2	11047 16 5	60367 8 4
By Legal Advice	368 15 7		
,, Registrar's Lists and Reports	35 8 2		
,, Railway Contract	80 1 0		
,, Interest, Women's Guild Loan	11 10 0		
,, Interviews.....	15 1 10		
		1412 2 9	
,, GRANTS TO—			
Women's Guild—England	500 0 0		
International Co-operative Alliance ..	50 0 0		
Employees' Thrift Fund	301 1 3		
Birmingham Co-operative Society ...	25 0 0		
Hodgson Pratt Memorial	10 0 0		
Free Importation of Canadian Cattle Association	10 10 0		
		896 11 3	
,, CENTRAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE— £ s. d.			
Travelling 229 3 2			
Expenses 154 15 0			
	383 18 2		
,, CONFERENCES, DEPUTATIONS, &c.—			
Travelling 109 6 9			
Expenses 91 12 6			
	200 19 3		
,, Salaries and Wages	2827 1 5		
,, Prizes for Summer School	59 15 0		
,, Easter Week-end Expenses	78 11 3		
,, JUBILEE RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS.....	40 0 0		
,, EXAMINATION EXPENSES.....	84 7 6		
,, TEACHERS' FEES AND EXPENSES— £ s. d.			
Correspondence 377 16 0			
Classes 63 18 4			
Women's Classes 291 5 11			
	733 0 3		
,, Publications 150 11 3			
,, Advertising 52 13 10			
,, Carriage, Postage, &c. 339 11 5			
,, Subscriptions 4 4 0			
,, Slides, &c. 20 6 3			
,, General Printing 890 11 8			
,, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance 240 9 8			
,, Sundries 9 4 4			
,, Cleaning and Heating 172 1 4			
,, Telephone and Telegrams 22 15 0			
,, Caretakers..... 15 0 0			
,, Office Requisites and Repairs..... 55 0 0			
	1972 8 9		
,, Grant to Adult Educational Association	2 2 0		
,, THE "CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATOR".....	533 17 8		
,, SUMMER SCHOOLS— £ s. d.			
Rent and Boarding Accommodation 1581 7 10			
General Printing and Advertising 105 19 10			
Lecturers and Travelling.... 126 12 9			
Returned Fees and Sundries 174 14 4			
	1988 14 9		
Basle Trip and School.....	1386 1 7		
		10290 17 7	
,, NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE MEN'S GUILD—			
Travelling	115 10 10		
Expenses	59 0 0		
Subscriptions	1 1 0		
Postage and Carriage	18 2 4		
General Printing	94 8 6		
Grants to Districts	11 9 6		
		299 12 2	
,, STATISTICS AND PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE—			
Travelling	42 14 6		
Expenses.....	48 10 0		
General Printing	344 19 6		
Salaries and Wages	1726 8 6		
Office Requisites and Repairs	138 10 0		
Rents, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance...	240 9 8		
Publications—Printed.....	6480 17 5		
,, Purchased	996 17 9		
Carried forward.....	10019 7 4	23947 0 2	60367 8 4

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward.....	10019	7	4	23947	9	2	60367	8	4
Carriage and Postage	452	13	8						
The *Co-operative Official*	392	17	0						
Paper and Twine	18	16	7						
Advertising	13	17	6						
Joint Research Scheme—Subscriptions	12	12	0						
Cleaning and Heating	172	1	4						
Telephones	22	15	0						
Conference, *re* Standard Balance Sheets	55	12	2						
The *Co-operative Monthly*.....	162	9	1						
				11323	1	8			
By TRADES AND BUSINESS CONFERENCES—									
Printing	144	11	6						
Hire of Hall.....	2	2	0						
Lecturers, &c.	24	2	0						
				170	15	6			
„ JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE—									
Travelling	317	17	4						
Expenses	151	17	6						
Salaries	950	19	0						
Rent, Cleaning, &c.	203	1	0						
Secretary's Expenses—London	23	12	4						
„ „ Provincial Towns	33	2	0						
Parliamentary Bills, Papers, &c.	38	1	9						
Postage, Carriage, Telegrams, &c. ...	29	4	4						
Sundries	15	4	0						
Removal Expenses	50	0	0						
General Printing	111	15	5						
Office Furniture and Repairs.....	2	12	6						
Telephone Rents and Charges	9	15	7						
Bank Charges	0	8	2						
Cash in hand, December 31st, 1921..	62	0	0						
				1999	10	11			
„ JOINT PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE—									
Travelling	19	4	9						
Expenses	20	12	6						
Agent's Expenses—Propaganda	206	17	8						
„ Salary.....	322	0	0						
„ London Propaganda	541	6	3						
Special Propaganda—Midland Section	64	9	9						
„ „ South-Western Section	200	0	0						
Printing	29	5	7						
				1403	16	6			
„ THE CO-OPERATIVE PARTY—									
Salaries—Secretary, Staff, and Organisers	1809	12	4						
Rent of Office	299	12	0						
Secretary's Expenses, Deputations, &c.	200	17	9						
Organisers' Expenses, Deputations, &c.	590	5	4						
Postage, Telegrams, &c.	76	2	5						
Office Furniture, &c.	159	10	0						
Sundries	63	17	0						
General Printing and Stationery.....	359	3	1						
Railway Contract	45	4	6						
Reports	14	9	7						
Literature	0	7	1						
Bank Commission	7	16	0						
Electric Light Deposit	8	1	10						
Telephone	13	7	8						
Office Cleaning.....	21	6	4						
Electric Light	1	5	7						
Cash in hand, December 31st, 1921..	56	12	6						
				3727	11	0			
„ INCOME TAX CAMPAIGN—									
Special Conferences—	£	s.	d.						
Travelling	361	6	9						
Expenses	202	15	3						
Hire of Hall.....	57	15	0						
				621	17	0			
Printing and Advertising	469	1	8						
Legal and Technical Advice ...	206	3	3						
Income Tax Committee—				675	4	11			
Travelling	233	7	8						
Expenses	173	13	0						
				407	0	8			
				1704	2	7	44275	18	4
Carried forward.....							104643	6	8

Irish Executive.

				General. £ s. d.
Brought forward				104643 6 8
By Cash due to Treasurer			36 9 10	
,, EXECUTIVE MEETINGS—	£ s. d.			
Travelling	39 19 1			
Expenses	24 15 0			
			64 14 1	
,, CONFERENCES, &c.—				
Travelling	8 0 2			
Expenses	12 1 8			
			20 1 10	
,, SECRETARY AND PROPAGANDIST—				
Propaganda	274 2 6			
Salary	350 0 0			
			624 2 6	
Rent of Office and Assistance			163 6 8	
,, Grant to Women's Co-operative Guild			100 0 0	
Total Expenditure				1008 14 11
Carried forward				105652 1 7

Midland Section.

				General. £ s. d.
Brought forward				105652 1 7
By SECTIONAL BOARD MEETINGS—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Travelling	101 10 7			
Expenses	51 7 7			
		152 18 2		
,, CONFERENCES, &c.—				
Travelling	189 3 1			
Expenses	150 15 4			
		339 18 5		
,, HOURS AND WAGES BOARD—				
Travelling	98 12 11			
Expenses	86 8 7			
Printing	0 17 5			
		185 18 11		
,, DISTRICT ASSOCIATION EXPENSES—				
Northampton and Earls Barton	22 9 2			
Wellingborough and Kettering	31 7 2			
Leicester	21 3 4			
Coventry	11 11 4			
Birmingham	40 7 4			
Stafford	20 6 4			
Derby	22 18 9			
Nottingham	24 19 2			
Lincoln	28 3 1			
Shropshire and Mid-Wales	69 12 1			
		292 17 9		
Salary—Secretary		350 0 0		
,, MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—	£ s. d.			
General Printing	50 2 10			
Postages and Telegrams	32 19 4			
Bank Charges	2 7 4			
Rents	26 7 0			
Sundries	3 9 11			
		115 6 5		
Total Expenditure				1436 19 8
,, Cash in hand, December 31st, 1921				32 18 0
Carried forward				107121 19 3

Northern Section.

				General. £ s. d.
Brought forward				107121 19 3
By SECTIONAL BOARD MEETINGS—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Travelling	31 12 7			
Expenses	31 6 5			
		62 19 0		
„ OFFICE COMMITTEE—				
Travelling	5 16 5			
Expenses	7 10 0			
		13 6 5		
„ CONFERENCES, &c.—				
Travelling	27 6 0			
Expenses	27 7 6			
		54 13 6		
„ HOURS AND WAGES BOARD—				
Travelling	83 14 3			
Expenses	91 2 10			
		174 17 1		
„ DISTRICT ASSOCIATION EXPENSES—				
North Northumberland	33 5 4			
Cumberland and Westmorland	33 4 6			
West Durham and South Northumberland	28 4 4			
East Durham	15 17 9			
South Durham	24 17 2			
South Durham and North Riding of Yorkshire	29 1 4			
		164 10 5		
„ Salaries and Wages		567 14 1		
„ MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—	£ s. d.			
General Printing	81 16 9			
Postages and Carriage	45 1 11			
Cleaning	22 19 0			
Rent, Rates, Taxes, Insurance	25 0 0			
Telephone Rent and Charges	22 11 4			
Sundries	3 10 0			
		200 19 0		
Total Expenditure				1238 19 6
Carried forward				108360 18 9

North-Western Section.

				General. £ s. d.
Brought forward				108360 18 9
		£ s. d.		
By Cash due to Secretary		4 15 6		
„ SECTIONAL BOARD MEETINGS—	£ s. d.			
Travelling	135 5 1			
Expenses	92 6 0			
		227 11 1		
„ CONFERENCES, &c.—				
Travelling	134 0 8			
Expenses	169 3 5			
		303 4 1		
„ HOURS AND WAGES BOARDS—				
Travelling	262 16 2			
Expenses	291 5 8			
		554 1 10		
„ CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE—				
Travelling	25 5 9			
Expenses	10 15 0			
		36 0 9		
„ DISTRICT ASSOCIATION EXPENSES—				
Airedale	16 17 2			
Bolton	25 9 3			
Calderdale	15 17 9			
Carried forward	58 4 2	1125 13 3		108360 18 9

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward.....	58 4 2	1125 13 3	108360 18 9
Cheshire and North Wales.....	59 7 0		
Dewsbury	42 6 0		
East Yorkshire.....	43 11 2		
Huddersfield	15 6 9		
Macclesfield, Crewe, and District....	45 19 7		
Manchester	22 11 10		
North-East Lancashire.....	33 15 1		
North Lancashire.....	39 12 10		
North Lonsdale	37 7 0		
Oldham	16 10 7		
Rochdale	23 5 8		
Rossendale	30 13 8		
South Yorkshire.....	49 16 8		
		518 8 0	
By SALARIES		778 0 6	
,, MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—	£ s. d.		
Rates, Taxes, Insurance, &c.	68 14 4		
Cleaning and Heating	49 3 2		
General Printing	173 11 8		
Postages and Telegrams	69 15 1		
Sundries	12 10 0		
Bank Charges	2 16 11		
Telephones, Stationery, &c.....	6 10 0		
Repairs, &c.	23 10 0		
		406 11 2	
Total Expenditure.....			2828 12 11
,, Cash in hand, December 31st, 1921.....			12 9 7
Carried forward.....			111202 1 3

Scottish Section.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	General. £ s. d.
Brought forward.....			111202 1 3
By SECTIONAL BOARD MEETINGS—			
Travelling	52 18 11		
Expenses	40 0 0		
		92 18 11	
,, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—			
Travelling	17 8 0		
Expenses	33 0 0		
		50 8 0	
,, CONFERENCES, &c.—			
Travelling	87 2 9		
Expenses	117 1 5		
		204 4 2	
,, SALARIES AND WAGES		681 8 1	
,, DISTRICT ASSOCIATION GRANTS		33 0 0	
,, MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—	£ s. d.		
General Printing	125 10 1		
Postages	44 13 6		
Carriage	0 19 7		
Sundries	6 5 3		
Telegrams and Address.....	6 0 7		
Telephone Rent and Charges.....	11 5 6		
Cleaning and Caretakers	68 4 9		
Rent, Rates, and Taxes	56 15 2		
Railway Contract	19 12 3		
Furniture and Repairs.....	5 13 0		
Treasurer's Honorarium.....	8 0 0		
Legal Advice	123 0 0		
Propaganda	200 0 0		
Grant to Women's Guild	225 0 0		
		900 19 8	
Total Expenditure.....			1962 18 10
,, Cash in hand, December 31st, 1921			59 12 1
Carried forward			113224 12 2

Southern Section.

				General. £ s. d.
Brought forward				113224 12 2
By Cash due to Secretary			£ s. d. 50 18 2	
„ SECTIONAL BOARD MEETINGS—	£ s. d.			
Travelling	80 13 2			
Expenses	49 10 0			
			130 3 2	
„ EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—				
Travelling	20 16 9			
Expenses	16 15 0			
			37 11 9	
„ CONFERENCES, &c.—				
Travelling	253 16 5			
Expenses	173 11 6			
			427 7 11	
„ HOURS AND WAGES BOARDS—				
Travelling	107 15 4			
Expenses	95 15 9			
Printing	11 11 0			
			215 2 1	
„ DISTRICT ASSOCIATION EXPENSES—				
Metropolitan	76 19 9			
Surrey	11 10 0			
Sussex	12 17 8			
Hants	49 12 4			
Wilts. and Dorset	62 5 0			
Oxford	45 11 9			
Cambridge	27 2 3			
Norfolk	42 7 2			
Essex and Suffolk	44 9 9			
Beds. and Bucks.	47 6 8			
			420 2 4	
„ SALARIES AND WAGES			674 17 0	
„ EASTER WEEK-END			29 11 6	
„ EXHIBITIONS COMMITTEE			2 12 10	
„ MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—	£ s. d.			
General Printing	250 17 10			
Postages	83 18 9			
Carriage	2 15 4			
Telegrams	6 3 5			
Sundries and Repairs	54 0 4			
Office Rent	40 0 0			
Telephone Rent and Charges	5 9 4			
Publications, &c.	12 8 6			
Special Propaganda	11 3 2			
Hire of Halls	1 1 0			
Bank Charges	9 9 9			
Agency Licence	3 3 0			
			480 10 5	
Total Expenditure				2468 17 2
„ Cash in hand, December 31st, 1921				72 10 7
Carried forward				115765 19 11

South-Western Section.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	General. £ s. d.
Brought forward			115765 19 11
By SECTIONAL BOARD MEETINGS—			
Travelling	126 3 4		
Expenses	69 17 6		
		196 0 10	
„ CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE—			
Travelling	3 1 2		
Expenses	0 15 0		
		3 16 2	
„ CONFERENCES, &c.—			
Travelling	86 8 2		
Expenses	76 12 1		
		163 0 3	
„ HOURS AND WAGES BOARD EXPENSES—			
Travelling	10 8 2		
Expenses	2 5 0		
		12 13 2	
„ DISTRICT ASSOCIATION EXPENSES—			
Cornwall	48 7 2		
Somerset	48 17 11		
Devon	43 16 8		
		141 1 9	
„ MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—			
General Printing	17 5 7		
Postages	8 2 7		
Honorariums—Secretary	25 0 0		
„ Treasurer	3 3 0		
Hire of Halls, &c.	2 3 6		
Bank Charges	1 16 0		
		57 10 8	
Total Expenditure			574 2 10
„ Cash in hand, December 31st, 1921			19 11 11
Carried forward			116359 14 8

Western Section.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	General. £ s. d.
Brought forward			116359 14 8
By SECTIONAL BOARD MEETINGS—			
Travelling	44 18 1		
Expenses	32 10 0		
		77 8 1	
„ CONFERENCES—			
Travelling	56 10 4		
Expenses	57 15 0		
		114 5 4	
„ HOURS AND WAGES BOARD—			
Travelling	69 9 8		
Expenses	71 4 10		
		140 14 6	
„ DISTRICT ASSOCIATION EXPENSES—			
Brecon, Mon., and East Glamorgan	30 11 6		
West Wales	26 15 8		
Gloucester and Hereford	21 2 6		
Mid-Glamorgan	17 10 4		
		96 0 0	
„ MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—			
General Printing	7 8 9		
Postage	5 2 1		
Honorariums—Secretary	25 0 0		
„ Treasurer	5 0 0		
Sundries	0 14 0		
		43 4 10	
Total Expenditure			471 12 9
„ Cash in hand, December 31st 1921			50 0 0
			£116881 7 5

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Cash balances in hand—Midland Section	47 11 7	
,, ,, ,, Northern Section	27 9 1	
,, ,, ,, Scottish Section	57 12 9	
,, ,, ,, South-Western Section	8 9 10	
,, ,, ,, Western Section	12 2 10	
,, ,, ,, Co-operative Party	26 16 10	
,, ,, ,, Joint Parliamentary Committee	93 16 8	
,, ,, ,, Central Office	20 6 3	
		294 5 10

	Shares.	Subscriptions.	
To Subscriptions—Ireland	£1 0 0	£323 16 1	
,, ,, Midland Section	1 0 0	5112 5 7	
,, ,, Northern Section	....	4176 1 1	
,, ,, North-Western Section	0 10 0	14466 6 8	
,, ,, Scottish Section	0 10 0	5410 5 3	
,, ,, Southern Section	1 5 0	5496 9 8	
,, ,, South-Western Section	0 5 0	1439 9 3	
,, ,, Western Section	0 10 0	1551 12 9	
	5 0 0	37976 6 4	37981 6 4

To Sale of Publications		5745 10 10
,, ,, *Educator*		164 6 2
,, ,, *Co-operative Official*		644 17 8
,, ,, *Co-operative Monthly*		33 7 4
,, Audit Fees—Ireland		167 10 0
,, Advertising		126 0 0
,, Trade Dividends and Interest		377 9 6
,, Sundry Receipts, Central Office		119 1 9
,, Research Subscriptions		23 2 0
,, "Summer School" Receipts		3116 1 4
,, Educational Receipts		965 13 10
,, Men's Guild Receipts		189 17 8
,, Postages repaid		72 6 4
,, Expenses repaid Joint Parliamentary Committee		876 19 10
,, ,, ,, Joint Propaganda Committee		697 9 11
,, ,, ,, Labour Department		104 7 10
,, ,, ,, The Co-operative Party		1058 16 4
,, ,, ,, Southern Section		11 13 11
,, ,, ,, North-Western Section		14 5 0
,, Bank Interest and Dividend—Joint Parliamentary Committee	£6 19 3	
,, ,, Midland	4 1 2	
,, ,, North-Western	1 13 3	
,, ,, Scottish	0 8 6	
,, ,, Southern	9 17 6	
,, ,, South-Western	1 5 11	
		24 5 7
,, Sundry Receipts—		
,, The Co-operative Party	67 14 8	
,, Northern Section—Rents	25 0 0	
		92 14 8
,, Cash due—Irish Section	27 7 2	
,, ,, Northern Section	7 1 8	
		34 8 10
,, Various Funds, as per Cash Account		3639 6 1
,, Bank Withdrawal		60306 2 10
		£116881 7 5

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.

	Totals	United Board and Central Office.	Educational Committee	Joint Parliamentary Committee.	Joint Propaganda Committee.	Statistics and Publications Committee.	Labour Adviser's Committee	Co-operative Party.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Meetings—Travelling	3804 0 2	1508 8 5	338 9 11	317 17 4	19 4 9	42 14 6	49 8 9	....
,, Expenses	3225 7 2	1471 19 3	246 7 6	151 17 6	20 12 6	48 10 0	41 5 0	....
Salaries, Wages, and National Health Insurance	14332 5 3	2457 18 3	2827 1 5	950 19 0	322 0 0	1726 8 6	778 3 1	1809 12 4
General Printing	5030 19 5	2522 12 8	890 11 8	111 15 5	29 5 7	344 19 5	65 18 0	359 3 1
Publications—Printed and purchased	8566 18 11	....	533 17 8	....	....	8033 1 3	....	....
District Association Expenses	1666 0 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hours and Wages Boards	1283 7 7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rents, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance	1575 6 3	240 10 3	240 9 8	203 1 0	....	240 9 8	34 7 2	299 12 0
Grants to Other Bodies	1223 13 3	896 11 3	2 2 0	....	....	....	....	....
Summer Schools	3374 16 4	....	3374 16 4	....	....	....	....	....
Men's Guild	299 12 2	....	299 12 2	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous Expenses	8218 4 3	1334 4 3	1837 1 5	202 0 8	1012 13 8	1057 18 9	321 16 9	1202 11 1
Expenses of Congress	1264 11 9	1264 11 9	....	....	....	....	....	....
Legal Advice and Law Costs	491 15 7	368 15 7	....	....	....	....	....	....
Income Tax Campaign	1704 2 7	1704 2 7	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	56056 0 11	13769 14 3	10590 9 9	1937 10 11	1403 16 6	11493 17 2	1290 18 9	3670 18 6
Other Funds paid over	4237 15 0	4237 15 0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cash Balances Due to Sections, January 1st, 1921	92 3 6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cash Balances in hand, December 31st, 1921	392 17 8	27 2 7	....	62 0 0	....	....	....	56 12 6
Bank	56102 10 9	56102 10 9	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	116881 7 5	74137 2 7	10590 9 9	1999 10 11	1403 16 6	11493 17 2	1290 18 9	3727 11 0

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

	Irish Executive.	Midland Section.	Northern Section.	North-Western Section.	Scottish Section.	Southern Section.	South-Western Section.	Western Section.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s d.
Meetings—Travelling	47 19 3	290 13 8	64 15 0	294 11 6	157 9 8	355 6 4	215 12 8	101 8 5
,, Expenses	36 16 8	202 2 11	66 3 11	272 4 5	190 1 5	239 16 6	147 4 7	90 5 0
Salaries, Wages, and National Health Insurance	350 0 0	350 0 0	567 14 1	778 0 6	681 8 1	674 17 0	28 3 0	30 0 0
General Printing	....	50 2 10	81 16 9	173 11 8	125 10 1	250 17 10	17 5 7	7 8 9
Publications—Printed and purchased	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
District Association Expenses	....	292 17 9	164 10 5	518 8 0	33 0 0	420 2 4	141 1 9	96 0 0
Hours and Wages Boards	....	185 18 11	174 17 1	554 1 10	..	215 2 1	12 13 2	140 14 6
Rents, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance	100 0 0	26 7 0	25 0 0	68 14 4	56 15 2	40 0 0	....	....
Grants to Other Bodies	100 0 0	....	....	....	225 0 0	....	....	....
Summer Schools	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Men's Guild	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous Expenses	337 9 2	38 16 7	94 2 3	164 5 2	370 14 5	221 16 11	12 2 1	5 16 1
Expenses of Scarborough Congress	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Legal Advice and Law Costs	....	....	....	....	123 0 0	....	....	....
Income Tax Campaign	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	972 5 1	1436 19 8	1238 19 6	2823 17 5	1962 18 10	2417 19 0	574 2 10	471 12 9
Other Funds paid over	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cash Balances due to Sections, January 1st, 1921	36 9 10	....	....	4 15 6	....	50 18 2	....	....
Cash Balances in hand, December 31st, 1921	....	32 18 0	....	12 9 7	59 12 1	72 10 7	19 11 11	50 0 0
Bank and Loan Deposits	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	1008 14 11	1469 17 8	1238 19 6	2841 2 6	2 22 10 11	2541 7 9	593 14 9	521 12 9

BANKING ACCOUNT.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
January 1st, 1921 :—				December 31st, 1921 :—			
To Balance	17699	18	5	By Withdrawals	60306	2	10
December 31st, 1921 :—				,, Commission	49	13	2
,, Deposits	56102	10	9	,, Balance	14051	3	1
,, Interest	604	9	11				
	£74406	19	1		£74406	19	1

HUGHES SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

FUND ACCOUNT.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To Scholarship Fund	2000	0	0	By Investment, C.W.S.	1360	0	0
				,, ,, S.C.W.S.	640	0	0
	£2000	0	0		£2000	0	0

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

1921.		£	s.	d.	1921.	£	s.	d.
To Cash in hand, January 1st		350	3	10	By Cash paid to Scholar	125	0	0
,, Interest received—					,, ,, in hand, Co-op. Union	342	11	4
C.W.S.	£81 12 0							
S.C.W.S.	35 15 6							
		117	7	6				
		£467	11	4		£467	11	4

NEALE SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

FUND ACCOUNT.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To Scholarship Fund	2000	0	0	By Investment, C.W.S.	1300	0	0
				,, ,, S.C.W.S.	700	0	0
	£2000	0	0		£2000	0	0

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

1921.		£	s.	d.	1921.	£	s.	d.
To Cash in hand, January 1st		410	4	11	By Cash paid to Scholar	125	0	0
,, Interest received—					,, ,, in hand, Co-op. Union	402	7	6
C.W.S.	£78 0 0							
S.C.W.S.	39 2 7							
		117	2	7				
		£527	7	6		£527	7	6

DR. **BALANCE SHEET: FUNDS AND EFFECTS.** CR.

LIABILITIES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Share Capital, as per last Report	335 5 0	
" " received since	5 0 0	
	340 5 0	
Less amount extinguished	6 15 0	
		333 10 0
Accounts owing—		
Expenses	625 0 9	
Printing Publications	222 18 10	
		847 19 7
Cash due to Treasurer, Irish Section	27 7 2	
" " Northern Section	7 1 8	
		34 8 10
Funds held—		
"Neale" Scholarship	402 7 6	
"Hughes" "	342 11 4	
University Scholars' Maintenance	29 1 0	
Blandford Memorial	195 6 2	
Georgia Distress Fund	35 14 8	
War-Devastated Areas Fund	18575 10 3	
Income Tax Fund	2780 5 1	
Loan: Women's Guild	300 0 0	
Russian and Georgian Relief Fund	220 9 6	
"Co-operative Officials" Reserve Fund	254 1 4	
Men's Guild Organiser's Fund	18 9 4	
		18153 16 2
Total Liabilities		19369 14 7
Balance of Assets over Liabilities		6338 19 11
		£25708 14 6

ASSETS.		£ s. d.
Stock-in-Trade—Estimated		1000 0 0
Accounts owing for Pamphlets, Rules, &c.		157 17 6
Shares—Co-op. Wholesale Society, as per last report	£1435 8 4	
Interest and Dividend, 1921	99 3 11	
		1534 12 3
" Scottish Wholesale Soc., as per last report	1036 9 10	
Interest, 1921	63 7 1	
		1099 16 11
" Co-op. Printing Society, as per last report	50 0 0	
" " " Appreciation	100 0 0	
		150 0 0
" Co-operative Publishing Society		100 0 0
" Manchester and Salford Co-op. Society, as per last report	£6 9 7	
Interest, 1921	0 5 0	
		6 14 7
" Birmingham Printers—Shares	13 5 1	
Interest	0 13 0	
		13 18 1
Shares and Loans—Kinning Park Co-operative Society, as per last report	28 19 2	
Interest and Dividend, 1921	1 1 9	
		30 0 11
Loans—Co-op. Wholesale Soc., as per last report	1631 7 3	
Loan Interest and Trade Dividend	78 3 2	
		1709 10 5
" Special—Co-operative Wholesale Society	5063 1 3	
Interest, 1921	266 1 1	
		5329 2 4
" Nat. Co-operative Publishing Society, last report	15 0 8	
Interest on Shares, 1921	5 8 0	
		20 8 8
Balance due, Congress Account		16 12 6
Cash in hand, as per Cash Account		392 17 3
" hands of District Secretaries—North-Western Section		96 0 0
Bank Current Account—Balance		14051 3 1
		£25708 14 6

I have carefully examined the books and accounts of the Co-operative Union for the financial year ended 31st December, 1921, and compared all counterfoils of acknowledgments for cash received, and vouchers for all payments made, and hereby certify the above statement of accounts as correct.

Deansgate Arcade, Manchester.

T. WOOD,
PUBLIC AUDITOR.

Statement of Receipts,

1921.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31—To Donations—						
Barnstaple Co-operative Society	5	0	0			
Bristol ,, ,,	200	0	0			
Bristol Printers ,, ,,	0	10	6			
Co-operative Wholesale Society	100	0	0			
Plymouth Co-operative Society	10	0	0			
Tannton ,, ,,	10	0	0			
Torrington ,, ,,	2	2	0			
Weston-super-Mare Co-operative Society	10	0	0			
				337	12	6
,, Balance paid by Co-operative Union Limited				212	0	10
				£549	13	4

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure,

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Co-operative Wholesale Society	150	0	0			
,, Collections, Save the Miners' Children Fund	96	7	6			
				246	7	6
,, Bank Interest				20	4	7
,, Co-operative Union Grant				1052	10	11
				£1319	3	0

I have carefully examined the books and accounts of the Scarborough Congress Fund for the year 1921, and compared all counterfoils of acknowledgments of cash received and vouchers for all payments made, and hereby certify the above Statement of Accounts as correct.

T. WOOD,
Public Auditor.

Scarborough Congress,

1921.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31 – To Subscriptions	432	16	6
	£432	16	6

Bristol Congress (1921) Deficit.

1921.	£	s.	d.
Jan. 1—By Balance	549	13	4
	£549	13	4

Co-operative Congress, Scarborough, 1921.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Lodgings and Luncheons Committee:—						
Luncheons	43	3	9			
Printing and Advertising	17	6	9			
Sundries and Assistance	10	14	6			
				71	5	0
,, Public Meetings Committee:—						
Speakers' Expenses	3	3	0			
Musicians, Artistes, &c.	45	13	0			
Printing and Advertising	41	9	9			
Hire of Hall and Caretakers	207	14	0			
Hire of Chairs	13	3	0			
				311	2	9
,, Finance and General Purposes Committee:—						
Hire of Congress Hall and Enquiry Office	267	10	0			
Erection of Platforms, Hire of Chairs	214	4	0			
Printing, Delegates' Programme, Advertising	94	3	4			
Caretakers	9	0	0			
Delegates' Badges	10	14	0			
Sundries, Postages, &c.	9	4	3			
				604	15	7
,, Honorariums				30	0	0
,, Foreign Delegates' Expenses				44	14	8
,, Carriage and Sundries				32	12	2
,, General Printing				68	0	9
,, Reporting				40	0	0
,, Save the Miners' Children Fund paid over				96	7	6
,, Bank Commission and Cheque Book				3	12	1
,, Balance due to Co-operative Union				16	12	6
				£1319	3	0

Exhibition Fund.

1921.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31—By Subscriptions refunded	138	4	8
,, Balance in hand	294	11	10
	£432	16	6

THE CO-OPERATIVE

Political Fund, January 1st

RECEIPTS.

			£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank, January 1st, 1921			10601	8	6
Sections.	No. of Societies.				
Irish	1	£10 0 0			
Midland	71	807 15 2			
Northern	40	359 7 3			
North-Western	126	2538 17 4			
Scottish	66	1227 19 0			
Southern	60	766 12 4			
South-Western	12	38 12 1			
Western	29	222 17 9			
	405		5972	0	11
Election Expenses repaid—Stockport			340	7	8
Bank Interest			503	9	2
Trade Dividend—C.P.S.			7	0	0
			£17424	6	3

I have carefully examined the books and accounts of the Co-operative Party for the period ending December 31st, 1921, and compared all counterfoils of acknowledgments for cash received and vouchers for all payments made, and hereby certify the above Statement of Accounts as correct.

T. WOOD,
Public Auditor.

PARTY.

to December 31st, 1921.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Full Committee Meetings—						
Fares	183	2	2			
Expenses	120	5	0			
				303	7	2
Executive Meetings—						
Fares	257	6	6			
Expenses	137	15	0			
				395	1	6
Conferences and Delegations—						
Fares	105	5	9			
Expenses	151	6	6			
				256	12	3
Conferences: Local Party Organisers—						
Fares	60	6	4			
Expenses	30	17	6			
				91	3	10
Travelling Expenses—						
Secretary				207	2	2
Organisers				597	15	9
A. E. Waterson, M.P. (Expenses)				200	0	0
Furniture and Fittings				427	14	4
Railway Contract				45	4	6
Grants—*London Citizen*	£140	0	0			
Mid-Northants. Commonwealth	35	0	0			
				175	0	0
Scarborough Conference—Hire of Hall, &c.				20	0	0
Printing Election Literature, &c.				233	16	2
Bank Commission and Cheque Books				3	7	0
Subscriptions returned				116	19	9
Balance in Bank, December 31st, 1921				14351	1	10
				£17424	6	3

HOLYOAKE MEMORIAL.

Statement of Accounts of the New Building Fund up to December 31st, 1921.

CASH ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions	25807	8	6	By Land and Buildings	22362	7	10
,, Transfer (Owen Memorial Fund)	90	13	8	,, Furniture and Fittings	1866	3	10
,, Sewering Expenses repaid	32	0	0	,, Chief Rents	47	4	5
,, Rent	461	3	4	,, Rates, Cleaning, and Insurance	505	10	8
,, Bank Withdrawals	26910	7	0	,, Opening Expenses	204	9	5
				,, Removal Charges	61	15	6
				,, Sewering and other expenses	71	11	5
				,, Subscriptions refunded	5	12	0
				,, "Holyoake Memorial" Grave	237	5	0
				,, Expenses on Property (old)	371	13	3
				,, Bank Deposits	27567	19	2
	£53301	12	6		£53301	12	6

BANK ACCOUNT.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
To Deposits		27567	19	2	By Withdrawals		26910	7	0
,, Bank Dividend	£258 11 8				,, Interest (overdraft)	£69 7 2			
,, Trade Dividend	209 0 0				,, Commission and Cheques	13 16 10			
,, Interest	2100 18 0				,, Stamping Agreements	5 0 0			
		2568	9	8			88	4	0
					,, Balance		3137	17	10
		£30136	8	10			£30136	8	10

PROPERTY REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Expenses	189	10	3	By Rents	461	3	4
,, Balance (Income and Expenditure Account)	271	13	1				
	£461	3	4		£461	3	4

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Cost of Holyoake Grave	237	5	0	By Transfer (Owen Memorial Fund)	90	13	8
,, Expenses of Site	182	3	0	,, Property Revenue Account	271	13	1
,, Opening, Removal, and other expenses	890	11	5	,, Expenses repaid	32	0	0
,, Bank Charges	88	4	0	,, Bank Dividend and Interest	2568	9	8
,, Depreciation of Fixtures	778	0	5				
,, Balance	786	13	7				
	£2962	16	5		£2962	16	5

BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.	ASSETS.		£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions	25801	16	6	By Land and Buildings		22362	7	10
,, Balance Income over Expenditure	786	12	7	,, Furniture and Fittings	£1866 3 10			
				Less Depreciation.	778 0 5			
						1088	3	5
				,, Balance in Bank		3137	17	10
	£26588	9	1			£26588	9	1

PART III.

The Congress Proceedings.

Preliminary Proceedings.

THE CONGRESS LUNCHEON.

The complimentary luncheon to the Central Board and specially invited guests was given in the unique Chinese Salon of the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. Edwards (president of the Brighton Society). The toast of "The Civic and Commercial Prosperity of Brighton" was proposed by Mr. R. STEWART, J.P. (president of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society), who said: I feel satisfied that the co-operators here assembled to-day wish, with all their hearts, prosperity to all the civic enterprises and the commercial undertakings of this city. The duty of a municipality is not a light one, more especially when it comes to the period when the members have to give an account of their stewardship. But I think if you look round this city you must come to the conclusion that the civic authorities, past and present, have conducted themselves in a very progressive way indeed. Brighton is a place very much advertised, and I think that what we have seen goes to prove that in what has been said about "the Queen of Watering Places," not half has ever been told. This place is historic ground. We know it was put up by one of our kings—and it is a beautiful building. Another King there was here, too—a co-operative King. He started with a noble vision to spread the gospel of mutual help and sympathy, and the spirit of co-operation for the uplifting and brightening of the lives of the people. The seed he planted has brought forth fruit, and the municipality of Brighton to-day will feel that the co-operative store here has been a source of strength, not only to those who sit in the Council, but also in raising the tone of the whole community. We lift our hats to the memory of Dr. King. Another of our co-operative giants resided here for many years, and found the place very conducive to his well-being. I refer, of course, to George Jacob Holyoake. Many great men of the past came to this wonderful place in search of health—poets, artists, philosophers, and I don't know what. We have all these men represented here to-day in this gathering—poets, philosophers, statesmen, and orators, and we have men who are out with a mission, not only to make this place brighter, but the whole world brighter for the working people of the world. Another thing we are proud of is that for the first time in our history we are going to have a woman for our president; and our great progressive movement has every reason to be proud that they have appointed a lady to preside over the Congress. Brighton, at one time, was a very important commercial and industrial centre. In the 16th century there were quite a number—thirty or forty—of ironworks all over the district and employing about 40,000 men. But they are gone. They used timber for smelting the iron; and the country was in such a bare condition that when Dr. Johnson came along here he could not see a tree to enable a man to hang himself from. We see to-day great changes; trees all over the beautiful landscape. It shows the wise spirit of the municipality. They have looked after education: they have a fine set of schools, technical schools, an art school, and a museum—everything that tends to elevate and make a man better fitted for the task that

concerns him in this world of ours. Co-operation has played its part in this city, which we hope will go on and prosper.

The DEPUTY MAYOR of Brighton (Councillor Bertram N. Southall) replied. He said: On behalf of the municipality and the ratepayers I take this opportunity of giving you a very hearty welcome indeed to our town. I think I may fairly say that we are a progressive body. We own our waterworks: we are the authority, with the joint borough of Hove and a good many urban districts. We also own our trams, our electric light; and the municipality has also been far-seeing in purchasing many acres of agricultural land all round two sides of the borough so that we can prevent ourselves being built in by slums. We have some thousands of acres at present let to farmers, small holders, and allotment gardeners, and we have devoted ten or twelve acres for playing fields. We have also a magnificent park. We have an ancient British camp, golf course, and other amenities. We have, too, a housing scheme; and, further, above all, a very live education committee. With regard to our commercial prosperity, we have to live by taking people in and doing for them! That is our trade. We have the railway works and big electric works employing several thousands. There are no trades except the necessary catering trades, so we are always glad for the people of the North and the Midlands to come and leave a little money behind to enable us to pay our rates and let the municipality get to work.

The guest of the day was Major G. LIONEL KING, a grandson of the illustrious Dr. King. He proposed "Success to the Co-operative Movement," speaking thus: I take this honour as a testimonial to my grandfather, who did so much for you. I do not want to enter into any contentious statements that you may quarrel with, therefore I will not say he was the founder of co-operation, but one of the founders. I will not say he was the first co-operator, but one of the first. I can, however, say this, I am the last, because I have just joined up this morning. In thinking how to address you I thought the best thing to do was to try and imagine what the feelings of my grandfather would be if he came down here to-day. Now, in the first place, his great characteristic was benevolence, in the very best and the truest sense of the word. He was a very simple-minded and an able man, absolutely unselfish, always thinking of the good of others and neglecting his own affairs, much, I regret to say, to his own detriment. If he were to come here I am perfectly certain his bosom would not be swelling with "Bless you, my children." He would simply come down here and smile on you and say, "It gives me intense pleasure to find so many sensible people in the world." Although there are magnificent shops here he would not go to them because he would not desert people whom he had dealt with steadily for years. I think that is a fair description of the man. You have to remember that at the time he started this struggle there was an enormous chasm between the working people he was trying to help and the rest, and anybody who tried to bridge over that chasm, as he did, was looked upon with suspicion on both sides, treated with contumely, and accused of being a meddling busybody. He was even attacked by the clergy as being an infidel, although he was one of the most religious of men. He did not succeed in raising more than 170 adherents, and for want of experience they did not survive very long. But to-day you have some 4,800,000 members and millions of pounds in hard cash as your property. Besides that, you have a large number of people on the borderland—and they are embryo co-operators. That is also true of what is called profit-sharing. The final form must be co-operation. There are one or two other points I would like to touch upon. The first is that in this last year or two you, like other people, were undergoing a strain. A general readjustment of valuations went on as the unfortunate result of the aftermath of the great war. I know that you had on paper some millions of pounds that had to be written off, but, on the other hand, the proportion is negligible, and, as a whole, the body is absolutely sound and deserves to be congratulated. Another thing is that co-operation, like other things, cannot stand still. Either it

must go forward or it must drop back. That, I am sorry to say, does not depend on the merits of the question. You have to advertise. It seems to me that co-operators have chosen the best form of advertising that they possibly could, namely, education. Of course, education is in the air; everybody wants either to be educated himself or, much easier, that everybody else should be educated, but so long as you keep your army growing, and going on steadily in the right direction, how long it takes you to reach the ultimate goal is a matter of comparative indifference. Lastly, I would like to allude to your baby contingent—your political party. You may be interested to know that in 1829 my grandfather wrote at the head of one of his pamphlets the title "Co-operation advantageous to Government," and in the course of that article there came the following pithy sentence :—"No government can be stable which is not based upon voluntary associations of a co-operative character." Obviously even your extreme modernists are nearly one hundred years out of date!

Mr. W. R. RAE, J.P. (chairman of the Central Education Committee): It gives me exceedingly great pleasure to respond to this toast, because it gives me the opportunity of showing my respect for the work of Major King's grandfather, who, there is not the slightest doubt, whether he was the first co-operator or not, stands very pre-eminent amongst the wise co-operators of the past. The seed he sowed grew, not only in Brighton, but in other places in England, and, not least, in Rochdale, where our own movement, as we know it, had its first start. The other reason is that we have had from Major King—and I congratulate him on it—almost a death-bed repentance. We have had very wise words of commendation. He drew our attention to the strain, financial and economical, we were suffering from for so many months, but he did not do what so many people did—he did not say that co-operation was on its trial. Co-operation is eternal. Co-operative methods may require constant revision, and may commonly be called on their trial, but co-operation stands like a rock, a rock that would be strong enough and big enough to shelter the whole world, if the world only knew it and would seek it. The Major has referred to profit-sharing. Perhaps if he knew as much about the subject as some co-operators do he would know that there is prófit-sharing AND profit-sharing, and what we are anxious about is to know the object behind the profit-sharing before we give it our blessing. I would like, just for the sake of the friends who are on the brink of the movement, to mention one or two things that I would commend to any citizen, even in the highly intelligent city of Brighton. Long before the nation recognised the equality of women with men, the co-operative movement did so. There was equality of the sexes in the co-operative movement from the very first. Long before the State made it possible for your municipality to do good things in education the co-operative movement was organising and conducting evening classes—to enable members to get over the discrepancies in their early days—and had its own reading-rooms and libraries long before Carnegie or the Libraries Act made it possible for municipalities to do anything in this direction. Moreover, co-operation, in its influence on its members, is rapidly laying the foundation of a structure which may surprise a certain statesman—that disgraceful wretch who said Labour was not fit to govern! We have at least 1,200 societies which have an average of twelve members on the committees, and twelve times 1,200 makes a big number of men and women who are not only learning to rule themselves, but are able to go and rule their fellows. Out of the training school of the co-operative committee there will go forth a large body of thoughtful, capable, and trained citizens.

Mr. GEO. THORPE, J.P. (president of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society), proposed the toast of "International Co-operation." He said: The 19th century was undoubtedly a great and important century. It produced great poets, great painters, great historians, and laid the foundations of universal education. It also produced a great body of free traders, who had a great vision and a great outlook on the world. In their speeches

they professed that if we could only get free trade throughout the length and breadth of the world many of the great evils that the world suffered from at that time, as at the present time, would undoubtedly be avoided. In making these professions and calculations, like a great many men before them, they failed to take into consideration the factors that govern the human mind. I have often thought, and I still think, that if our educationists throughout the world would begin to lay another foundation the changes they desire would speedily come about. I mean that all nations teach too much nationalism. If only our schools were devoted to teaching internationalism, merged with that great and undoubted principle of the equality of race, many of the evils we are suffering from would be non-existent. Life is very simple indeed when its motives are governed by purity in action, but when they are governed by the opposite it follows as the night the day that they become creators of distrust, the forerunner of war and intense misery. If free trade became universal we should never have the calamities that everyone here experienced as a consequence of the great war. I believe free trade can do much in being a powerful influence for the common good of the human race; and the great mistakes that legislators and all reformers make is being in too great a hurry in thinking that the redemption of the human race is to come about in the immediate time of their own teaching. The human race progresses slowly indeed, and this movement of ours, notwithstanding the operation of something like sixty or seventy years, has not made the impression we all desired it should make. The essence of reform is to understand the principle and the working of the human mind, so that we can change the current in the opposite direction from nationalism to internationalism. Is not fellowship amongst people and nations the very foundation on which the whole structure rests? Co-operation stands for that—"I have not to try to cheat you, I have not to try to deceive you, but to prove to you that every action is only animated by our mutual interests, founded upon fellowship and justice." Co-operation stands for truth in all its operations; and in proportion as we ourselves live the principle in our daily lives, so will it have its influence on the human race. I am exceedingly anxious that we should trade with the rest of the world, but unless we go on this principle and establish confidence with all the nations of the earth our progress will be exceedingly slow. We have associated with this toast Mr. May, who is taking a very active part in the propaganda of internationalism. He has a great task before him, and so has everybody linked with him. I hope we all shall do our level best in order to elevate the rest of the world, and to imbue the human race with co-operative principles. Is there in the whole realm of human activity a single interest based on justice and truth that is not common to the human race? The interest of the English becomes the interest of the Belgians, the interest of the Germans the interest of the world, if only we realise the ideals of Dr. King and all the rest of the early leaders of the great co-operative movement.

Mr. H. J. MAY (secretary of the International Co-operative Alliance) in response said: International co-operation is not one of the smallest subjects which will call for your attention at this Congress. It is so vast, indeed, that it is very difficult for me to find an exact point of contact which I ought to touch upon on an occasion of this kind. But I need not argue the point of interest in international co-operation, which, in a wider sense, is calling for the attention and is exercising the best brains of men and women throughout the world, not merely as an ideal for which they are to work in the future, but as an absolute necessity in the present chaotic circumstances of the life of the people. The Genoa Conference is a striking example of that; and in the international political movement you can find a replica of what is going on inside our own co-operative movement, with this difference, that after four years of war and conferences in different parts of the globe, the nations have not yet settled down to peace. We are as far removed from peace as we were on the day of the armistice. The co-operative movement has settled for itself, during the past two years, nearly all the differences which divide

nations one from another. The most significant thing about our work is that to-day we are able to record the best year since the Glasgow Congress. Our ranks are all joined together, first at Basle Congress, later at other meetings, and, finally, by our inquiries in Russia. We have been able to join up our forces and settle down in complete amity again, not only for the promotion of the co-operative ideal, but for the reconstruction of civilisation. I believe the future of the human race rests with the common people and not with statesmen, politicians, and diplomats. I believe that international co-operation is the sole means that is elevating humanity at the present time, resuscitating the world, and putting on a truer basis the economic life of the people. I do not think we have fully realised the possibilities of our movement in different countries. We have not fully realised in our own country the great power and responsibility that rests on British co-operation in the matter of permeating the peoples of the world with principles for which we stand. It is my duty, as well as my pleasure, to visit people—some of whom are represented here to-day—in their own country and in their own homes, and I have come to the conclusion that humanity is not divided by states, and parliaments, and nations, and frontiers. Co-operators are people of goodwill, who stand by the principles we are proud of—the principles of Rochdale; who have the same ideas, the same sympathies, the same capacity, the same loyalty, the same justice, the same sincerity in co-operation in every country in the world. It is by linking up these peoples, the co-operators of every country, that the greatest hope for co-operation and the human race lies in the future. I have been with Sir Thomas Allen and others in Russia to see what the co-operative movement is doing there, and we found the greatest social experiment in history, the greatest attempt to establish the principles for which we stand. We cannot be a comity of nations without association with Russia, all nations of Europe, and, indeed, of the world. The sooner we recognise all this association the sooner can we save ourselves and reach the consummation of our ideals. International co-operation to-day is necessary, not only to carry the benefits of the Pioneers of Rochdale and Dr. King to the ends of the earth, but that we shall make the necessary advance which is the indication of life in our movement. Major King has said it is impossible for us to stand still, we must go forward. This is the kernel of the whole question, and the only way to go forward is by international co-operation. I want to remind my friends here that the peoples of other countries look to our lead, and our responsibility is great. I pray that this Congress may be a means of taking a step forward to the realisation of that responsibility. The co-operators of Western Europe have overcome and surmounted every frontier and barrier, and they come to us in the interests of human solidarity, in the interests of co-operative ideals. The Russians have received us in that spirit, with open arms—the people who have been treated as a beaten enemy rather than a fallen ally. The people of Germany, cut off from the world, received us with open arms. As a hope of the future, therefore, we look to the co-operative movement which we represent.

Mr. May's speech was the last delivered at the luncheon, and the guests dispersed shortly after he had finished speaking.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

MUTUAL AID IN EDUCATION.

The educational conference, arranged by the Central Education Committee, was held on Saturday afternoon at The Dome.

Mr. W. R. RAE, J.P. (chairman of the Central Education Committee), in opening the meeting, said the subject was one which, he thought, they

would all enjoy. There were those who considered they had in the past been thinking too much of the State and its help and too little of what they could do themselves. He had had a little experience of mutual aid in education, but he did not think the writer of the paper had it in mind. There were three poor students occupying a back attic in Edinburgh; they were poor but eager. It was astonishing how much one who knew the most about mathematics could help the other two; the one who knew the Bible strengthened the scriptural knowledge of the two. He knew that these three men regarded mutuality in their studies, even in these circumstances, as one of the strongest factors in the educational success achieved.

Mr. S. FAIRBROTHER (Central Education Committee) then read the following paper :—

MUTUAL AID IN EDUCATION.

My chief purpose in discussing the subject of "Mutual Aid in Education" at this conference is to examine the prevalent opinion that in the modern world all responsibility for educating the community should centre in the State; to urge that the principle of voluntary association is as efficacious in the realms of knowledge as in the world of industry; and to indicate what, in my opinion, should be the true aim of all co-operative teaching and the proper sphere of co-operative activity in the sphere of education.

Co-operation may, perhaps, be best defined as a method of promoting mutual aid through voluntary association. As such, co-operation has social value, chiefly because it is a form of associated self-help which develops individual capacity, which stimulates natural ability, and which serves as a school for the formation of personal character. Moreover, co-operation has social value because as a form of voluntary association it must always depend upon the willing allegiance of individual men and women. Compulsory co-operation would be a contradiction in terms. It is the freedom of individual co-operators to choose whether they will or will not co-operate with their fellows for the common good that makes their decision to co-operate virtuous; for virtue is only to be found in the voluntary action of individuals who freely choose the highest good they know.

I.

The character-forming power of co-operation was clearly perceived by the early co-operators, who undoubtedly possessed a prophetic vision. They recognised that voluntary association for the purpose of establishing, by mutual effort, a new system of trade and industry, necessitated the establishment of a new system of education wholly free from any outside control and co-extensive with their trading operations.

The early years of the Rochdale experiment and the period of Owenite agitation antecedent to it provided a splendid opportunity for mutual aid in education. At that time the

State did little or nothing to educate the people, and the masses were ignorant and untaught. But the Pioneers of the Co-operative Movement did not look for, neither did they demand, assistance from governments. They were satisfied when they were left free to work out their own salvation, and were quite willing to make provision for their own education at their own cost.

Those old co-operators felt, as many co-operators feel now, that they needed to be free to work out their own ideas. They were not willing to be bound down by governmental regulations which fettered the aspirations of those who desired freedom to live in the broadest and best sense. Borne in upon them as by an irresistible force, was the ever-present conviction that the human mind is constantly striving to express itself in new ways; that the human soul is ever seeking opportunities for its full and free development.

The early co-operators were able to perceive the value of mutual aid in education because the State then made no real attempt to teach the people. As a consequence, they were not slow to apply the principle of association—which was to prove such a powerful lever in the sphere of economic betterment—in the larger field of education also. From the days of Robert Owen onward co-operative societies of different types organised lectures and debates, provided libraries and reading rooms, and formed classes in which adult students were taught the elements of useful knowledge.

Nor was the teaching thus provided by early co-operative societies solely utilitarian in its purpose. In Rochdale, Oldham, Bolton, Sunderland, Accrington, Plymouth, and a score of other towns, the co-operative society, which began its work in education by teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, and the principles of book-keeping, proceeded to organise classes in which earnest students increased their knowledge of mankind and of the world about them. History and Philosophy, Botany and Astronomy, Literature and Art, were then often included in the curriculum of co-operative education.

It would, of course, be absurd to claim that all of the teaching so given was of a high order; nevertheless, the students were diligent and earnest men and women who knew the value of knowledge, and many among their number afterwards made an impression on the movement that will never be effaced. In fact, they were the men and women who gave the Co-operative Movement in Great Britain its distinctive character.

Fortunately, or unfortunately, in the matter of education, as in others, the national government lagged in the rear of Christian churches, mechanics' institutes, adult schools, co-

operative societies, and other voluntary teaching bodies. It was not until 1870, many years after co-operative societies first began to provide education for their members, that the State accepted full responsibility for providing an elementary education for every child. From that time onward, however, the State-provided system of education developed fairly rapidly. Several Education Acts were placed upon the Statute Book, and as the national system of education was extended many co-operators, whose views were doubtless modified by the political influences of their time, sought to shift the responsibility of organising education on to the shoulders of either the central authority or the local governing body.

Those who were favourable to this policy urged that co-operators should view education from the standpoint of the citizen, and demand that the State, acting on behalf of the whole body of citizens, should be made responsible for the performance of duties previously discharged voluntarily by private individuals or co-operative associations. Weighty arguments were advanced in support of this policy, which has much to recommend it, and it is obvious that the modern State must be responsible for the organisation of many forms of education. Nevertheless, it cannot too often be affirmed that the purpose of education is not to manufacture docile citizens, or living machines of one pattern, standardised in a mechanical fashion. Human beings ought to differ, for personality is a measure of personal difference, and educational methods must be adapted to their several needs. Even after the State has discharged its rightful duty, there is still a need for many forms of mutual aid in education.

Undoubtedly, the early co-operators pursued the right policy when, in their class-rooms and lecture halls, they urged their fellows to provide a broader and higher education for the members of their societies. Recognising the voluntary character of true co-operation, they soon perceived that co-operative societies must educate or perish. They clearly foresaw the great influence which a well-informed and cultured membership could wield. Moreover, being conscious co-operators themselves, they knew that the true purpose of every form of co-operative association is the development of human character through the acceptance of personal responsibility for social progress. In education, as in other matters with which the State is concerned, and in which it is obliged to interfere, they knew that a time comes when co-operators are compelled to bid it halt. How could individual citizens develop character if the State were to bear every large responsibility? What scope would there be for co-operative effort if governments did all? The co-operator is compelled

by his own principles to ask questions such as these, and the tendency on the part of some present-day co-operators to throw all responsibility for education upon governments is possibly due to their failure to distinguish clearly between voluntary co-operation and State collectivism.

II.

We recognise, of course, that in the present order of society the State must be responsible for providing many kinds of education. The State alone has the power to make laws, to compel the payment of rates and taxes, and to enforce the recognition of conditions approved by the elected representatives of the people. Government alone has power to fix standards of teaching and to compel the attendance of all children of school age at the classes. Yet many earnest co-operators feel that it is not the business of the State to organise all forms of instruction. Education in the broad sense is outside all State regulations, and cannot be contained within any code or rule, however carefully drawn up. The discipline of the drill sergeant, however cleverly he may be disguised, can have no place in the education necessary to the full development of those who must lead the Co-operative Movement of the future. Hence, if we desire the general advancement of the race and are determined that no obstacle shall be placed in the way of such advancement, we must insist that the national system of education shall in no way limit the growth of intellectual freedom.

Speaking generally, it is the duty of the State to provide those forms of education for its future members that will enable them to fulfil their duties as citizens in an intelligent and practical manner. Thus, it is clearly the business of the State to teach its citizens the common tongue, in order that they may understand each other and be conscious of their kinship as members of one nation. It must teach the elements of arithmetic, in order that they may know how to transact their daily business; it must teach history, in order that they may know their place in time; geography, so that they may be aware of their place in the world; and the art of reasoning, to the end that they may distinguish truth from falsehood and detect a fallacy at first sight. Further, the whole field of civic teaching is properly the province of the State, which in its own interests and for its own good health should explain to its members the form of government under which they live, their rights and duties as citizens, their relation to the State as individuals, and the relation of their own nation to other nations included in the great human family.

Nor must the work of the State as teacher be confined to

the giving of such instruction only. The nations are at last beginning to understand the value of physical education. When all is said, it remains true that good health is the foundation of good citizenship. No great nation can be built upon feeble men and sickly women. Therefore, government, as such, is directly interested in the health and physique of the people. Having furnished the mind, the State must equip the body. It must train and develop bodies as it trains and develops brains. It must provide suitable instruction in personal hygiene for both sexes, and pay as much attention to muscle as to mind. Good health is a great national asset; therefore the State as teacher must be held responsible for the physical education of all its sons and daughters.

With the applied arts and sciences the State has nothing to do. These belong to industry; and instruction in them would in a well-ordered State be organised, provided, and controlled by those who are engaged in industry, and who would there be responsible to society for the production of material wealth of all kinds.

Thus far, in my opinion, co-operators can welcome State activity in education. But these are the limits beyond which the State as teacher ought not to go. Its work in education is only preliminary to the higher and nobler forms of education that are concerned with the things of the spirit and which seek to mould and ennoble human character. As the late Professor Raleigh said: "What the State can do for education is to furnish it with buildings and apparatus and salaries: it can fashion the body in the hope that the soul may enter in."

III.

We have outgrown the idea that it is the duty of governments to teach religion. We no longer believe that the teaching of political science is the prerogative of any special body, or that instruction in ethics and economics should be given under a code of rules and regulations laid down by Parliament. Indeed, intelligent men and women to-day very properly suspect the character of all political, economic, and ethical teaching given in State schools by servants of the Government. Co-operators especially, early in their history, adopted a very definite attitude regarding instruction in these subjects. Religious and political creeds are vexed questions; and while good co-operators agree that government must teach all and sundry their duties as citizens, they hold that the less the State has to do with the teaching of religion and politics the better it will be for society.

Hitherto, although the various schemes of State-provided education have been fenced about by legal enactments, many loop-holes have been left for disgruntled politicians to play

hide-and-seek through. Teaching given in the public schools has not always been free from political colour. On more than one occasion the public schools have been the battleground of private parties. Sincere and serious educationalists are therefore compelled by sheer force of circumstance to rely more and more upon their own power to create public opinion. Co-operators, in particular, who now recognise their responsibility in education, should boldly declare that, while they recognise that the State must educate the citizen, it must not be held responsible for the education of the worker, the co-operator, or the free spirit. As a distinguished philosopher declares, "an enlightened public opinion can only be generated by the efforts of those who desire that it should exist. . . . Whatever happens in politics, the trend of economic development will make the preservation of mental freedom increasingly difficult, unless public opinion insists that the employer shall control nothing in the life of the employee, except his work. Freedom in education could easily be secured, if it were desired, by limiting the function of the State to inspection and payment, and confining inspection rigidly to the definite instruction."

IV.

There comes a period in the history of education when educational pioneers are compelled to revalue the principles of mutual aid and mutual service. In this connection the work of the various religious bodies stands out in bold relief. Despite much that was mistaken and sordid in their teaching, the efforts of these great voluntary bodies to educate the people show that "service" formed an integral part of their life and purpose. The same spirit of service and mutual aid directed the work of the old Mechanics' Institutions, the Adult Schools, and other similar agencies which were heralds and forerunners of the great advance made in education during the latter half of the last century.

The material these bodies had to work upon was not (nor could it be) of the best possible character; yet their work was successful beyond measure, simply because they appealed to the student's thirst for truth and encouraged the individual to pursue knowledge for its own sake, regardless of any material reward that it might bring. If the production of automata had been the object sought by those who taught in such schools and classes, their efforts would have not ended in success, but in failure. By self-help, mutual aid, and voluntary co-operation in study, they produced men and women of the type that largely influenced the thought and action of the 19th century, more especially in the sphere of social reform.

That personal development which it is the aim of all educationalists to stimulate and encourage can only be

promoted when both student and teacher are of one mind. Co-operation is the secret of success in study. Mutuality is the main spring of successful effort in the realm of teaching. Because this is so, we should strive to develop the sense of co-operation, the spirit of mutuality, in every part of our educational work as co-operators, and direct our efforts to these ends. Is it really possible in any system of State-provided education—which must be largely mechanical in its operation—to regulate and decide what shall be learned and what avoided by each student? The answer is plain for all who have eyes to see it. Governments must of necessity deal with men and women in the mass and require all students and teachers to conform to fixed and definite standards. Yet, just as men and women differ in their physical strength, so do they differ in their minds, their interests, their desires, and their outlook on life; and the varying intellectual and spiritual needs of men and women can only be met by supplying a mental diet suited to their special requirements. After all, the great purpose of all helpful education is to increase human happiness.

Undoubtedly, the Pioneers of the Co-operative Movement were right, their judgment was sound, when on every possible occasion they advocated a broad humanistic policy in the sphere of educational activity. Although they did not belittle the importance of the three R's, or the necessity for accurate book-keeping, they realised that co-operative education must transcend mere technical training and instruction in methods of shop-keeping. The spirit of co-operation was to them a living thing. They saw that a well-informed and cultured membership was a co-operative necessity. They realised that to the co-operator "education is life itself."

V.

It seems to me that there is a clear call to the Co-operative Movement to renew its early faith in the value of mutual education. If we really do believe that the ultimate goal towards which mankind is marching is an all-embracing co-operation our efforts to accomplish our aim should be redoubled. Whilst not neglecting the material side of our movement, we should strive not to lose the dream in the business, but pursue steadily, and with clear purpose, those higher ends, in seeking which alone we can climb to a fuller and freer life.

The broad highway of knowledge is open, and is wide enough to permit all who wish to travel along it to take their place, each intent upon reaching the open plains beyond, where all will realise the great possibilities of life and better understand its meaning. All that those who wish to travel

need do is to unite with others like-minded, and journey in company with them, learning as they go.

There is no need to invoke the aid of governments. In co-operation we can help each other. Into our hands a sacred trust has been given. The efforts and deeds of those who made the Co-operative Movement something nobler than a commercial institution speak to us with appealing force and cannot be refused. There are enormous stores of potential energy ready for us to use; there are vast accumulations of knowledge and wisdom for us to enjoy; the wide fields of literature and human experience are waiting to be explored by the co-operative democracy.

What co-operator will deny that the Co-operative Movement has a distinctive part to play in developing new forms of mutual aid in education? We boast of our great membership, and of the wonderful growth and expansion of our trading operations. Do we realise that this great membership, this enormous trade, challenge our fitness to guide and mould the lives of the men and women who enrol themselves beneath our banners? In the final judgment, we shall be judged, not by our success in organising industry, but by our success in making character.

VI.

It is not the function of any government to do the work of teaching that must be done if we are to make the progress we should as a Co-operative Movement. Nay, no government has the power to train men and women for co-operative life. It is the business of the State to educate the citizen; it is the duty of the Co-operative Movement to educate the co-operator. Without assistance from the State co-operators did great things in the past; we can do greater things, once we approach the question of education with the earnestness which it demands.

No one can doubt that it is necessary for co-operators to study economics and to teach new principles of social organisation, but there are subjects which are even more vital, which more intimately affect the lives and aspirations of men and women. To-day, as never before, we need more of that kind of teaching which, recognising that humanity is ever striving onward and upward, will reveal that the great purpose of human life is the service of others. We should not always have before us governmental regulations enforceable by law and depending upon public money for their support. We ought rather to have in our minds a clearly defined system of co-operative education, designed to meet the varying needs and desires of leader and follower alike; a system in which all are at once teaching and being taught; a system of mutual

education carried on in a new atmosphere and a new spirit by those who believe in the truth of the principles which occupy their minds.

I believe that the teaching chiefly needed at this critical period of our history as a people can best be provided by voluntary teaching bodies, of which the Co-operative Movement is perhaps the most important. Social progress will be materially advanced as we frankly recognise our duties, not only to our own institutions, but also to the community at large. That spirit of inquiry which desires the truth, and which in a greater or lesser degree exists in all of us, can best be developed in the atmosphere of co-operation, and will develop most rapidly as we engage in mutual service in the field of educational effort.

The spirit of class consciousness, which pervades all classes, and which threatens to destroy some of the finest elements in human society, will fade away when a sense of duty to our neighbours becomes a real part of our co-operative life. It will disappear altogether when we are fully conscious that we have to educate, not the mind and hand alone, but also the spirit that controls appetites, needs, and demands, and which must be transformed if each is ultimately to grow to the full stature of Man.

VII.

If the purposes of co-operation are ever to be accomplished we must cast aside all formulas and systems that bind our thoughts, and boldly carve out the system of education that will best serve our common needs as co-operators and free spirits. Difficulties exist only to be overcome, and the spirit of man rises as his difficulties increase. The desire for knowledge can conquer when all other powers fail.

The real questions to which answers must be given are these: If it is desirable to limit State activity in education to its proper sphere, what guarantee is there that the necessary teaching will be given? If mutual aid in education is the best method of moulding human character, will the Co-operative Movement take its proper place as the great pioneer of educational progress and reform? The answers to these questions can only be given by members of co-operative societies. Our duty is to quicken the social conscience in co-operators, and to show our fellows why the Co-operative Movement must further develop its educational work.

In the long run it will be found that all true co-operative education must partake of the nature of spiritual teaching. For the time being we must continue to provide some forms of technical instruction for co-operative employees, officials,

and committee-men. Until the State recognises its duty we must teach civics and the duties of citizenship. But the best work of the co-operative teacher will always be done in the realm of the spirit, for his true task is to teach behaviour, and to show men and women how human life is raised to its highest level when it is spent in the service of others.

I do not believe that co-operators will be false to their own traditions in this matter. We are the heirs of a great heritage; called to be the builders of a new social order. By mutual aid and voluntary association we have already accomplished much in the realms of commerce. But what we have accomplished hitherto is merely a beginning. Who knows what we shall accomplish in the realms of thought when all co-operators realise the power of mutual aid in education?

THE DISCUSSION.

Mr. J. J. WORLEY (Co-operative Productive Federation), who opened the discussion, agreed with Mr. Fairbrother that there was a grave danger of relying too much on the State and on mere institutionalism and neglecting the personal aspect of education. As a result, they ran grave risks of failing to develop that sense of responsibility to which Mr. Fairbrother attached so much importance. Recently there had been protests against the cost of the national educational expenditure. They all knew that they were living in a particularly trying time as a result of the war, but he refused to believe that the present Government represented the will of the people as a whole when it sought to make the children pay for the war. Never was there a time when it was more necessary to increase their educational activities. Other countries were doing much better. If they dealt with this in protest against the administration did it not call for them as co-operators to realise their personal responsibility and to give serious thought to what was happening in their co-operative educational activities? They could not, with a clear conscience, protest against the limitation of expenditure on education if they were limiting their own education in the movement. He contended that there was no economic justification for the movement curtailing its educational activities.

Mr. F. L. BIRCH (Royal Arsenal) explained what had been done by his society in arranging classes in conjunction with the London County Council. A good number of their teachers had been recognised by the London County Council. There was too much separation of the State and co-operation. The co-operative movement, on its educational side, should seek to have the spiritual aims and teachings of the movement introduced in the public elementary schools. The State was failing in its duty when it neglected to give a full education to the citizen's children.

Mr. BARR (a Scottish delegate) said they were finding a difficulty in their educational system to-day because it was under the domination of people who had interests antagonistic to the principles of the co-operative movement. The Government was economising in education because it believed it would be a danger to itself to have an intelligent conscious working class. It was the business of co-operators to get their members to realise the elementary principles of the movement. They could not deny that a big proportion of the members were not intelligently conscious, but it was their business to make them so.

A DELEGATE urged the importance of maintaining the spiritual side of the movement. The greatest danger was to have a membership which did not

believe in co-operation and with no consciousness of the principles underlying the movement.

Mr. A. E. COOKE (Coalville) said Mr. Fairbrother had raised the question whether co-operators had taken advantage of the State as regarded educational facilities. He knew a city of 250,000 inhabitants which could not raise 200 adult scholars to attend classes which the State had provided and supplied tutors and professors. His experience was that in some societies a large amount of the grant was spent on other than educational facilities. Members in the movement desired to be educated as to the need for education.

Mr. T. ELLISON (Co-operative Union) considered that it was exceedingly difficult to make a line of demarcation between the State and the co-operative movement in education. Education was a spirit, and they could not make people have education any more than they could make them have religion. He was in favour of accepting all the educational facilities available from the central governing bodies. Co-operators could carry on from that point. They should encourage employees between 14 and 18 years of age to go to day continuation schools, and to take advantage of the State education up to that point. He was quite sure that if Mr. Fairbrother's paper was taken seriously and discussed in the societies a great deal of benefit would come from it.

Mr. J. H. GENT (Radstock) thought that the best work of the co-operative teacher would always be done in the realm of the spirit. One of the greatest things they had to do at the present time was to give some mutual aid to those people who had come into the movement, but failed to understand it. They could all join in that work.

Mr. FAIRBROTHER, in replying to the discussion, emphasised the point that the co-operative movement was a spiritual movement, and not a matter of mere buying and selling.

The CHAIRMAN expressed the delegates' appreciation to Mr. Fairbrother for the highly interesting paper he had submitted.

FIRST DAY OF CONGRESS.

MORNING SITTING.

The Fifty-fourth Annual Congress of the Co-operative Union, which opened on Whit-Monday, June 5th, 1922, was one of the most pleasant Congresses on record. It was held in delightful weather, and the Congress Hall was the well-appointed Dome at Brighton, "the Queen of Southern Watering Places." Long before 10 a.m., the official hour of starting, the delegates were in their places. They made no concealment of their pleasure as they listened to delightful selections on the organ by Mr. E. W. Partridge, the organist at the Co-operative Festival held at the Crystal Palace in 1921.

Prompt to the moment Mr. G. Major (the retiring president) and his successor, Miss Margaret Llewelyn Davies, appeared on the platform, and this was the signal for a most enthusiastic demonstration of welcome.

The platform party was large and representative. Amongst prominent visitors on either side of the chair were the following distinguished co-operators of Great Britain and the Continent :—Sir Thomas Allen and Mr. G. Thorpe (Co-operative Wholesale Society), Messrs. R. Stewart and J. Pearson (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society), Mr. A. Whitehead (General Secretary), Mr. T. Horrocks (Assistant Secretary), Messrs. H. J. May (International Co-operative Alliance), Maurice Camin (France), W. Serwy (Belgium), H. Kaufmann, V. Liebmann, and H. Everling (Germany), Dr. V. N. Polovtsev and Mr. A. Kissen (Russia), Messrs. Väino Tanner, Antii Vierimaa, Julius Alanen (Finland), and Messrs. Axel Pahlmann and Sigfrid Dalm (Sweden), and Mme. Tcherkesishvili (Georgia). Representatives from other organisations were Messrs. J. Doonan (Trades Union Congress), A. E. Baxter (National Union of Teachers), H. C. Souter (Registry of Friendly Societies), E. Brundrett (Ministry of Labour), J. J. Dent, C.M.G. (Development Commission), S. Davis, T. Henderson, and H. J. Potter (Co-operative Party), A. J. Tapping (National Men's Guild), and Mrs. Dewsbury and Mrs. Green (English Women's Guild). On the platform were also Major G. Lionel King, Mr. A. E. Waterson, M.P., the members of the Central Board, and the chief officials of the Co-operative Union.

Mr. G. MAJOR (vice-president), on taking the chair, said : It is impossible for the Mayor to be present at the commencement of our proceedings to give us a civic welcome, but he is expected to arrive about 11 o'clock. I recognise that the really important business for the chairman of Congress to do, when he comes to the end of his year of office, is to get out of the chair as speedily as possible. I am fully aware that you do not want me to stand for very long between you and the inaugural address which we are to have from Miss Davies, but I feel at this moment, when I am retiring from the position of president of Congress, that it may not be out of place if I attempt to review the progress of the co-operative world since we met a year ago at Scarborough. So far as some of our activities are concerned—and I am now speaking particularly of our trading activities—we have to record a set-back in one or two of our societies, but this set-back is not in any way attributable to the fact that the principles for which we

stand are fair weather principles. They are principles which have helped us to weather all the storms which have come upon our movement. I believe that the events of the past year—bad trade, unemployment, and the low wages received by the vast majority of the members of the co-operative movement—have taught us one or two lessons, one of which is that we must take every care with regard to the accumulation of reserves in the co-operative movement. Had we been in a healthier position with regard to reserves we should have been able to pass through the present industrial crisis much more easily than we are now doing. We must, in the future, make better provision, through our reserve funds, to meet the stress and circumstances of bad times. I hope that we are going to take to heart all that we have learned during the past year. Although we seem to have made little progress from the point of view of trade, the past year has not altogether been one of standing still.

Although there may have been set-backs in some places I think one of the features of the year's work has been the impetus—the very badly needed impetus—which has been given to the development of international co-operation. In international matters, so far as the co-operative movement is concerned, we do not stand in quite the same position as we did at the end of the preceding year, and I think—although I say it with temerity—as one present at the meeting of the Co-operative Party held last night, there has also been progress in connection with the development of that Party. We are committed to politics and to a political programme, and we have to go ahead. We shall not allow opposition to stultify or to hamper our determination to make the co-operative movement an effective factor in national matters.

I appreciate and agree that the most important matter which falls to my lot as vice-president is the introduction of the president of this Congress, and I now have the greatest pleasure in introducing Miss Llewelyn Davies, the president for the coming year. You are all fully aware of her activities and the noble work, the self-sacrificing work, that she has done for the co-operative movement. It is not necessary, therefore, that I should go into details about her association with us and our work. There are people who do not appreciate the spirit which is bringing women into the work of the co-operative movement. I am not one of those. It is essential that the women of the movement should have greater opportunities than they have had in the past of doing that work which they are eminently capable of doing for the movement. We are not premature in introducing a lady to Congress, we are very tardy, and to those who say ladies are not fitted for business I suggest that, even if that be true, there are some qualities required, in the development of international affairs particularly, other than keen business acumen. I think the entry of women into national and international affairs will bring with it that spirit of sweet reasonableness which is so necessary and which will tend to remove all questions of strife amongst nations. In conclusion, I want to say that we have in Miss Davies a lady of first-rate intellectual power, of the firmest and finest principles that it is possible for a co-operator to hold. She may feel the stress of Congress proceedings, and I am going to appeal, therefore, that you will remember in all our proceedings that we have a lady in the chair.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Miss LLEWELYN DAVIES, who was enthusiastically received, the whole audience rising in greeting, preceded her inaugural address with a few remarks regarding the warmth of the welcome and the honour done to herself in her election as the president of Congress. She said: Such an honour, coming to one who has never sought any of the seats of the mighty, is also a recognition of the position which the rank and file hold in democracy. So I feel a special tribute has been paid this morning to the democratic character of co-operation.

The President then read her address, which was as follows :—

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

We are confronted at the present time with a situation, national and international, which is placing a greater strain on Co-operation than it has ever before been called on to bear. The world-wide chaos in finance and the collapse of international trade have culminated in a period of Unemployment on an unprecedented scale, and its disastrous effects have inevitably affected both our societies and individual members.

The co-operative system of production for use carries with it the promise of a world without Unemployment. But co-operative industry, working in a competitive world, cannot escape this dark, destroying shadow. Unemployment is bound to reduce the purchasing power of our members, to cut down the surpluses on our trade and dividend on purchase, and to restrict the number of workers in our factories. Co-operators are, however, better fitted than most others to meet life and surmount difficulties in such a crisis. Careful finance and steady depreciation have enabled us to build up great reserves ; the giant Co-operative Wholesale Societies and the C.W.S. Bank stand at the back of the retail societies ; the loyalty of members gives an assurance of trade. We may also, indeed, confidently expect the bad times, which included last year the serious effects of the mining dispute, to reinforce the position of Co-operation. The members will have learnt its value in unforgettable ways. The automatic co-operative savings have been a bulwark against Poor Relief, and the co-operative credits and loans given to the miners, amounting to £605,719, have again shown, as in the railway strike, the interdependence of Co-operation and trade-unionism.

It is in such times of difficulty that we look, and not in vain, to the women of the movement to show their understanding and steadfastness. Co-operation is built up on their purchases, and all true co-operative women will rise proudly to the opportunity of helping to stabilise their societies and keep our co-operative factories at work.

During recent years the capitalist system has been on its trial as never before. With what results ? The sacrifice of the consumer to the blind, self-regarding interests of profit-making business has been conspicuous ; capitalist machinery has been unable to restart international trade, while capitalist employers have taken advantage of the temporarily crippled position of the workers, and claimed autocratic power. By contrast, the light of Co-operation shines the more brightly with its single eye to the public good, its growing international possibilities and its democratic principles. Hopes, expectations, demands, are more and more concentrated on Co-operation. It is for us now to show the extent of our capacity to carry on trade and industry without profit-making.

We must prove that the democratic spirit of co-operators is strong and fine enough to adapt our methods and machinery to the ever-growing democratic claims of the people.

The position in which we find ourselves to-day is exhilarating, both on account of its immense difficulties and because of the limitless expansion of which Co-operation seems capable. It should call forth the vision and energy needed, so that we may fill the high place which should be ours in the history of the world's progress, as the creators of a great industrial democracy.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CO-OPERATION.

It is only right that we should stop to recall that it was in Brighton and a few other Southern towns that the seed was sown, nearly a century ago, of this industrial democracy. Here were seen the beginnings of the simple working-class shopkeeping which had behind it such big ideas of self-employment and brotherhood. Dr. William King's name will always be remembered by co-operators for his work and writings in connection with the early experiments of what were called "working unions," which aimed at establishing the community life associated with the name of Robert Owen.

Many of the ideas of the Brighton co-operators were the same as those subsequently enunciated in the charter of the Rochdale Pioneers. But these early unions failed, because they made profits which were, as in capitalist business, associated with *shareholding*. It was not till the great discovery of *dividend on purchase* was made whereby profit was abolished and the surplus on trade associated with the *purchasers* that a safe foundation was laid for industrial co-operative associations.

With the adoption of dividend on purchase there grew up, simultaneously, the other special characteristic of Co-operation, that of *democratic control* by the purchasers or consumers, which gradually ripened into the ideal of the government of industry by the people for the people.

CO-OPERATION A REVOLUTION.

These two ideas, the abolition of profit-making and democratic control, mark out Co-operation as nothing less than a revolution, so fundamental, vital, and transforming is the change it is effecting in the economic structure of society. But this revolutionary character of Co-operation has not been grasped by the general public. Many co-operators themselves even would resent being told what desperate characters they are, and that by buying a pair of boots over a co-operative counter they are taking part in a revolution! For the personal gain they have experienced by the automatic process of saving-by-spending (the co-operative housewife's method of raising her husband's wages) has loomed so large that it has stood in the way of their seeing the wider outcome of their action, just as trade-unionists have been partially blinded

by the value of higher wages to the larger possibilities of trade-unionism.

But it is obvious that Co-operation is far more than a reformist movement. We are working for no patchwork modifications, for no "reconciliation of capital and labour," for no "infusion of a better spirit" into old industrial forms. We are laying the foundations of a new industrial civilisation.

On all sides the question of industrial reorganisation is occupying people's minds. Economists, philosophers, politicians, journalists, as well as the organised workers themselves, are conscious that the old order is changing. Proposals embodying every degree of change are being made. The rallying cry for the whole Labour world is the replacement of capitalism by an industrial democracy producing for use. It is such a non-capitalist society that co-operators are actually creating. Co-operation recognises Consumption as the most vital need and takes it as the most democratic basis of organisation. At the same time the inherent democracy of Co-operation makes it possible to modify its structure to meet the claims of the workers for some form of partnership.

May we not therefore call on all who desire industrial reconstruction to work energetically with us? Our programme transfers the power of capitalism into the hands of the people organised democratically as consumers; makes capital the servant of labour; allows for a partnership with the workers; abolishes profit, socialises rent, and will ultimately get rid of the present wages system. It opens the great portal of international trade in such a way that all nations may pass through it fraternally together. It gives real power to our *political* democracy by the creation of an *economic* democracy. Co-operation is surely subversive enough for the violent revolutionary, orderly enough for the pacifist reformer. It holds the glamour of future possibilities for the idealist, while at the same time the most practical materialist could not reasonably be dissatisfied when he notes what has already been accomplished. For here are actually four and a half million co-operative men and women who have amassed capital to the amount of £74,000,000; whose trade is £219,000,000 per annum. Are not such figures at once a proof and a prophecy?

DEMOCRACY IN INDUSTRY.

It was undoubtedly a bold thing that co-operators attempted when they applied the idea of democracy to industry. But given the idea, and its gradual acceptance politically, the people were certain to demand its application in the spheres affecting their lives most nearly, those of consumption and production.

"CONSENT" THE ESSENCE OF DEMOCRACY.

It is the cardinal virtue of democracy, if rightly understood and carried out, that it substitutes consent for force. It rests on

freedom, equality, and satisfaction—such satisfaction arising from the recognition of the rights of majorities and minorities. The more fully the opinions of all sections are recognised—that is, the deeper and more widespread the "consent"—the more democratic will our democracy be. The success of democracy does not show itself in the victory of a section*—for our weapon is persuasion and not force—but in the greatest amount of all-round satisfaction. To secure this it is essential that every kind of opinion should be free to express itself. Minorities, from which all new ideas proceed, must, however small and unpopular, be given complete freedom of speech.

The early political reformers thought that the simple plan of "one man one vote" and bare majority rule were sufficient to carry out democratic principles. But these rough and ready methods are now seen to be quite inadequate, and to permit of democracy degenerating into autocracy. They are being challenged on all sides. It is clearer every day that we are still only learning the meaning of democracy, and still only groping our way towards methods by which it can be made a reality. The idea of democracy has to be fitted into an increasingly complex world. Problems arise in all the spheres in which democracy is applied—electoral, representative, administrative. We are finding out that we may gain our end—*i.e.*, the greatest amount of "consent"—more surely by modifying the old methods, and meeting new problems with new democratic methods.

The constitution of the early co-operative store was a model of democracy, as far as it went. But the growth of the movement now necessitates many experiments as to the forms in which democratic principles may have the freest play.

DEMOCRATIC REFORMS IN CO-OPERATION.

In trying to secure the reality of democracy our first care should be to remove any fundamental flaws in the structure of the Co-operative Movement. Any antiquated custom or old-fashioned prejudice tending to keep out sections of the members from taking active part in the life of a democracy is harmful to success, and prevents real equality. An example of such an imperfection, existing so far in every democracy of any size, is the position of women. Co-operation was, from the start, built on a juster basis than political democracy, because, on paper at any rate, it admitted women to membership and administrative posts. This year we record with the utmost satisfaction the very notable event of the election of a woman to the Board of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, and we hope that a co-operative woman will shortly be returned to the House of Commons. But prejudice and custom still weight the scale heavily against women in the move-

* See "The Elements of Social Justice," by L. T. Hobhouse, D.Lit., LL.D., page 192.

ment generally. Ways of loosening the hold, both in men's and women's minds, of a man's prescriptive right to an administrative post and of giving women adequate representation must be found before our machine will become fully democratic.

Besides the problem of securing in our societies the most complete representation of consumers that can be devised, other problems which beset democracies arise from their size and complexity. Our own case is one of special difficulty because we have to combine business efficiency with democratic rule. The gradual amalgamation which is taking place among societies is creating more and more societies whose business is on such a scale, and whose membership is so vast—amounting in some cases to between 50,000 to 100,000 members—that the question of more whole-time officials has become urgent. Every development in this direction necessitates closer attention to the machinery required to enable the members to maintain their responsibility. The tendency to bureaucracy will have to be carefully guarded against by the adoption of methods such as the formation of Branch Store and District Committees.

At the present moment constitutional changes, for which we have waited so long, in the Co-operative Union are still postponed, owing to financial circumstances. But the discussion of these reforms should not be allowed to drop, for the growth of the movement throws on its central organisation duties and work which can only be effectively dealt with by an up-to-date constitution. From the democratic standpoint one of the reforms which would greatly increase the interest of societies in the Union and bring them into closer touch with it would be that of business meetings of members.

THE COUNTERACTING OF APATHY.

But the best democratic machinery will be of no avail unless we take in hand more systematically and with ever new methods the task of dissipating the apathy and inertia of the mass of members, a condition common to every democracy. We must secure a rank and file which will act as a rational and courageous critic, and at the same time give loyal support in times of difficulty, and enthusiastic backing to progressive policies.

Confidence between committees and members will greatly contribute to this end. Such hall-marks of democracy as openness, sincerity, freedom from "secret diplomacy" should be indelibly stamped on our co-operative discussion and actions. Efficiency will not be endangered by these methods, but increased. There is a double danger in a lack of confidence between committees and members. Inefficiency may be encouraged and protected by leaving too complete power, unsupervised, in the hands of a few. At the same time, if the members are left uninstructed they are liable to make wrong judgments.

Again, to develop the spirit and interest we desire to see in

large democracies, official machinery needs supplementing. The rank and file require their own self-governing organisations. Through such organisations the members can ventilate new ideas and exercise their power on large national questions. In our democracy of consumers it is natural that the women should have formed an organisation of this character. The fact that women are the chief purchasers makes it of supreme importance to remove their apathy and secure their education and activity in every possible way. It is because the Women's Co-operative Guild is a specifically women's organisation that it has been able to draw out the latent powers in working women and place their enthusiasm, criticism, loyalty, and initiative at the service of the movement. The Women's Guild is all the time making the great class of *wage-spending* women realise that it is in Co-operation they find their appropriate place and scope, just as the *wage-earning* women find theirs in trade-unionism.

The Men's Guild is similarly building up instructed opinion among its members, though its growth has been unfortunately checked owing to the war and the present conditions. It is, however, now showing signs of greater strength.

Separately organised, but working jointly together, the Women's and Men's Guilds provide an effective means for creating an enlightened and energetic rank and file. Those in authority who are desirous of progress need never be afraid of too much expression of opinion and vitality among the members. It is by welcoming new ideas and the ferment they create that we shall leaven the mass and make sure that the life of our industrial republic will thrive.

These self-governing Guilds will be the vehicles for the adult mass-education, which requires special methods. Through this education we may expect to obtain the sort of students needed for our Co-operative College. Here, the study of co-operative principles and immediate co-operative problems should be combined with teaching methods aiming at mental stimulus on the lines of the Danish People's Schools. Given such teaching and a continuous flow of young men and women we should obtain a centre from which light and enthusiasm would stream.

The idea of uniting all sides of the Labour movement—co-operative, trade union, and political—in one college is very attractive. But the education and union of the various sections of the Labour world might be best secured by separate colleges attached to each section, with the education frankly based on the sectional point of view, and federated into a great *People's University*, with exchangeable teachers and exchangeable scholars. Such a university would bring the individual co-operators, trade-unionists, and socialists together, and show the common aim of all to be the abolition of capitalism and the building of a world founded on brotherhood and freedom.

Another motor power to dispel apathy is to be derived from the co-operative Press. To achieve the best results the principal organ of the movement should, as the *Co-operative News* is, be independent and be used by every part of the movement for the expression of its ideas and policies. It is impossible to over-estimate the value and stimulus which our own weekly journal should be to the movement and to each individual member. The *News* and our other publications are an indispensable part of a great Workers' Press, which is one of the most urgent needs of the day. The movement must consider carefully whether there are any other ways by common action in which it can help to create such a Press. Trade-unionists and co-operators are alike going through troublous times, and require the support of each other; political changes are imminent; the power of the capitalist Press to affect the minds of the people is disastrous to our cause. The necessity is immediate for counteracting as effectively as possible the evil influence of sections of this Press with their misrepresentations and "stunts" and support of wealth.

We shall also find a valuable instrument for enlivening the rank and file in the Co-operative Party, closely linked up with the Guilds, with the present schools and future college, and with the Press. Its work will produce more conscious and complete co-operators. Men and women will find Co-operation a far more compelling movement than they thought, when they realise that it is definitely connected with the immediate living public issues of which everyone is reading and talking. The interests of the consumer and of the home will be seen to be part of politics and to affect in an ever-widening way national co-operative industry and international co-operative trade. Co-operators will be stirred into liveliness and activity to counteract all the influences in Parliament which are retarding their progress and to support those which favour Co-operation.

CONSUMERS AND WORKERS.

Let us now turn to another of our democratic problems, *i.e.*, the relation of the movement to its employees. In connection with the thousands of workers in co-operative stores and factories we must give fuller consideration to the problem of securing the "consent of the governed." Believing, as we do, that industry and trade can be most democratically organised on a basis of Consumption rather than Production, it is all the more incumbent on us to see if we cannot create a partnership which will give the workers a recognised share of control over their working lives. Co-operative boards and committees do not stand within the movement in the position of autocratic employers, and should be animated by an entirely different spirit. There are private firms already where the management is beginning to step off its pedestal and to take the workers into consultation. We must not be behind in democratic method. It is not enough for us to have set up a

joint committee with the trade union movement for the settlement of disputes nor for a few societies to experiment in joint advisory committees. The movement must put its brains and goodwill into constructive plans. We must be definitely prepared to lead, and show that our co-operative system is ahead of the competitive world in its recognition of the human factor in production and in the desire and power to satisfy the claims of the workers. We must have a labour policy for Co-operation, such as will gain their enthusiastic support.

There is no doubt that it would "pay" our societies to reduce the friction caused by lack of satisfaction. Given satisfaction, we may rightly expect the employees to do their part in increasing the efficiency of the movement. Employees and management committees could work together in securing the application of science to business organisation. Most valuable results of research work as regards fatigue and output are now available, and it is for co-operators to apply these results in such a way as to increase efficiency, and at the same time give confidence, health, and satisfaction to the workers.

If trade-unionists and co-operators would together definitely consider this whole question in all its bearings, including the *machinery for a partnership* and the *methods of increasing efficiency* so as to hasten the conquest of capitalism by Co-operation, we should do much to secure the right mental atmosphere for a rational solution.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

So far we have been looking at Co-operation as a national industrial democracy. But, as we are learning only too painfully in these days, *national industry is dependent on international trade.* If we desire to socialise our national economic system, either through Co-operation or any other form of nationalisation, we must not only get rid of profit-making and autocracy in factories and workshops, in coal mines, and on railways, but we must carry on international trade without profit-making and on democratic lines. Otherwise, as we have seen happen in Russia, any country socialising its industry may have its supplies cut off by the action of capitalistic countries.

This interdependence of industry and trade has been brought about by the marvellous scientific inventions of the last 100 years, which have opened up undreamt-of possibilities of transport and communication. For 2,000 years these had remained practically unchanged. When Sir Robert Peel, in 1834, was summoned from Italy on urgent State affairs, it was remarked that he took as long over the journey as an old Roman Emperor would have done. Now, Mr. Lloyd George could have flown in a few hours to London from Genoa. The world is face to face, as Mr. Wells says, "with changes unprecedented in history, penetrating every department

of life and affecting untold millions of people." Steamships, railways, motors, aeroplanes, have caused the world to shrink from what seemed boundless space to an area encircled in a few weeks. The post office, telegraph, telephone, wireless, obliterate time. Cinemas turn local into world events, while newspapers make common property of ideas in East and West, bringing revolutionary changes in the so-called "unchanging East."

Through all these marvels of discovery and extended channels of communication and transport, the range of products which each country can enjoy has been enormously enlarged. The world has in fact become one large market, and any breakdown in international Exchange closes national factories and brings starvation to the workers. The present unemployment in Britain and America is owing to the fact that our customers in Central and Eastern Europe are no longer buying from us.

The magnificent growth of Co-operation in countries throughout the world provides the machinery which makes international co-operative trade a practical proposition. And it does so in a way which will not force us to wait till all capitalist systems are abolished, and in a way far less liable to be affected by separatist national interests than State machinery would be. Through the co-operative movements of different countries we shall gradually be able to build up an International Co-operative Wholesale Society, where the surpluses of international trade will be pooled and divided among the nations, and where the government will be democratically in the hands of representatives of the national movements. International commerce will thus become not a fight between nations to over-reach each other, but a harmony in which national gifts will be used in the interest of all.

It was said before the war that Co-operation knew no frontiers. Let us determine that the world shall never again see co-operators divided against each other.

This year will be for ever memorable for the part co-operators have played in bringing the nations together again. At the International Co-operative Congress at Basle, representatives of the various co-operative movements met under the auspices of the International Co-operative Alliance. And it was at Basle that the strong international feeling amongst co-operative women found expression. An international women's organisation was formed, which is already showing itself full of promise and life. We may certainly look to the organised women of all lands to take up with enthusiasm the idea put forward by the Alliance at Milan, for an International Co-operative Day, with its magnificent opportunity for international propaganda. Further noteworthy events have taken place. The warmest congratulations and thanks are due to the Alliance and the Co-operative Wholesale Society for sending the recent deputation to Moscow. Russia has won for itself a unique position in the co-operative world by being the first nation

where Co-operation has been accepted as the dominant industrial system. We rejoice in the likelihood of trading relations being established with our great sister nation.

But it must be recognised that simple buying and selling transactions between one co-operative movement and another, valuable as they are, "is not, strictly speaking, international co-operative trade." National movements have to be welded into an international federation, just as individual societies are united in national federations. Our vision has to extend beyond direct transactions for cash made by our own country. The international point of view makes us realise that trading between all countries is of equal importance. For it is only by a natural circulation of trade between many countries that any one country can be prosperous. The work of the International Co-operative Wholesale Society Committee and the inquiries now going on as regards the formation of an International Co-operative Bank are laying the foundations for real international co-operative trade. What is needed is that out of these beginnings the appropriate international machinery for such trade should be rapidly and securely developed.

At Genoa the Governments of the countries met to try and re-establish European trade. They refused to grant representation to co-operators, thus showing that in their eyes the claims of profit-making business are superior to the needs of the people. Such treatment will only stimulate co-operators to strengthen their international ties. It is for our British movement to give their utmost support to the setting up of the most effective international machinery for trade. It is for us also to see that the activities of the Alliance are not crippled for lack of funds. Let us be jealous for our position as pioneers in Co-operation. Let us remember that other nations are suffering far more than ourselves, and be glad to contribute a giant's share.

* * * * * * *

It used to be thought that science lent its great weight to the competitive view of life, and that progress depended on a struggle for existence in the human and animal worlds. But Co-operation went on its way, notwithstanding, and its action is now receiving reinforcement on all sides. The moral truth of the Brotherhood of Man need not be any longer a mere matter of words on Sundays, but can become through Co-operation the working basis for our life on week-days. We have seen how in practical life the marvels of transport and communication have driven nations into active co-operation. We have evidence that the interdependence of nations is an Economic Fact. Now we are learning that we are working in accord with Scientific Truth. For it has been established by investigation in the animal world and by the study of the human mind that there exists a third instinct—that of comradeship or mutual aid, as fundamental as those of self-preservation or reproduction.

Our industrial system, the method by which we acquire the necessaries of life, has hitherto been too exclusively penetrated by the individualist instinct. This, though indispensable in its place, acted on alone, has led to the enslavement of the many by the few and allowed too little play to social motives. The spirit of brotherhood has had little chance of bearing fruit, because the development of life on generous lines has been checked at its root by the teaching and practice at every turn of self-interest. The methods of industry must be in keeping with the spirit we desire should animate mankind. The now recognised strength of the mutual aid instinct shows that in placing our faith in the methods of Co-operation, we are not going "against nature."

The great democratic foundation on which Co-operation is built allows the people to decide the spirit which should dominate life and the form in which it should be expressed. And co-operators, as the people organised as consumers throughout the world. proclaim their belief in fellowship with its gifts of peace and goodwill. But the fellowship of all must be combined with the freedom of each—a freedom which contains the no less godlike possibilities of creative force and initiative. The power of Co-operation rests on the simple every-day acts of individuals, and our common world-wide work is illumined by the vision of the new life of the future, when those odious words "rich" and "poor," as William Morris said, will no longer exist in our languages, but when free men and women, living under just economic conditions, will be united in the bonds of brotherhood and peace.

THE CIVIC WELCOME.

The MAYOR of Brighton (Alderman E. J. Pankhurst), who had arrived by the time Miss Davies had finished her address, said: I am very glad to offer you, on behalf of the County Borough of Brighton, a real warm welcome to our town. I find, on looking at your handbook, that you have got a strenuous time ahead, but I hope that many of you will find time to see all there is to be seen in Brighton that is worth seeing. There is a great deal worth seeing, and if you cannot find it in Brighton there are beauty spots all round about. I believe it is the first time you have had a conference in Brighton, and it is also the first time a lady has occupied your presidential chair. I want to offer to Miss Davies my hearty congratulations on receiving this well-deserved honour at your hands. We who live in Brighton are becoming accustomed to ladies on our public bodies, and so far as I may venture my own opinion they have fulfilled their obligations in the right spirit. We have two ladies on the Bench of Magistrates, and they do really useful work there; we have one lady on our Council, and I cannot tell you how many there are on the Guardians. I do sincerely think that on that body ladies particularly can do a really useful work. I often wonder why it is that more ladies do not come on to our Town Council. I do not know whether or not it is that they are afraid of the gentlemen, but I can say, after thirty years of municipal work in this town, there is a niche to be filled by the right sort of ladies in the Town Council of Brighton. Brighton is no mean town. I venture to say it possesses much that many cities do not enjoy. The health-giving properties of Brighton are known throughout the entire world. Probably some of you know that when George IV. was King he built the place in which you are assembled: it was a stable! The main building across

the road was the royal palace. The room in which we now are has been the scene of many notable gatherings. I hope that your conference may be of real benefit to you all, that the weather may be all you expect, and that you will retain most pleasant recollections of visiting the "Queen of Watering Places."

GIFTS FOR THE MAYOR.

Mr. W. R. RAE (chairman of the Central Board) moved a vote of thanks to the Mayor. He said: The Mayor's geniality and good humour will put the delegates on the right side of endurance on this hot morning in this close room. We thank him exceedingly for the kindness of his welcome and for coming here on his day off. We return all his good wishes to us, and we want to leave with him something in the form of a simple memento of a day well spent. There are three books, and one is a replica of *The Co-operator*, published by Dr. William King, that great publication given to the world in 1828. In spite of what the Mayor has said about another King, George IV., I am sure the name of William King, of Brighton, will remain in the memory of the people for the greater length of time. Mr. Rae also handed to the Mayor specially bound Year Books, published by the C.W.S. and the Co-operative Productive Federation.

The MAYOR, in accepting the books, said: I receive these volumes with great thankfulness. I want to tell you perfectly frankly I am no bookworm. There is one Book I know more about than all the rest put together, and I know less about that Book than I ought to know. It is my dear wife who is the bookworm. I shall see that she reads these books. I promise you that I shall take the good that there is in them. If it is all good I will take it and I shall remember with proud satisfaction that you gave them to me. I will remember this as the memorable day of my mayoralty, when I faced the 1,600 delegates of this large co-operative movement.

PRESENTATION TO MISS DAVIES.

At this stage the "change over" of presidents took place and when Miss Davies took the chair the delegates paid tribute by rising in their places.

Mr. W. R. RAE, who was called upon to present to the president an illuminated address on behalf of the Central Board, said: We are making a departure this year for two reasons. One is because Miss Davies is the first lady president, but I do not want you to think that whenever a lady occupies this office—and I hope that will be on many occasions—she will be able to expect that the Central Board will present an illuminated address to her simply because she is a lady. This is not to be taken as a precedent. It is because Miss Davies for a long period of years has worked with unselfish, whole-souled devotion that the Central Board thought they could not permit the occasion to pass without showing their appreciation of her work.

Mr. RAE then read the address, which was as follows:—

"To Miss Margaret Llewelyn Davies:

"The Central Board of the Co-operative Union of Great Britain and Ireland take advantage of the opportunity created by your presidency of the Brighton Congress to express their high appreciation of the long and devoted service which you have rendered as a worker in the co-operative cause.

"Nurtured and taught in the atmosphere of Christian Socialism, your labours for co-operation have ever been inspired by that Love of Humanity which prompted disciples of Frederick Denison Maurice to espouse co-operative principles and promote co-operative undertakings. Like them, you have always taught that although co-operation promotes the material welfare of each and all, it seeks higher ends than any change in social organisation or industrial relationships, inasmuch as

it seeks to make men and women conscious of their true relations as members of the great human family.

"Especially do the Board appreciate and value your work as General Secretary of the Women's Co-operative Guild. For more than thirty years you have been the inspiring genius and moving spirit of the great Democracy of Working Women. Under your guidance and courageous leadership the Women's Co-operative Guild has grown strong and vigorous. It has encouraged the formation of Sister Guilds in many countries, and was last year largely responsible for establishing the first International Association of Women Co-operators, whose true significance and importance time alone will reveal.

"The Board recall the many special efforts to extend and strengthen the Co-operative Movement in the United Kingdom which you have from time to time initiated and led. In particular they remember your work for Co-operative Education, and how far-sighted endeavours were made to promote the practice of ready-money trading, to open membership of co-operative societies to all men and women on equal terms, to enable even the poorest classes in society to participate in the benefits of co-operative purchasing, and to establish just standards of payment for co-operative employees. In all these efforts you took a leading part, and the success which attended them was primarily due to your bold and persistent advocacy of co-operative principles.

"Nor did you make the Women's Co-operative Guild a power in the Co-operative Movement only; you also made it a power in the wider realms of citizenship. As a fearless champion of married working-women you encouraged women co-operators to fight for many important social and domestic reforms, and to you working-women are as largely indebted for the more equal opportunities which they now enjoy as workers as they are for the Suffrage and other rights which they possess as citizens.

"Above all, the Board value and appreciate all that you have done to shape co-operative policy in harmony with the ethical and moral principles of co-operation. As a teacher, writer, and leader, you have helped the Co-operative Movement to be loyal to its own ideals and true to the Great Principles which should rule all forms of human association. You have never ceased to remind co-operators of their loyalties and duties as consumers, workers, and citizens, and have shown them how true joy is only to be found in helpful human service.

"The Board feel that your presidency of the Brighton Congress comes as a fitting culmination of the work to which they have made reference, and trust that the Co-operative Movement will long have the benefit of the advice and assistance of one whose name will always rank with the names of the Greatest Apostles and Teachers of Co-operation.

"We are, on behalf of the Central Board,

"Yours in Co-operation,

"W. R. RAE, Chairman.

"A. WHITEHEAD, General Secretary.

"June 5th, 1922."

Proceeding, Mr. Rae said: The Printing Society have excelled themselves in workmanship on this occasion. The case is handsome, the binding is good, and the illumination is excellent. On the first page are the four national flowers entwined; on the second page are the great men of co-operation; next, the Christian Socialists; and following are the emblems—the emblem of the Birmingham Society in 1828, the Beehive, the Wheatsheaf, Hand joined to Hand, and the motto of the Women's Guild. Mr. Rae then handed the gift to the President.

Miss DAVIES: Mr. Rae and members of the Central Board. This additional kindness only makes me feel still more how undeserving are my work and worth of your generous appreciation. ("No, no.") I really feel I can only accept this beautiful gift by forgetting that it is given to me personally and identifying myself with that great band of women, beginning with our founders, Mrs. Lawrenson and Mrs. Acland, and followed by Miss Reddish, Mrs. Ben Jones, Miss Webb, Miss Evelyn Sharpe, Mrs. Tomlinson, Miss Lilian Harris, and a host of others who have been such wonderful servants to the co-operative movement, and without whom I should have been nowhere. I therefore feel, in accepting this gift, that you and the Central Board are recognising the earnestness and sincerity of the work that all of us have tried to do, and that you sympathise with the ideals which have inspired our work. I thank you from the bottom of my heart.

RESOLUTIONS.

The GENERAL SECRETARY: We have received the resolutions referred to at the end of the Co-operative Party's report relative to Peace Treaties and Foreign Policy, Unemployment, and Taxation. We have also received a proposal sent in by five societies on the report dealing with the reconstruction of the International Alliance, and a resolution relative to the Old Age Pensions Act.

GREETINGS FROM FOREIGN CO-OPERATORS.

The GENERAL SECRETARY: I will read letters of regret we have received from friends abroad who are unable to be with us this year. The first is from the Austrian Co-operative Union, and reads as follows:—

> "We confirm with best thanks the receipt of your kind invitation of March last to take part in the meetings of your Union and the Co-operative Wholesale Society. To our very great regret, for many reasons, we are prevented from so doing. One thing preventing our sending a delegation is the state of our currency in our country, and another thing is that we are just now very busy preparing for the meetings of our own Union, which begin on June 25th, so that, unfortunately, we are unable to take advantage of your much appreciated invitation in consequence, and, therefore, cannot satisfy our desire to enter into the co-operative stronghold. We hope, however, that it will be possible for your organisation to manage to send to the meetings of our Union (including those of our C.W.S.) in Vienna on June 25th to 29th. We need not emphasise that it will give us very great pleasure to greet a representative from your organisation. The official agenda will be sent to you in due course. Allow us to express our best wishes for the success of your meetings."

Then, from the Austrian Co-operative Wholesale Society we have received the following:—

> "Many thanks for your kind invitation to your Congress this year. We are, however, sorry that we are unable to take part in it. The state of the exchanges prohibits us Austrians from travelling abroad. You may be sure that we follow the English co-operative movement with the greatest admiration, and will be present in spirit at the Congress at which you will review your work. We wish you as great success in the future."

The Co-operative Union of Czecho-Slavakia say that it is impossible to send representatives to attend our Congress and see the co-operative movement in Great Britain. This, they point out, is due to business incidental to their own co-operative movement, which has become greater and more prosperous. They send hearty greetings and good wishes for our Congress and the co-operative movement in Great Britain.

Neither the Wholesale Society nor the Co-operative Union in Denmark are able to be represented. Both send expressions of regret and best wishes for our future. They state that their absence is due to the fact that they have meetings of their own just now.

We have represented here to-day one section of the co-operative movement in Finland, but the old section—the S.O.K.—have not been able to send delegates owing to the fact that their own congress is also being held now. They wish our Congress every success.

From Pellervo (Finland) we have received the following letter :—

"Thanking you for your cordial invitation to the Annual Congress of your Union, we regret to have to inform you that we are unable to send representatives. Whilst sending you our greetings and wishing your Congress good success, we beg to state that the Finnish co-operative movement has made considerable progress during the last year.

"The total turnover of all our central organisations amounted to 1¼ milliard marks. There exist in our country at present ten co-operative central organisations, two of which, viz., the Vientikunta Muna r.l., the egg export society, and the Metsänomistajien Metsäkeskus O.Y. (the wood products exports association), were founded last year.

"The number of the existing co-operative societies entered into commercial registry amounted to 3,422 at the end of last year, the increase being 141. There were 788 co-operative stores, 515 co-operative dairies, and 775 co-operative credit societies. The total membership numbered more than 500,000, of which 330,000 belonged to the co-operative stores. The turnover of the co-operative stores amounted to over 1.7 milliard marks, thus their annual turnover represented in average 500 marks per every Finnish inhabitant.

"Once more wishing every success to your organisation, so exemplary to the co-operative movement of other countries, and hoping that the deliberations of your Congress will bring benefit to your entire movement."

The Hungarian Wholesale Society say their absence is due to the present disastrous state of their exchange, which would make the cost of sendiug delegates enormous. They desire, however, to be allowed to congratulate the British pioneers of our common ideas in the name of Hungarian fellow-co-operators.

The Co-operative League of Italy send the following letter :—

"In reply to your letter of the 15th inst., we have to inform you that contrary to our desire our Co-operative League will be compelled to give up the pleasure of meeting their English colleagues on the occasion of their Congress. Important meetings, which will be held at the end of this month and at the beginning of June, prevent our secretaries from leaving Italy.

"At present we are passing through a very trying time in Italian political life, which does not afford much hope of results favourable to the co-operative movement, against which have arisen both factions and big businesses. Nevertheless, we send you our sincerest fraternal greetings with the wish that before long will begin a new era of greater activity for the international co-operative movement, of which you are the apostles and leaders. Long live Co-operation in Great Britain—Long live International Co-operation!"

The Co-operative Union and Wholesale Society of Norway state that they are too busy to send any delegates this year, but hope you will accept their best wishes.

From the Co-operative Union of Switzerland we have received the following :—

"We thank you very much for your cordial attention, but regret we cannot come to England this year for the following reasons :—

"We think it will not be entirely unknown to you that the economical situation in Switzerland is at present a very unfavourable one. The depreciation of currency in foreign countries has led to a standstill of many of our industrial establishments and to a large decrease of our exportations. Our country suffers consequently from unemployment on a large scale, which affects also our co-operative societies and the Union itself. The fall in values has caused the Union, as well as many societies, to write down trade stocks to market prices. All these unfavourable circumstances made it a duty to our board to reduce expenses as far as possible. It has, therefore, been decided to hold our Annual Congress this year on a Sunday afternoon, and to limit the proceedings to business matters only, all other arrangements connected with our annual meetings in past years having to be abandoned. That is also the reason why our board of directors has thought it better not to invite foreign Co-operative Unions to attend our coming congress.

"In consequence of the same circumstances it has also been decided not to send delegates to co-operative meetings abroad. We are convinced that you will understand our line of action, and hoping that our friendly relations will not suffer from it, we remain, with co-operative greetings, yours sincerely."

The Central Union of Distributive Societies in Holland regret they cannot send representatives, and go on to say :—

"Every time when a delegate of the Dutch co-operative movement had visited a British Congress he brought home new inspiration and new courage. Both are much needed just now, and so, when circumstances did not forbid it, we should very gladly have appointed a delegate to Brighton Congress, which will form the beginning of a new period in co-operative history, as it will be the first Congress presided over by a woman. Dutch co-operators greet this event with great sympathy, and give the President and the Congress their best wishes."

The Polish Co-operative Union, wiring from Warsaw, send best wishes for the Co-operative Congress.

We have also received a telegram from Wellington (New Zealand) saying that the Rochdalians of New Zealand are with the co-operators of Great Britain in spirit. The New Zealand Co-operative Union is perhaps the youngest Union of all.

It is now my pleasure to introduce to you the delegates from foreign countries, beginning with Belgium, which is represented by Mr. W. Serwy, who is making his first visit to our Congress. His father, the secretary of the Co-operative Union of Belgium, has, of course, often attended our Congresses. The Co-operative Union of France has sent as its representative Mr. Maurice Camin, and the Co-operative Union of Finland Messrs. Väino Tanner, Antii Vierimaa, and Julius Alanen. Mr. A. Gugushvili, from Georgia, should have been with us, but in his stead we have Mme. Tcherkesishvili. I am sure we are all glad to renew acquaintance with friends in Germany, and we have with us Messrs. H. Kaulmann (secretary of the Co-operative Union in Germany), H. Everling (manager of the German Wholesale), and V. Liebmann (manager of a large district society at Frankfurt-on-Maine). Then we have Dr. V. N. Polovtsev and Mr. A. Kissen from Russia, and Messrs. Axel Pahlmann and Sigfrid Dalm from Sweden.

GREETINGS FROM THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE.

Mr. H. J. MAY (secretary of the International Co-operative Alliance): I appreciate very much the honour of being the first of the foreign delegates to address you this morning. Most of my friends on the platform, other than those who have spoken before, are well known to you and are at home; I, as the secretary of the International Alliance, find myself most at home with my foreign friends on the right, for I am a wanderer, more or less, on the face of the earth. In their name, as well as in the name of those organisations which have sent expressions of regret at not being able to be represented at this Congress, I have to present to you the heartiest and sincerest greetings of the International Co-operative Alliance, now reunited, reinvigorated, and ready to grasp the opportunities which await us in international co-operation, not only for the progress and realisation of our co-operative ideals, but also for the reconstruction of civilisation and the rebuilding of humanity. I cannot stand before you, with so many friends from other countries around me, and the crowded memories of the past year, without recalling the absence of our old president (Sir William Maxwell) who is laid aside for the moment, and perhaps for the rest of his days, without paying tribute to the labours he has contributed to the common cause. During the past year the International Alliance has elected to itself a new president (Mr. G. J. D. C. Goedhart) who would have been the first of the foreign delegates to address you this morning, because Mr. Goedhart happens to be a Dutchman. Our new president of the Alliance is one of those men of whom it can be said that he belongs to no one country and no one nation. Co-operation knows no frontiers, and there are some men and women who know no frontiers and no nationality, race, or creed. Mr. Maxwell is one of those; our lady president is one of those; and Mr. Goedhart is one of those. It is possible to find in every country men and women who have the international spirit at heart, and who understand co-operation in its widest and truest sense. The apologies which Mr. Whitehead has read this morning do not represent ordinary difficulties, neither do they represent the slightest indifference to our ideals. The various organisations wanted to be represented, but you must remember that many of them have not been able to send delegates because they have to face terrible difficulties owing to the present depreciated extent of the exchanges. Quite recently, at our meeting at Milan, the Austrian representative told us that it was impossible for them to pay their annual subscription to the Alliance in English currency because at the present depreciated rate of exchange it amounted to three times the total income of the Austrian Union for the year! You will understand from that some of the difficulties that are behind those letters of apology. I want to emphasise this point, because it is one of the difficulties that face the progress of international co-operation. I appeal heartily for your support for that magnificient expression in the presidential address of the purposes of international trade and international banking. This depreciation and these difficulties are very great obstacles in the way of our progress along the lines of realising our ideals and putting into practice the principles of internationalism. I claim before the nations of Europe, before the nations of the world, that we have established peace and unity and amity in our ranks during the past year. The Basle congress was, as our lady president has well said, a great achievement, to which the seal has been put by the visit of our deputation to Russia. We have with us Dr. Polovtsev, who has done so much for co-operation in Russia for several years past, and Mr. Kissen, who helped to make our Russian journey interesting, intelligent, valuable, and pleasant. It would be a glorious thing for the progress of co-operation, and for the reconstruction of Europe generally, if it were possible for a large number of our people to go where we have been, to be received as we have been received, to see the Russian people and the Russian organisations just as they are. Had this been possible it would have torn this terrible veil of misrepresentation which has been thrown over the progress of affairs in

Russia during the past year. We have come back feeling assured that our visit to this great and vast body of people has not been in vain. We speak with pride of our four and a half million co-operators in this country, but in Russia nine million co-operators are enrolled under present conditions in the co-operative societies as free and voluntary members, apart altogether from any consideration of the regulations operating in the times of stress. The co-operative principles which we have established throughout the world, through the international movement, and the ideals which have been eulogised and applauded here this morning, will be of little use unless you, on your part, remove all the difficulties and all the obstacles in the way of their practical application to the problems which are awaiting solution and becoming more urgent. You must realise that we ourselves and the progress of the movement depend upon the application of these principles through the medium of the International Co-operative Alliance. We are not simply calling upon you to use your influence in this direction for the mere benefit of the trading side of our movement; it is a question of saving your souls, of getting yourselves out of present difficulties, of making real progress or of being condemned before humanity. You have not taken the fullest advantage of the great opportunities and the great possibilities which stand before our international movement. I hope, as the result of the discussions on the various aspects of the international problems which are down for consideration, we may make a real leap forward to a practical solution of the many problems which await us, and that we shall raise our ideals and our standard higher. Those who gave their lives in the great war did not do so merely for God and country. It was for no such narrow idea, but rather for God and humanity. That is the purpose of our national movement; that is the true international idea; and when we can raise our standard above petty difficulties and petty interests we shall realise our international ideal.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

Mr. J. DOONAN (Trades Union Congress) said: I am extremely pleased to find myself here this morning to convey to you the fraternal greetings of the great trade union movement. I was appointed at the last Trades Union Congress, held at Cardiff, and since then the trade union movement has passed through a great time of stress, unexampled and unprecedented in the history of trade-unionism. On the last occasion that you were met together we were in the throes of one of the greatest fights in connection with the coal trade. All of you will be thoroughly conversant with the circumstances in which that great struggle arose. We were not the aggressors. The struggle was thrust upon us. You will remember that for years the Government of the country had control of the mines; suddenly they intimated that on the 31st of March they would cease to have that control and would hand over the mines again to the owners. Then came the information from the owners that the standards we had raised were to be suddenly thrust aside and the whole industry and the movement put on an entirely new economic basis. The wages and the conditions had to go back and a new standard had to be set up, lower than any previously in existence. We fought for thirteen weeks, and at the end of that period an arrangement was come to under which we are working to-day. The conditions thrust upon us weigh heavily on our people to-day, and have lowered the standard of life reached in years gone by. The application of the present agreement has reduced wages and conditions below the standard of 1914. The cost of living to-day is 81 per cent over that of 1914, and the wage of the men in the mining district is 20 per cent over the standard wage of 1914. Put into plain, everyday language, the wages are from £2 to £2 10s. per week, with a wife and family to maintain. You can understand now the reduction of the amount of purchases in your societies. In thousands of the homes of the miners to-day there is a condition of misery and privation. We tender our thanks to co-operators who generously responded to our appeal and enabled us to go on for a time, and made

conditions possible by subscribing, one way or another, over £600,000. We are full of gratitude, indeed, for the great effort. It thus exemplified the interdependence of the co-operative movement and the trade union movement. In addition to the miners, another section of the trade union movement has been attacked. First it was the miners, next the engineers. The miserable dole given out weekly is entirely insufficient to keep body and soul together. There will come a time when things will change, then we hope that what for a moment we have lost will be regained, and with the help of your great movement. Ultimately, I hope, by your power and your great principles, you will achieve the objects and the ideals of the co-operative movement, namely, the establishment of the great Co-operative Commonwealth.

THE NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS.

Mr. A. E. BAXTER (National Union of Teachers) said : I have been sent by the N.U.T. to convey our warmest greetings to the members of the Co-operative Union, and I am sure it is the desire of our members that I should first of all convey our heartiest congratulations to Miss Davies on her election to the presidential chair. We have been the forerunners in the election of a lady president. More than eleven years ago we sent a lady to occupy our presidential chair, and in later years we have had two lady presidents, and all alike have filled the office with devotion, a great deal of honour to their sex, and the good of our profession. There has always been a great feeling of friendship between the Co-operative Union and the N.U.T., and I believe that at the present moment there is a stronger bond of sympathy than ever before. It is particularly strong because we are working together in the interests of the children of this country. The Union which I represent stands first for the rights of the child, and the recent debate shows the effects of combination on the strongest government of modern times. The rights of the child have no unions to defend them except the Co-operative Union and the National Union of Teachers, and I want to acknowledge the help you have given to maintain the rights of the child. We are shoulder to shoulder in the battle for the right of education. Notwithstanding the enormous sums we have spent on the education of the children—something like 8d. per day per child—we are told this nation cannot stand such a vast expenditure. In the Geddes Report a reduction of 32 per cent was suggested with regard to education and only 25 per cent with regard to the fighting services of the Crown ! It is proposed to limit the work of medical inspection and the feeding of children. Do you realise that 50 per cent of the children ought to be reserved for further treatment, which shows the necessity of continued medical treatment. Our educational system is based not upon ability, but upon the wealth of the parents, and it leads to a class consciousness. Economy is abroad throughout the land to-day, and attempts are being made to limit the rights and opportunities of your children. In standing up against economies that are unjust and unfair the child will have the support not only of the N.U.T., but of the Co-operative Union represented here this morning.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM OTHER BODIES.

The PRESIDENT : Others represented here are the Registrar of Friendly Societies, by Mr. H. C. Souter; the Development Commissioners, by our old friend Mr. J. J. Dent, C.M.G.; the Labour Ministry, by Mr. E. Brundrett; the Co-operative Party, by Messrs. S. Davies, T. Harrison, and H. J. Potter; the Co-operative Women's Guild, by Mrs. Dewsbury (president) and Mrs. Green; and the National Co-operative Men's Guild, by Coun. A. J. Tapping.

ELECTION OF TELLERS.

The following persons were elected Tellers :—Messrs. W. M. Knox, C. A. W. Saxton, A. Stoddart, J. Bradshaw, A. Pickup, W. T. Laing, R. Hibberd, R. R. Chappell, Rev. G. A. Ramsay, and Mr. T. Horrocks, chief teller.

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS.

I.—CENTRAL BOARD.

The following election results in connection with the Central Board and the Co-operative Party were read by Mr. T. Horrocks (Assistant Secretary):

IRISH EXECUTIVE.

Elected: J. C. Adams, 37; W. Gray, 37; H. Archer, 36; W. J. McGuffin, 36; W. G. Kane, 35; H. Kerr, 29; D. Gilchrist, 26.

Unsuccessful: L. P. Byrne, 18; L. Smith-Gordon, 14; P. Gregan, 12; J. Breen, 9; G. Gregory, 5.

MIDLAND SECTION.

Elected: A. H. Jones, 427; J. Millington, 427; W. Abbotts, 415; W. J. Rogers, 381; W. Warren, 351; W. Millerchip, 341; H. Clayson, 321; A. Mann, 307; W. Halls, 269; G. Harris, 257; H. Baynes, 229.

Unsuccessful: C. W. Brown, 214; W. Evans, 153; W. G. Shutt, 99; T. G. Grubb, 63; A. E. Hudson, 45; G. A. Arnold, 44; E. Forsyth, 33; J. Birkin, 32; J. W. Wood, 26; J. Pessall, 19; W. Jenkins, 18; A. H. Pearcey, 14; E. Evans, 10; T. O. Unwin, 5.

NORTHERN SECTION.

District No. 1, North Northumberland.—Elected: J. Davison, 40. Unsuccessful: G. Lambert, 2.

District No. 2, South Northumberland.—Elected: J. C. Aiston, 64. Unsuccessful: J. T. Rigg, 11; J. Bruce, 7; T. L. Gowans, 3.

District No. 3, Cumberland and Westmorland.—Elected: G. Riddle (unopposed).

District No. 4, West Durham and South Northumberland.—Elected: W. Scott, 54. Unsuccessful: J. W. White, 9; J. Smith, 4.

District No. 5, East Durham.—Elected: W. R. Rae, 105. Unsuccessful: J. T. Birkett, 18.

District No. 6, South Durham.—Elected: J. T. Lowthian (unopposed).

District No. 7, Part of South Durham and North Riding of Yorkshire.—Elected: G. W. Bollands, 104. Unsuccessful: J. Andas, 7.

NORTH-WESTERN SECTION.

District Candidates.

Airdedale District.—Elected: E. Hyde, 181. Unsuccessful: J. E. Crosland, 6.

Bolton District.—Elected: S. Fairbrother (unopposed).

Calderdale District.—Elected: E. Dawson, 43. Unsuccessful: J. Morris, 11.

Cheshire and North Wales.—Elected: A. Pickup, 169. Unsuccessful: S. C. Hughes, 7; E. Seed, 3.

Dewsbury District.—Elected: S. R. Cocker, 86. Unsuccessful: H. Robinson, 6.

East Yorkshire District.—Elected: G. Goodenough, 55. Unsuccessful: J. Nicholson, 19.

Huddersfield District.—Elected: E. Booth, 37. Unsuccessful: R. Dawson, 29.

Macclesfield, Crewe, and District.—Elected: F. Hayward, 80. Unsuccessful: R. Cheshire, 25.

Manchester District.—Elected: A. Horricks, 147. Unsuccessful: T. Cunningham, 32; F. Powell, 9.

North-East Lancashire District.—Elected : W. Dewhurst (unopposed).

North Lancashire District.—Elected : W. Gregory (unopposed).

North Lonsdale District.—Elected : W. Swindlehurst (unopposed).

Oldham District.—Elected : F. Houghton (unopposed).

Rochdale District.—Elected : A. Johnson, 45. Unsuccessful : T. H. Ormerod, 26.

Rossendale District.—Elected : T. Howorth (unopposed).

South Yorkshire District.—Elected : G. Major, 211. Unsuccessful : B. Elliott, 5.

Sectional Candidates.

Elected : G. Briggs, 1,206; T. Redfearn, 1,083; J. Johnston, 1,039; J. Thompson, 867.

Unsuccessful : Mrs. A. H. Nevitt, 481; J. Dimberline, 335; G. J. Wilkinson, 282; J. Upson, 231; T. Way, 226; J. Hopwood, 77; H. Nuttall, 57; J. Jones, 41. One spoiled paper.

SCOTTISH SECTION.

Elected : J. Deans, 512; P. J. Agnew, 484; J. Downie, 473; J. Lucas, 458; D. Palmer, 414; P. Loney, 396; A. M. Welsh, 358; W. T. Laing, 351; N. McLean, 328; J. Patterson, 216.

Unsuccessful : R. Brownlee, 146; N. S. Beaton, 138; A. Johnston, 119; J. Fraser, 92; W. McGhie, 80; D. Mackerron, 60; W. Anderson, 57; J. H. Dewar, 44; E. Young, 40; A. Forbes, 40; W. F. Lindsay, 33; W. Turner, 30; J. Traill, 25; G. Izatt, 23; J. Clark, 23; A. Russell, 20; H. Kelly, 19; R. Stewart, 19; J. Robertson, 12; A. Little, 6; J. Black, 5.
Two spoiled papers.

SOUTHERN SECTION.

Elected : J. Dickinson, 474; Mrs. M. A. Gasson, 437; W. J. Salmon, 400; E. King, 389; T. M. McGiff, 384; M. H. Clear, 384 ; C. Pulham, 378; J. H. Bate, 361; W. Resbury, 252.

Unsuccessful : R. White, 154; Mrs. M. G. Archer, 72; Mrs. E. Palmer, 62; W. H. Barton, 54; Mrs. A. A. Webb, 51; S. W. Noble, 49; T. S. Reeve, 46; R. R. Prynne, 42; T. Hussey, 29; D. Mason, 25; W. H. Wood, 25; H. Dolling, 24; J. W. Gordon, 16; Miss E. E. M. Allen, 14; E. Hance, 13; S. G. Tydeman, 13; H. A. Lomer, 13; F. X. J. Thoburn, 10; S. Adkins, 5. Four spoiled papers.

SOUTH-WESTERN SECTION.

Elected : Rev. G. A. Ramsay, 197; W. H. Watkins, 185; J. T. Davis, 182; S. C. Pope, 149; J. R. Toms, 115; F. Greenwood, 103.

Unsuccessful : E. G. Haskins, 68; W. Brown, 67; W. J. Jose, 57; J. Tucker, 14; J. Midgley, 8.

WESTERN SECTION.

Elected : J. P. Davies, 144; R. R. Chappell, 137; D. Williams, 126; D. Evans (Tredegar), 101; J. L. Powell, 89; S. Davies, 51.

Unsuccessful : W. Edwards, 50; D. Evans (Caerau), 44; E. J. Evans, 41; A. E. Price, 32; M. Bailey, 31; D. E. Evans (Cwmbach), 29; M. T. Evans, 27; G. H. Clement, 25; T. R. Williams, 22; S. Jones, 18; A. Smith, 18; J. Eager, 17; C. J. Cole, 16; G. R. Protheroe, 16; T. Nash, 14; W. Williams, 13; J. Harrison, 12; D. R. Organ, 2; M. Richards, 1.

I hereby certify that the above is a correct return of the voting for members of the Central Board of the Co-operative Union for the Congress Year 1922-23.

May 29th, 1922. T. WOOD, Scrutineer.

II.—CO-OPERATIVE PARTY—NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

MIDLAND SECTION.

Elected : W. Luckcuck, 158.

Unsuccessful : A. J. Tapping, 71; A. Turney, 27; W. Smith, 24; W. Bazeley, 13; E. Forsyth, 11; E. Grubham, 6; W. J. French, 2.

NORTHERN SECTION.

Elected : J. M. Gillians, 102.

Unsuccessful : A. E. Allison, 24; A. Hopper, 8; W. Johnson, 8.

NORTH-WESTERN SECTION.

Elected : E. Whiteley, 287; F. Holmes, 234.

Unsuccessful : L. Fothergill, 187; F. Morton, 67; A. Ballard, 43; W. Wright, 38; F. Lawton, 34; J. A. Longden, 30; H. G. Miller, 27; A. A. Udell, 17; W. Sedgwick, 6; R. Houldsworth, 4; M. Burgin, 3; W. Lichfield, 2. One spoiled paper.

SCOTTISH SECTION.

Elected : T. Henderson, 162.

Unsuccessful : D. Wilson, 42; J. H. Dewar, 40; J. King, 22; A. McAllister, 11; M. Sempie, 10; A. Gowans, 9; J. Bennie, 6; G. D. Jack, 2. One spoiled paper.

SOUTHERN SECTION.

Elected : A. Barnes, 272.

Unsuccessful : W. R. Angear, 23; W. P. Horwood, 19; R. Charlton, 9.

SOUTH-WESTERN SECTION.

Elected : J. R. Dyer, 14.

Unsuccessful : A. Hickmott, 2.

WESTERN SECTION.

Elected : C. T. Darch, 66.

Unsuccessful : T. H. Gibbs, 9; B. Griffiths, 7; H. G. Thomas, 6; T. Miles, 5; J. Clements, 1.

I hereby certify that the above is a correct return of the voting for members of the National Committee (Co-operative Party) for the Congress Year 1922-23.

May 29th, 1922. T. WOOD, Scrutineer.

SIR THOMAS BRODRICK.

The GENERAL SECRETARY intimated that the Central Board had sent a telegram of congratulation to Sir T. Brodrick, whose name had appeared in the list of public honours published in the morning papers.

DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT.

The PRESIDENT: We now come to the consideration of the Central Board's Report.

DECEASED MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

The attention of delegates was drawn to the fact that during the year death had claimed several members of the Central Board. As a last mark of respect the delegates stood in their places.

HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Reference was made to the omission of the name of Mr. W. J. Douse from the list of honorary members of the Central Board, and it was decided unanimously that his name should be added.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Mr. G. W. ARNOLD (Southwell): It is pleasant to think that income has increased, but we have the serious fact that whilst previously you had a balance over expenditure of £900, last year your balance of expenditure over income was over £1,000. When it is aiding education we do not grudge that money, but, to me, the most serious thing is the great increase in the expenditure of the Publications and Statistics Committee. Printing costs have increased, and the total increased expenditure of the Publications Committee is over £2,000. Printing has not increased in cost during the year, and sales are less by £500.

Mr. W. R. RAE: The increased sum spent by the Publications and Statistics Committee has been due to the fact that in spite of our unwillingness to indulge in new printing, or to replace old books, we have been compelled to do so. We have now in stock a large number of text-books and other books that will more than equal the amount of money that we seem to have spent as compared with last year.

The GENERAL SECRETARY, answering Mr. E. Whiteley (Manchester and Salford), who asked a question relating to the increased expenditure during the year, said: The increased fees you granted to the Central Board are responsible for a great amount; and there is the increased work done by the Hours and Wages Boards.

Mr. R. HANDYSIDE (National Co-operative Publishing Society) wanted to know the meaning of the star at the bottom of the page giving income and expenditure. He thought this star referred to two things and was contradictory.

The GENERAL SECRETARY explained that the meaning of the star was quite clear.

FULL-TIME EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. W. R. RAE: I wish to move the Central Board's resolution:—

> That this Congress accepts the report dealing with the proposal to appoint a full-time Executive Committee to administer the affairs of the Co-operative Union, and approves the recommendation of the Central Board that further consideration of the question be deferred until its financial position is sufficiently strong to enable it to bear the increased expenditure likely to be necessitated by the appointment of such a committee.

At Blackpool a resolution was passed in favour of a full-time executive. The delegates there were of the opinion that the work of the Union was too

much to be carried on by men in their spare time, however enthusiastic and willing they might be. At Blackpool the resolution was passed ordering the Central Board to prepare a scheme for their own demise and the birth of a new authority. The Central Board were by no means unwilling, but when they went into the matter they discovered it was going to be very expensive indeed to do what was desired. Owing to the rise in railway fares, increased cost of printing, and other expenses the Central Board cannot see their way to recommend at the present moment that the scheme should be proceeded with. I have been instructed to ask you to accept this resolution. The appointment of a reasonably large full-time board will cost something like five to seven thousand pounds a year, an expense that we feel we cannot afford at present, and we ask you to defer the question.

Mr. S. BLAKEBOROUGH (Burnley) : I second the resolution. I think it is the right course meantime.

Mr. H. COX (Birmingham) : I think there is creeping paralysis in most democratic bodies because of the full-time officials. This is opening the matter out for the men in the movement to get out of it what they can. There is no touting for honorary jobs. I believe most democratic bodies are suffering from secretaries who are no better business people than the ordinary man. This is ruining more than one society. I do not want to see the great co-operative movement ruined by these people.

Mr. F. L. BIRCH (Royal Arsenal) : I support the resolution, because I am not anxious to see members of the Co-operative Union executive becoming officials. I believe the executive should go on as at present. I think there is a danger of having too many full-time officials in the movement. My experience of the educational committee of our society leads me to the conclusion that some of the best work is done particularly by women who give freely time and service to the movement without having any axes to grind. There are certain spheres for a full-time official, but I want to see the spirit maintained that was started by the pioneers, who made sacrifices. If the co-operative movement is not more careful it will be in danger of winning the whole world and losing its own soul.

Mr. T. BIRD (Ipswich) : Is it a question of putting the scheme into operation or of considering its merits or demerits?

The PRESIDENT : It is a question of postponement. It is not a question of considering advantages on either side.

The resolution in favour of postponement was agreed to.

SCOTTISH SECTIONAL BOARD ELECTIONS.

Mr. D. MCKERRON (Renfrewshire Association) : I should like to protest against the action taken by the Scottish Section of the Central Board in this matter. They sent out papers in regard to the method of election and also recommended societies to vote against it. When it comes up again, as it must, there will certainly be a protest on this point, and I hope if a similar notice is sent out the responsible society will be given the same opportunity as the Sectional Board for placing its views before the societies.

SECTIONAL BOUNDARIES.

Mr. R. R. PRYNNE (Wilts and Dorset District Association) : It was understood that even if many of the things in the Survey Committee's Report had to be delegated to the future this matter of sectional boundaries, which deals with our own domestic economy, might very well be dealt with forthwith. Yet nothing was done in the matter, and the question was next heard of at the Bristol Congress, when the president gave us his word that the matter should be dealt with. After twelve months we have this report that a committee has been formed and will deal with the subject forthwith. Our association is particularly interested in this matter. There must be others

equally interested to know when the sectional boundaries are revised as to what is going to happen. Let the committee get on with their work and let us hear what they propose to do in the matter of the re-division of the societies. We should like to add to the terms of reference another question, namely, that the whole question of district representation on the sectional boards shall be reconsidered with a view of providing means for the better representation of the average society, say, of about a thousand members and over, instead of leaving the big societies in such a predominant position. The Co-operative Union is no longer a union representative of the average society.

Mr. W. R. RAE (Central Board): As chairman of that sub-committee I think a word is due to you. We went into the matter almost immediately after the Congress last year, and found it was by no means as simple as our friend has suggested. Societies have got into such a position that some of them have their headquarters in one district and branches in another district; some, in fact, have branches out of the section altogether. It is not easy to conceive any plan which will settle our domestic differences in boundaries here and now. It is a bigger question than was anticipated, and when we drew the attention of the Central Board to it they agreed that it was so. They did not, however, quite agree as to how the bigger question was to be tackled, but they did agree that it would be unwise to do anything but consider the whole question most carefully and produce a well-considered scheme for rearrangement of boundaries which will not only remove little bits of domestic differences, but also settle the greater questions which lie awaiting solution. It should be remembered that some of our sections have full-time, highly qualified secretaries; other sections have only part-time men, who have their bread and butter to earn as well as look after the interests of the Union. That is an indication of some of the difficulties with which we have to deal in addition to those mentioned in the report, and I hope you will allow the Central Board time to deal with the big question as it ought to be dealt with.

PROPOSED LONDON GUEST HOUSE.

Mr. J. MILLS, M.P. (Royal Arsenal): I should like to ask what steps have been taken towards the construction of a national co-operative home or guest house in London. Such a home would be of great benefit to colleagues coming up to London from all parts of the country and abroad. At present they are lodged in all sorts of hotels and, in some cases, subjected to a boycott. We should follow in the footsteps of the co-operative movement in other countries.

GENERAL PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

Mr. J. PENNY (Co-operative Wholesale Society): We are now in the month of June, and the latest figures given here are seventeen months old. I think it is unfortunate that the figures should be so far behind time. Somebody must be responsible. During the war period, and immediately afterwards, there was some excuse for the figures being behind, but before the war they were more up to date. Is it not time our statistics were brought up to date?

The GENERAL SECRETARY: It is not the fault of the Co-operative Union. We have sent four and five applications to societies for their statistical return and we have not yet been able to get them from a number of societies. In the old days we had a simple form on which societies could make their return, but now, in order to obtain a more accurate return for the purpose of analysing the various accounts, our form is similar to the one on which societies have to make their annual return to the Registrar. We have, since issuing the Central Board Report, had a supplementary report prepared showing the position of the retail societies at the end of 1921. This report, which is marked "Private and Confidential," has been distributed to the delegates. The report explains that owing to the non-receipt of information

from societies it has been impossible to get the statistics out before now. The totals are only estimated, because we are still awaiting returns from 145 societies before we can complete our statistics.

INFLUENCE OF THE ECONOMIC CRISIS.

Miss E. E. M. ALLEN (Gomshall): Are any steps being taken in the co-operative movement, apart from the recommendations set forth in the report under the heading of "Influence of the Economic Crisis," to deal with national unemployment? Societies are largely affected by unemployment, and speeches have been made at various times as to the effect it was having on their trade. Funds have been raised in connection with other matters, and I would like to know whether it would not be expedient to arrange a National Benefit Fund to supplement what co-operators receive from the State as working men and women when unemployed. I believe such a fund would greatly help societies and their members.

Mr. R. CRAMB (Middlesbrough): Can the Central Board say which it is best for societies in financial difficulties to do—pay a dividend which they cannot afford or pay no dividend and run the risk of losing members?

Mr. W. BARNES (Norwich): The report says that societies should endeavour "to eliminate all forms of waste either in distribution or in administration." Why, then, have the Co-operative Union bought a factory at Norwich?

Mr. G. MAJOR (vice-president): In answer to our friend I can only say that it is news to us that we of the Co-operative Union have purchased a factory at Norwich!

FIRST DAY OF CONGRESS.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The PRESIDENT, having taken the chair for the afternoon session, said: We will return now to the Report, page 20 to 21, "Influence of the Economic Crisis."

Mr. B. T. CURTIS (Burton-on-Trent): At the present time the only way to meet working expenses is by reducing the wages of the worker, and, in my opinion, the time has arrived when we ought to put a stop to that and set an example to the country, whereby all workers get a respectable living wage.

Mr. W. R. RAE (Central Board): The expense known as wages must bear a reasonable relation to the work of the society, unless you are going to cultivate disaster. No co-operator likes to have a reduction of wages or staff, but if our business is to be satisfactory as a business we must take both these questions into consideration.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. CRAMB (Middlesbrough): Paragraph (*b*), page 25, reporting a society's meeting without permission. What is counsel's opinion on the matter?

The GENERAL SECRETARY: We have received counsel's opinion. He advises that our rules should be altered to give power to the chairman of a society, with the consent of the members at the meeting, to ask members to desist from taking notes and publishing them. We have only just received this opinion, but a circular dealing with the matter will be issued by the Union.

CO-OPERATIVE NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS.

Mr. F. J. BUCKLEY (Oldham Industrial): The last paragraph on page 25. Can you say if these Advisory Councils to the National Co-operative Publishing Society have been a success? I particularly refer to the one for the Northern Section.

Mr. W. GREGORY, J.P. (a director of the National Co-operative Publishing Society): It is part of the policy of the National Co-operative Publishing Society to establish sectional advisory councils in various parts of the country in order to further interest in the publications of that organisation. Up to now there has only been one put into operation—that is in the Southern Section—and it has met with success. They are doing what they started out to do, and we hope the result will be what we anticipated in forming that policy. It is intended, in the immediate future, that the Northern Section Advisory Council shall be in working order, and then the others will follow.

Mr. J. A. EDWARDS (Liverpool): If you turn to page 177 you will find what support the movement is giving to the work of the National Co-operative Publishing Society. The returns of journals issued by capitalist concerns show that only one co-operative journal is taken to every 667 of other people's journals! It is a disgrace to the co-operative movement; and we have to realise that the majority of capitalist journals are taken by co-operators. We had the startling example of a delegate who criticised the

Co-operative Union for its purchase of a tobacco factory. If he had read the *Co-operative News* he would have been fully informed. Delegates still come to Congress absolutely at sea in regard to the movement. It is a standing disgrace that the work of the National Publishing Society should be so poorly supported. It is really time the movement woke to the fact that it is only through our own journals that we are going to have information as to what the co-operative movement is doing. In my work as a director I come into connection with some startling things. I know of one society where only the shoe repairer and the president take a copy, and then they have to go to a neighbouring society to obtain their copies! When we realise how many members of boards of management there are in the movement, in addition to education committees, men's and women's guilds, and then take into consideration the fact that only 90,000 copies of the *News* are taken every week, we come to the unsatisfactory conclusion that there is not a copy taken by every one of those who are supposed to be leaders of the movement. It is time this was remedied. It is time that every member of its boards of management and every member of its executive committees decided that, as far as their members were concerned, at least each one of them should be supplied with a copy of one of the journals to keep them thoroughly in touch with what is going on in the movement.

NATIONAL POLICY AND PROGRAMME.

Mr. J. H. HARTLEY (York): I want to refer to the report here submitted with regard to the National Policy of the Movement to be pursued during the Congress year 1922-23. The chief burden of my complaint is not what the report contains, but what it leaves out. There is no recommendation in that report asking societies to do the best they can to support the Co-operative Wholesale Society. That organisation, which is perhaps the most important part in what we represent to-day, is not mentioned in that report at all. It is not a case of its being unnecessary; it is extremely necessary that it should have been mentioned there. The report recommends us to pay attention to the paragraph printed in italics, under the heading of "Trade and Loyalty," urging the appointment of canvassers by local societies, especially where the trade of the members is falling off, but it makes no mention of the loyalty that is due to the Co-operative Wholesale Society by the societies themselves. As a co-operator it is not going half the journey to have loyalty to a local society unless the society is loyal to the Co-operative Wholesale Society. We are only playing with co-operation. Why should a member be required to purchase soap made by a soap syndicate and jam manufactured by Scratch and Co.? I find one society's purchases in the drapery department averaged 6s. 2d. per member for the half year; another society—and this one claiming a voice in the management of the co-operative machinery of this country—1s. 7d.; and the best one £1 10s. 2d.—and I do not look upon this one as being good enough, but it shows how bad the others are. Now, in the tailoring department, the first society's average was 2s. 1d. per member; the second society's 1s. 2d.; and the other one, 13s. 7d. The boots purchased by the first society averaged 10d. per member; the second, none; and the third, 16s. 10d. I ask if every member in this room is making it his business to preach loyalty to the Co-operative Wholesale Society. It would be better advice than the advice given to you in italics on page 28.

Mr. J. M. BIGGAR (East Kilbride): We feel it is rather difficult to carry out the decisions of the Central Board, because of the lack of information. Speaking so far as the Glasgow District Association is concerned, we made a request to the Central Board that we should be provided with copies of the communications circulated amongst all the societies members of the Union. On the plea of economy the Board thought it could not agree to send copies of the circulars, but suggested we might get a few of the circulars by going up the backstairs of some of the societies. We sympathised with the financial poverty of the Board and we offered to pay for the postage, and even the cost of printing, but that request was also declined, and we are

now told we in Glasgow cannot get separate treatment. We do not desire exceptional treatment, but we maintain that the policy proposed cannot operate unless you give the men who are going to do the work the necessary information. I would like to propose an addendum to the report that copies of all communications should be sent to the various associations. We have come through a great war and one of the greatest difficulties at one period was that the men at the front were without ammunition. Unless you send ammunition to the men who are going to do your fighting you cannot expect success.

Mr. W. R. RAE: You would think that the sending of supplies of literature had been definitely turned down. That is not so. The United Board has sent the matter to the Office Committee for inquiry, for this means more than sending literature to Glasgow. It means sending to the various associations right throughout the country, and we want to know what the whole thing will cost, and only then shall we be able to give a definite decision.

Mr. D. MCKERRON (Renfrewshire Conference Association): It was reported that it would cost about £66. I would appeal to the Central Board in this matter, for it is the members of the various associations who are expected to carry out the work of the Central Board. You find in this first paragraph that matters should be discussed in the sectional conferences and the district associations. How is it possible to do the work if we do not get the information? I want the Central Board to fulfil its obligations, so that we can act and talk and work with the societies in a reasonable manner.

Mr. H. C. COX (Windy Nook): I want to draw attention to the question of education. We find it hard to bring men and women to adult evening classes, and harder still to get them to study difficult subjects. I would suggest to the Congress, and to the Central Board, that they should try a different method by approaching societies and urging them to appoint canvassers to visit members from door to door and to hand out leaflets with strong co-operative points showing how the movement is a benefit and what the movement has done and is still doing. By this means we might help to turn the 4½ million members into co-operators. I am prepared to say that we have only about 90,000 co-operators. If you deny that statement I would remind you that the *Co-operative News* has only 90,000 circulation. If the committees of the various societies took the matter in hand and had particulars of how to proceed we would solve the whole of the problems in this report. We should set ourselves to the task of educating our members, because education is the secret of the whole problem.

Mr. J. MUIR (Dundee), dealing with the question raised by Mr. Biggar, said: I feel these matters when they come from the Central Board can be dealt with effectively only when the various district associations get the communications. Speaking as an official of a district association, I can say that matters affecting the movement which came from the Central Board could not have been dealt with by me if I had not had the information that came through my own society. There are other ways in which economies can be made without preventing the work of the movement being properly carried out.

Miss E. E. M. ALLEN (Gomshall): I want to draw attention to the question of housing on page 29. I want to say if your policy is going to be effective it is time you were taking action as well as creating popular opinion. If we are honest and enthusiastic we should get to work, and I suggest that we should ask the Co-operative Wholesale Society to do something in this matter and so help to relieve the unemployed.

Mr. F. G. GILLINGHAM (Radstock): On the question of a national society I hope the Central Board will endeavour to produce a scheme for discussion by the district associations along the lines of branch amalgamations. You

know that in rural districts overlapping is a crying shame, so far as the lack of boundaries is concerned. Introduce your scheme in pamphlet form and have it discussed to get the movement educated.

Mr. E. HOBSON (Burslem): I am pleased to see the recommendation in the National Policy and Programme relative to public opinion and national education. This is one of the most vital questions we have before the country to-day. There are many insidious attempts being made to curtail education, and if we are going to defeat them, as I hope we are, we shall have to keep our eyes wide open. I plead in the name of the children and posterity for action and not merely words.

Mr. T. RALSTON (Border Counties): It would be desirable, and is in fact necessary, that documents should be placed in the hands of those who are responsible for the development of their districts. We who hold official positions on district associations desire that the Central Board should concede this very desirable reform. Boards of management are in most cases too busy, and in many cases apathetic towards the circulars and documents issued by the Central Board. As it is not possible to add an addendum to this motion I suggest that the feeling of this meeting be taken as an indication that they carry this proposition into effect. This is not carping criticism, but is in the spirit of doing the best for the movement.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE.

Mr. J. MUIR (Dundee): I should like some further information about the subscriptions to the Alliance, and suggest that steps should be taken to bring the conference associations into closer touch with the Alliance.

Mr. J. SCOTT (Hartlepool): We are told that the rates of subscriptions to the Alliance, given in the report, were fixed by representatives to the Congress at Basle. Are not the constituent societies to be consulted at all? If the Congress adopts this report does it mean that these subscriptions will have to be paid by the Co-operative Union and the societies composing it in Great Britain?

The GENERAL SECRETARY: These rates have been fixed under the new rules of the Alliance, and have not been increased to British societies only, but to all societies members of the Alliance. The income of the Alliance before this alteration was £3,000 a year. What can you do on £3,000 a year? You must increase the contributions. We accepted the alteration in the rates of subscriptions on behalf of the British societies at Basle Congress. The British co-operative movement was represented when the new rules were considered, and this scale was submitted and approved by your representatives and the Co-operative Union on behalf of the British societies. I am very sorry to say that many societies are not complying with this revised scale of subscriptions at the present time. If all the societies would come into line and pay the increased subscriptions the income of the Alliance would be something like a hundred per cent more than it is at present. We intend as soon as we are through with the work of this Congress to take this matter up with every society which is a member of the Alliance and all those societies which are not members. I am sorry to say that only five hundred out of our fifteen hundred societies are members of the Alliance. Some of the non-members are represented here, and I hope after this Congress they will go back home and become members.

Mr. A. J. MACNAUGHT (Birkenhead): Whilst in favour of affiliation to the Alliance I think the committee have no right to alter the rules so far as the subscription is concerned before getting a mandate from the subscribing societies.

Mr. J. M. BIGGAR (East Kilbride): I desire to protest against the increased contribution demanded by the International Co-operative Alliance and against the suggestion of the General Secretary that the British representatives at the Basle Congress had an opportunity of considering the new

scale of contributions. No opportunity was given to the British delegates to consider the new contributions, or the new constitution, or the nomination of representatives to the Alliance, with the result that, so far as Scotland is concerned, it has no representation. It should be pointed out that in the International Co-operative Alliance report it is stated that it is only because they could not expect the Co-operative Union to pay the British subscription out of its funds that individual societies in Britain are allowed to continue in membership. Complaint is made that only 500 out of 1,600 societies in Britain contributed to the Alliance. The increased contributions will add considerably to the difficulty of increasing the number of subscribers. It is usual for those who pay the piper to call the tune. You might do the opposite once, but not twice—in Scotland! The case of conference associations is peculiarly difficult. In the Glasgow District Association the subscription will be increased from 10s. to over £60. A fair increase will not be resented, but such a huge increase will tend to reduce instead of increase the number of societies contributing. Mr. May should place this aspect before the Alliance.

The GENERAL SECRETARY: Mr. Biggar says Scotland is not represented on the Alliance. That is not correct, as Mr. Stewart is on its Central Committee. Prior to this year the International Alliance executive was formed entirely of British representatives; under the new scheme Great Britain has seven representatives on the Central Committee. On the executive committee we have only three representatives—Mr. Gregory, Sir Thomas Allen, and myself as vice-president. If we get additional representation on the executive committee, then, of course, Scotland will have the first claim.

PROPOSED RECONSTRUCTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE.

Mr. A. BARNES (London) moved the following resolution on behalf of the London and six other societies:—

> In the opinion of this Congress the development and strengthening of the International Co-operative Alliance is the best guarantee the people of Europe have for future peace, and, as a knowledge of its possibilities is essential to its success, it considers the report of the Central Board, pages 29 to 32, on the resolution passed at the Scarborough Congress, inadequate, and therefore proposes that the matter be referred back for further consideration to a special committee of seven persons:
>
> Such special committee to be constituted within three months of the Congress ending as follows:—Four to be appointed by the Central Board; three to be elected as Congress may decide, either from the Congress itself or from societies affiliated to the Co-operative Union. The Secretary of the International Co-operative Alliance to be an *ex-officio* member of the committee:
>
> The terms of reference to this committee to be—
>
> 1. To present to next year's Congress an historic survey of the International Co-operative Alliance from 1914 to 1921.
> 2. Any amendment they may deem desirable for the British Section to submit to its constitution to conform to present-day conditions.
> 3. If they deem it desirable to alter the basis of the appointment of British representatives on the Central Committee of the Alliance.
> 4. Any other recommendations which, in their opinion, will add to the usefulness and arouse intelligent interest in the future work of the Alliance.

He said: In moving the resolution submitted by the London and six other societies, I wish to state that we regret exceedingly that the Central Board have not used their opportunity to present a more satisfactory report to Congress. We consider that the Central Board, in not considering this issue until six months had elapsed after Congress had given a unanimous decision on the matter, show that they have not yet appreciated the enormous amount of interest awaiting direction in the co-operative movement. You will find that the international situation is the dominant factor in all the domestic issues with which nations are confronted; and the co-operative movement, which represents those fundamental principles which will make internationalism a living and vital thing, up to the present has not yet had any clear direction from the Central Board or from the Wholesale Society on the matter. During the past twelve months we have discussed in many ways the question of possibilities of developing international trade. Many of us have heard statements from the Wholesales' side and from other sides, but there is hardly a delegate in this audience who is in possession of the facts of the situation to enable him to give an intelligent opinion. The Central Board state that it cannot be too strongly emphasised that far from breaking down, the Alliance continued to function throughout the whole period of the war. The international spirit which we want to create did not function through the war, and if the Central Board consider, because a few executive members of the British section of the Alliance were able to keep in communication with representatives of other nations, that this means a functioning of the International Co-operative Alliance, I say the whole issue is hopeless. What is internationalism? What would happen in this Congress if an issue came before us where two co-operative societies were adopting anti-co-operative principles? The whole volume of opinion that this Congress represents would be brought to bear upon these particular societies, and that opinion, which is the thing that matters, would ultimately compel those societies to come back to the principles of co-operation. From 1914 to 1918 the nations of the world departed from the principles of co-operation; they departed from the theory of the International Alliance; and the international collapsed because the international spirit in this country, in Germany, in France, and in Russia was not strong enough to prevent the physical conflict commencing in 1914. What we mean by the national spirit is that individual societies must conform to the general principles laid down by the Co-operative Union; and what we mean by the international spirit is that the nations of the world should realise that there are certain issues that affect the prosperity of the whole world, and are more important because of that than some of our international requirements and wishes. The collapse in 1914 was brought about because at this stage of our development the people have not subjected their national desires for aggrandisement to the unity and well-being of the people of the whole world. I appeal to the delegates to realise that we are still proceeding along the old lines which led to war in 1914. Our present co-operative problems arise from the present international situation, which has been brought about because the economic interests of nations are in conflict. We want to see co-operative trading develop, because the co-operative economic factor makes for peace. The Press of this country is beginning once more to develop British opinion hostile to France and favourable to Germany and Russia. We have no quarrel with the people of the nations we fought, and no quarrel with the people of France to-day, and what a tragedy it would be if in five or ten years, through the development of capitalism, we found ourselves fighting with the Germans against the French. Surely you have had sufficient experience to make up your minds that the position of 1914 and 1918 shall not be repeated. I take as an indication that we want to forget the past and live for peace in the future, the fact that when we received our foreign friends to-day the German representatives obtained the most enthusiastic applause. That was because deep down in the minds of every one of us we regret the fact that the international spirit was not strong enough amongst the German co-operators and British co-operators to prevent that disastrous conflict of 1914. I,

therefore, ask you, with full knowledge of the facts, with all the experience and disasters of the past eight years, that you will give authority from this Congress, whatever governments may decide, whatever the Press may decide, that the co-operative movement intends, through its international connections with the French co-operator and the German co-operator, to build up such a body of opinion that no capitalistic interests can pierce it, and thus keep the peoples of the world solid and united. That is the spirit of the resolution.

Mr. J. KING (Stratford) seconded the resolution. He said : How often it sinks into nonsense when we talk about the international side of the movement. Personally, I said, eight year ago, in a very mixed assembly, when it was a question of war being talked about, that I considered the greatest possible blessing that could come to the workers of this or any other country was peace, and that the biggest possible curse was war. I was never more confident of the truth of that than to-day. I said then, as I say now, that any man or woman who creates an atmosphere of war is my deadliest enemy. I said then, in plain Anglo-Saxon, "to hell with them," and I say so now. The question before us is a big one, and one that cannot be dealt with by tinkering. Every distributive society connected with the Union should be a contributor to the International Co-operative Alliance, and those which have failed in the past have been very remiss in their duty and have no right to vote to-day. When one looks at the financial statement to-day one recognises in a moment the failure to appreciate the work of the International Co-operative Alliance. To talk about settling the political and economical situation of Europe on £2,000 a year is to talk twaddle.

Mrs. FERGUSON (Darlington) : Every one of us to-day is wanting to know exactly how we stand internationally. I never go to a conference or a guild meeting where the international question is in any way under discussion but what I am bombarded with questions as to how and why, and when I say that certain procedure was laid down at Basle it just whets the appetites of the people to know more about it. Somebody said, only a few moments ago, that only five hundred societies were contributing anything to the funds of the International Co-operative Alliance. In all probability the other thousand societies are busy asking questions about its work; and, therefore, I support the resolution, because of the means alluded to in the resolution which will bring before the movement a full report, which, in return, will give information to the other thousand societies and, in all probability, will bring to the coffers of the International Co-operative Alliance that which will help them to get along with the work of reconstruction and so make way for international trade. I am an internationalist, and I believe absolutely that co-operation knows no frontier, knows no barriers, knows no nationality. We want that spirit to get abroad. Who has suffered most because of the breakdown of international relations? Will you not tell me it is the women and the children of each country who have suffered the most? It is because of that we women are standing four-square for the International Alliance. And may I just say that the vision of the International Co-operative Alliance will never be complete without the vision of the women as well as of the men. We, as an organised guild, want to help the Alliance, and we want you to help us to get into the position to help all we can.

Mr. W. R. RAE (Central Board) : I think it is as well that the delegates present should understand the position of the Central Board in this matter. With everything that has been said on that point by Mr. Barnes the Board are in perfect harmony. We are as truly international as he, and as eager for international peace, international co-operative trade, and sweeter international relations as he. Why we do not support the resolution is because of something in it which Mr. Barnes, Mr. King, and Mrs. Ferguson have not yet referred to. The resolution really means that another Survey Committee will be set up to make inquiries extending over a period of seven or eight years of history and contemporary events as wide as co-operation has extended its sway. And the Central Board, being mindful of another

experience, in which I myself was indissolubly bound, are anxious that you should know what it is that you are being asked to do. The Central Board have no objection to sending four of their members and three of the Co-operative Wholesale Society directors to prepare and submit to Congress a more extensive report than what you have to-day. It will involve expense on every unit. Besides, if you agree to appoint four members from the Central Board and the resolution condemns the Central Board, you leave to the four members of the Central Board appointed the majority on the committee! The Central Board are wrong, and yet they have four of their members on the proposed committee to bring a report against three others! How are the three to be appointed? It means you will have to have a general election throughout the country for three members of the Survey Committee.

Mr. J. H. THOMAS, M.P. (Co-operative Printing Society): I believe, whatever the difference of opinion may be with regard to the merits of the resolution or the report itself, the principle underlying both ought to be kept clearly in mind by the delegates. To talk of averting a world-war with £2,000 is to assume that the passing of any resolution by this Congress could save the world from a repetition of 1914. That would be a reflection upon the intelligence of this Congress, and would be a disgrace to democracy in itself. What we have to keep in mind is that, whether it be the trade union movement or the co-operative movement, the real guarantee we have of doing our part to prevent war is to foster, encourage, and develop every opportunity of bringing the peoples of the world together. We all oppose war at this moment. A unanimous resolution against war would be carried by the Tory party if they were sitting here this morning! What we have to remember is that we are against war now because the horror and the misery of war are uppermost in our mind. But how often we forget in a few weeks and a few years the experience of the past. The present generation only remembers the Russo-Crimean war by the deeds of the noble six hundred! War is glorified, and therefore, as the first part of this resolution says, we want the co-operative movement to take its part in securing peace in the future. That leads to the second part of the resolution, and I am not sure it means what Mr. Rae says. If it means an eight years' survey the London Society did not mean that. They did not want an eight years' survey; they want us to examine the real failure of 1914-21. Let us profit by this and at least table some commonsense proposal for the future. That is the essence of the resolution. If cost is the objection I beg you to remember that the principle underlying the whole international co-operative movement is worth more than a few hundred or a few thousand pounds. I support the resolution because I believe it is a means of ending war by bringing people together and because it develops the real and true principle of co-operation. There never was a time when nations were so dependent and interdependent upon each other. Those people who sneered in the past about international relationship are responsible for millions walking the streets to-day unemployed. The resolution represents a great ideal, and it is worth supporting regardless of any cost.

Mrs. M. DEWSBURY (Walsall): Like the last speaker I believe Mr. Rae has read more into the resolution than was ever intended and has so tried to defeat it.

Mr. RAE: I did not say the period the report would take to complete would be seven years. I said that the period of history of which the report would have to take account was a period of seven years.

Mrs. DEWSBURY (continuing): We have not forgotten that there was one section of the movement that talked about international relations when internationalism was not popular even in this Congress. We have one section that dared to go through the years 1916-17 and speak up and down the country on the need of international relations. It is not represented at present in the International Co-operative Alliance, although it is a national

body and has always contributed to its funds. It would be advisable that some conference between bodies of the movement should take place to see whether representation is as wide as it ought to be.

Mrs. CLOSE (Stockton) : I agree with Mrs. Dewsbury that it is false to say the committee is fully representative. I support the resolution to get better representation. I want you to remember that in the past those who have suffered most by war are the women of the nations. The women were always prepared to sacrifice more than any other section. When a woman sent her son to war she was sending part of herself. We want brotherhood and humanity and we want a committee to go into the question. It is possible that a mistake was made by the Alliance. We do not blame them, but we think there should be an inquiry and that both sexes should have the right to take part in it.

Mr. E. O. GREENING (hon. member, Central Board) : I hope no one will suspect me for a moment of being indifferent to the calls of international co-operation, for I gave some years of my life, with my dear friend E. V. Neale, in helping to found the Co-operative Alliance at a time when it had few friends and people thought it was a hopeless proposition. I mention this not boastingly, but in order that I may not be misunderstood. The Alliance is gradually growing and developing its work. It is in complete harmony with the Central Board, and this resolution is practically a motion of censure on the Board. It says they have presented an inadequate report on the situation, and it proposes to set up a new committee, to overhaul the work of the Alliance and its relations with the Central Board, and to make suggestions for the entire reconstruction of the body. With all my respect and admiration for the mover of the resolution, it appears to me that he and his friends of the "ginger group" are like the little children in their garden. Before the seedlings have time to grow they want to see what they are like underneath. That is practically what you are asking us to do to-day. Do you really want this sort of overhauling of your constitution at the present stage? Put all your force behind the Alliance, but do not start to overhaul it now.

Mr. J. MILLS, M.P., asked if a question on the Co-operative Wholesale Society's trade with Russia was in order. He was informed that such a question would be out of order.

Sir THOMAS ALLEN : I quite appreciate the spirit of the resolution as submitted by the London Society, and it is very proper that there should be in the minds of British co-operators a sincere desire to know more about our international relationship. Underlying the resolution of our London friends lies the whole burden of that desire. But there is one thing I would like you to remember, the suggestion that we should make a survey of the breakdown from 1914 to 1921 has not been overlooked by the International Alliance. When we met at our first session after the war was over there was a strong desire on the part of some of the nations that the whole question of the failure of the International Alliance to function should be gone into, and we met with very great difficulty in that direction. I would not like at this late day to raise the question again, especially seeing we have been able once again to meet and to work, not only with the old members of the Alliance, but within the last few years with several new nations that have grown up and are now associated with the Alliance. There is the greatest danger if we should institute an inquiry in the direction indicated. It would lead to considerable friction in the International Alliance which we are most anxious to avoid. My suggestion is that the London resolution be referred to the Central Board for its report, and during the year the whole question could be gone into and intelligently surveyed. I think that would meet the underlying thing in the London resolution.

The GENERAL SECRETARY : You cannot refer this resolution back. What you can do is to refer the report back to the Central Board for further

consideration and report to next Congress. This would necessitate the London Society withdrawing its resolution in the first place.

Mr. A. BARNES (replying to the discussion): If any reasons had been advanced for the withdrawal of the resolution we should be pleased to withdraw it, but after listening carefully to the arguments I find they can be reduced to one particular point. The Central Board at Scarborough had this matter referred to them; the London Society on that occasion was quite prepared to leave the matter in the hands of the Central Board and the British representatives on the Alliance. They have had twelve months in which to consider this question, but did not begin to do so until six months after the Scarborough Congress.

The GENERAL SECRETARY: The Central Board considered the matter in October, but it was before the United Board in June, and the Scarborough Congress was held in May.

Mr. BARNES: I will withdraw my statement, because I do not want to score a debating point; I feel too keenly about the matters at issue. In our resolution we give the Central Board a majority of this committee of seven, and the reference back is simply an attempt to cut out the three representatives from the wider movement of retail co-operation. The societies which contribute funds to the International Alliance to-day have no say at all in these matters, or in any of the issues involved. Surely it is not asking too much; surely it is not a censure on the Central Board or any other body to ask that the retail societies affiliated to the Co-operative Union, or that this Congress itself, should appoint three out of the seven representatives. Mr. Greening, connecting me with a certain group, said we were desirous of pulling up seeds before they had time to germinate. Our real idea is to prepare the soil for the development of the international seed. The co-operative movement would never have existed unless first of all it was fashioned in the minds of individuals, and the international will never exist unless, first of all, the minds of the people in this country and the world generally are prepared by the necessary knowledge—as Mr. Thomas pointed out—to give intelligent judgment on these matters when they come before us. I am glad Mr. Rae withdrew the statement about another Survey Committee—[Mr. RAE: I did not withdraw the statement.]—because the point I wish to make is this: In the first part of our resolution we state definitely and distinctly that this committee shall report to the next Congress. That, I hope, will remove any suggestion of a protracted committee. I ask you to pass the resolution, not in opposition to any particular interest, but in order that you and I may have the right knowledge to form our opinions on the international question.

A vote was then taken, and this resulted as follows:—For the resolution, 990; against, 2,276. The resolution was therefore rejected.

Mr. J. J. WORLEY (Co-operative Productive Federation): I am sorry the Central Board has emphasised the fact that the British subscriptions to the International Co-operative Alliance for the eight years ending December, 1920, represented 51·6 per cent of the total subscriptions. There is a danger of this being interpreted by our Continental friends as showing a lack of due consideration for the unprecedented difficulties in which they find themselves. If a comparison could have been made in terms of relative sacrifice, instead of in terms of pounds sterling, a totally different impression might have been created. In support of that contention I would recall the statement made by Mr. May, when he referred to the fact that Dr. Renner, of Austria, said at the last meeting of the Central Committee of the International Co-operative Alliance that at the present rate of exchange the subscriptions of Austria would be three times the total revenue of the Austrian Union. When we remember that one of the contributory causes of the formation or development of the International Co-operative Alliance was the unofficial visit paid by Mr. Harold Cox in 1884, which led in the next year to the bringing of representatives from France to our Congress, and realise what

developments have arisen since, we must deeply regret the decision of the Central Board not to be represented at certain Continental Congresses, and this notwithstanding the fact that we are faced wih great financial difficulties. We should take every opportunity of getting into closer contact with our friends in other countries. How can we co-operate with people until we know them? How can we know them until we meet them? The opinion of this Congress would have been behind the Central Board if they had decided to be represented at every Congress held on the Continent this year.

Mr. JACK MILLS, M.P. (Royal Arsenal): This movement should do something more than listen to speeches made from any one particular side and get a real understanding of international difficulties. In my opinion Mr. May has done less than justice to himself in pointing out that although there may have been a partial collapse of the International Co-operative Alliance there was not a complete collapse. So far as British co-operators are concerned they are now anxious to forget. This movement ought to concentrate the whole of the British reserves on the latent possibilities of the International Co-operative Alliance. It is very well to talk in unctuous hypocrisy of the amount the British are paying; the Austrian section of the International Co-operative Alliance would have contributed three times their yearly income owing to the falling exchange! There should be some deviation of contribution according to the depreciation of the exchange. Anyone who has visited the ravaged areas in Eastern Europe knows perfectly well that unless there is some other motive force there can be no reconstruction. For that reason expert knowledge sent out at the expense of the British movement might have been at the disposal of this Congress. I protest against the voting on this resolution because we were voting in the dark.

CENTRAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Mr. W. R. RAE, the chairman of the Central Education Committee, moved the report of that committee. He said: In moving this report I am less sad than I expected I would be. It is only recently that we have got the total figures in to enable us to know how we have progressed educationally during the past winter, and we have not done so badly as I feared. A speaker has said we have been making economic cuts, but the results do not bear out that statement. Our classes were more numerous by 50 than in any other winter period. The result is a feeling of strong pleasure and satisfaction that societies which have been working—some without any surplus at all—have tried their best to keep their educational work going. I wish they would learn a lesson from this difficulty. It is hard that educational work should be determined by the surplus. It is not the fault of the education committee that prices fall or rise, and educational work should not suffer because the surplus falls or rises. I would rather our people follow the lead that many have adopted of setting aside for educational work so much per head on membership each year. In these hard times the vexed question of what to do with the young people has arisen. A few more junior guilds and reading circles have been organised during the year, but there are yet very few. The young minds—they long, they yearn, they look for excitement! All these faculties which they are anxious to put into operation should be used in the interest of the co-operative movement, and you are letting them drift away! If you want to know what young people can do, go to Glasgow and see the young people there in what they call the Federation of Co-operative Youth. You would go back home and say, "Instead of buying telescopes for old men to see flies' wings with, or arranging trips in summer to gather wild flowers, we must save the young life of the movement for co-operation." In the education of apprentices, wherever it has been tried, it has been maintained successfully. But it is not every co-operative committee that recognises its duty to those whom they have taken into the store to make into assistants. You have taken a youth to make him a grocer, but you do not make him a grocer, you let him make himself one if he can, and so at the end of his apprenticeship he is not what he ought to be. The district

round Manchester has proved what can be done in this matter. We commend you to take a lesson and do likewise. We have had splendid work at summer schools; certainly they were not so crowded as was expected, but the heavy railway fares, the heavy charges for catering, and low wages made it rather difficult for some of our people to go to a centre. This year we expect to have six summer schools, and one international school at Brussels; and, in spite of the fact that societies have not yet recovered, we expect our work to go ahead.

Mr. J. W. SUTTON (Beswick): I want to draw the attention of Congress to the first paragraph of the General Review. I want to emphasise the point made by Mr. Rae on the work done by Manchester societies, and to say that the work done by these societies was not so much in forming classes for apprentices as in getting the City of Manchester authority to undertake those classes. I think the committee attach too much attention to themselves and too little to the position of co-operators as citizens and the claims they could make on the local authorities. They should demand as citizens all the things they are justly entitled to. Another point was with regard to children's classes. I am going to criticise the children's classes. As chairman of the educational committee of my own society I want to say that in many cases I am opposed to children's classes. As a father I say we do not want the children to have to attend classes and take extra work, and I suggest that home work should be done away with at school before the children can attend such classes. There is not so much need for these classes now that elementary education is so good. The time has gone by for continuing competitive examinations. If the children have brains and the capacity to assimilate education that is all that is desired without putting them through examinations which they might be able to face educationally, but not temperamentally.

Mr. F. L. BIRCH (Royal Arsenal): It grieves me to read that educational grants are being cut down. From a business point of view it is a short-sighted policy for committees to have such rules that when trade falls educational grants fall also. You should try and get classes established under the local authorities. We of the Royal Arsenal Educational Committee give an incentive to students to join the local authority's classes by saying that if they get seventy-five per cent of the possible attendances they will get the fees returned. I think you should help the local education authorities, because they are there to teach what the people want, and we have a right to say what we want to be taught. I want to impress upon educational committees not to go in for organisations inclined to inculcate militarism, such as the Boy Scouts, but I would suggest the Kibbo-Kift movement instead.

Mrs. MCARD (Liverpool): I do not think the rank and file are yet ready not to allow education to remain in the present hands. There must be a revolution, a great change, and I am sorry someone has asked us to retard progress with the young people of the movement. My hope is in the children. Every society should have its children's classes and schools. I am not prepared to leave my children's education to the care of the State as at present administered.

Mr. RAE, replying to the discussion, said: Most of the remarks have been favourable. Mr. Sutton gave Congress the impression that something we were doing might be called forcing the children. Please do not misunderstand. The Central Education Committee is of the opinion that if you cannot attract the children you had better not hold the classes at all. Where they are allowed to play, to dance, and to sing, and at the same time to learn, the co-operative classes come very close to the hearts of the children, and there is no question of force in the matter. Mr. Sutton was also against competitive examinations. So am I, but other members of my committee are not. He referred to classes in the Manchester district. The Co-operative Wholesale Society are also sending employees to classes and are hoping to

make this venture a success. Mr. Birch was right in saying we need more education now. That is why educational grants should be on a membership basis. The Kibbo-Kift is a movement worthy of consideration. Mrs. McArd would not allow the present-day administration to teach her children. I am glad to hear it. I wish all co-operators were of the same opinion. Unfortunately, education is in the hands of people who love the rates more than they do the children.

The resolution printed at the end of the committee's report was carried unanimously, and at 5-15 p.m. Congress ended for the day.

SECOND DAY OF CONGRESS.

MORNING SITTING.

On Tuesday morning the delegates again gathered early at the Dome, and before the arrival of the President indulged in singing to the accompaniment of the grand organ.

The PRESIDENT was loudly cheered when she took the chair at 10 a.m. Addressing Congress she said: I have two very delightful messages, one from the ex-president of the International Co-operative Alliance, our dear old friend, and one of the chief inspirations of my life, Sir William Maxwell. He says, "Congratulations; may success attend your efforts.—Maxwell." The other is a letter from the present president of the International Co-operative Alliance, Mr. Goedhart, who says: "Co-operation over the whole world is in a very difficult position, and we shall need the help of everyone to come through this crisis. Of course, the principles of our movement never can fail. It would be possible for the co-operative movement to be thrown back by their multiple enemies. Only the strength of the women could give the help to overcóme this, and you have organised these forces in the United Kingdom and so given an example to the world. We, the co-operators of every country, owe you great thanks for what you have done."

CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Mr. S. FAIRBROTHER (Central Board), moving the adoption of the report of the Co-operative College Sub-committee, said: I feel that the co-operative movement is not at the parting of the ways but rather at the beginning of a new way. The college idea is one of those ideas that, like John Brown's soul, keep marching on. It is marching on and gathering adherents, and those who have thought the matter out feel that the co-operative movement has a very large need of educated people. We heard yesterday in the President's address a very clear call to the democracy of this country, and to the co-operative democracy in particular, to press forward their ideals so that they will ultimately arrive, perhaps not at the Co-operative Commonwealth, but at a position where they can control in a great measure the destinies of this country. If the democracy has to be fitted to take its proper place it must be educated. Some people seem to think that the co-operative college is a sort of superfluity. We of the education committee do not think so. We are asked to believe in internationalism, and I submit that the international idea is being best propagated through the co-operative college. We have already had students from Australia, India, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, and other countries, and this shows that the peoples of the earth are beginning to realise that through inter-communication we can best achieve the international ideal. Societies are now beginning to celebrate their jubilees, and it would not be a bad idea if they would give expression to their gratitude by sending to the college any funds they have at their disposal. From the report you will see that Kinning Park Society—and Scotland is often in the fore in this matter—has devoted £500 of its jubilee fund to the college. A gentleman, whose name I am not permitted to mention, has also generously given £500. In addition, the Co-operative

Permanent Building Society has come to the rescue. These are only the nucleus of what I believe will be greater things. It is true that we did not come out very well in the Wholesale Society's meeting. I believe that resolution at the Co-operative Wholesale Society's meeting was passed through a misunderstanding. When the proper time arrives we shall go forward again in the hope of bringing the great institution into line with us. If the co-operative movement is going to take its proper place in the federation of the world it can only be by and through an educated leadership. The whole co-operative world is looking towards the great triumph of the co-operative college. We can have that by having a clear-sighted policy. I have pleasure in moving the adoption of the report of the College Sub-committee.

Mrs. M. A. GASSON (Central Board), seconding, said: Every one of the world's problems, we always say, could be settled by education, and yet we do not ourselves realise that education is the movement's great need for the present day. If there had been more education we should have had greater trade and capital, more enthusiasm, and more real co-operators; and still we are not prepared to support the one idea that will bring to our aid education. We do not need to start on a large scale, but we can go on with the scale we have started. Already students are being trained at Holyoake House and going forth to give our message. The time is important for us to do our very best. We must give moral and financial support even if only a dozen earnest co-operators to carry the gospel of co-operation are created. I think societies are willing to do all that is necessary for the college, but are just holding back the money. I think also that the Wholesale was diverted from its real purpose, but we shall get a greater conception of our purposes and we shall see the Wholesale will contribute that money.

Mr. T. E. WILLIAMS (Royal Arsenal): I want to oppose the acceptance of the report. I want to say at the outset that the society I represent sets aside annually between three and four thousand pounds for educational purposes, so no one can challenge our interest in education. Why do we take this action? Because a college for co-operators only is not likely to be the best thing for the movement. We believe in the unification of forces, and we recognise that every branch of the progressive movement makes up one whole. If we are going to get the type of education we want we will have to pay for it. Some time ago one of the existing colleges sent out an appeal for funds signed by Lloyd George, Asquith, and one or two other people that we have no use for, and if that appeal is made by those whom we regard as our enemies it is a crying disgrace to us and those in the Labour Party if we do not finance our own institution. It would pay the movement to enter into a joint arrangement of the kind I have suggested. We have kept ourselves too long in a watertight compartment. The trade-unionists who go to a Labour college and have an opportunity of associating with co-operators are getting that knowledge of co operation which we all so very much desire. Co-operators who go there will be better co-operators for having had the experience. Ideas are not confined to one section, and it is only by pooling ideas that we can make progress.

Mr. F. GILLINGHAM (Bristol and Somerset District Association): I want to support the report on the ground that as co-operators we must not despise the day of small things. If the assertion is true—and I have no reason to doubt it—that the college scheme is being retarded through present economic conditions, then we shall have to start with the means at our disposal. I believe, with the friend who spoke from Woolwich, that we are really nearer together as progressive forces than we admit. We want to be inoculated with the true and finer spirit of co-operation.

Mr. W. R. RAE, speaking on behalf of the College Committee, said: Our friends from Woolwich are conveying the impression to you that we of the College Committee doubt the honesty of their convictions and the honesty of their position. We do not. We regret their position, but believe they are

acting according to what they think to be their duty and their belief. I think Mr. Williams is to be commended for his allegiance to and his love and admiration of Ruskin, which has given him his college training. It is what any student would do, whether he has been to Cambridge, Ruskin, Aberdeen, or Edinburgh, but I do want Mr. Williams not to confine his attention to Ruskin. I want to put before him a wider and wiser argument. Ruskin of itself can never fill the needs of the Labour and co-operative movements. It would be wiser by far to seek to establish a people's university than to concentrate upon one of the colleges that ought to form that university. If you go to Oxford or Cambridge you find a number of colleges uniting and forming the Cambridge or the Oxford University. What I am looking forward to seeing is not an increase of colleges, but a real federation of colleges doing the work of all the wings of the Labour and co-operative movements—a People's University in which Ruskin College, the Labour College, and the Co-operative College will all take their full part. Mr. Williams's strong point is that a co-operator should go to a Labour college to have his Labour knowledge intensified and improved, but a Labour man needs to go to a co-operative college to have his knowledge of co-operation intensified and improved. Two or three years ago Woolwich was prepared to go "nap" for the co-operative college. I should like it to go back to that period and again become a keen advocate for the co-operative college.

Professor F. HALL, M.A. (Adviser of Studies): It is very fitting that we should be discussing this subject this morning under the presidency of Miss Davies, who has been a loyal supporter of the college ever since the idea was first mooted. I think in that matter Miss Davies has shown a very wise judgment; for long before any existing college was offering facilities for working women the promoters of the co-operative college suggested that its doors should be opened to women just as the doors of the co-operative store are open to them. Some of us, who have had opportunities that have ben denied to others, feel very strongly that the facilities that we have had should be made available to large numbers of workers, and when we think of the problems which beset the co-operative movement we realise the need of rank-and-file education. But if we are to have rank-and-file education we must have teachers of the rank-and-file. Where are you going to get your teachers from? From a co-operative centre or from a non-co-operative centre? We want a college that will be a centre for training teachers and leaders. We have been faced during the last two or three years with very serious economic problems. What opportunity have the people of our movement had of studying the higher branches of economics? We want them to have an opportunity so that they will not be dependent upon those who may have studied these questions but who are not co-operators in sympathy. Mr. Williams has made reference to Ruskin College. I would like to emphasise the fact that never in our propaganda have we said a word against the value of the work of Ruskin College. We believe there is work for us to do as co-operators and that nobody can do that work except those who feel the urge and impulse of the co-operative spirit. Mr. Williams has referred to what they at Woolwich are doing in the way of co-operative education. Yes, they take the students up to a certain point under co-operative auspices and then take them away from co-operative auspices to study somewhere else. We want the students to go forward under co-operative auspices to the most advanced stages we can provide. We are not hostile to Ruskin College. During the last three weeks, by permission of the Central Education Committee, I have been to Ruskin College and there given lectures on co-operation, but when we suggested there should be lectures on co-operation extending over the whole of the session we were told that the curriculum did not make it possible for that to be done. We want a curriculum in which co-operation is going to be a predominant subject, and we can only have this in an institution over which we have complete control. Mr. Fairbrother has told you what Kinning Park Society has done in the way of scholarships; I urge upon you to do as Kinning Park has done. The college is going on slowly

but surely. We shall have more students next year than this, but the number will depend very largely upon the support that is given to the college by the various societies.

Mr. H. HINSHELWOOD (Greenock Central): I would not like the delegates to suppose that the limitations which Professor Hall says obtain at Ruskin College regarding the teaching of co-operation also obtain at the Scottish Labour College. Co-operative societies have been generous supporters of that college and have full opportunity to specify the subjects which are to be taken up. One of the Glasgow societies asked that a full session should be given to co-operation, and such a class has been carried on at the college for years. Did time permit I should like to give you an idea of how the college is drawing together the interests of trade-unionists and co-operators. In this respect the Scottish Labour College is in a dfferent category from Ruskin College.

Mr. J. S. BARR (Bathgate): The question before Congress is of tremendous importance. The question of education cannot possibly be tied up into narrow sections. If co-operation means anything it means something broad and general. We have various departments of the working-class movement catering for the educational facilities of different sections, and although many co-operators believe that co-operation cannot possibly be regarded as something connected with the general working-class position, their position is based upon a complete misunderstanding as to the function of co-operation. The great mass of the co-operative movement is drawn from the same people as the trade union movement. The problems facing the trade union movement are pretty much the same as those facing the co-operative movement, consequently it is our duty as co-operators to use whatever influence we have in directing public opinion through educational facilities throughout the length and breadth of the country. It is not wise that we should have the co-operative movement working separately from other sections of the working-class movement. Professor Hall has informed us that it has not been possible to prevail on Ruskin College to give a full course on co-operation. Professor Hall is a member of the general council of Ruskin College, and he is partly responsible for that condition of affairs. I want to unify the forces of the working-class movement, and I hope co-operators will take their stand and help those who are anxious to bring these forces together. The co-operative movement is not separate and distinct from other sections of the Labour movement; it is part and parcel of it, and we mean to make it progress along the same lines.

Mr. F. J. BARRETT (Plymouth): I am not so much concerned about the establishment of the co-operative college as about the consolidation of the present channels for education. If the Co-operative Union has money to spare in this direction let it spread to enable those societies which are weaker to form classes for juniors, for, after all, it is the juniors we have to consider.

Mr. F. L. BIRCH (Royal Arsenal, Woolwich): Mr. Rae gave one the impression that the idea was to have a university with a number of colleges round about it with a distinctive basis—co-operative, trade-unionist, socialist, and so on; but the idea of a college as outlined here is simply another college established without any relation to any college. If it is proposed to have a university in touch with colleges, such as at Oxford and Cambridge, it is all right, but what is here proposed is to have an isolated building.

Mr. S. FAIRBROTHER (Central Education Committee), replying to the discussion, said: It should be understood that whilst the teaching in the co-operative college must of necessity have a distinctive character, that will not prevent us working in harmony with existing colleges. I would point out to Mr. Barr that although Professor Hall is a member of the council of Ruskin College and, as such, may be *prima facie* responsible for the decisions of the college, as one individual he can only count as one. He did, in fact, suggest that they should take a full year's course in co-operation. The policy

of the co-operative movement and of the co-operative college is not to have small watertight compartments, but rather to make the college a living entity, something with a soul in it. If there is anything in co-operation at all it is this—that it is business with a soul in it. It is to create food for that soul that this college is projected; and if co-operation is all-embracing surely the teaching must be all-embracing with a distinct lead for co-operative ideals. What we have got to have is a live college, so that we can let our children at least know the real meaning of living and active co-operation as a powerful force in the amelioration of the lot of the people.

The report was adopted.

STATISTICS AND GENERAL PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE.

Mr. W. R. RAE (Central Board) moved the report of the Statistics and General Publications Committee. He said: The committee, as yet, is only in its early youth, but we find it is of very great help to the development of co-operative ideas. There are some people who pin their faith on figures, and there are some who suspect them. We want co-operators to be able to trust figures, therefore we are doing our very best to select figures and to give advice. To do that we have our own people collecting information, most of which is drawn from our own balance sheets. We have had an inquiry into the cost of office work, and the result has been very valuable to societies. We have had an inquiry into charges made by railway companies to our societies, and societies have been strengthened in their attitude to the railway companies. We had a student who was called Hopkins. He was a student, but afterwards came into our office as the result of his ability. He developed so rapidly that we put him in charge, under the guidance of Professor Hall, and he proceeded at once to make searching inquiry into the expenses of societies, and after he was able to build up tables and draw conclusions he published a valuable thesis that sold into three editions as a little pamphlet in a very few months, showing that the movement wants guidance from correct statistics. But, unfortunately, at the early age of 38 years, after an illness, he passed away, and, at the present moment, the department has thus been deprived of his services. We are prepared to publish and supply many books giving information and instruction, but very few societies have their bookselling departments. It is a shame, because the head needs food just as much as the stomach. It is just as necessary to advise an industrial population to have food for the brain as to make brawn. Would you like to try the experiment? If you are in the north, communicate with the Wholesale and they will send you a neat counter box with a selection of books, and the result will be you will want a book shop and a book department. You say you cannot sell books. Buy books, real books, and place them where the members can see them, and they will buy them. The Publications Department is fast on the road to a very high-class success indeed. Its trade during the past year was £5,745. I wonder how many booksellers' departments could come within 10 per cent as we have done—we sold 90 per cent of last year's productions. We only produced three or four new books last year, but prices are simply terrible, when one remembers what they were ten years ago. We published "Our Story" at a penny, but we can hardly print it for 9d. to-day. Text-books that were 2s. 6d. are now 5s. 6d. So we are not very eager to print new books at present. We have translated one of Professor Gide's books, and we received from Mr. Halstead and published a book dealing with co-operation from the producer's point of view—we had already had one on the consumer's point of view. We have also produced other books, including the one that Hopkins gave to us as the result of his investigations into statistics. If you will accept my assurance we are doing our very best to meet the needs of the movement in these hard times.

Mr. S. BLAKEBOROUGH, J.P. (Burnley), seconded the adoption of the report.

Mr. E. WHITELEY (Manchester and Salford): I want to draw attention to one point. In addition to offering books for sale at the various sectional conferences we want district associations also to take up the work. We want them to write and ask the Publications Department at Holyoake House to send books and appoint some person to be responsible for the work of selling them.

Mr. T. R. HILL (Leicester): Most of the books in the past have dealt with the principles and the ideals of the movement. I feel as a committee-man that nine-tenths of our time is taken up with purely business matters, and it is unfortunate that nine-tenths of our committee-men and women have no business or commercial experience. I hope that in the "Handbook for Committee-men," shortly to be published, a great part will be given to purely business and commercial matters. In connection with another part of the report, dealing with statistics, I think it would be a great help to boards of management if a report was prepared giving our committees some idea as to how much they were paying in wages more than is paid in the commercial world. There are going to be many difficulties in connection with the wages problem, and from my experience I think committees have been handicapped because they had not sufficient information. I am convinced that the co-operative movement is always going to pay a higher standard than the capitalist world, but the co-operative movement must not allow itself to pay too high a standard, for if it does it means ruin. I want the Statistical Department, if possible, to prepare a table so that we may know exactly how far we can go. It would be useful if a full and comprehensive inquiry was made into the costs of administration. Committees have not sufficient information.

Mr. F. BRUFF (Birmingham): At present the price of printing is 125 per cent above the pre-war price, but if you think the printing trade is going back to the old conditions and prices you are mistaken. I hope the Publications Committee will do its utmost to spread publications at the present time for these are greatly needed. We need to get back to and preach the elementary principles of the movement.

Mr. RAE, replying to the discussion, said: In answer to Mr. Bruff I do not want to make printers' wages too small, but if I have only ninepence I can only buy a ninepenny book. We must cut our clothes according to our cloth. We are expecting at an early date to organise a continual supply of statistical information, to be sent out regularly to societies, which will defray the cost of printing and postage, and we will keep copies for those who do not want these to-day, but will want them to-morrow.

Congress adopted the report unanimously.

LABOUR COMMITTEE.

Mr. W. GREGORY (chairman of the Labour Committee) said: On behalf of the Labour Committee I have much pleasure in submitting the report. Owing to the abnormal conditions through which we have been passing the machinery of the Hours and Wages Board has been severely tested. Unfortunately, a number have ceased to act properly, and one or two sections have altogether ceased to function. But, on the whole, the machinery has stood the test remarkably well, and we wish to appeal to societies to give the machinery a further trial in the coming more normal conditions. The committee used every effort possible to induce the Minister of Labour to sign the Trade Board Agreement brought in by the Provision and Grocery Trades Board. Unfortunately, no pressure from us was able to prevail upon him to legalise these rates. In the meantime, the report of the Cave Committee, set up to inquire into the working of the Trade Boards Act, had been issued. The point of view of the co-operative movement was laid before that committee clearly and emphatically by the Labour Adviser to the movement, but, unfortunately, the findings issued are very distasteful to

us and to everyone who desires to see a better standard of life amongst the workers. The report seeks to abrogate the Act of 1918 and to get back to the position of 1909. This is a state of things we must resist, and the Labour Department is acting with the Joint Parliamentary Committee in trying to bring other pressure to bear upon those responsible for framing the Bill before Parliament. On the painters and decorators' question you will remember that at the Congress at Scarborough a complaint was made by the North-East Lancashire district that they were suffering severely as a result of an arrangement come to between the employers and employees in the painting and decorating trade. The arrangement was that the employers should not employ any man not in a trade union, and the workers agreed that they would not work for an employer who was not a member of the employers' federation. There were other conditions which compelled those who were members to abide by a certain scale of charges. The co-operative movement felt it was an injustice to be so bound, and a resolution was passed by Congress calling upon the Labour Department to take the question in hand and endeavour to secure some alteration in these rules so that the societies might be free to work in their own way. We put our case to the Joint Council, and they thought there was reason in the case, and they put before us another point that appealed to us. In our arrangement, they said, we have a scheme of education which enables us, through the funds that are provided, to give a thoroughly practical education to all apprentices and to make them efficient workmen. We were shown the scheme and the work they could do. We agreed it was admirable. We sought an interview with the employers and the employees jointly, and we explained the position of co-operative societies and came to an agreement which has been put before you. Under this we could carry on our own work and do everything required and arrange our own prices. They appealed to us to recommend that you should contribute to the education of the workers, and we agreed to recommend this to you. But there is a difference of opinion on this matter, and to-day you will have also an amendment which deals with the matter in another way. Mr. Gregory then formally moved the following resolution :—

RESOLUTION.

Sectional Hours and Wages Boards.

That the resolutions governing the constitution of Sectional Hours and Wages Boards, adopted by the Bristol Congress, be amended as set forth below.

PRESENT REGULATIONS.	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.
1. That District Wages Boards shall be established in each conference association district, and that the societies in each area shall decide the composition of such board for their district (always providing that where a society or societies in one conference association district desires to affiliate with the wages board of an adjacent conference district they shall be entitled to do so if the Wages Boards are satisfied that it is desirable in their mutual interests), with the suggestion that each society shall have representation on the District Hours and Wages Boards, and that the executive of the district and the the Sectional Board of the Co-operative Union shall also have one representative thereon.	

PRESENT REGULATIONS.	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.
2. That Sectional Councils shall be formed, which shall consist of a representative or representatives from each Hours and Wages Board, together with one sectional representative (*ex-officio*) on the Labour Department Committee of the Union. Each District Hours and Wages Board shall have at least one representative, but in no case shall such representation exceed three from each board. The secretarial work shall be in the hands of the sectional secretary, who shall be responsible for the duties required of him by the council.	2. Shall read: "That Sectional Councils shall be formed, which shall consist of one representative from each District Wages Board, together with one sectional representative (in the case of the North-Western Section, two representatives), who shall be *ex-officio* members of the Council, and who shall also be the sectional representatives, to serve on the Labour Department Committee of the Co-operative Union. In the case of the Scottish Section the Council shall be termed 'The Scottish National Wages Council,' but its composition from the District Boards shall be on the same basis as the other councils, and also its representation upon the Labour Department Committee. For the purpose of dealing with wages questions and labour conditions peculiar to its geographical situation it shall, however, retain a distinct identity. The secretarial work shall be in the hands of the sectional secretary, who shall be responsible for the duties required of him by the Council."
3. That the Sectional Councils shall appoint one representative to serve on the National Council, with the exception of the North-Western Section, the representation of which shall be two. One representative of the Labour Department Committee of the Union shall also be represented thereon, and the department made responsible for the secretarial work of such national body. Also that the appointment of chairman to the National Council shall be left in the hands of the Council representatives to decide.	3. First line shall read: "That the Sectional Councils (including the Scottish National Council) shall appoint," &c.
4. That the District Boards shall be responsible for their own expenditure and methods of raising funds. The expenses of the representatives to the Sectional Councils and from the Sectional Councils to the National Councils shall, however, be defrayed by the Co-operative Union.	4. Second sentence shall read: "The expenses of the representatives to the Sectional Councils (including the Scottish National Council) and from," &c.

Mrs. CORRIE (Coventry): I should like to ask whether the Hours and Wages Boards have ceased to function. I regret to see that many have gone out of existence. We believe they are of great use and do away with a great amount of friction. I would like to see more boards coming into existence in order to create better feelings between the employer and the employed. We have difficulty in the Midland Section in getting our representatives to have meetings at all. The meetings are called on Wednesdays at very short notice, which makes it difficult for some members to attend.

The GENERAL SECRETARY : You have in your hands copies of a resolution sent in by five societies relative to the Painters and Decorators' Joint Council. This resolution was adopted by the Central Board at its meeting on Saturday last as its resolution. It is as follows :—

> That this Congress calls upon the Central Board to resist to the utmost any and every attempt, made or threatened, to compel co-operative societies to join an employers' association under threat of withdrawal of trade union labour; and, further, instructs the Labour Committee of the co-operative movement to draw the attention of the Trades Union Congress to the position created in the co-operative movement by the alliance of operative painters and master painters.

Mr. S. TAYLOR (Leicester) : The mover of the resolution has omitted to give the reason why the various Hours and Wages Boards have been dissolved. Are the management committees of societies or the trade unions responsible for that state of affairs? I do feel that our various management committees and our representatives on the joint boards should give employees more confidence when they find themselves in difficulties. From what I know of the average workers they are generally anxious to help societies out of difficulties.

Mr. I. WILCOCKSON (Failsworth) : It is stated in the report that certain recommendations will come before Congress. Now we have the General Secretary stating that the Central Board have accepted a resolution from five societies. I take it that the Labour Committee will withdraw their recommendation contained in the report.

The GENERAL SECRETARY : The recommendation in the circumstances is bound to be withdrawn, seeing that the Central Board have gone away from their original position and adopted another proposal. Therefore, to all intents and purposes the recommendation is withdrawn.

Mr. F. J. BUCKLEY (Oldham Industrial) : You have in the Labour Committee's report a reference to an attempt being made to establish better relationships between societies and employees. Are there any developments to record regarding suggestions from the Trades Union Congress in reference to this matter?

Mr. J. J. RIGG (Wallsend) : Dissension is growing in some of our societies, due to the activities of a trade union inside the co-operative movement, which is out to smash the movement. The Central Board should take a firm stand and say no union ought to be inside the co-operative movement which demands conditions from the co-operative movement that it cannot get from its competitors.

Mr. T. BIRD (Ipswich) : I think every delegate here will regret to read in the report of the failure of Hours and Wages Boards to function in certain parts of the country. Speaking as a member of the late Southern District Wages Council I want to say here deliberately that the failure of that council was due to the fact that its members endeavoured to legislate in advance of the opinion of their constituent societies. As a result of that any attempt, as far as I can see, in the Southern Section to resuscitate the board, at any rate in the immediate future, will be suspect in that district. So far as the district boards are concerned, I hope the Labour Committee will continue their efforts to resuscitate the boards which have gone out of existence. I believe they can perform a useful function if restarted on a satisfactory basis. It is desirable to get the consideration of wages and conditions of employment outside the environment of the individual societies concerned, but the place selected should not be too far removed from the locality affected.

Mr. J. J. WORLEY (Co-operative Productive Federation) : I rise to speak largely because of the remarks made by our friend from Wallsend. Such speeches at this moment are rendering dis-service to those who are pleading for a new spirit in industry. It is a serious matter. I attended the

annual delegate meeting of the organisation which has been maligned, and at that meeting a resolution was passed instructing the executive to appeal to trade-unionists to support the co-operative movement. The members of that union are as enthusiastic for the promotion of the co-operative movement as any delegate attending this Congress. If you have your indifferent employees you also have your indifferent members. Before we get the machinery of conciliation functioning properly we must first of all get the right spirit on both sides. The co-operative employee may be wrong in his particular organisation, but evidently it is the form of organisation which he thinks is best suited to resist attacks from trade organisations. We want greater confidence in each other. I believe from the bottom of my heart that we, employees or non-employees, are pretty much alike, and that if we approach each other in the spirit indicated in this report, and earnestly follow the lead given by our President, better counsels and relationships will obtain. But so sure as we continue this spirit of hostility no Labour Department or Wages Board can function effectively or bring about peace and harmony inside the co-operative movement.

Mr. J. W. SUTTON (Beswick): Two of the last three speeches are typical of the thing which is responsible for Hours and Wages Boards ceasing to function, and show that extremists are not confined to one particular side. We find, on the one hand, that members of boards of management, whilst members of trade unions themselves, are prepared to impose worse conditions upon their employees. On the other hand, there are a few trade-unionists who believe that the co-operative movement is made for their exploitation. Both these are small minorities. Amongst the great bulk of our people a spirit of reasonableness prevails, and it is this spirit which we have to foster to bring about unity of action. With respect to the painters' question, I want to say that whilst the Central Board is prepared to accept the proposal from the five societies, we in Manchester have just decided to subscribe to an employers' association, not as members, but in order to get information with regard to hours and wages agreements. Our societies are continually pressing us for first-hand information, which it is impossible to get without some connection with these employers' federations. We do not countenance membership of these associations, but we want this or some other method by which we can get necessary information.

Mr. H. TAYLOR (Kettering Clothing): I am looking at this matter from the standpoint of a struggling, small society. Here we are, the representatives of the largest employers in the grocery trade in the whole of Great Britain, and we have not got a resolution in this report protesting against the Government. We, as representatives of the co-operative movement, ought to be in dead earnest on this question. What do we find? We know that in our shops we have to pay rates asked for by the N.U.D.A.W., whilst next door the other people can pay 15s. to 25s. lower wages than we have to pay. It is the apathy of the co-operative movement that is to blame and not the Shop Assistants' Union. We cannot expect the capitalistic employers outside to do anything in the matter; we must do the job ourselves. We might have had a resolution on the subject; it is a grave omission.

The PRESIDENT: It was within the rights of this delegate's society to send in a resolution of protest. It shows that his society was not sufficiently alive to the gravity of the situation.

Mr. W. T. DOWSON (Wellingborough): I should like an explanation why the Government set up Trade Boards and then, when the Ministry of Labour is approached, they refuse to put into operation the Trade Board Act. To whom are you appealing when you are appealing to the Government? The member for Kettering is not enough, or you might get what you ask for. Send your own people to the House of Commons, then the resolution we are passing here this morning might become effective.

Mr. J. E. JOHNS (Co-operative Wholesale Society Board): As a member of the Trade Board mentioned in the paragraph I think it is only fair to say

a few words as to the accuracy of the report, and probably I may enlighten the Congress as to the omission of certain things that have caused this Act to be practically null and void. The Grocery is the largest Trade Board in existence. There are thirty-nine employers sitting on it and thirty-nine workers, together with five members nominated by the Government. We have had a lot of trouble in attempting to fix rates of wages. On the one side we have had employers trying to fix wages as low as possible, and on the other side we have had an equally obstinate body trying to get all they could. We have got an element of only four out of seventy-eight members; but we made it clear that we were not going in for very low wages. Practically we were sworn to secrecy and could not explain what we had done. We were pilloried because I could not defend my action on the board. Our sole aim was to obtain fair and reasonable remuneration for the workers. When certain offers were made and we objected, the employers knew they could do nothing as our votes, one way or another, would carry. We were bound to be as careful and reasonable as possible, and through our action we got wages up 4s. to 6s. a week. But when we came before the whole board the result was that the Labour side—the N.U.D.A.W. and others—refused to accept these terms. As said in this report, certain rates were carried, and if our advice had been carried out they would have been in operation eighteen months ago. The workers have lost that money owing to the obstinacy of their representatives. The Minister of Labour refused to sign the terms because on the one side they had the employers' deputation showing why they should not be enforced, and on the other side a deputation showing why they should be enforced. The Ministry was in a quandary, and, consequently, nothing has been done. The Board, although still in existence, has done nothing for months. If our advice had been taken the co-operative movement would have been paying a little less and the private grocer a little more, thus giving you an advantage in the competition for trade. The Labour side would not take our word, and, so far as I am concerned, the report here is a true statement.

Mr. J. H. HARTLEY (York): The society I represent happens to be responsible for placing the resolution referred to before the Co-operative Wholesale Society's meeting. Our intention was not to criticise the representatives of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, but to do something of real good to the movement. Mr. Johns says he was tongue-tied, but three or four days previous to that a statement had been made in the newspapers by a member of the Board. Our intention was to enable people working in the grocery and provision trades to secure the highest wage, provided it was going to be compulsory outside the movement as well as inside. We had no intention of injuring the movement, but it is being injured and kept back because private employers are able, because of the non-acceptance of the legal minimum wage (that otherwise they would have been compelled to pay) to pay less wages. We were desirous that the whole weight of the movement should be used to lift up the private employers' rate to the level of ours, and we would not have minded going a bit beyond.

Mrs. HERCBERGOWA (East London Toy Factory) said she was one of those who were running the London Toy Factory, an industry that was previously carried on under sweated conditions. She appealed to the Wholesale and the retail societies with toy businesses to support them.

Mr. C. B.. PARKIN (York): The co-operative movement fought very strenuously during the war for Wages Boards to be set up, and Trade Boards and Joint Committees in order to come to a settlement and fix the wages of the workers. But the standard fixed by the Trade Board passed our comprehension. We refused to put it into operation, because we were ashamed of the women's wages.

Mr. F. PIKE (Marsden) complained of members of Wages Boards going home and not attending to the business. It was very unsatisfactory both to workers and co-operative societies. He wanted co-operators to put men on these boards who would have time to deal with the business.

Mr. H. P. CLEMENTS (London) said he was a member of the N.U.D.A.W. although he was not a co-operative employee. He felt proud to know that he was a member of a movement "with a kick in it," able to force its views on a democratic institution like the co-operative movement. Why was it that they were continually called upon to force the outside commercial institutions to pay rates of wages that the movement paid? His view was that a society's duty was to conduct its own business without caring about the outside. The point of view he took was that the worker tried to get as much as possible and employers tried to give as little as possible. "Do you think, as representative members of the working classes, we ought to say 'Don't fight for a big wage inside, but fight for it outside?' I have listened to people pouring forth the ideals of the working class and saying 'Show others the way.' Now we have got a chance. Our motto should be 'Come on,' not 'Go on.'"

Mr. H. C. COX (Windy Nook): While I believe in co-operation, trade-unionism, and social reform generally, I cannot believe that a section of the movement should be entitled to rob their friends for the benefit of other sections. We want to see our employees getting the best conditions, but are the Wages Boards right or in a false position when our employees are going on strike for a wage of 72s. 6d. and a member of the executive is accepting 58s. from the private employers? We must compete with the outside shops, and is it fair to have different rates inside and outside the movement? You must consider the members. I come from a district where the miners' wage has fallen very low. I contend that it is in this Congress that the question should be raised, for it is the only place we can raise it. This is where it should be discussed in a free and open way.

Mr. W. GREGORY: The report I have moved has not been "turned down" by the Central Board, and I disagree with the General Secretary's ruling. What happened was that in order to put into effect these findings in the agreement we brought forward a resolution which the Central Board refused to accept.

Mr. W. R. RAE: I disagree with Mr. Gregory. Mr. Whitehead is entirely correct.

Mr. G. MAJOR (deputy-chairman): I do not think we need have remarks between the members of the Central Board. There is the recommendation to all concerned that co-operative societies should pay subscriptions to the master painters' association. The Central Board considered it on Saturday and decided not to accept this agreement, but they will support the resolution sent in by five societies. That is the position before you, not the position as suggested by Mr. Gregory. That is a statement of fact, but the recommendation is not a statement of fact.

The GENERAL SECRETARY stated that at the Central Board meeting the Labour Department's resolution only received eleven votes and that the amendment from the five societies was accepted by the Central Board.

Mr. W. DEWHURST (Central Board) then moved the amendment, which was in the following terms:—

> That this Congress calls upon the Central Board to resist to the utmost any and every attempt, made or threatened, to compel co-operative societies to join an employers' association under threat of withdrawal of trade union labour. And, further, instructs the Labour Committee of the co-operative movement to draw the attention of the Trades Union Congress to the position created in the co-operative movement by the alliance of Operative Painters and Master Painters.

He said: Mr. Gregory referred to the Congress held twelve months ago, when this matter was taken up to seek amendment in regard to the efforts made to compel societies to join masters' associations. The other parties have been approached to see if some method could be adopted and agreement

made to allow us to carry on our own business so long as we complied with trade union conditions. As a result you have a report from the Labour Department, and they make a certain recommendation. The North-East Lancashire societies, in considering the report and the recommendation of the Labour Department, felt they would not be justified in accepting the terms as stated. We think it is desirable we should be free in every department, and if we permitted the dictation of the painters and decorators we might have the same restrictions in other directions. To camouflage this recommendation Mr. Gregory has referred to educational efforts in regard to apprentices and working people. I do not know that the masters or the men have ever made any particular efforts in this direction. My local society during the winter season sent apprentices on two half-days per week to the Municipal School of Design, but I do not know of any other effort made to educate the apprentices as far as the council is concerned. The question of education is simply a cover for something else that is vital to us. If the masters and men approach us to assist in education I am sure they will get a sympathetic reception; but we want to know where we are placed and we ask you to accept our amendment. We did not know what the Central Board would do, but they have acted like sensible men and accepted the resolution.

Mr. S. BLAKEBOROUGH (Burnley) seconded the amendment. He said: The painters state that we must join the masters' association, and we say "No." We were compelled in our society to join the association on account of our members wanting work done, but these restrictions are still being imposed. We want to conduct our business in our own way, and we are quite willing to pay trade union rates of wages. We ask you to support us. It is not fair nor right for anybody to interfere with the work of a society, and so far as the trade union is concerned we say we will present to no trade organisation the right to defeat the objects of co-operative societies.

Mr. G. A. MCEWEN (Stockton): What is the position? Is the amendment intended to refer entirely and only to the question of membership of painters' associations? It is quite possible that if societies become members of these associations the associations may create conditions and arrangements to which societies cannot subscribe. I would like the mover of the resolution to say whether his proposal goes beyond mere membership of these associations.

Mr. DEWHURST: We desire not to be compelled to join masters' associations. We may join for certain purposes, but we do not want to be compelled to join and be tied down to regulations and rules which the federations might make.

Mr. WHITWORTH (Bury): May I ask whether the proposal is intended to apply to those societies which are already connected with employers' federations. Some master painters' federations are federated with master builders; if we accept your recommendation and withdraw from the Master Painters' Federation it may mean that our painters and plumbers will be out next week. I only want to point out what may happen.

Mr. DEWHURST: We desire that our societies should have the utmost freedom in the matter. If you wish to join masters' federations that is really a question of local autonomy. In one particular area a society has been expelled from the Master Painters' Association because it would not charge a shilling for a roll of paper which only cost 4½d.! One delegate said that if societies did not join the Master Painters' Association, or if they withdrew and a strike was threatened, their joiners and builders would be affected. That is so much camouflage. At any rate, such a thing is not possible at the moment. One of our societies applied for membership of a trade federation and was refused.

Mr. W. GREGORY: I had one of the biggest shocks I have ever had when I heard Mr. Blakeborough say what he did. When we went to the meeting of employers and employees we took the precaution of taking Mr. Blakeborough with us in order to see that we put the position exactly as the North-East Lancashire people desired, in accordance with the resolution at

the Scarborough Congress. Mr. Blakeborough attended that and another meeting, and he absolutely agreed with the conditions then arrived at. We met the position right to the very letter.

Mr. BLAKEBOROUGH : On a point of order. I did not say anything of the kind. I opposed compulsion very strongly. I did not attend in any official capacity.

Mr. GREGORY : We need not quarrel about that. I entirely agree that we should not be compelled to do what we do not want to do, but under the agreement co-operative societies would have absolute power to carry on co-operative business free from any fetters whatever. There is no necessity for this resolution, because the freedom asked for has already been conceded. There is absolutely no need to argue that if societies joined this association they would be compelled to charge 1s. for wallpaper which only cost 5d., because they would be able to regulate their own prices for their own work and have full control of their business. Some arrangement is necessary between these people, otherwise the resolution now before you would not have been here. We have tried, in accordance with the instructions given us at the Scarborough Congress, to secure absolute freedom for the co-operative movement to carry on its work in its own way, and we say that the understanding we had arrived at with the Master Painters' Association gave that to us. However, we bow to your decision upon this, and all that remains for me to say, so far as this particular matter is concerned, is that we are prepared to assist societies in their difficulties all we can. The chief discussion seemed to centre round the Hours and Wages Boards, and I was asked if I could give any reason why these boards in many places have ceased to function. It is very difficult to tell you the reason in every case. The reason, one friend tells us, was jealousy arising between the district boards and the sectional boards. There should be no jealousy in the co-operative movement. District boards have the power under the constitution to elect the sectional board. Surely they ought to be able to send men to the sectional board who will carry out the views of the district boards. With regard to the hour at which they meet, this is one of the difficulties that arise in working-class organisations, and we have to try and meet it as far as possible. But this again is in the hands of the district boards themselves. All these differences arise in consequence of the rapidly changing conditions, and it may be that the machinery of the co-operative movement does not move fast enough to meet the changing conditions. A question has been asked relative to negotiations between the Trades Union Congress and ourselves. It has occurred in our Labour Department and a similar department attached to the Trades Union Congress that it is possible for the two bodies to discuss some possible plan for bringing about a peaceful arrangement relative to rates of wages and conditions of labour in the co-operative movement. We of the Labour Committee are keeping this point before us and are hoping that in the near future some arrangement will be come to and a plan laid before Congress in due course. I ask you to approve the report.

The resolution moved by Mr. Dewhurst was then put to the vote and carried unanimously, and the report approved.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

Sir T. W. ALLEN (chairman of the Parliamentary Committee) moved the adoption of the committee's report. He said : Of the nine special resolutions passed at the Scarborough Congress five were referred to the Parliamentary Committee for attention. These have had our consideration in addition to many other matters. There are also some new matters which have come under our consideration, and on four special questions we are asking you to pass certain resolutions. We are getting somewhat tired of having to bring before you at each succeeding Congress certain questions again and again for consideration. If I may be allowed to make a comparison between things very similar, I may say we find the permanent government official more obdurate

than either the Minister of State or the House of Commons. Speaking of the latter body, however, we have to say this, that the consumer's place in the economy of the State either is not understood or is entirely ignored. Of all factors within the State the consumer appears to be the most neglected, and outside our own particular co-operative organisation is totally unorganised. Therefore, it follows that he becomes the subject or the object of exploitation, not only at the hands of the traders as a direct purchaser, but at the hands of the Government in respect of indirect taxation. Let me give an illustration or two of that. You will remember, in connection with the Budget Bill, which is now before the House of Commons, that for six or seven weeks before the Budget was introduced the cry went forth, "We must have a 1s. off the income tax." Those interested in direct taxation insisted upon seeing the Chancellor, with the result that when the Budget was presented to the House of Commons the 1s. came off without any fight whatever. But when the co-operative movement made representations to the Chancellor, and asked in the consumers' interests that a deputation might be received in order to discuss the question of indirect taxation, more especially the sugar tax, we were not received, and have still to wait until June 16th before the Chancellor will have time to receive us! The direct taxpayer had his position conceded without a fight and we have to wait to fight either in Committee or on the Report Stage of the Bill. Let us not forget that the consumer is penalised in other directions. Take the passing of the Excess Profits Duty. Remember that hundreds of millions which were paid in respect of that duty was an indirect consumers' tax, and for years to come the consumer will be obliged to suffer something arising out of that tax. The miners, for example, have sent a special letter to the owners indicating that they have accepted a reduction in wages amounting to 12s. 1d. per day, and that they had, as contracted, increased the output of coal, but, notwithstanding having done all they could to meet a national situation, they are still 41 per cent worse off—taking into consideration the reduction in wages and the present price of commodities—than in the year 1914. Therefore they say they cannot stand it much longer. There is another direction in which the consumer is penalised through the House of Commons. You will notice that we refer to the Safeguarding of Industries Act. That Safeguarding Act, where it is put into practice, puts no less than 50 per cent on the price of the commodity to the consumer. More than that, it protects nothing that is worth protecting as far as British industries are concerned. As a result of the Act, in some instances we are called upon to pay double taxation, because in the case of Empire grown sugar the British taxpayer has to pay the tax on British grown sugar and pay in another way on bounty fed sugar. I deal, on this report, in respect of the consumer, for two main reasons. The first is because, apart from the co-operative movement, there is no organisation in this country that is making any pretence to protect the consumer, and every consumer, be he inside or outside the co-operative movement, is indebted to our work in every particular and in every direction. And, secondly, because I believe at the present time that the consumers' question is really more important and more vital than practically the question of wages itself. I would like to see half a dozen members of Parliament—Labour by preference—give their whole time to the study of all legislation coming before the House of Commons in respect of the cost of living in relation to the consumer. If that were done they would render some of the most distinct service possible for a member of Parliament to render to the community to-day. After all, as much as we may fight on the consumers' question through our own organisation, it has to be settled in the House of Commons. I think we have made substantial progress in certain specific directions. The Press comment on our victory in the House of Commons on the Excess Profits Duty was that undoubtedly the victory had been won through the pains taken by the movement to educate the members of the House of Commons. I think you will agree we have a proper share in that tribute. One other point. We may presently want all your interest and all your influence when we have to fight a Bill which it is proposed to introduce into the House of Commons in

respect of industrial assurance. As you all know, policy-holders are exploited in that direction at the present time. We have been favourably received by the Home Office, and we have our own recommendations in that direction.

Mr. RAYNOR : I suggest that from this Congress a message of greeting should be sent to the old Labour veteran, Robert Applegarth, a strong supporter of co-operation, the friend of Holyoake, and the founder of the first Labour Club in Brighton, who is confined to his home through old age and failing health.

Congress agreed that such a message should be sent, and then adjourned for lunch.

SECOND DAY OF CONGRESS.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS.

On the resumption of business after lunch, Mr. W. T. CHARTER (Parliamentary Committee) moved the following resolution :—

> That this Congress calls upon the Government to fulfil without further delay the pledge given during the period of food control that, for the protection of the consumer, the Statutory Orders concerning the sale of bread, the sale of tea by net weight, and the labelling of imported produce should be made permanent by legislation.

He said : What we are asking is that the law in regard to the protection of consumers should be carried into effect. In acting as the watchdog of the co-operative movement the Parliamentary Committee has during the past year brought every pressure to bear on the Government and has at last secured, largely through that pressure, the introduction of two Bills dealing with the net weight and marking of merchandise. One objection to the Bill before the House in regard to the net weight of tea is that, according to paragraph 1, a person purchasing one ounce of tea has not the same protection in regard to net weight as a person purchasing 1½lbs. of tea. There is no reason why a person purchasing an ounce should not be just as sure of getting full weight as a person who purchases 1½lbs. As a matter of fact, the person buying 1½lbs. should be better able to afford to take gross weight than the person buying one ounce. We shall take the necessary action in that matter to safeguard the interests of the consumers. It is right that the co-operative movement should safeguard their interests and take action. Before the war it cost the Co-operative Wholesale Society £60,000 to £80,000 a year by selling net weight. If it were possible to go back again to gross weight in tea the loss to the movement would be very great. There are also one or two important points in regard to the Marking of Foodstuffs Bill, and societies should not be content by saying "Aye" to the resolution, but should carry the matter to their committee-rooms and from there to the members of Parliament. You must be prepared to back up your opinions by action, both in regard to tea and the marking of foodstuffs. Every packet should have marked on the outside the net weight, otherwise the consumers will believe they are getting full weight when they are getting something very different.

Mr. S. BLAKEBOROUGH (Burnley) seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

IMPORTATION OF STORE CATTLE.

Mr. W. ALCOCK (Beswick) moved the following resolution, submitted by the Beswick, Droylsden, Farnworth and Kearsley, Horwich, Hyde, Manchester and Salford, Nelson, and Prestwich Societies :—

> That this Congress urges the Government to reconsider its decision upon the unanimous report on August 30th last of the Royal Commission on the Importation of Store Cattle, and to introduce

without delay such necessary legislation to allow the early importation of Canadian cattle for purposes other than immediate slaughter at the ports; and reminds the Government that it gave a definite pledge to Canada in 1917, through Mr. Walter Long and Lord Ernle, to remove the embargo. The removal of the present restriction would provide for the employment of more labour on the land for production of roots, &c.; it would provide the necessary manure to increase the fertility of the soil; would increase the supply of home-fed, freshly-killed meat so desired by the workers and consumers throughout the country; and would make us more free from our present dependence upon the meat trusts.

He said: I want you to support the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle in the interests of the children. Those of you who get a morning paper would see a report by a medical officer relating to tuberculosis in the milk. The introduction of strong healthy store cattle from Canada will help to fight the disease amongst our own cattle, which are not the healthy good cattle we ought to have. This embargo has remained too long, and we, as an organisation of consumers, ought to press for its removal under the terms of the Imperial War Conference promise.

Mr. J. BRADLEY (Pendleton): I want to second the resolution on behalf of my society. I do so because we feel that the time is long overdue for the removal of these restrictions. Congress after Congress has passed resolutions urging the Government to remove this embargo. During the past year the Government set up a committee to investigate the position and try, if possible, to find a reason why the embargo should not be removed. That commission investigated the matter and came forward with the recommendation that it was high time something was done in the direction of removing the embargo. We co-operators know the high price that has to be paid for foodstuffs, and, as representing the consumers, should make it as easy as possible for the workers to receive the best value for their wages. If we could see this embargo removed there would be a big fall in the price of foodstuffs. Therefore, we are determined to do what we can to remove that embargo. As consumers we ought to have a say in this matter even as those capitalistic combines which have demanded the retention of the embargo.

Mr. JACK MILLS, M.P., moved the amendment of the Royal Arsenal Society as follows:—

(*a*) DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

Add to resolution the following words:—"Pending the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the whole problem of cattle diseases."

(*b*) IMPORTATION OF STORE CATTLE.

Delete all words after "embargo" on line 7.

He said: What has been claimed for the embargo will never be realised, therefore the Woolwich Society move the deletion of the words after "embargo."

Mr. F. L. BIRCH (Woolwich), who seconded, said: To my way of thinking the resolution is quite strong enough without the addition. We all know that the foot and mouth disease is all humbug, and we know the embargo is a specious form of protection. We think it better, therefore, to remove unnecessary words and so avoid controversy.

The PRESIDENT: Will Mr. Alcock agree to accept this amendment?

Mr. ALCOCK: In the name of the five societies I accept the Woolwich amendment.

The Congress then approved the resolution as amended.

CORPORATION PROFITS TAX.

The following supplementary report, presented by the Parliamentary Committee, was next considered :—

In the principal report of this committee it is stated (page 62) that negotiations were proceeding with the Revenue Authorities to secure the best possible basis of computation for Corporation Profits Tax as applied to co-operative societies under the law as amended. Clause 53 of the Finance Act of 1921 provides that "where the profits are profits or surplus arising from the trading with its own members of a society registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, no such corporation profits tax shall be charged." Attention is drawn to the fact that Section 52 (2) (ii.) of the Finance Act of 1920 which exempted building societies from the tax to December 31st, 1922, is amended by Section 56 of the Finance Act, 1921, to include "a department of any society registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893, organised for providing house building or house purchase schemes for its members."

The negotiations with the Revenue Authorities have been in the hands of a Joint Sub-committee, which included representatives of the United Board. There have been eight meetings of the sub-committee, a deputation to the Board of Inland Revenue, and ten interviews with principal officers of the Chief Inspector of Taxes' Department at Somerset House. The sub-committee have also dealt with a considerable volume of correspondence. A large number of points have been examined, and exhaustively discussed with the authorities during the course of the negotiations. Whilst the claims put forward on behalf of the movement have not been conceded in their entirety, considerable concessions have been obtained. All the points upon which there was any doubt as to the correctness of the legal interpretation placed by the Board of Inland Revenue (advised by the Law Officers of the Crown) upon the amendment of the law, have been submitted to eminent counsel (Sir John Simon, K.C., and Mr. A. M. Latter, K.C.) who report that the concessions obtained by your committee are important and of considerable value, and who consider that the specimen computation submitted is one not unfavourable to societies.

The effect of the amendment to the law last year, coupled with the statutory allowance of £500 under the Finance Act, 1920, will be to exempt a very large number of societies from payment of any Corporation Profits Tax, but all will still require to make returns to the local Inspector of Taxes.

The incidence of the tax in the case of the remaining societies will vary considerably according to the nature of their operations. Generally speaking, however, the result of the amendment of the law, when the basis of computation now recommended is accepted, will be to reduce the liability to tax for 1921-1922 to a small fraction of that imposed by the 1920 Act.

The committee, therefore. after careful consideration of counsel's opinion, have decided to recommend Congress to accept the basis of computation as sent out to societies.

It should be noted that in regard to the proportion allowed in the specimen computation of the cost of Loans and Penny Bank Deposits against Income from Investments, the proportion is not a fixed one, but societies will be allowed a deduction in the proportion that the investments bear to the total assets of the society.

A further point is that in the case of the comparatively small number of societies which provide houses and cottages for the specific purpose of renting them to members, there may be grounds for claiming that such provision legally comes within the term "Mutual Trading" and the net receipt therefrom should be exempt. This would depend entirely upon the actual provisions of the particular local scheme, and, where it is considered there

are good grounds, could form the subject of an appeal to the local or special Commissioners.

Societies may obtain any further additional information or advice with regard to the completion of their returns and computations on application to the Co-operative Union.

T. W. ALLEN, Chairman.

A. V. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

Ald. F. HAYWARD, J.P. (Central Board): The resolution which I have to submit to Congress is commendably brief :—

> That this Congress accepts the basis of computation for Corporation Profits Tax now proposed under the law as amended.

I do not think many words are needed to commend this resolution to your favourable consideration. I am quite sure it is a matter for congratulation that since our last Congress Parliament has seen fit to remove the iniquity which was done in the last Budget by bringing the Corporation Profits Tax on to some portion of our mutual trading. Last year that was removed by a small majority, and we then had to see how this new amendment to the law would affect our societies and come to some understanding with regard to the legal aspect of it and advise societies accordingly; and I want to pay a tribute to the energy and ability displayed by Mr. Alexander in the negotiations which have taken place on this subject. Many people seem to be under the apprehension that the amendment of the law has placed the co-operative movement outside the scope of the Corporation Profits Tax. That is not so. What is taken out is that portion of our profits or surplus which is derived from trading with our own members. But in connection with our societies we have other transactions which properly are assessable, in my judgment, so long as the Corporation Profits Tax is applied to anybody; and while I believe the tax is a bad tax, yet so long as this tax forms part of the taxation of the country we have no case for exemption so far as these parts of our transactions are concerned which are not mutual in character. We are not here to ask for special treatment, but justice and nothing more. The position created by the amendment of the law puts us in rather a difficulty, inasmuch as the amendment puts us in the middle of an accounting period. Arrangements were made during the preceding year that accounts of a society should be made up for the purpose of this tax for the same period as comprised in the annual report to the Registrar. This amendment of the law became operative on August 4th last year, so that we are in the position of making out two returns in respect to the liability or the non-liability. We shall have to make a return for the 1920 Act on the old basis, and then we shall have to take for our computation the number of days in the accounting period up to and including August 3rd, and that will be assessed on the 1920 basis. The second return will be made on the new computation, and on that computation we shall take the number of days to the end of the period from and including August 4th. And if in the second period you are able to work up a deficiency, that can be deducted and set against the return of the first period. We have prepared a specimen computation, copies of which have been sent out to all societies, and which I have no doubt has been carefully perused by societies and others. As a consequence of the amendment to the Act, we take the accounts of the society whose figures are shown in this specimen computation in a normal year on the 1920 basis, and the liability of this society for the Corporation Profits Tax is £1,558 14s. Now, for the same period, on the 1921 basis, the liability is £208: that is to say, the liability under the 1921 computation is 13·35 per cent of what it would have been if the alteration of this Act had not taken place; and the difference between the two measures is the injustice perpetrated by the 1920 Act, which has been removed by the Union and the Parliamentary Committee during

the past year. I am quite sure that those who have taken the trouble to study the amendment of the law will recognise it is a favourable one, and the advice of eminent people in law is that the computation we are asking you to accept is one not unfavourable to societies, and one which they strongly recommend us to accept.

Mr. G. TIMMS (Bletchley): Had it not been for the "Ginger section" and those who supported them we should have been paying the Corporation Profits Tax to-day. As far as the Central Board is concerned we had no instructions from them, no advice from them, but the official group met in London and in substance we had from them this: "If you say too much about co-operation you may have more put on." What I say to you is this: "You should realise your responsibility as leaders of a flock of about five millions; you should give us advice. That you did not do, but you come here and claim all the credit for something you never did. It is the 'Ginger Group' solely who are responsible for the removal of the tax."

Mr. J. W. SUTTON (Beswick): I complain that we should be asked this morning to accept what not even 50 per cent of our secretaries have seen or had the time to go through. The secretary of my society, who was the secretary of the group interested, only received the statement mentioned on Friday last. It is hardly fair, therefore, to the delegates who do not understand the question. Would it not be better to take it back and leave it to the Board? We ought not to agree to what we have never seen. I agree with my friend that the Board are taking credit for work done by outsiders. Would it not have been better, as we asked twelve months ago, to put some kick into the fight and a stiff back? Let us have a united front and not division in our ranks. There was nothing revolutionary in the scheme of the "Ginger Group." They simply said: "The tax is unjust; let us defy the Government to a certain extent, and we are sure to come out right." We expected a lead from the platform. If we had had the backing and the help we ought to have had we should have come out of the fight much better.

Mr. A. V. ALEXANDER (secretary, Joint Parliamentary Committee): I want to give credit to every society which helps the co-operative movement, and I believe the group of societies had the best interests of the movement at heart; but I repudiate the suggestion that the Parliamentary Committee did not invite societies to be with them in the fight which was won for the co-operative movement last July. The Beswick Society and other societies were invited to join in the lobbying of last year, and I have a letter from the Beswick Society refusing to take part in such lobbying because it was of no use. The remarks made by Mr. Sutton with regard to a united front can hardly have any great weight with a Congress of this character, because I think delegates will realise that, however sincere the intentions of the group of societies, they, and not the Co-operative Union, were responsible for the division of the front. Perhaps I should not say all the societies in the group were responsible, because I had a telegram from one withdrawing from the position which the others had taken up. Eminent counsel said the concessions we obtained were not only a great score for us, but that we had really done remarkably well. I suggest that on these questions it is far better to work entirely through an official committee appointed for the purpose than through sectional interests in the co-operative movement. We were losing fight after fight because we did not show the same resolution towards the Government as did organisations speaking for capitalistic interests. You find bodies like the Federation of British Industries, although composed of many component parts, uniting on some given question on the doorstep of government offices, and speaking with one voice and with perfect trust in one another. In the engineers' dispute they moved as one man, and until we get unity of purpose and a united front we are not going to get the recognition for our movement that we should have.

Mr. J. WILCOCKSON (Failsworth): I move the adjournment of the question, because I think the majority of the secretaries of our societies have not had time to consider the computation and its effects on their societies. I think they should be given this opportunity before our societies are asked to accept this decision of the committee.

Mr. T. E. WILLIAMS (Royal Arsenal): I am prepared to say that practically every delegate is in that position. It would therefore be totally unfair to carry a resolution of this kind. I beg to move that this question be adjourned. I do so under Standing Orders 9 and 10.

The PRESIDENT: That is not an amendment and therefore it will be out of order.

There were loud cries of "Vote" at this stage, whereupon the PRESIDENT said: I think we should first of all hear what Mr. Hayward has to say. As regards Mr. Williams and his desire to raise a point of order, I believe that as he moved the adjournment there can be no discussion on such a question. I shall rule that way and ask Mr. Hayward to make his statement. Let Mr. Hayward make his statement first and then the point of order can be put. We want to clear the position; surely that is what Congress desires?

Mr. F. HAYWARD (Central Board): The position in which Congress finds itself this afternoon is not regretted more by anybody than by the members of the committee who have charge of these negotiations. The fact that the computation has not been sent out to societies at an earlier date is due to circumstances for which the committee are not responsible. If you have read the report you will find that during the period since the passing of the amendment to which I referred there have been no less than eight meetings of the committee and ten interviews with Inland Revenue officials on points arising out of the computation. In addition, cases have had to be stated for opinion of counsel, not on one point only, but on no less than four occasions, in order to enable us to be quite sure of our position. That has taken time, and, as a matter of fact, the final agreement with the Board of the Inland Revenue was not accepted by the committee until exactly fourteen days ago. Immediately a supplementary report was drawn up and circulated to all delegates. The computation was prepared by the financial experts of the movement—Mr. Cooper and Mr. Palmer—to whom again our hearty thanks are due. This computation was sent out from the head office of the Co-operative Union on Tuesday last to all societies in the hope that it would arrive in sufficient time to give secretaries an opportunity to look over it and see that it was fair and equitable between the State and our societies as far as liability for the tax is concerned. Our position at the moment is that liability is upon us. Income tax surveyors are asking secretaries all over the country for their returns for last year, and no secretary (apart from this computation) is in a position to say how this computation should be arrived at in respect to the period supplementary to August 3rd. If you adjourn the matter to-day it either means the convening of a special national conference in order to accept it, or the Co-operative Union has, through its Central Board, to accept it as a recognised agreement with the revenue authorities. Being a democratic organisation, although it was late in the day, we thought it was better to put it before Congress in the best way possible and give delegates an opportunity of expressing their point of view. If we are going to adjourn the question I want to suggest that the best interests of the co-operative movement will be sacrificed, and that in many cases secretaries will be placed in difficulties with the income tax authorities through the lack of knowledge which exists with regard to methods of computation. I hope this matter will be considered and the computation accepted.

A card vote was taken, and the result was arrived at as follows:—For the adjournment, 753 votes; against the adjournment, 2,445 votes.

The resolution moved by Alderman Hayward was then accepted.

APPOINTMENT OF PUBLIC AUDITORS.

Mr. J. D. LLOYD (Blaina) asked for further information on the subject of public auditors.

Sir THOMAS ALLEN : No information has been received since publication of the report, except that we have discovered, through a question in the House of Commons, that another organisation of a private character has had representation, notwithstanding the fact that we were told no private organisation was to be given representation. We have submitted that position to the Government Department concerned.

Miss E. E. M. ALLEN (Gomersal) : Have you any information not available at the time the report was published?

The GENERAL SECRETARY : We are not in a position to give any further information.

RAILWAYS ACT.

Mr. S. BLAKEBOROUGH (Burnley) : The railway companies are now seeking to have a monopoly of road transport, as if they have not a big enough monopoly in the railways. It looks as if they want to squeeze others out of the road transport as well. Have you taken any action?

Sir THOMAS ALLEN : We do not understand that the railway companies are seeking a monopoly. What they are seeking is the right to compete for road traffic; and I do not think anyone can deny them that right seeing they are large ratepayers and have to contribute towards the upkeep of the roads. If it does eventuate that they use their powers to cheapen traffic we shall be glad.

Mr. NEIL MACLEAN, M.P. (Central Board) : I think the statement put forward by Sir Thomas Allen is one that we as a co-operative movement ought to watch. It is contended that the railway companies should be allowed to run motor transport as their right. No one denies them their rights; but if these are their rights there is no need to go to Parliament to secure them. Their rights are equal to the rights of all other citizens, and why I object to giving the railway companies the power to do as they seek is that already we have an example of their monopoly in taking over certain transport facilities. In the way they have bought up the canals they have "damned" the water transport of the country. That is why I opposed this Bill and voted against it.

EDUCATION.

Mr. A. V. ALEXANDER (secretary, Parliamentary Committee) moved the following resolution on behalf of the Parliamentary Committee :—

> That this Congress protests in the strongest possible manner against the proposal to reduce expenditure on education by £6,600,000 per annum, the consequent curtailment in the provision of secondary and continuation schools, scholarships, and free places, the closing of small elementary schools in many areas, and the increase in the size of classes to an average of fifty pupils. It considers that such a policy is not economical, but wasteful and unjust, and it demands that the pledges of the Government should be redeemed by immediate effect being given to the Education Act, 1918.

He said : I do not think it is necessary to say anything this afternoon with regard to the need for education. Co-operators are agreed on that point. What is necessary is that we should pay special attention to the actual effect of the economies accepted by the Government from the Geddes Report and what the effect will be. It was proposed originally that there should be a reduction of £18,000,000 this next year in regard to education in England, Wales, and Scotland. The Government refused to accept about £12,000,000 of that "cut" in respect of proposed reductions in teachers' salaries and

the exclusion from our elementary schools of children under six years; but they have accepted a reduction of £6,500,000 on essential services, and that is going to be very harmful to the future of the children. During the war, according to Dr. Fisher, we had large arrears in regard to education. But we come to the end of the war, and he admits that these arrears have not been met even in regard to buildings and repairs, which would have provided useful employment for the unemployed. He admits our system is not comparable with other leading nations, and it is time we in these essential services should be leaders as well as in other matters. I want to draw attention to the increase in the size of classes in the elementary schools to no fewer than 50 pupils in a class. At present the average is 33. Anyone who has had experience of the administration of education knows that there are hundreds and thousands of classes with small average attendances. I have known schools in which there were about twenty in a class under the charge of an uncertified teacher; and they have taken these into account in estimating for the size of classes. What are the actual facts? There are 39,039 classes in elementary schools to-day and each contains 40-49 pupils; there are 31,204 classes each with 50-59 pupils; and 6,970 each containing more than 60 pupils. Compare that with the Cadet College at Dartmouth. There are 445 cadets and a staff of 529, which is more than one to each cadet! At Woolwich there is a staff of 217 for 280 cadets, and at Sandhurst 700 cadets and a staff of 562. Surely if we are going to be prepared to pay for such a staff for blowing brains out we should have a reasonable standard in the schools where they are putting brains in. The reduction of special services—medical inspection, provision for defective children, and the feeding of necessitous children—are "cuts" which, although small, are iniquitous. Mr. Lloyd George told us we could not have an A1 Empire with a C3 physique. In the schools we have a chance of making an A1 people. We have had excellent results from medical treatment, but there is still room for much development. Mr. Fisher said we have gained so much territory that we can the less reluctantly sacrifice some. In winning we have done well, but I do not want to sacrifice the position won. There is an ever-growing danger to the life of the community on account of mental deficiency. We are prepared to spend money over lunacy, but are not prepared to do the right thing in the early stages. Another iniquitous thing is the reduction in the grant for feeding necessitous children. The Government proposed on the Education Vote to reduce it from £1,053,000 by 70 per cent, the argument being that it was not a real charge under the Education Vote. Now circulars are issued by the Board of Education pauperising the children who have to be fed. This is a crying scandal, and no body of progressively-minded citizens should sit down under it. In regard to higher education, we are hopelessly inadequately placed in respect of provision of secondary schools because of the lack of accommodation. In regard to continuation schools, we do not invest in this for the workers only. There are letters from manufacturers in London saying that the system should be enlarged instead of reduced if the commercial future of the country is to be secured. It is only by fuller and freer education that such can be done. We have the type of national education we deserve. Probably the majority of the delegates are sound, but I want every co-operator to go back and be a missionary, and when the Government appeals for further support do not let side-tracking influences stop you from taking the proper action.

Mr. W. GALLACHER (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society), who seconded the resolution, said: This is not a resolution which will provoke controversy. It is of a most practical character, and on the success of our protest will depend the quality of the people who sit in these seats in years to come. Nothing has been more clearly proved by the war than the value of education—so said Mr. Lloyd George! The *Westminster Gazette* said the standard of education was lower at the present moment than before the war. There is no doubt about it, we are far short of the high system of education

as they have it in Germany; and there is no big country of any moment where education is less appreciated than ours. After the war, when we are going to economise, the first thing attacked is the education of the children. The employers of to-day are starving the children in their stomachs, and the Government of to-day are prepared to starve the children in their brains. What is the position? Two years after the war we are raising £240,000,000 for the Navy, Army, and Air Services: that is 16 per cent; and we are spending £56,000,000 on the education of the children: that is 4 per cent! The education of the children is the most necessary social service. Children have to be kept away from schools for another year or longer; there are o be larger classes, and secondary education, the most important part of education, is to be kept away from them. The people who are doing these things fully appreciate the value of education for their own children, for they send them to the universities. But they think that the three R's are good enough for the children of the workers, for are they not to be hewers of wood and drawers of water? Are we not to some extent to blame ourselves? We whose minds are being poisoned by the public Press want wakening up to the necessity of educating the children, in order that the co-operative commonwealth may come and that the ideals which we are seeking to realise shall come within the lifetime of the next generation.

The resolution was unanimously accepted.

REPRESENTATION ON GOVERNMENT BODIES.

Mr. G. RIDDLE (Central Board) proposed the following resolution, submitted by the Joint Parliamentary Committee:—

> That this Congress strongly protests against the unfair treatment of the co-operative movement by the Government in connection with the appointment of representative Government bodies and committees, and demands that adequate recognition of the position of the movement in the social and economic life of the nation should be afforded in this matter. It further protests against the restriction of the work of the Co-operative Department, which was formerly a part of the Board of Trade, and in view of the importance and growing influence of co-operation, not only nationally, but internationally, it urges upon the Government the necessity for the development of its work and interest in this direction.

The resolution I am entrusted with has behind it a very big task indeed. We must get the British Cabinet to take a wider vision of their duties and their obligations than they have done before. The House of Commons has to develop its instinct for equality of opportunity. The resolution is divided into two parts: the first deals with representation on committees—and some of us have had so much committee work these last three or four years that we can appreciate the value of committee service. An experienced man on general boards of management knows that if he wants to carry through a special idea the first thing is to have a specially chosen committee, because it is easier to do things that way than by putting the matter before the general meeting itself. The Government, these last few years, have adopted this policy, and have called special meetings to deal with subjects that affect the lives of the people of this country industrially, educationally, and as citizens. You can see what tremendous prerogatives can be given to such committees. We have had a Trade Board which practically turned the hands of the clock back instead of turning the pointers forward. And it is going to be more difficult because none on these special committees are out for the co-operative cause. We also deal with a committee on Foot and Mouth Disease and the question of milk supply of standard purity. The Government, during the last twelve months, have shown less interest in co-operative representation than they did in 1917-20. There was not much trouble in those years to get on some of the committees.

I need not draw attention to the reason why. Nowadays we are told "We cannot have you on that committee because you represent an organised body, and men are not chosen for that, but because of personal qualification." When the list of members comes out and you come to analyse them you find they are at the head of some of the biggest industrial concerns in the country, who stand entirely for the protection of their own interests. The moment we get where this personal element is, it is almost asking too much of these men to take part in a position that these committees decide and require. Therefore, we say that while we represent an organised body we go as representatives of the consumers of this country with only one purpose. They tell us men are chosen for personal qualifications. I sometimes ask what they are. Are they to protect the interests of dividends, property, or private control, or to preserve the interests of citizenship? What of the men in our movement of the Maxwell type, the men of the Mitchell standard! I submit to this Congress—could any Government committee do itself greater honour than to choose the lady who occupies the chair here to-day? And yet we have men who tell us we have not the personnel to do this work! When you get a message from the secretary of the Parliamentary Committee and he asks co-operative societies to get into personal touch with their representatives, do not fail the Parliamentary Committee, and you will be doing the movement a great service. The second part of the resolution has reference to the restriction of the Co-operative Department, formerly a part of the Board of Trade. It used to be the business of Mr. Dent—in whom we had absolute confidence—at the Board of Trade to provide and prepare information and give good advice, so that when any matter of great interest came before them he was able to put the view of the co-operator. Now they have got rid of a great man who had been there for years, and they have gradually relegated his position to a minor place. The man who now represents us in the Government, instead of being in the Board of Trade, is relegated to the Registrar's Department, and set behind a desk to table figures without getting into touch with responsible men and people. The Government has to recognise the co-operative movement, and you have to compel them to do so.

Mr. S. BLAKEBOROUGH, J.P. (Burnley), seconded, and the Congress passed the resolution unanimously.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PARTY.

Mr. W. H. WATKINS, as chairman, introduced the report of the Co-operative Party. He said: The Co-operative Party is an integral part of the co-operative movement, and not something extraneous and exterior, forced upon it from outside, as some of our friends of the Press are trying to make us think. There are a few points in this report to which I would call attention, the first being in respect of the paragraph headed Finance—a very important thing as far as politicians are concerned. You will notice a decrease in the party's income for the year ending December, 1921. That is due to two main causes. One is the general circumstances obtaining during the year; the other is a specially organised opposition to our efforts to organise the co-operative vote. We are not depressed because the income shows a slight decrease, but rather give thanks to those loyal co-operators and societies who, in the present circumstances and in spite of all misrepresentation, still continue to contribute to the party's funds. With respect to the opposition, we do not deplore that; we think we should endeavour to interpret the meaning of it rightly. We believe it is because the party is becoming effective in its work that opposition has been germinating. We rather welcome the opposition. As to the return in regard to representation on municipal and local bodies—there has been no Parliamentary general election and we have not contested any bye-election—we are now able to supplement the particulars with respect to municipal and local successes by a further statement amplifying that contained in the report. The statement is, briefly, this: On further analysis of the returns we find that 70 per cent of the co-operative candidates nominated for seats

on county councils were successful; 70 per cent of the candidates nominated for seats on urban district councils were successful; and 66 per cent of the co-operative candidates nominated for seats on boards of guardians were successful. These figures indicate the trend of events, and should be an encouragement to co-operative societies and local co-operative parties to put forward candidates. Prior to 1917 the co-operative movement could claim but few, if any, direct representatives on public bodies. To-day we have at least 500 representatives on public bodies and 150 justices of the peace. In the report there is a list of prospective candidates and constituencies. That list has been lengthened by one, because it has been arranged that a second constituency in Scotland, namely, the Tradeston Division, will be contested by our friend, Mr. T. Henderson, all being well, when the election comes. My last point refers to the paragraph in the report dealing with the need of a co-operative daily paper. I do not wish to anticipate the discussion which will come later, but I want to point out that you have put the party in a place to do work. It has, as it were, got things into stock, but it has no means of delivery. It wants a vehicle to express its needs, and wants it badly. We do not depreciate the value of the *Co-operative News* which comes out once a week, but the other parties get their vehicles all over the town every morning before breakfast. That is our position. Neighbouring friends of ours—the Labour Party—have got that kind of vehicle out and we have used it as well as we can. We desire to ask you to consider these circumstances and to give some decision as to what we are to do with the goods that we are accumulating.

Mr. W. WARD (Peterborough): I suggest that the Co-operative Party should, through its present and future representatives in Parliament, help those who have helped themselves to provide for old age. Other men who have spent or squandered their money can go to the Government and get an old age pension, but the thrifty hav nobody to help them at all. That is wrong. The co-operative movement ought to work for the individual who tries to help himself. I suggest the Co-operative Party should include in its programme a scheme for national superannuation.

Mrs. MCARD (Liverpool): This is one of the most sacred committees of the co-operative movement. This is the committee which can help you. I want to say that the crux of the question lies in politics. I want to congratulate this committee on one particular paragraph in the report, the one headed "Taxation and National Expenditure." We see that the national debt in 1914 was 659 millions sterling; in 1921 it was 7,800 millions sterling, or eleven times more than in 1914. The national debt represents at the present time £160 per head of the population, and the interest on the Sinking Fund is 400 millions. Over £1,000,000 is required to pay the interest on war loan. I thank the committee for putting this paragraph in the report, because I am convinced if you will come to the country on that paragraph you will turn the tide at the next general election. Clause 13 of the programme refers to a levy on capital. It does not mean such a great thing, only transferring ownership from the few to the mass, and is that not one of the ideals of the co-operative movement? Sir Thomas Allen said the Government do not understand the position of the consumers. I am going to say he is wrong, they do understand it; it is we ourselves who do not understand it. We want to unite all our forces on a policy like this. We shall have the commonwealth after we have kicked this Parliament out.

Mr. H. COX (Birmingham): I appeal for sympathy and assistance on behalf of those who are endeavouring to carry out the programme and policy of the Co-operative Party. When I tried to help Mrs. Barton in her Parliamentary candidature by a little publicity work I found I could not use the co-operative stores for posters because the local society had members who were Tories and Liberals.

Mr. J. KING (London): What have we to do who do not agree with the introduction of politics into the movement? I am a Radical, of the party

which won real reform for the people. The introduction of politics into this movement has done infinitely more harm than you can do good in the next twenty-five years. I know what I am talking about. I know the effect which has been produced in my own district, and no amount of talk will remove the evil which has been wrought already.

Mr. G. TIMMS (Bletchley): I want to draw attention to the small number of people you are putting forward. We speak about our greatness and our usefulness to the community, but do you consider that when this small number of candidates are being put forward. Never mind about the money. We are showing to the outer world and the business forces our weakness by the fact we are not going forward on a larger scale. Someone says we should not enter into politics for the success of the movement. Twelve months ago in connection with the question of taxation this large institution had to get hold of members of Parliament going into the House of Commons because we had not the sense to send our own men there. Take for one moment the consideration of political parties. The time has gone past to dwell on such stupid ideas. My friend cannot give me many years, but if my father was a Liberal and my grandfather a Tory does education and intelligence say I must follow in their footsteps. Experience should teach fools and make them wise.

Mr. W. T. NEWLOVE (Coventry): I want to congratulate the committee on their report. What is politics? It is the science of government, and yet we in the co-operative and trade union movements are so lacking that after we conduct our propaganda we send men like Sir Allan Smith to the Government!

DAILY NEWSPAPER.

Mr. A. BARNES (London) was called upon to move the following resolution submitted by the Co-operative Party:—

> That this Congress declares that, in the interests of co-operation and the cause of democracy, a daily newspaper controlled by the workers is essential.
>
> It places on record its appreciation of the work of the National Co-operative Publishing Society in their efforts to establish a daily paper.
>
> It also instructs the Central Board, in conjunction with the Co-operative Party and the National Co-operative Publishing Society, to approach the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labour Party to consider the advisability of establishing a powerful people's Press representative of all sections of the labour and co-operative movements.

Mr. Barnes said: On behalf of the National Committee of the Co-operative Party I move this resolution on the daily paper. I hope that we shall consider this resolution, not so much in the light of our pre-conceived notions, but as a practical issue before the movement at the present moment. Some delegates may think, in view of the amendment to follow, that there is feeling between the Co-operative Party and the National Co-operative Publishing Society. I wish to disabuse the minds of delegates if they are thinking on those lines. There has been nothing but goodwill and friendly feeling and the desire to help to further the work of the National Co-operative Publishing Society on the part of the Co-operative Party. I can state emphatically in regard to the National Co-operative Publishing Society that that society has given magnificent service in creating public opinion. The only difference of opinion is as to whether it is possible for the movement at the present time to commence the publication of a daily paper entirely from the co-operative point of view, or whether the practical proposition is for all sections of democracy to join together. The view of the party is this: If we felt it was a business proposition for the co-operative movement to have

its own daily paper at present we should welcome it immediately. If it were possible for the trade unions to have their own daily paper at present we should welcome it; and one regrets that the great working class of this country have not realised the value of the Press sufficiently to have their own papers. But we have to consider the position as we find it to-day, and the only way to get sectional or sectionalised papers ultimately is by first creating a reading public amongst the British people. At the present moment the democracy of this country has no Press to impart its views. Democracy becomes more and more dependent on the ability of its executive to impart its policy immediately to its constituent elements, and any democracy that has not a medium to impart its thought is always in a dangerous position. Because we believe it is essential—and the last twelve months have proved it—that the democracy of this country should have their own newspaper Press imparting and interpreting their thoughts, we say that you cannot afford to wait for conscious development amongst each section. Take the experiences and compare the co-operative possibilities with the trade union and the Labour Party possibilities. The Co-operative Party are not advocating this from the point of view of giving support to the *Daily Herald* as such. We are not satisfied with the *Daily Herald.* I state that about the *Daily Herald,* although I have worked and striven to keep it going. It is the only foundation upon which we can build the bigger edifice. The co-operative movement started with one grocery shop, but did that represent its ultimate development? A daily paper as a result of the combination of the three great sections would be as different as the relation of a large departmental store to a bread shop. The trade-unionists and the workers generally have suffered a reduction of ten millions a week, fifty million pounds a year. This is reflected in the sales of the co-operative movement, and this is imperilling the existence of societies. Those who have read the pamphlet issued by Lord Northcliffe can see that the syndicated caterers of opinion in the newspapers of this country are so sure of their power that they can disclose the fact and boast of the fact that four or five multi-millionaires hold the effective Press of this country. They have determined at all costs to make newspaper production the most expensive production of any commodity in the country. Why? Because they know that no single section of people have sufficient funds to stand up against their insurance schemes and the expenditure of thousands of pounds on advertising their paper throughout the country. I want you to realise the sacrifices of the past twelve months and join together. Get over this feeling of the exploitation of one section by another, and consider a newspaper business as a business proposition. Doing that, I am sure you will approve of the resolution of the Central Board.

Mr. T. E. WILLIAMS (Woolwich), who seconded the resolution, said: If this resolution is adopted it is merely an instruction to the Central Board, in conjunction with the Co-operative Party and the National Co-operative Publishing Society, to approach the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labour Party "to consider the advisability of establishing a powerful people's Press representative of all sections of the Labour and the co-operative movements." There are three sources of revenue which private employers, so far as newspapers are concerned, are dependent upon. First, there is the money received from the circulation of the paper; secondly, there are the advertisements; and, thirdly, there is the money received from influential supporters. Anyone who knows anything about the democratic movement knows that the modern newspaper is not going to get very much support financially from wealthy benefactors: that it has to live on payments made for the paper itself and on subsidies from various organisations. There is no other alternative; and if we look round at the large newspapers of the country one recognises that, so far as the Labour movement is concerned, it is not possible to run a newspaper on those lines. If a newspaper has to be subsidised, it is better for the co-operative movement to share one-third of the cost rather than bear

the whole of the cost. I have heard many co-operators who have been prominent in their day state that the co-operative movement knows no political frontier, and I have heard at this Congress a pathetic appeal made on behalf of the International Co-operative Alliance. We are out to prevent war, but you cannot prevent war unless you have international solidarity, and you cannot have international solidarity unless you have national solidarity. Therefore it is for each section—the trade union movement, the co-operative movement, and the Labour Party—to stand together to mould public opinion, so that the tragedy of 1914 shall not recur. If we build on sound foundations the three great movements can form a great triple alliance.

Mr. W. GREGORY (Central Board): On behalf of the National Co-operative Publishing Society I have pleasure in moving the amendment in their name :—

> For "workers," on line 3, substitute "co-operative movement."
>
> Delete third paragraph and substitute: "Recognising that a daily paper is a necessity for the co-operative movement, it affirms its belief that the National Co-operative Publishing Society is the proper body to entrust with this work, and urges the Co-operative Union, the Wholesale Societies, and the Productive Federation, together with the retail societies, the Co-operative Party, and the Co-operative Guilds, to do all in their power by means of increased capital and increased circulation of the existing publications to prepare the way for a daily paper owned and controlled by the co-operative movement."

We have not tabled this amendment because we fail to realise the interest of the workers to have a Press of their own; on the contrary, we believe that there never was a time when it was more urgently necessary for working-class organisations to run their own journals, in order that they may place before the public their real aim and their real object, and thereby counteract the insidious propaganda of misrepresentation which so often appears in the capitalistic Press. The co-operative movement, in almost every journal throughout the United Kingdom, and on every available occasion, is subject to these insidious attacks. Industrial problems are exaggerated, and discussions on the policy of our movement are misconstrued and made to appear as though there is a serious co-operative split. The object of these articles is to misconstrue the policy laid down by successive conferences in order that members might withdraw from their stores. The only possible way to counteract this misrepresentation is by developing a strong co-operative Press, culminating in a co-operative daily, run in the interests of every section of the movement, and not in the interests of one section, however important it may be. The National Co-operative Publishing Society is prepared to put that daily on the market as soon as the co-operators of this nation are ready to give their confidence and support and entrust them with the job. With reference to the proposed Co-operative and Labour daily, I am afraid those who are proposing this misunderstand either one movement or the other. The co-operative movement is a voluntary movement, based on principles which admit men and women of all shades of opinion to come together for the common good of all. The Labour Party is purely and simply a political organisation. We have in our movement a Co-operative Party, distinct from all other parties, in so far as it is entirely co-operative and therefore different. The political policy and the social policy of our movement are different from that of any other movement, in so far as they embrace all that is best in every movement, and add something of our own. It is necessary that the co-operative movement should have faith in itself, and set itself to establish a means whereby it can express to the world its views, objects, and aims, and criticise all that which is wrong, whilst upholding all that which is good for the common people. A paper run under dual control is bound to run to failure. If it is run by men of different points of view it cannot

succeed. Is the editor to be responsible to co-operation, or is he to be responsible to Labour, or to both? If to both, how is he going to reconcile the conflict of opinion or of policy? He can neither represent one nor the other. If co-operators have sufficient faith in their own movement and their own principles there is a constituency large enough to run not only one, but three daily papers. If education is not put in the forefront and pushed with vigour, everything else will lag behind; and I submit it is the want of an educational basis that is holding back development. Who supports the capitalist Press? One man buys it because he is interested in the politics of the paper. Another man because he is interested in sport and other things. The reason why support is not given to the co-operative paper and the proposed co-operative daily is because the people who ought to buy it have not that interest in it which they ought to have! What we want to do is to create that interest, and then we shall have people keen and anxious to gain all the information available. Mr. Barnes has said there is no quarrel between us. There is none. But if the political party will give its support to the National Co-operative Publishing Society by propaganda and by proffering subscribed capital as they did to the other paper, we should be nearer the realisation of a co-operative daily paper than we are to-day. In our amendment we are appealing to all organisations in the movement—the Wholesale, the Union, the political party, to all interests—to come together to see if we can develop a daily paper. Supposing a daily paper is necessary, how are we to get it? There are two important points to be observed to make a daily paper successful. We must have abundance of capital and abundance of circulation. We cannot depend upon that source of revenue which is the mainstay of the capitalist Press—revenue from advertisements and the subsidy of interested persons. Therefore it is necessary that we should have a wide circulation, anything from 500,000 to 1,000,000.

Mr. W. T. CHARTER (Co-operative Wholesale Society): Mr. Robert Stewart, of the Scottish Wholesale Society, was to have seconded this amendment, but as he has had to leave, and as I was going to support it, I am now going to second the amendment. Once more the Co-operative Party come before us and ask for another prop to put up their organisation. Ever since the inception of the Co-operative Party they have been either unable or unwilling to stand alone. They have lacked imagination or backbone; and they have come repeatedly—this is the third time—to ask that some other organisation may help them to hold up the co-operative banner. I stand to-day where I did at the Swansea Congress, in spite of all that has been said in the interval. I said then, as I say now, that I am not prepared to see this great movement sacrificed on the altar of any political party; neither am I going to see its freedom sacrificed in the interest of any political party. Mr. Williams says the resolution is merely a proposition. Do you and does he think it will end in a proposition? If so, why move at all? Mr. Barnes admits that probably you will be asked to subscribe one-third of the amount to run the Co-operative-Labour daily. It naturally follows that we shall have one-third of the opinion of that paper. Imagine the position. A daily paper appears once in every twenty-four hours. How could you define such a policy as would suit Neil Maclean, who believes in extreme politics, and myself, who am old-fashioned enough to believe that the principles of co-operation are practised most by people who do not speak the loudest. We have an economic doctrine sufficiently large to reorganise industry on a co-operative basis. I ask you to give our own co-operative Press a chance. If this resolution is passed to-day does it mean that the *Daily Herald* will cease to exist or that a joint co-operative daily will come out in addition to it? I regard this as merely an attempt—an honest attempt—to merge the various financial interests and the co-operative interests. Give our own co-operative Press a fair chance. The literature in the *Co-operative News* is second to none. A *Co-operative News* that is capable of issuing a paper once a week is equally capable of issuing a co-operative daily which would cover not only co-operative, but all other advanced forms of thought.

Mr. S. MORRIS (Worthing) : I rise to speak in support of the amendment. I attended a conference on this subject at Leman Street and voted in favour of the resolution. Had I known that the Co-operative Party would go outside the movement I would have strongly opposed it. I think we are quite strong enough to support our own paper. Quite enough—perhaps too much—has been spent on another paper; the money has gone adrift and probably more will go adrift. We want to know where we are in supporting another paper. I know the Co-operative Party lacks a daily newspaper; at the moment it is like a big drum without a drummer; but the co-operative movement is strong enough and wealthy enough to support its own.

It was decided at this stage to adjourn further discussion on the subject until the following morning.

CONGRESS COLLECTIONS.

Before the delegates dispersed the PRESIDENT said : I have pleasure in announcing that the collection at the P.S.A. for the Blandford Memorial Fund amounted to £16 15s., and delegates subscribed to the same fund £76 10s., making a total of £93 5s. At Sunday's demonstration the sum of £19 0s. 9d. was collected on behalf of the Co-operative Union's Russian Famine Fund. Tuesday's collections at Congress for the same fund amounted to £17, making a total of £36 0s. 9d.

THIRD DAY OF CONGRESS.

FINAL SITTING.

As soon as the President had taken the chair at 9-30 on Wednesday morning she called upon Mr. W. R. Rae to make a statement on behalf of the Standing Orders Committee.

Mr. RAE said: The Standing Orders Committee have been considering your comfort and know that many want to go home this afternoon, others want an hour or two to see Brighton before going to Portsmouth, and we are anxious that Congress should close at lunch. On this daily newspaper discussion we propose that only four more speeches should be made before the matter is put to the vote. After that the speakers for resolutions will get five minutes each, and no one from the body of the hall should speak except in opposition and the delegates should speak for three minutes.

The PRESIDENT explained that Congress had left off the previous evening after the Daily Paper resolution and the amendment had been moved and seconded, and she mentioned that four names had been submitted, two on each side, to speak that morning.

A DELEGATE protested against such restrictions on a debate being made in a democratic institution.

The PRESIDENT: I am afraid I cannot accept the protest as a point of order. I feel myself there might be great objection to the curtailment of the discussion, but the dissatisfaction of the delegates would be even greater if we were kept sitting till to-night.

Mr. E. O. GREENING (hon. member, Central Board), reviewing the discussion and supporting the amendment, said: We are fortunate this morning in having a distinct and clear issue before us. As late as January 18th this year the Central Board called together representatives of the leading central bodies of the movement—the Wholesale Sccieties, the Federation of Productive Societies, the Co-operative Union, and the National Co-operative Publishing Society. That meeting came to a unanimous decision on two points: (1) that the time was not ripe for entering into this great enterprise; and (2) that when we did it must be with free hands, unfettered by alliance with political or outside parties. Now the co-operative political party comes forward and asks us to reverse that wise and prudent decision and to go outside the movement and form an alliance with a political party to establish at once a daily paper. What has happened to cause us, in less than five months, to reverse the deliberate and prudent decision of the representative bodies? Has the cloud of depression which rested upon the movement been lifted suddenly? Has the prosperity of the movement come back? Is the confidence of the members absolutely restored? Why, you know that nothing of the sort has happened. What has happened is that the shadow of a general election has fallen upon the Co-operative Party, and they, being out to win elections, are looking at that as the main thing. But is the prosperity of the movement and its safety for the future to be endangered by considerations of that sort? You are the trustees for all time and not simply for the winning of an immediate general election, and it is your duty to see that prudent and wise

counsels prevail. I have had more experience than some people of daily papers. For thirteen years I was the garden editor of one of the great London dailies and served in the same position on another daily paper. I see something that is involved in this. The revenue of a daily paper consists of 70 per cent of advertising revenue, but you would have to rely solely on sales. A single page of a London daily brings in £3,000 in money. Have you got your advertising arrangements ripe for success? You will have to ask twopence for a paper like this without advertisements.—Mr. Greening held up the *Daily Herald*. He also held up the *Daily Mail* and added: The result is plain; this for a penny, that for twopence; one with large pages, the other small. Fewer sheets at double the price!

Mr. E. WHITELEY (Manchester and Salford): In reply to the last speaker I want to say that the Central Board, after meeting all the bodies referred to, and after considering the matter on two occasions, decided on Saturday last to support the resolution that has been tabled. The Central Board is not a body that is likely to support anything which can be construed in the terms of the mover of the amendment and the last speaker. It is always anxious to preserve and conserve the movement. You know that the Co-operative Party, whatever its "strength" as yet, cannot control the Central Board. Mr. Gregory has been here in the morning appealing as a representative of the Trade Union and Co-operative Joint Committee, and he comes in the afternoon and says you cannot work together! I have worked with editors and perhaps I have had more experience than anybody on the platform. Is a co-operative daily paper possible? We say it is not possible and that it would not succeed. Apart from that, as Mr. Ramsay said on Sunday, "the greatness of the co-operative movement is in its faith." Where is the faith of the National Co-operative Publishing Society?

Mr. J. A. EDWARDS (Liverpool and National Publishing Society): In introducing his speech Mr. Barnes made use of an illustration. He said the co-operative movement began with one grocery shop, and that we developed ourselves. I want to extend that illustration. Never in the history of the co-operative movement, never during the whole period of its development, has it had to go to any outside body to assist it in its development. The resolution is asking us to do that. The great point which the mover and the supporters of the resolution made is that we to-day are standing for the unification of democratic forces. I agree, when the other forces are ready to be unified. They are not ready now. At the conference of the Labour Party, which is going to take place later on this month, a resolution is to be moved acclaiming the absolute independence of the Labour Party. They are going to deny the right to support any political candidate of any body which does not subscribe to the policy and the programme of the Labour movement. Whilst they are going to do that they are not ready for unification; and what will it mean when they are? It will simply mean that the lamb is going to lie down with the lion, much to the comfort of the lion, for the lamb will be inside! At a meeting last Sunday one of the arguments used against the co-operative movement having a daily paper of its own was that it would be in competition with the other paper, and that it would be far better for the movement to join with that other paper and reap the benefit of the experience it has gained. That is like the statement made by a woman at a mother's meeting when she said she knew how to bring up children because she had buried seven!

Mr. S. F. PERRY (secretary, Co-operative Party): It is rather significant that the last speaker on behalf of the Publishing Society finished up by burying seven! The Co-operative Party is a live party. There is no question about that, as you will find before you are much older. Yesterday afternoon we had the remarkable spectacle of Mr. Charter speaking on behalf of the Wholesale Society in support of this resolution and pledging the Wholesale Society to support the Publishing Society with capital and in every other direction. If the lamb and the lion are not lying together I do

not know what is happening! Mr. Charter talked about backbones and pillars. It seems to me that some of the pillars on which we have relied in the past are beginning to crumble with the changing atmospheric conditions. The Parliamentary Committee, of which Mr. Charter is a member, takes every opportunity of meeting the Labour Party Policy Sub-committee and getting their help on measures introduced into the House of Commons. It is nothing to boast about that the organisation which Mr. Charter represents stands where it did five years ago. If it has not moved in five years it is time it did get a move on! The Central Board, seeing the wisdom of changing its policy, is supporting our resolution. You must adapt yourselves to the changing conditions of the times. Do not preach too much about standing alone. Let us be united to meet changing conditions. You will not defeat the forces of capitalism by closing yourselves up in watertight compartments, but by recognising that the Publishing Society, by failing up to now to meet changing circumstances, have made the publishing of a daily paper impossible for many years to come. We want a daily newspaper as quickly as possible, and that is why we ask you to support our resolution.

Mr. A. BARNES, replying to the discussion, said: I wish to repudiate the suggestion that we of the Co-operative Party have submitted this resolution because we are under the shadow of a general election. This resolution cannot possibly commit any section of the co-operative movement to the expenditure of one penny until the matter is referred to Congress again, and we are almost sure to have a general election before next year's Congress. I emphasise that point, because this body is simply to explore, with the Labour Party and the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, how far it is possible for the three bodies to work together on this issue. A great deal of emphasis has been placed upon the point that the co-operative movement must keep free and distinct in all matters. I should be the last person in the world to allow any other body to interfere with the control of the co-operative movement. But ever since the inception of the co-operative movement there have been some matters on which it is necessary for you as co-operators to join with other democratic forces. In our Congress Report you approve of joint committees between the co-operative movement and the trade union movement. There is the Joint Committee of Trade-unionists and Co-operators to settle industrial disputes; there is an Advisory Committee of Trade-unionists and Co-operators to work together during industrial disputes; there is also a Joint Committee on the Cost of Living, because we realise that the problem of the cost of living is the same to co-operators as it is to trade-unionists. During the war co-operators and trade-unionists worked together on the Emergency Committee and the Consumers' Council. Mr. Charter, who has been the driving force on many of these bodies, came forward yesterday and said that the Co-operative Party requires props to carry on its policy. That is begging the question. The Co-operative Party ever since its inception in 1917 has fought its way step by step upwards and onwards, and its progress is not held back by opposition from those outside. It is held back more by the opposition of men holding official positions in the co-operative movement; yet when we come forward and ask for collaboration with other democratic forces we are told that the Co-operative Party should fight on its own basis!

A card vote was taken, and this resulted as follows:—

For the amendment, 2,121; against, 1,333. The amendment was put as the substantive motion and passed.

PEACE TREATIES AND FOREIGN POLICY.

Mr. S. F. PERRY (Co-operative Party) moved the following resolution:—

> That this Congress, convinced that the prosperity of this country depends on the prosperity of all other countries, declares that, in the interests of economic revival and the restoration of trade throughout Europe, it is imperative that the terms of the Peace Treaties should be so revised that reparations should not be an

insurmountable barrier, as at present, to the economic reconstruction of Europe. Further, that with a view to establishing universal peace, this Congress suggests, as practical steps, that the Government accepted by each nation should be fully recognised by the other nations, and that the policy of permanent military pacts and alliances between Powers should be abandoned in favour of a policy of promoting confidence between peoples, including the strengthening and developing of the work of the League of Nations.

He said : We are asking Congress to declare that the welfare of this country is bound up with the welfare of other countries. If co-operation knows no frontiers it must stand for the development of internationalism. Since we have had time to reflect we recognise that the whole policy of reparations will have to be reconsidered if the economic reconstruction of Europe is to be brought about. We say, too, that the government of any nation accepted by the people of that country should be accepted by other countries. The governments of people must be determined by themselves. If they have selected a particular form of government that should be the authority recognised by other governments dealing with them. We want Congress to lay down, in no half-hearted manner, that so far as the co-operative movement is concerned, they will have nothing to do with military pacts or alliances with any Power, but depend on confidence between nations and the development of internationalism. We do not want a policy of militarism, neither on the Continent nor in our own country. Military pacts and alliances only pave the way for future wars, which would drag in your children and mine to fight people whom they have never seen and with whom they have no quarrel. Let us work heart and soul for a League of Nations—not a League of Victors. Let us be determined that the policy of secret diplomacy shall never again be introduced in this country; that never again shall one or two men have the power to drag peoples into war without the peoples being consulted. If those who made wars had to do the fighting there would be less war. The work of the International Co-operative Alliance, as represented here, is a living example of what can be done by getting peoples together.

Mrs. BLAIR (Co-operative Party) seconded. She said : The Co-operative Party thought it very fitting that a woman, a member of the party, should second the resolution. There is no mistake about the position the women's section of the co-operative movement took up during the whole period of the war. They did not change their opinion during the frantic patriotism and revengeful spirit that was displayed all over the country. They courageously faced the men folk and the women folk who did not agree with them; and we have now convinced them that we were right during the war, and we want you to endorse what we did. On Saturday night, when speaking in this hall, I tried to take co-operators back to the early days of co-operation, so that they would not forget the sacrifices made by the early co-operators who built up this organisation of which we are now so proud. I want now to take you back just to the end of the war, just after the armistice. I want to remind you of the millions of money and of the lives wasted because of the Government's interference with the internal affairs of the Russians. The memory of these things helps us to decide this question at this moment. We want to inspire confidence in the people of other countries by including Russian and Germany in the League of Nations. We want all nations to be included. That is the only way to inspire confidence in all the peoples.

The resolution was unanimously approved.

TAXATION.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. E. WHITELEY (Manchester and Salford) :—

That this Congress protests against the policy of the Government in maintaining the unfair burden of indirect taxation upon the

consumer, and expresses the belief that the present financial position of the country is due not only to war expenditure, but to other unnecessary expenditure. This Congress also calls upon the Government to reduce the heavy taxation upon foodstuffs and other necessities of life, and to allocate more equitably the burden of general taxation.

He said: This is one of the most important questions we can discuss. I would ask you to read carefully pages 71 and 72 of the Co-operative Party's report. Six articles were purchased from the Co-operative Wholesale Society and they paid in tax 5s. 7d. in the £. That was in 1920. Now, in 1921, the tax on these same articles is equal to 7s. 7d. in the £. Take the tax on sugar: it has been increased from the pre-war tax by 14 times. There is no other commodity, not even beer, that reaches that point of taxation. The question of taxation affects the sale of a commodity. I find that in 1900, when there was no tax on sugar, the consumption was 92lbs. per head; in 1909, with a duty of 1s. 10d., it was 86lbs. per head; and in 1921, with a duty of 25s. 8d., it was about 60lbs. per head. This is an article which is used more than any other commodity. What is going to be the effect of the continued increase in duty on sugar on the child life of this country? The food tax on the community is equal to 2s. 3d. per week in a family of five. In the last Budget, the position taken up by the Government was not to relieve the workers of indirect taxation, but to relieve the people who have accumulated huge fortunes during the war. If a young man's father dies and leaves him an income of £100,000 a year, he will have tax relief to the amount of £5,000 per annum under the Government's proposals! What is the relief to the workers? The average relief to the consumer per family is 18s. to 20s. per year in taxation in an indirect manner. What is the co-operative movement going to do in the future? We want it to go forth throughout the country, amongst our members, that they should take a more intelligent interest in the affairs of the movement. When you consider that out of indirect relief of taxation only £5,000,000 is on foodstuffs you can see what a plum has been given to the wealthy people of this country by the Government's proposal of income tax relief to the extent of £32,000,000. The workers, in pre-war times, were taxed 1s. per £ on wages; now it is 6s. per £ on wages. To-day, 88 per cent of the wealth of this country is owned by 2½ per cent of the population, and 12 per cent is owned by 40 millions of the population. We want to reverse this position.

Mr. Cox (Birmingham) seconded, after which the resolution was unanimously adopted.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Mr. A. E. WATERSON, M.P., moved the following resolution, submitted by the Co-operative Party:—

> That this Congress deplores the apparent inability, and even unwillingness, displayed by the Government to deal with the problem of unemployment. Being convinced that much of the difficulty is caused by the present system of society, it asserts that only by the application of co-operative principles to industry can the evils be removed. This Congress demands as a first step legislation which will make it incumbent on Governments or municipal bodies to regulate their demand for labour and spread their necessary spendings over such periods as will, to some extent, alleviate the evil of unemployment. It further demands that action should be taken by the Government to facilitate schemes of international credit, so as to give impetus to production in all countries.

Mr. Waterson said: This is one of the most important resolutions before this Congress. There is at the present time no more deplorable sight than that witnessed outside the Labour Exchanges. The resolution condemns the

apparent indifference of this Government. I am not here to blame the Government for the position. The Government is a reflex of the intelligence of the electors, and for the position through which we are passing we are ourselves responsible. The Government have dealt with unemployment in one or two Bills. They have increased the dole and they have decreased the dole and increased the contributions. They have failed to get to the root cause of the situation. The Government of the hour is dominated by big business. We must alter the Government before we can alter its attitude. We ask in this resolution that we shall alter the position so far as vested interests are concerned and substitute for private monopoly a co-operative policy. We believe that America, which is also suffering from unemployment, is suffering because of the European chaos, and the resolution on the Peace Treaties is linked up with this resolution. We should demand that unemployment should not be tackled as an individual question, but as a national and international question.

Mr. A. H. JONES (Central Board), seconding the resolution, said : I want to remind you that the present unemployment is the work of the Government elected by you and the financial policy in operation through the captains of industry endeavouring to force down wages. Many solutions have been put forward for unemployment. Mr. Lloyd George said if you were prepared to give increased production the whole of your problems would be solved. Well, after two years of the greatest amount of production that this country has ever seen we have the greatest amount of unemployment known in living memory. We ask you to pass the resolution and to see that your own members of Parliament are bombarded until something is done in this matter. Some people say it is the duty of industry to provide for unemployment. We have two problems : we have unemployment and under-employment. In the case of the latter you have a right to ask industry to take up the question ; on the other hand, it is the country that should look after unemployment.

Mr. JACK MILLS, M.P. : To my mind, after three years of Coalition Government, to place in the resolution the words "the apparent inability, or even unwillingness displayed by the Government" is unnecessary mildness. Might I call the attention of respectable supporters of the Coalition to the fact that repeatedly the despised members of the Labour Party, with Mr. Waterson, have appealed to this chamber of ours to get relief for workers from the huge rates. This has got so bad that the Sheffield City Council have declared that they cannot go further. Look at the question of your poor law, and remember that we have demanded an interview from the Prime Minister on June 21st. Whatever your political opinions are, if you are sincere you should demand that the poorest industrial areas should not bear the heaviest part of a burden, which is not local but national.

The resolution was carried, only one hand being raised in dissent.

CO-OPERATIVE DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. W. SUTTON (Beswick), referring to the Co-operative Defence Committee, asked if it were necessary to keep together a committee that had not met for a considerable time.

Mr. W. R. RAE replied that the Board never knew when the committee might be needed. It was a committee that gave no trouble and caused no expense.

JOINT PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE.

Mr. A. VARLEY (Co-operative Wholesale Society), who moved the report of the Joint Propaganda Committee, said : I have simply to submit a record of good work well done, and which we hope will continue to be well done. In the South-Western area there has been a gentleman working independently and doing good work in Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, and we have Mr. Griffiths working under the control of the Central Committee. He goes down

to a village where co-operation has not been established and attempts to promulgate ideas that will lead to the establishment of a branch or an independent society. I am sure that all of you are anxious that co-operation in its application should be developed, and this is one of the committees that is doing much in that direction.

The report was accepted without discussion.

JOINT EXHIBITIONS COMMITTEE.

Mr. W. LANDER (Co-operative Wholesale Society, chairman of the Joint Exhibitions Committee), in moving the report of the committee, said: I have to move the adoption of the Joint Exhibitions Committee's report, and I think I shall be consulting the convenience of Congress if I move it with just one or two observations. The value of the work, and the importance of the work done by the committee, is not fully represented by the extent of the report, which only covers one page. There can be no more important work than exhibitions in developing the trading side of our movement. You will agree that we miss our exhibition in Brighton. What a wonderful thing it would have been to blow our trumpet through an exhibition here at Brighton! We have not, as a committee, been able to do much work during the past year, but I want to appeal to all sections of the movement to demand joint exhibitions. I want also to suggest that we cannot crowd the business we ought to consider into a three days' Congress. It is quite time we had conferences to discuss trade matters as well as conferences to discuss the ethical side of the movement. I am anxious for the future of the movement. We must talk trade, we must advertise ourselves, and we must be loyal to ourselves. It is not always the loyalty of the other man that is at fault; there is room for increased loyalty on the part of every individual man and woman here. The women are a great deal better than the men! We want individual loyalty to our institutions. Whatever happens, having regard to the forces that are massing against us at the present time to break down our co-operative movement, we must get our trade back in order to develop our societies and to keep our factories fully employed, and to find more work for the people, of whom so many are unemployed at the present time. More trade will enable us to strengthen the foundations upon which the success of the co-operative movement has been built. The basic principle upon which we have made such a success, and out of which we want to move in the direction of ameliorating the condition of the mass of the people, is trade. We want to build up our trade. We want not only a national exhibition, but an international exhibition as well. We want also to develop our international trade, for through that channel we are going to make our great success in the future.

Mr. F. L. BIRCH (Woolwich): Why was it necessary to abandon the annual festival at the Crystal Palace?

Mr. W. LANDER: So far as the Exhibitions Committee is concerned we had to give up the idea of an exhibition at the Crystal Palace festival because of lack of funds. The question of abandoning the Crystal Palace festival generally was a matter for the Southern Sectional Board.

Mr. R. HIBBERD (secretary of the Southern Section): The reason why the Southern Sectional Board found it impossible to proceed with the revival of the Crystal Palace festival was simply because we could not get the necessary funds guaranteed. It was impossible for the Sectional Board, or for the committees appointed in association with the board, to go forward with the festival unless they had the necessary guarantees behind them. In the old days the festival was conducted by bodies outside the Co-operative Union, and the festival of 1921 was the first to be conducted through the Sectional Board of the Union. The guarantees received for last year's gathering were ridiculously inadequate, due, no doubt, to the want of funds experienced by societies. Towards the undertaking something like £800 to

£1,000 was guaranteed, which was not by any means sufficient to carry through the festival. That is the explanation why the festival has been abandoned.

The report was adopted without further discussion.

JOINT CAPITAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. A. VARLEY (Co-operative Wholesale Society and chairman of the Joint Capital Committee) : I have to submit the report of the Joint Capital Committee and also the following resolution :—

> That this Congress, being of opinion that the average amount of purchases made by members throughout the movement is little more than one-half of what it might become in response to a united effort on the part of all societies, calls upon committees and officials forthwith to give special attention to the problem of bringing about a great increase in co-operative trade. It further agrees that a series of sectional and district conferences should be held during the summer months, at which papers outlining improved methods may be read and discussed, and authorises the Joint Committee for Co-operative Trade and Capital, working through the sectional boards of the Union, to proceed with the work of organising the conferences and adopting other means of inaugurating a trade campaign.

This is a committee for the purpose of preventing overlapping by the Co-operative Union, the Women's Guild, and the Co-operative Wholesale Society. It was formed during the period when capital was greatly needed, and we found it to be a very successful committee. Sufficient capital has been raised, and at the moment it is necessary to obtain more trade to use the capital we have got together. The resolution is for the purpose of inaugurating a trade campaign to supplant the capital campaign which has been carried on during the past two years. It calls upon committees and officials to do all they can to develop co-operative trade. We hope they will reply to that call. We want every committee and every official to do what can be done for the purpose of developing the trade of the societies, and if they experience difficulties and wish for aid they can apply to one of the constituent bodies of this committee and they will get all the assistance that can be rendered. The resolution also calls upon sections and districts to hold conferences at which papers can be read during the next twelve months for the specific object of developing and increasing the trade of the co-operative movement. We do not do in every article the full amount of trade that is possible. During the control period one-quarter of the sugar cards of the country were returned through the Co-operative Wholesale Society. I want to ask you if you are doing one-quarter of the trade in every commodity? If you are not, there you have a big source of increasing trade in every commodity in which we deal. I ask that sectional and district conferences shall get together and focus all their enthusiasm upon building up the trade of the co-operative movement, upon which everything else depends.

Mrs. FERGUSON (Darlington) : What exactly is to be the work of this committee? Is it true that the Wholesale Society has withdrawn from the committee altogether?

Mr. A. VARLEY : The matter is under discussion and has not been finally decided.

A DELEGATE : Will Mr. Varley tell us whether the capital which is going into the Wholesale Society from the distributive societies can be economically used in the interests of the co-operative movement?

The PRESIDENT : That is not a question to which we need have an answer.

A DELEGATE: Is it intended that societies, in connection with propaganda methods, should take their instructions from this committee? Societies should be allowed the greatest possible amount of latitude.

Mr. C. MEDLAND (Okehampton) asked a question relative to the Co-operative Wholesale Society defending a small society in Devonshire, and was informed by the President that the matter raised in the question was one to be dealt with at the Co-operative Wholesale Society's quarterly meeting.

Mr. A. E. HINKS (Walsall): We want more trade, and we shall get it if our prices are right. That is a matter we have to look to, and it is one local committees can deal with.

On being put to Congress the resolution was unanimously adopted.

JOINT TRADES AND BUSINESS CONFERENCES COMMITTEE.

Mr. W. R. RAE (Central Board), who moved the report of the Joint Trades and Business Conferences Committee, said: I would like to appeal to you, as representatives of committees, to enable your officials to take advantage of these very valuable business conferences. There is not the slightest doubt that the last year's experiment was a complete success. The managers and the secretaries were deeply grateful for the opportunity of "swopping" information and giving mutual help. The conferences were held at Glasgow, Newcastle, Manchester, London, and Cardiff. Put every opportunity in the way of the managers and the secretaries to attend these Trades and Business Conferences, for your own sakes as well as theirs.

The report was approved.

JOINT COMMITTEE OF TRADE-UNIONISTS AND CO-OPERATORS.

Mr. G. MAJOR (Central Board) introduced the report of the Joint Committee of Trade-unionists and Co-operators. He said: It will not be necessary for me to take up much of your time with this report, because most of the discussion that might naturally be expected was dealt with in the report of the Labour Committee. You need not tell me that some of the decisions did not meet with approval. I am fully aware of it. I am quite sure that trade-unionists, when it comes to their own congress, will not give absolute approval to all done on their side. The functions of the committee, as a whole, have been satisfactorily carried out. One or two societies have refused to take advantage of the machinery set up by the co-operative and trade union movements for the purpose of settling these disputes. It is not only bad and disastrous on the whole to the societies refusing to use it, but to the movement generally. It is absolutely essential, if we are to make progress, that we go forward with some sort of unanimity. Over the readjustment of wages you will appreciate the difficulties in which we were placed. With four co-operators on one side and four trade-unionists on the other, it was impossible for us always to agree. Our side has done all we possibly could to secure that relief in wages in the movement which we thought desirable.

THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE.

Mr. JACK MILLS, M.P. (Woolwich), speaking on the report of the work of the International Co-operative Alliance, said: Early in the Congress I called attention to the fact that we were entitled to all the information we could get in order to explode the mist of lies surrounding the great experiment in Russia. We have been confronted in the Press with statements by one who has rendered magnificent service to the co-operative movement. Is he prepared to deny that the co-operative movement has been soaked in lies regarding this movement? Is he prepared to deny that the minds of co-operators have been poisoned for years? And is it not true that the debt so complained about as owing by Russia to the British co-operative movement is for goods actually used by General Wrangel against the people

of Russia? When you have a man like Dr. Nansen, the famous explorer, hounded down by the jackals of the Press because he dares to associate himself with the new experiment, I should have thought co-operators would have realised that the flood of vituperation always flows against every pioneer. It is because all that information should be at your disposal that I protest most emphatically against the sins, not of commission but of omission in this report.

Mr. H. J. MAY (International Co-operative Alliance): I should be failing in my duty if I did not realise the necessity of the whole of the co-operative movement of this country, as well as of other countries, being fully informed, as far as possible, on the position in Russia. My observations must not be taken as being in any degree as a criticism of this report. I would like the Board in future years to give the International Co-operative Alliance and its report the honour of having a proposer and a seconder, and not leave it to be mentioned just in passing. On page 93 you have a reference to the special delegation sent out to Russia. "Full accounts of the work and the report of this delegation have already appeared in the co-operative Press." That is very flattering to me, seeing I am responsible for nearly all that has appeared. But I want to say that I do not agree that they are in any respect full or adequate as a report of our brief stay in Russia, and without urging anything further I would like the Central Board to take into consideration some propaganda with regard to this special work during the coming winter; and attached to that could go propaganda of the International Co-operative Alliance—the two things are interdependent. You may say my picture is exaggerated, that it is prejudiced, but you cannot say it is half as prejudiced in favour of the Russian position as the reports flung about in Europe against the greatest social experiment of this and of all time.

Mr. E. O. GREENING (hon. member, Central Board): As I have been personally attacked on this matter I only say I stand by every word I have written on this question. I had my information from official sources. I have nothing to take back from what I, and others, have said in the stand made in the *Co-operative News*.

Mr. J. DIMBERLINE (Co-operative Printing Society): The demonstration of the spirit of internationalism here is similar to what we had prior to 1914. We were assured that it was making for the peace of the world, that the co-operators of the various countries in the world were in such a position that they were able to say there would be no more war. Some of us had a rude awakening in 1914. We found out that the gentlemen who came from foreign countries and the gentlemen who sat on the floor here and represented Great Britain had no voice at all in the war. We had been looking for swords being turned into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks, but we had left the tools in the hands of the wrong blacksmith. The co-operative movement has to teach the democracy of the various countries that they must get into their hands not only co-operation, but government so as to control war.

Mr. R. HANDYSIDE (National Co-operative Publishing Society): I think the only basis on which this international alliance question can be dealt with is on the basis of language. It has been suggested that at this Congress the dominating spirit is an international one, and yet we have talked round the whole subject. The ex-president of the Alliance stated at the Basle Congress that the time had arrived when the international movement would require to take up the question of an auxiliary language. In 1913 the same gentleman at Glasgow stated, after the peace resolution had been carried, that they had done a splendid service that morning, but that they would have done a much better service to the question of the world's peace if they had conducted the discussion in some such language as Esperanto. He stated then that the time had arrived for this, and I want to ask the Central Board if the time has not arrived to take up that clarion call from Sir William Maxwell.

Mr. H. HINSHELWOOD (Greenock Central) referred to the statement that goods had been consigned to General Wrangel, and asked if there was not to be an answer to the statement.

Sir THOMAS ALLEN (Co-operative Wholesale Society): The goods sent by the Co-operative Wholesale Society were not sent to the general of that or any army, but consigned to the co-operative movement at Rostoff-on-Don, Russia.

Mrs. MCARD (Liverpool): What is the position of the Central Board on the question of an international language?

The GENERAL SECRETARY: It is stated in the report of the Central Board that the International Alliance is taking up the matter when funds permit.

The end of the Report of the Central Board was reached at 11-25 a.m., and a motion in favour of the adoption of the Report was then unanimously carried.

RESOLUTIONS SENT IN BY SOCIETIES.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1894.

Mr. J. W. BRADLEY (Pendleton) moved the following resolution on behalf of the Beswick, Droylsden, Farnworth and Kearsley, Horwich, Hyde, Manchester and Salford, Nelson, and Prestwich societies:—

> That this Congress is of the opinion that upon carcases condemned under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, on account of cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot and mouth disease, compensation should be paid on the same terms as are now paid for live cattle condemned for these reasons under the same Act, and requests the Parliamentary Committee to make representations to the Government accordingly with a view to securing the necessary amendment to the law.

He said: We feel that many societies have had injustice after injustice piled upon them. The law with reference to foot and mouth disease is anything but satisfactory, and should be remedied. When cattle suffering from complaints like foot and mouth disease are destroyed by direction of the inspector compensation is paid. If after the animals are slaughtered disease is found, no compensation is paid. But we know that during the recent outbreak four firms in Manchester received compensation for animals slaughtered in this condition. The Pendleton Society in a similar case were refused compensation. We purchased 22 head of cattle which had to be slaughtered under a 96 hours' licence, which expired on the Saturday. On the Friday night the local food inspector visited our society's lairages and saw the cattle and afterwards interviewed the committee and asked them, as a privilege and to assist in a difficulty that had arisen because the disease had broken out in Manchester, to expedite the slaughter of the cattle. Our committee consented, and early on Saturday morning the cattle were slaughtered. That morning the same inspector who had told us we were free came along and condemned eight of the cattle after they were slaughtered, which was a loss of £250. Do you wonder that we sent in a claim, under these special circumstances, for the loss we had sustained? We were prepared to assist the Board of Agriculture out of their difficulty, but when we sought compensation we were refused. It is an opportune time for the Government to set up a committee to go into the working of the Act and to remedy the present injustice. We ask you to support the resolution whole-heartedly.

Mr. F. ALCOCK (Beswick) seconded.

At the suggestion of the President, Mr. MILLS, on behalf of Woolwich Society, withdrew the amendment to add to the resolution the following words:—"Pending the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the whole problem of cattle disease."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

OLD AGE PENSIONS ACTS.

Mr. C. J. PARKIN (York): The resolution I have to move will appeal to everyone present. It reads as follows:—

> That this Congress is of opinion that the recommendation of the Departmental Committee on Old Age Pensions, in favour of the repeal of the provision in the Old Age Pensions Acts as to calculation of means, should be adopted and the Old Age Pensions Acts amended accordingly, thereby enabling applicants for, and recipients of, the Old Age Pension to derive the full benefit of their thrift and personal provision for old age, and to receive assistance from friends, employers, and organisations without reduction of or disqualification for the full pension.

Innumerable cases can be given, proceeded Mr. Parkin, where working men cannot get the pension due to them because they have managed to save a certain amount of money in our stores. Had any of those individuals been a judge receiving from £1,000 to £2,000 a year, he would not have been denied the old age pension. How long are we going to put up with a state of affairs which deprives a working man of the benefits to which he has looked forward? Mr. King (London) said he had been and was still a Radical. Let me tell him that it is his party, the Asquiths and the Lloyd Georges, who are responsible for the present position as far as old age pensions are concerned. Our only means of bringing about an improvement is to send men of our own calibre to the House of Commons.

Mr. G. A. MCEWEN (Stockton): The movement seeks to inculcate habits of thrift, but the Pensions Act discourages it. After providing by frugality and providence for a degree of comfort above that which the Act makes possible the Act denies the same to them. We have inquiries from officers as to the investments of applicants in co-operative societies, which act directly against our members leaving investments in societies; therefore it operates against the movement. I heartily support the resolution.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

MILK AND DAIRIES BILL.

Mr. J. O. PAYNTER (Farnworth): The resolution I have to move is as follows:—

> That, in the opinion of this Congress, the delay in securing a clean milk supply cannot be justified, and we demand that the Milk and Dairies Consolidation Act (1915) shall be put into operation without alteration or postponement.

This resolution is not the full resolution that the Federation of Co-operative Milk Dealers intended to place before this Congress, but in our consultation with the Parliamentary Committee we have been advised that it would be better to content ourselves with this small portion of the resolution. We would much rather work in conjunction with the Parliamentary Committee with a view to getting that consideration so essentially necessary for the consumers of such a commodity as milk. Our children demand pure milk, and the co-operative movement has always been out to supply it; consequently we are in favour of this Act being put into force, and would rather trust the Act as it is than any amendment which might be made to it without our knowledge. We want to feel that we have Congress behind the Federation, which is doing excellent work; and that we have your confidence in placing before the powers that be that which we think is right and proper so far as the trade in which we are engaged is concerned.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

FINANCIAL POSITION of the MOVEMENT.

PAPER BY MR. G. RIDDLE.

The PRESIDENT : We now come to Mr. Riddle's paper on "The Financial Position of the Co-operative Movement in Relation to New Forms of Administration in the Retail Trade."

The paper was as follows :—

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN RELATION TO NEW FORMS OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE RETAIL TRADE.

Finance, except where its application is purely personal and individual, is generally placed in that category of subjects which, in the popular mind, are considered dry and only capable of being dealt with by experts.

In spite, however, of the reluctance with which the problems of finance are approached, and the seeming impression that, after all, they are only of secondary importance, there is no dispute that the consideration and solution of such problems has become imperative.

We may make up our minds, once and for all, that finance forms the groundwork of all administrative action, and howeve much we may cherish the great ideals of our movement and recognise its immense possibilities, we have to face the stern fact that unless our finance is sound our ideals will remain a dream and our hopes will be unrealised. After all has been said, we are irresistibly driven back upon the position that the initial problem we have to face are economic. The great spiritual edifice we call the Co-operative Commonwealth must be built on a sound economic foundation, and unless this fact is duly appreciated and the necessary steps taken to secure this basis, the Commonwealth will never be established.

The comparatively safe prediction has been made that the democratic ideal will eventually rule the world. We need not trouble curselves in the meantime with a formal definition of that ideal. We all know what it means, although we may not be able clearly to express it. It has, however, to be observed, in this connection, that no matter how much we may dream of or long for the realisation of that ideal, it can only be reached through the exercise of economic power.

I.—ECONOMIC CHANGE.

It ought to be quite safe to assume that co-operators generally recognise that they are the custodians of the only really constructive social idea. Therefore, the financial position of the co-operative movement in relation to new forms of administration in retail trade is a question of the utmost importance, not only to co-operation, but to the world in general. The co-operative movement is the only democratic movement which possesses real economic power; therefore the co-operative idea must be made universal before democracy can prevail.

For some time before the war the movement was searching for that line of development which would hasten the transition of trade and commerce from a competitive to a co-operative basis. The war, with its momentous happenings, prevented further research. We began to do as we could, not as we would. Our policy was largely dictated by the needs of the moment. Nevertheless, in a general way, the conditions created by the war revealed more clearly than ever what the co-operative movement was capable of doing, if rightly directed. In view of this fact we must now resume our search to the end that we may quicken our growth and increase our economic power.

During the last seven years—a period probably unparalleled in human history—many facts that must be faced have been thrown into bold relief; and these facts deeply concern the co-operative movement, made up as it is of working men and working women.

To understand these facts and the position that has been revealed we must first of all consider what has happened to the world economically since 1914.

For over four years the energies of the most active and energetic people in the world were diverted from beneficial and productive enterprise to activities which were malevolent and destructive. Wealth, in the form of service, was turned into destructive channels. When this loss is stated in terms of money it is not surprising that the cost of the war reached a total, the magnitude of which it is not possible for the human mind to grasp.

It is stated that the cost of the war to this country was from eight to ten thousand millions sterling. The mind reels when faced with figures of such magnitude, but the all-important fact

to be borne in mind is that as a nation we were deprived of the economic wealth *represented by these figures.* No juggling with our national balance sheet will get rid of the fact that wealth worth millions, slowly accumulated, *has been wasted.*

The full meaning of this may be better understood if we state that before the war for every pound sterling earned in wages about one shilling was required for taxation. At the present time, the taxation required is over six shillings per pound sterling.

In addition to this economic waste, which will have to be made good, another fact—probably the most portentious, so far as co-operators are concerned—which has emerged is the remarkable change in the attitude of our main competitors to the co-operative idea. In their hands co-operation is now receiving a new setting. In this new setting the co-operative principle is being applied for the promotion of self-interest.

Companies, firms, trade associations, and manufacturers are now co-operating to an extent undreamed of before the war. The task before us is so to adjust our financial policy and administrative methods to these changed conditions as to enable us to cope effectively with the menace to the consumer, which this new form of co-operation presents.

II.—FINANCE.

It ought to be said at once that the present financial position of the movement generally is one which does not warrant the pessimistic forebodings prevalent in certain quarters. It has to be admitted that, in a number of individual cases, co-operative societies in certain directions have apparently been badly placed, but, speaking generally, it would be difficult to prove that our financial position is appreciably weaker. As an illustration of this the following tabular statements, giving the results of recent investigations, may be interesting:—

I.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT 1914–1920.

Based on Statistics published by the Co-operative Union.

	SHARES.	LOANS.	RESERVES.	STOCK.
1914	39,573,049	5,744,894	2,912,853	9,970,421
1920	76,374,691	10,784,477	5,539,424	36,370,314

	LAND & BUILDINGS.	SALES.	MEMBERSHIP	EMPLOYEES.
1914	14,301,283	87,964,229	3,054,297	77,086
1920	21,056,125	254,158,144	4,504,825	103,806

II.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF 20 LARGE SOCIETIES, 1921 AND 1920.

(The statistics relating to these societies, which represent about 20 per cent of the total membership of the whole movement, have been supplied by the Statistical Department of the Co-operative Union.)

	1921	1920	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of Members	918,202	902,157	16,045	....
	£	£	£	£
Share Capital	13,255,954	13,562,673	....	306,719
Loans	1,636,728	1,367,454	269,274	....
Reserves	1,123,097	1,151,512	....	28,415
Value of Stock-in-Trade.....	4,668,943	6,485,780	....	1,816,837
Value of Land, &c.	5,537,701	4,945,265	592,436	....
House Property	1,445,025	1,413,398	31,087	....
All other Investments	6,084,929	5,731,718	353,211	....
Owing for Goods	326,398	227,348	99,050	....
Employees—				
Distributive	21,203	20,976	227	....
Productive	6,952	7,376	....	424
	£	£	£	£
Distributive (Wages)	3,149,259	2,981,685	167,574	....
Productive (Wages)	1,220,688	1,179,034	41,654	....
Sales during Year	40,209,551	45,089,814	....	4,880,263
Net Profit	3,536,609	4,603,210	....	1,066,601
Interest on Share Capital ...	579,397	541,299	38,098	....
Bonus on Wages	50,035	60,721	....	10,686
Education Subscription	32,460	35,993	....	3,533
Charitable Subscriptions	24,662	23,282	1,380	....

III.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF 55 SOCIETIES FOR ACCOUNTING PERIODS ENDING IN 1922.

	SHARES.	LOANS.	RESERVES.	STOCKS.
1914	3,372,795 ..	65,194 ..	171,008 ..	734,737
1922	5,998,119 ..	469,933 ..	383,929 ..	1,871,475

	LAND AND BUILDINGS.	SALES.	MEMBERSHIP.
1914	1,459,869	3,353,624	231,330
1922	1,780,731	8,007,984	359,096

IV.—SUMMARY OF TOTALS OF THE 55 SOCIETIES.

Liabilities.	1914	1922	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Members' Shares	3,372,795	5,998,119	2,625,324	....
Loan Capital	65,194	469,933	404,739	....
Small Savings	84,686	150,307	65,621	....
Bank Overdrawn	162,336	126,629	....	35,707
C.W.S. House Purchasing Scheme	18,157	5,886	....	12,271
Sales Club Deposits	3,787	19,969	16,182	....
Trade Accounts Owing	40,455	179,353	138,898	....
Expenses Owing	3,030	4,365	1,335	....
Reserves	171,008	383,929	212,921	....
Other Liabilities	550	22,325	21,775	....
Balance Disposable	393,122	336,774	....	56,348
	4,315,120	7,697,589	3,486,795	104,326
	....	....	104,326	104,326
	4,315,120	7,697,589	3,382,469	....
Assets.				
	£	£	£	£
Stock-in-Trade	734,737	1,871,475	1,136,738	....
Land and Buildings	1,459,689	1,780,731	321,042	....
Investments	1,580,234	3,075,713	1,495,479	....
Members' Debts and Clubs	139,349	402,424	263,075	....
Other Assets	7,747	42,398	34,651	....
Cash in Hand and Bank	393,364	521,931	128,567	....
Loss	....	2,917	2,917	....
	4,315,120	7,697,589	3,382,469	....

OTHER INFORMATION RELATING TO THE ABOVE SOCIETIES.

Number of Members	231,330	359,096	127,766	....
	£	£	£	£
Shares per Member	14·58	16·70	2·12	....
Reserves per £100 of Capital	5·07	6·40	1·33	....
Total Assets used in Trade	£2,734,886	£4,621,876	£1,886,990	....
Proportion of Stock against other Assets	17·02	24·31	7·29	....

The purpose of this paper, however, is not merely to show that the finances of the movement are not so bad as some imagine, but rather to indicate how by certain alterations in our policy and methods co-operative trading could be placed upon a basis which would not only enable it to meet a crisis similar to that through which we are now passing without undue anxiety, but make its position in the future impregnable. In passing, it should perhaps

be said that it is fallacious to measure the financial strength of a co-operative society by the amount of its trading surplus.

III.—CO-OPERATIVE CAPITAL.

The first point to be dealt with is the general financial policy of the movement. Viewed in the light of present-day conditions and requirements our present general financial policy is unwise, for it places us at a serious disadvantage in meeting the opposition of agencies which are avowedly determined to cripple the co-operative movement. The first essential in co-operative finance is stability. Stability begets confidence, and confidence, in its turn, encourages trade. If our previous contention, that the foundations of the Commonwealth must rest on efficient trading and sound finance, is correct, then our principal task is to secure stable financial conditions. This stability will never be reached along the lines of our present policy. The co-operative movement presents the peculiar spectacle of a collective trading movement being financed by individually owned capital.

Apart, meantime, from the question of purpose, are we as co-operators any better off, so far as policy is concerned, than the private capitalist? Nay, are we not really in a worse case? Contrast the two policies. Speaking broadly, a co-operative society is entirely dependent upon the capital of individuals, and that capital is practically "at call." Imagine what this means, especially in the presence of a financial crisis. The very existence of the society may be imperilled through the ignorance or malice of individuals. Rumours are spread as to the financial stability of the society. A run is made upon the capital by the individuals who own it. It is true that provision is made in the constitution of most societies for meeting a contingency of this description. It has to be remembered, however, that the moral effect of a compulsory suspension of withdrawals upon the trade of societies may be even more serious than the withdrawals themselves.

It must be obvious that a financial method of this kind cannot give that feeling of security and stability which is essential to the unfettered conduct of any enterprise, and it is questionable whether, under such conditions, the co-operative movement will ever secure the full economic results which co-operation is capable of giving. Nay, under such conditions, have co-operators any right to expect a greater advantage from their co-operative trading?

The financial policy of what we are accustomed to designate "private capitalistic concerns" is totally different. The individual shareholder in a co-operative society may, by giving requisite notice, withdraw his shares. The share capital of the society is decreased by the amount of that withdrawal, and should withdrawals become epidemic it is conceivable that the capital of the society may be so reduced as to make the conduct of business very difficult, if not impossible. If the shareholder in a private capitalistic concern desires to realise his shares he must put them on the market. He sells those shares, but the organisation in which he was a shareholder still retains the use of the capital involved, all that is required being a bookkeeping transaction necessitating only the substitution of the name of the person to whom he has sold his shares. No decrease in the actual capital has taken place. It is not difficult to determine which of the two financial policies is most likely to engender that security and stability in financial matters which is essential to the steady development of trade.

What is the remedy? The remedy consists in the creation of a form of capital throughout the co-operative movement which shall belong to each society as a corporate entity, and not be at the call of the individual in the same sense as ordinary share capital. We have no right to place the responsibility of initiating and conducting co-operative activities upon the shoulders of any man or any number of men unless we, on our part, are prepared to make the conditions under which the enterprise is to be conducted such as will give that degree of confidence essential to efficient service.

It is becoming increasingly clear to many who are interested in the development of the co-operative idea that if our movement is to make progress and adapt itself to ever-changing conditions, more collective, as distinguished from individual capital, is a prime necessity.

In fact, it is open to grave question whether any society's finances can be said to be on a really sound basis until it has accumulated a collectively-owned capital equal to the needs of its retail trade. This and nothing less ought to be the objective of every retail distributive co-operative society.

IV.—New Forms of Administration in Retail Trade.

Another fact of paramount importance to co-operators, arising out of the changed attitude of our competitors which has been

referred to above, is the rapid change in administrative methods now taking place. This change is all the more significant inasmuch as in certain respects it approximates to, if it does not actually reach, what co-operators have long considered to be their object—the exclusion of the middleman and the elimination of competition.

For one hundred years at least the manufacturer, the factor, and the retailer have lived and acted in their own respective spheres, in which each preserved his individual freedom of action.

For the manufacturer to endeavour to dictate to the factor, or for the factor to dictate to the retailer, the conditions upon which goods supplied were to be sold would have been sufficient to bring about a severance of business relations. This system is now being rapidly reversed. The manufacturer will in future determine the channels and conditions through which his goods shall reach the consumer.

At the present time, in nearly every important industry, there is an increasing tendency towards association for the purpose of accomplishing this object.

Trade associations, price rings, and combines are growing apace, and from the co-operative—that is the consumer's—point of view, their growth foreshadows the coming of a cancerous commercialism.*

Since the year 1900 many such organisations have been called into being and are now become very powerful.

In a number of instances, well-known to the business world, intermediaries between the producer and the retailer have been completely pushed aside. In addition, cases can be cited where the manufacturer refuses to supply unless the retailer complies with conditions which he lays down.

Even our food supply is under "combine control" to a much greater degree than most of us are aware of, and at this moment there is evidence that certain trusts and combines are endeavouring to get a strangle-hold upon an increasing number of essential articles of food. The fact is that after a long period of competition, and in face of the revelations made during the war period, the merchant princes of the world have been forced to recognise that the competitive system perpetuates and accentuates waste and ultimately leads to commercial disaster.

* *See* Government Report on Trusts.

Instead of continuing the old system of cut-throat competition which has so long prevailed, their attitude now is, "Come, let us reason together." It would be well for the movement to endeavour to realise what this policy means and what effect its further development may have upon the future of co-operation as we know it. The administrative method now being developed involves placing in the hands of a few directing minds at the head of these organisations the complete control and regulation of production, the control of transport and distribution, and the power to fix prices without regard to the consumers' interest or the public welfare.

In this short paper it is not possible to enter into an exhaustive or detailed discussion of this question, but sufficient has been said to indicate the direction which the new forms of administration in the retail trade are now taking.

Can we visualise a few of the possibilities? It is within the range of possibility that unless there is a rapid awakening in the movement and a quickening of our activities, we may, in order to obtain the necessaries of life through our own organisation, eventually have to choose between entering the combination ourselves or being starved.

What the co-operative movement must do to maintain its present position, and to extend its influence, can be easily stated. It must have an unlimited supply of capital, and every service necessary to the sustenance and well-being of its members must be properly equipped and efficiently administered. Before the war the movement was afraid of this propeller. It closed its doors against it. It hampered its inflow into our coffers. It made its accumulation almost impossible. Is that experience to be repeated? There are disturbing symptoms. We must recognise that collectively-owned capital alone can free us from the domination of privately-owned capital.

V.—A CAPITAL REDEMPTION FUND.

After very careful consideration the conviction has been forced upon us that the time has come when every society must establish a "Capital Redemption Fund," to which would be allocated an agreed percentage of surpluses at the end of each accounting period. This proposal may appear to involve some present sacrifice on the part of the individual co-operator, but it would undoubtedly

resolve a number of the difficulties with which all present-day co-operators have to contend. The ultimate gain would more than compensate for any sacrifice made.

Some of the results that would accrue from the adoption of such a financial policy may be briefly outlined.

It would solve the problem of the interest charge on capital used in distributive trade, and by reducing our working expenses would assist us to reduce retail prices below the level of those charged by our keenest competitor. Moreover, such a policy by relieving committees of many anxieties would make it possible for them to be more progressive, courageous, and enterprising.

The existence of such a fund in every co-operative society would be an inducement to the careful investor to place his individual savings with the society, for the fund itself would provide additional security for his investment.

Under the new conditions individual capital would be available for the extension of co-operative activities, so enabling the movement to develop its production and make it independent of any outside combination.

Having submitted what appears to be a practical proposal for the sound financing of the retail trade of the co-operative movement, and assuming that it will find acceptance, it is only necessary to add that the movement would do well to weigh carefully the advantages of adopting some of the administrative methods which have already been adopted by its competitors, particularly the elimination of competition, as between firm and firm, company and company, combine and combine, price ring and price ring, the regulation of supplies, the control of transport and distribution, and the mutual arrangement of prices. Why should the co-operative movement not establish a special Trades and Business Council in each of the sections into which the Co-operative Union is divided? Such a council would soon discover how our rivals and competitors are organising their forces, and, knowing that, would be able to develop co-operative business policy to the advantage of every society and its members and the whole body of consumers.

On the answer given to these questions by the official leaders of our movement its future depends.

The co-cperative idea will survive all contingencies, no matter what happens to the present co-operative movement. That idea is

from its very nature indestructible. What the situation involves is not so much the ultimate success of co-operation, but whether the idea has sufficient hold upon us to warrant the assurance that we are capable of carrying it to success or whether in the event of our failure its custody will be transferred to others of wider vision, nobler enthusiasms, and greater power of sacrifice than we have proved ourselves capable of. There is for us only one royal road, and that is by loyal and open co-operation between all co-operative societies in Great Britain and Ireland, and between all co-operative agencies in whatever country they may exist.

DISCUSSION ON MR. RIDDLE'S PAPER.

A DELEGATE : I move that the paper be taken as read.

ANOTHER DELEGATE seconded the motion.

The PRESIDENT : I feel that the only condition on which we can allow Mr. Riddle to escape is that you agree to have the subject discussed at your sectional and district conferences, and that Mr. Riddle himself should be given the opportunity of reading his paper. That will give him the opportunity of answering questions.

The resolution, with this proviso, was adopted.

Mr. KILBOURNE (Beswick) : I move that the discussion also be taken as read.

The GENERAL SECRETARY : You have decided not to have the paper read, but certainly you should discuss the paper; it is presumed every delegate has already read the paper.

It was agreed that discussion should continue till 12 o'clock and then finish.

Mr. C. PRIESTLEY (Beswick) : We should be wanting in respect to the reader if we did not give some intelligent consideration to the economic interpretation which lies behind the construction of the paper. The question underlying the paper is more for administrative committees, because it is they who should give us the lead. It is a case of protecting ourselves against ourselves. If people are asked for 2s. 6d. they will give you a bump, but if, by painless extraction, we could quietly accumulate this capital redemption fund, that would protect us. Mr. Riddle, I thank you for the paper.

Mr. A. E. COOKE (Coalville) : I am extremely sorry the paper has not been read. The value of the paper is such that the time of the Congress could be adequately spent in discussing it. Mr. Riddle strikes at the very root of the trouble that is confronting the great co-operative movement. The menace to the co-operative movement is not from without but within. We are fighting the capitalistic movement, and I venture to submit that you cannot fight them except with their own weapons. We have a lot of talk about the "divi-hunter," but he is not the greatest trouble. There is no combination of conscience in taking the highest rate of interest from the stores and the Co-operative Wholesale Society. What is the position? We have the sad spectacle of the Co-operative Wholesale Society fighting capital and paying 5½ or 6 per cent interest.

Mr. E. WHITELEY (Manchester and Salford) : The capital redemption fund is not a new phase. At Bradford (Manchester) we wiped out the whole cost of tramways by that fund, and other municipalities are doing the same. We want to extend this in our movement either by capital redemption or a useful reserve.

Mr. J. BAYNE (Alloa) : I think this is a very valuable paper, and I think the question we can set our mind to is the very valuable suggestion of the redemption fund. I was hearing, only yesterday, of a society that could pay out every penny of share capital to its members and still have a redemption fund that would carry on business with safety and security. What a position societies in the movement would be in at the present time if they were all in the position of some societies that have acquired share capital and have had to pay dearly for it! Some societies I know have the utmost difficulty in paying their way. Let societies have a redemption fund like this, and as the years went on they would become stronger and would consolidate the movement. The very fact that Mr. Riddle's suggestion has been brought before Congress and had favourable consideration here will make it more acceptable. Societies will take a special interest in seeing that a redemption fund is built up in their own midst, and so gradually strengthen the movement.

Mr. W. T. WARD (Peterborough) : I have been thinking that if some of the Central Board resolutions had been taken as read we might have been able to tackle this paper in proper form. If only we had taken up this idea before a great many societies would not be in the position they are to-day.

Mr. H. C. COX (Windy Nook) : The matter contained in the paper is of such consequence that if we sat up till 12 o'clock to-night we should not get through it all. I suggest that the Central Board and the National Publishing Society be asked to make a strong appeal to every society to apply for a number of copies of the paper and send them out to their members, so that every member in the country will become possessed of one to read at leisure by his own fireside.

Mr. G. W. HODSON (King's Lynn) : What the movement is suffering from is that it needs information that other people are able to obtain. It is said the movement should establish trade and business councils. I am not concerned about that. I am not concerned about talk, but I am concerned that an important paper like this should be throttled in the discussion at the end of a two-and-a-half days' Congress. We want men like Mr. Riddle to give us thoughts to beat our opponents. We should concentrate and let all the managers and secretaries of the movement get all possible information as quickly as possible.

Mr. A. HAGGAR (Ipswich) : I think the paper should be printed in the *Wheatsheaf*. If it were published in this way it would be read by a good number of the people.

Mr. C. B. PARKIN (York) : On page 7 Mr. Riddle says it is open to grave question whether any society's finances can be said to be really on a sound basis until it has collectively-owned capital in a reasonable relation to the retail trade. Can he give us a percentage that he would say was safe?

Mr. JUDD (Nottingham) wanted to move a vote of thanks, but was informed that such would not be in order. He referred to the very valuable suggestion of the redemption fund and the giving of a portion of the profits for development instead of distributing them in dividend.

Mr. G. A. MCEWEN (Stockton) : I do not think any question is more germane to the present position than the matter before us now. It is to be regretted that due consideration could not be given to the proposals submitted in this paper. It is necessary that the Congress should fortify its thought in regard to the question raised. We have people writing to our Press suggesting that interest should not be paid on certain capital. I have already heard here that some societies are in the fortunate position of having in their membership persons who repudiate the idea of interest. I must say this is not our experience at Stockton. Co-operators, however loyal, are not disposed to place capital at the service of the movement if there is no interest. I think the principles in the paper lead us in the way of collective capital.

Mr. G. RIDDLE (Central Board), replying to the discussion, said: I have been too long in the movement to be disappointed that my paper has not been read, and have too great faith in my fellows to be discouraged from doing further work. I submit that until the co-operative movement has sufficient capital to control its trade it stands on very unsound financial ground. The whole idea of the paper is as old as the movement, and if you will do Mr. J. C. Gray, the late secretary of the Co-operative Union, the honour of reading his paper of 20 years ago you will find that he suggested that half of the profits every year should be added to capital. One or two delegates seem to be under the impression that I advocate that interest should not be paid on capital. If they will read my paper carefully they will find that I make no suggestion. Until the time comes when no man shall work for money we will continue to pay interest on capital. I have been asked what I consider a reasonable percentage of collectively-owned capital in relation to the retail trade of a society. It all depends on the society, but there should be sufficient intelligence in a society to ascertain its own needs; consequently, I do not think I need trouble this Congress about percentages. Speaking generally, I have tried to study all the movements that are founded in the minds of the working classes, and I have a deep-rooted conviction that of all these movements the co-operative is the most fruitful in its possibilities, and that it has the power within itself to translate these possibilities into realities. My address is Carlisle; I have plenty of work, but if any friend who is not quite clear will write me, I will endeavour to deal with any difficulties in the paper. I thank Congress for giving me the opportunity of presenting the principle of collectively-owned capital, and hope I shall live long enough to see it universally applied.

Mr. G. MAJOR (vice-president): I think I can assure Mr. Riddle, in the name of Congress, that his paper will receive adequate discussion at sectional and district conferences. We have not in the past devoted that amount of time to the consideration of finance as we ought to have done.

ELECTION OF AUDITOR.

The PRESIDENT: I move that Mr. T. Wood be again appointed as auditor of the Co-operative Union's accounts.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE CONGRESS OF 1923.

Mr. J. MUIR (Dundee): One does not realise the importance of Scotland in English minds until one comes to Congress. Edinburgh occupies a very high place in the hearts of Scottish people, but you ought not to form the impression that all the virtues of Scotland are found in Edinburgh. Dundee holds a very important place in the economic life of Scotland. Turn to your handbooks and you will find that one question the deputation which visited Edinburgh and Dundee, in connection with next year's Congress, had to deal with was whether the accommodation promised was actually available. We have made that provision. So far as Congress itself is concerned, we shall have no difficulty in finding the necessary accommodation in Dundee. But I base my appeal on the outstanding needs of Dundee. Thirty-nine years ago Edinburgh got Congress because it needed Congress. Dundee needs Congress, and I say that the opportunity of having Congress, which was presented to Edinburgh nearly forty years ago, should be given to Dundee now. It is because I believe Congress recognises that it should go where the need is greatest that I am appealing to you to-day to visit Dundee next year. There are three societies in Dundee—Dundee City, Dundee Eastern, and Dundee Coal—and they all join together in giving you this invitation. We believe if Congress comes to Dundee that it will give us the necessary propaganda whereby Dundee will take a higher place in the co-operative life of Scotland.

Mr. J. M. BIGGAR (East Kilbride) : I second that the invitation from Dundee for next year's Congress be accepted. If we find that a town requires assistance it is our duty to go there.

Mr. W. D. GREADY (Edinburgh St. Cuthbert's) : I have pleasure, on behalf of St. Cuthbert's, in asking you to meet under our auspices next year. This invitation is given unanimously by our members, and it has been endorsed by all the societies in the area. It is forty years since the last Congress was held in Edinburgh. The last Congress held in Scotland was at Aberdeen, which is in the same conference area as Dundee. We at Edinburgh require Congress very badly, simply because we are a large society. The halls are engaged for the occasion, and immediately you say the word a telegram is going away to confirm the engagement.

Mr. R. TAYLOR (Leith) seconded.

Mr. T. HORROCKS (Assistant Secretary) : So far as the main halls are concerned each town has abundant accommodation for the sittings of the C ngress, the provision of luncheons, and a satisfactory building for an exhibition. Nobody has regretted more than the Central Board last year and again this year that it was found impossible to have an exhibition, but I can guarantee we shall have an exhibition in Scotland next year, because I hold in my hand a definite promise for the halls we have inspected. There is a telegram from the Territorial Association, Dundee, and a similar guarantee from the Waverley Market, Edinburgh. Whichever town you visit you will receive from it a real Scottish welcome.

A card vote resulted as follows :—Edinburgh, 1,846 votes; Dundee, 1,325. The Congress of 1923 will therefore be held in Edinburgh.

VOTES OF THANKS.

Mr. J. L. POWELL (Central Board) next moved the following vote of thanks :—

> This Congress expresses its sincere appreciation and thanks to the Mayor of Brighton for his cordial welcome to the delegates on Monday, to the reverend gentlemen who conducted special services on Sunday, to Mr. Norman Angell for his inspiring address, to the artistes and speakers who have assisted to make the evening meetings a success, to the reception committee for their arduous and successful efforts to provide for the comfort and entertainment of the delegates, and to the Press for their fair reports of the Congress proceedings.

Mr. J. CAIRNS (Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society) seconded, remarking : We have been extremely fortunate in the personalities of the speakers.

A loud chorus of "Ayes" signified the approval of Congress.

Mr. W. EDWARDS (president of the Brighton Society) was loudly cheered when he rose to acknowledge the vote of thanks. He said : I need hardly say my committee wish me to express their keen appreciation of the hearty way in which you accorded the vote of thanks. I think it is generally understood that committees often define the policy and the permanent officials have to carry it out. But it is rather unfair that I should receive the ovation when the bulk of the work has been carried out by our three secretaries, and I have been instructed to say how much we are indebted to them for the assiduous way in which they applied themselves to their labours.

The GENERAL SECRETARY : We now come to votes of thanks to our esteemed President and the Vice-president.

Mr. W. R. RAE (Central Board) : Before doing what I am asked to do I want to draw attention to a slight, but important, omission, namely, that no mention was made in the previous resolution of Brighton Society as a

society. The Brighton Society opened its heart wonderfully to all the delegates, and the members have opened their homes. The young people also offered their services, and from the president to the boy in the office everybody has helped to make the Congress a success. Miss Davies has pleaded with me to be brief. She can stand a fight, she says, but she cannot live under praise. I can concentrate what I want to say into one sentence: Everyone recognises that no man or woman could have filled the chair better than she has done. Occasionally you good people lost your heads; Miss Davies never lost hers, so certainly she excelled the floor in her control. Occasionally the platform was slightly out of order; Miss Davies never was, so she has excelled the platform. Therefore, as we used to say in the mathematical formula, she is greater than either of these two parts. Our friends, the Co-operative Wholesale Society, the National Publishing Society, and the Productive Federation are anxious that she should receive copies of their publications as mementos of this pleasant week, which we hope has not been too strenuous for her. I have also to express our thanks to that king of satire and good humour, Mr. Major, and to ask him also to accept small mementos of the occasion.

Mrs. M. A. GASSON (Central Board), seconding the vote of thanks, said: Miss Davies has filled the chair in the successful manner we expected, and no one can refuse to sanction the conviction that women can now take the very highest positions in the movement. She has been grateful for assistance and she has shown herself a democrat by occasionally making an appeal to the governed. I think, too, that Mr. Major deserves our very best thanks for working in such close co-ordination with the President. He was always there when required. We all know how splendidly he controlled the Congress, under adverse circumstances, at Scarborough, and he has always proved himself a man of the people, willing to take his place in the movement. We thank Miss Davies for her idealistic but practical address. We can take everything back to our societies and carry these things into practice.

Mrs. C. SMITH (president of the Joint Guild at Brighton) then came forward and presented the President with a beautiful box of chocolates in appreciation of her work on behalf of guildswomen and co-operation generally. The President also received at the hands of little Miss Sylvia Dalloway Wilton (granddaughter of the founder of the Brighton Society) a huge bouquet of flowers.

Congress then sang the equivalent of "For he's a jolly good fellow," after which Miss DAVIES replied to the vote of thanks, which had been carried with acclamation.

The PRESIDENT: I feel that I should almost shame you if I were to tell you with what apprehension I have looked forward to this Congress, but, as I did not run away, I think I can almost ask Sir James Barrie, in his next address, to put the presidency of the Co-operative Congress as one example of the courage of old age. I am sorry I have not done my work better, but I can only say that your kindness has covered up and excused all my deficiencies. Of Mr. Rae's wonderful eloquence I want to say a special word of thanks. I also want to thank Mr. Major and Mr. Whitehead for the way in which they have helped me to conduct this Congress. They have been, as it were, two pillars—one on my right, and one on my left. In the old days, when I used to attend Congress more frequently, one of the very great events of the Congress always seemed to be to me when Mr. Mitchell presented the Wholesale Society's "Annual" to the presiding chairman. It was one of the striking features of Congress, because of the extraordinary belief in co-operation that Mr. Mitchell somehow was able to put into the words when he presented the "Annual." Little did I think then that the day would come when I myself should be the proud recipient of one of the Wholesale Society's volumes. I have no words in my heart which would adequately express my appreciation of the kindness I have received at your hands. No one could work for thirty years in the co-operative movement,

as I have done, without feeling the greatest affection for the movement, and for all those who belong to it. Our movement is destined to have an even more successful career than hitherto, if we only understand it, if we only believe in it, and if only we practice it. I hope that all that has been said during our Congress will not be forgotten. These are wonderful and beautiful gifts which have been presented to me, and I shall treasure them until the end of my days. Although I am heart and soul with all the young people associated with the movement, both men and women, and although I am ready to retire at any moment in their favour, I still hope that if I can give a helping hand in future you will not think I am too old to do so. I can only say, in conclusion, thanks, a thousand thanks to all who have contributed to these very notable days in my life.

The VICE-PRESIDENT acknowledged the compliment paid to himself in happy terms. He said : I have had a splendid time as vice-president, almost a perfectly ideal time. Miss Davies has performed the duties of president with credit and ability worthy of any man in the Congress. Her address, when you come to read it at home, will be an inspiration to us for the future. I have been delighted to be associated with her in the work of this Congress.

The Congress then came to an end, the delegates singing "Auld Lang Syne" with hands clasped in the customary manner.

Resolutions passed at the Brighton Congress,

JUNE 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1922.

1. Tellers.

That the following gentlemen be appointed tellers, viz. :—
Irish Section : Mr. W. M. Knox.
Midland Section : Mr. C. A. W. Saxton.
Northern Section : Mr. A. Stoddart.
North-Western Section : Messrs. J. Bradshaw and A. Pickup.
Scottish Section : Mr. W. T. Laing.
Southern Section : Mr. R. Hibberd.
South-Western Section : Rev. G. A. Ramsay.
Western Section : Mr. R. R. Chappell.
Chief Teller : Mr. T. Horrocks.

2. Honorary Members.

That the following persons be appointed as honorary members of the Central Board for the ensuing Congress year, viz. :—

Irish Section : Mr. R. Fleming.

Midland Section : Messrs. G. Bastard, J. Butcher, W. J. Douse, J. Langley, D. McInnes, and S. Redfern.

Northern Section : Messrs. S. Galbraith, M.P., and J. Murdoch.

North-Western Section : Messrs. J. Greenwood, S. R. Foster, and H. Stuttard.

Scottish Section : Messrs. Jas. Allan, A. Meldrum, and G. Wilson.

Southern Section : Sir A. H. D. Acland, Messrs. W. T. Charter, A. Golightly, E. O. Greening, A. Hainsworth, H. J. May, R. Rowsell, and B. Williams.

South-Western Section : Messrs. A. Bullock and H. Westbury.

Western Section : Messrs. W. H. Bryant and E. R. Wood.

3. Full-Time Executive.

That this Congress accepts the report dealing with the proposal to appoint a full-time executive committee to administer the affairs of the Co-operative Union, and approves the recommendation of the Central Board that further consideration of the question be deferred until its financial position is sufficiently strong to enable it to bear the increased expenditure likely to be necessitated by the appointment of such a committee.

4. Information *re* Educational Facilities.

That this Congress considers that one of the principal obstacles to educational progress at the present time is the lack of any adequate and easily accessible information with regard to the facts of the educational system and educational experiments in this and other countries. It believes that the first condition of the creation of an enlightened public opinion upon questions of educational policy is the wide dissemination of knowledge with regard to educational matters, and that the proper authority to undertake that task is the Board of Education. It therefore urges the Board to publish regularly the fullest possible data with regard to educational developments both at home and abroad.

5. Painters and Decorators' Joint Council.

That this Congress calls upon the Central Board to resist to the utmost any and every attempt, made or threatened, to compel co-operative societies to join an employers' association under threat of withdrawal of trade union labour. And, further, instructs the Labour Committee of the co-operative movement to draw the attention of the Trades Union Congress to the position created in the co-operative movement by the alliance of Operative Painters and Master Painters.

6. Sectional Hours and Wages Boards.

That the resolutions governing the constitution of Sectional Hours and Wages Boards, adopted by the Bristol Congress, be amended as set forth below.

PRESENT REGULATIONS.	AMENDMENT.
1. That District Wages Boards shall be established in each conference association district, and that the societies in each area shall decide the composition of such board for their district (always providing that where a society or societies in one conference association district desires to affiliate with the wages board of an adjacent conference district they shall be entitled to do so if the Wages Boards are satisfied that it is desirable in their mutual interests), with the suggestion that each society shall have representation on the District Hours and Wages Boards, and that the executive of the district and the Sectional Board of the Co-operative Union shall also have one representative thereon.	
2. That Sectional Councils shall be formed, which shall consist of a representative or representatives from each Hours and Wages Board, together with one sectional representative (*ex-officio*) on the Labour Department Committee of the Union. Each District Hours and Wages Board shall have at least one representative, but in no case shall such representation exceed three from each board. The secretarial work shall be in the hands of the sectional secretary, who shall be responsible for the duties required of him by the Council.	2. Shall read: "That Sectional Councils shall be formed, which shall consist of one representative from each District Wages Board, together with one sectional representative (in the case of the North-Western Section, two representatives), who shall be *ex-officio* members of the Council, and who shall also be the sectional representatives, to serve on the Labour Department Committee of the Co-operative Union. In the case of the Scottish Section the Council shall be termed 'The Scottish National Wages Council,' but its composition from the District Boards shall be on the same basis as the other councils, and also its representation upon the Labour Department Committee. For the purpose of dealing with wages questions and labour conditions peculiar to its geographical situation it shall, however, retain a distinct identity. The secretarial work shall be in the hands

PRESENT REGULATIONS.	AMENDMENT.
	of the sectional secretary, who shall be responsible for the duties required of him by the Council."
3. That the Sectional Councils shall appoint one representative to serve on the National Council, with the exception of the North-Western Section, the representation of which shall be two. One representative of the Labour Department Committee of the Union shall also be represented thereon, and the department made responsible for the secretarial work of such national body. Also that the appointment of chairman to the National Council shall be left in the hands of the Council representatives to decide.	3. First line shall read: "That the Sectional Councils (including the Scottish National Council) shall appoint," &c.
4. That the District Boards shall be responsible for their own expenditure and methods of raising funds. The expenses of the representatives to the Sectional Councils and from the Sectional Councils to the National Councils, shall, however, be defrayed by the Co-operative Union.	4. Second sentence shall read: "The expenses of the representatives to the Sectional Councils (including the Scottish National Council) and from," &c.

7. Protection of Consumers.

That this Congress calls upon the Government to fulfil without further delay the pledge given during the period of food control, that, for the protection of the consumer, the Statutory Orders concerning the sale of bread, the sale of tea by net weight, and the labelling of imported produce should be made permanent by legislation.

8. Importation of Store Cattle.

That this Congress urges the Government to reconsider its decision upon the unanimous report on August 30th last of the Royal Commission on the importation of Store Cattle, and to introduce without delay such necessary legislation to allow the early importation of Canadian cattle for purposes other than immediate slaughter at the ports; and reminds the Government that it gave a definite pledge to Canada in 1917, through Mr. Walter Long and Lord Ernle, to remove the embargo.

9. Corporation Profits Tax.

That this Congress accepts the basis of computation for Corporation Profits Tax now proposed under the law as amended.

10. Reduced Expenditure on Education.

That this Congress protests in the strongest possible manner against the proposal to reduce expenditure on Education by £6,600,000 per annum, the consequent curtailment in the provision of Secondary and Continuation Schools, Scholarships, and Free Places, the closing of small Elementary Schools in many areas, and the increase in the size of classes to an average of 50 pupils. It considers that such a policy is not economical, but wasteful and unjust, and it demands that the pledges of the Government should be redeemed by immediate effect being given to the Education Act, 1918.

11. Government Recognition of Co-operation.

That this Congress strongly protests against the unfair treatment of the Co-operative Movement by the Government in connection with the appointment of representative Government bodies and committees, and demands that adequate recognition of the position of the movement in the social and economic life of the nation should be afforded in this matter: It further protests against the restriction of the work of the Co-operative Department, which was formerly a part of the Board of Trade, and in view of the importance and growing influence of Co-operation, not only nationally, but internationally, it urges upon the Government the necessity for the development of its work and interest in this direction.

12. Daily Newspaper.

That this Congress declares that, in the interests of co-operation and the cause of democracy, a daily newspaper controlled by the co-operative movement is essential.

It places on record its appreciation of the work of the National Co-operative Publishing Society in their efforts to establish a daily paper.

Recognising that a daily paper is a necessity for the co-operative movement, it affirms its belief that the National Co-operative Publishing Society is the proper body to entrust with this work, and urges the Co-operative Union, the Wholesale Societies, and the Productive Federation, together with the retail societies, the Co-operative Party, and the Co-operative Guilds, to do all in their power by means of increased capital and increased circulation of the existing publications, to prepare the way for a daily paper owned and controlled by the co-operative movement.

13. Peace Treaties and Foreign Policy.

That this Congress, convinced that the prosperity of this country depends on the prosperity of all other countries, declares that, in the interests of economic revival and the restoration of trade throughout Europe, it is imperative that the terms of the Peace Treaties should be so revised that reparations should not be an insurmountable barrier, as at present, to the economic reconstruction of Europe. Further, that with a view to establishing universal peace, this Congress suggests as practical steps that the Government accepted by each nation should be fully recognised by the other nations, and that the policy of permanent military pacts and alliances between Powers should be abandoned in favour of a policy of promoting confidence between peoples, including the strengthening and developing of the work of the League of Nations.

14. Taxation.

That this Congress protests against the policy of the Government in maintaining the unfair burden of indirect taxation upon the consumer, and expresses the belief that the present financial position of the country is due not only to War expenditure, but to other unnecessary expenditure. This Congress also calls upon the Government to reduce the heavy taxation upon foodstuffs and other necessities of life and to allocate more equitably the burden of general taxation.

15. Unemployment.

That this Congress deplores the apparent inability, and even unwillingness, displayed by the Government to deal with the problem of Unemployment. Being convinced that much of the difficulty is caused by the present system of society, it asserts that only by the application of Co-operative principles to industry can the evils be removed. This Congress demands as a first step, legislation which will make it incumbent on the Government or Municipal bodies to regulate their demand for labour and spread their spendings over such periods as will, to some extent, alleviate the evil of Unemployment. It further demands that action should be taken by the Government to facilitate schemes of international credit so as to give impetus to production in all countries.

16. Proposed Trade Campaign.

That this Congress, being of opinion that the average amount of purchases made by members throughout the movement is little more than one-half of what it might become in response to a united effort on the part of all societies, calls upon the committees and officials forthwith to give special attention to the problem of bringing about a great increase in co-operative trade: It further agrees that a series of Sectional and District Conferences should be held during the coming months at which papers outlining improved methods may be read and discussed, and authorises the Joint Committee for Co-operative Trade and Capital, working through the Sectional Boards of the Union, to proceed with the work of organising the conferences and adopting other means of inaugurating a trade campaign.

17. Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

That this Congress is of the opinion that upon carcasses condemned under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, on account of cattle plague, pleura-pneumonia, or foot and mouth disease, compensation should be paid on the same terms as are now paid for live cattle condemned for these reasons under the same Act, and requests the Parliamentary Committee to make representations to the Government accordingly with a view to securing the necessary amendment to the law.

18. Old Age Pensions Act.

That this Congress is of opinion that the recommendation of the Departmental Committee on Old Age Pensions, in favour of the repeal of the provisions in the Old Age Pensions Acts as to calculation of means, should be adopted and the Old Age Pensions Acts amended accordingly, thereby enabling applicants for, and recipients of, the Old Age Pension to derive the full benefit of their thrift and personal provision for old age, and to receive assistance from friends, employers, and organisations without reduction of or disqualification for the full pension.

19. Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

That this Congress is of opinion that no further delay in taking steps to secure a clean milk supply for the consumers of the country can be justified and therefore demands that the provisions of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, should be put into operation without any further postponement or alteration.

20. Auditor.

That Mr. T. Wood be appointed to audit the accounts of the Union for the ensuing year.

21. Next Place of Meeting.

That the Congress of 1923 be held in Edinburgh during Whit-week.

22. Votes of Thanks.

(*a*) That this Congress expresses its sincere appreciation and thanks to the Mayor of Brighton for his cordial welcome to the delegates on Monday, to the gentlemen who conducted special services on Sunday, to the artistes and speakers who have assisted in making the evening meetings a success; to the Reception Committee for their continued and successful efforts to provide for the comfort and entertainment of the delegates, and to the Press for their fair reports of the Congress proceedings.

(*b*) That this Congress expresses its warm and sincere appreciation of the impartial and efficient manner in which the Chairman and Vice-Chairman have carried out their duties in connection with its deliberations, and also specially thanks Miss Davies for her inspiring Inaugural Address.

PART IV.

Meetings and Other Events connected with the Brighton Congress.

Meetings and Other Events.

PUBLIC MEETING AND CONCERT.

The first touch of enthusiasm was given to the Congress proceedings at the public meeting and concert held on the Saturday evening preceding Congress. This meeting was largely attended, a good number of local people being present. The gathering was held in The Dome, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. Edwards (president of the Brighton Society).

The Brighton Co-operative Junior Choir rendered excellent part-songs, which the audience heartily enjoyed.

Mrs. A. BLAIR (Central Committee of the Women's Guild) and Mr. J. DICKINSON (Southern Sectional Board) delivered appropriate addresses.

Mrs. BLAIR confessed at the outset how difficult it was to mix enthusiasts and experts, but she thought there was no more suitable time to reflect upon the fact that co-operation had been built up by members of various schools of thought. True, concessions had to be made, and they must still be prepared to concede to those who for the moment differed on the attitude of the movement towards politics. She said co-operation was not only religious, it was political. Referring to the recent Press campaign against co-operation, she said this had tightened the loyalty of the members, and not only made them more interested in the movement, but the public also. It was essential that every co-operator should become a missionary. They came to their annual congresses to recreate their faith, as it were. The women were roused as never before, and were asking why, if their boys were so quickly made fit for war, the same could not be done during peace time to equip them for the battle of life.

Mr. DICKINSON expressed his delight at the singing, and wished that good music could be cultivated more by the workers. He also paid a tribute to the work of the women of the movement, and was glad that a woman president had been elected to Congress. Referring to the progress of the movement generally, he said that no organisation had weathered the storms of national and industrial strife so well as the co-operative movement, which was standing four square in all the nations of the world. There was no progress without sacrifice, and the sacrifice of one generation was the progress of the next. The accretion of wealth was too often sought for, but what was generally reckoned as of first value to-day co-operation would put second to human welfare.

THE CONGRESS P.S.A.

There was a large and enthusiastic gathering of delegates at the usual Congress P.S.A., which was held on Sunday afternoon in The Dome, Brighton. As usual, the meeting proved a very popular one.

The Rev. RHONDDA WILLIAMS, a true friend of all democratic movements, presided, and in his opening remarks, said he felt a considerable interest in the co-operative movement, and a very deep-felt interest in the ideal which rested behind it. He did not happen to be one of the numerous company who seemed to think that some law of nature prevented co-operation amongst men. They said, "We must always be fighting and competing against each other by the law of nature." It was a very popular theory, which he was surprised to find was being held still. There was no law of any kind outside man to prevent him co-operating. Once they made up their minds to co-operate there was nothing to stop them except their own selfishness. Co-operation in itself was not always good—it depended what it was for. Co-operation to be socially good must have worthy aims, and must adopt wise methods, and co-operation must be world-wide to be the right thing. The second hymn to be sung that afternoon looked forward to the day when "nation with nation shall go unarmed." It was necessary to take some steps in that direction. He hoped that at the end of July all over the country there would be many meetings in support of the "no more war" crusade. They had to do away with all armaments if they wanted to make a successful world. They must look to co-operators to seize their principles in both hands and carry their principles to the widest range. There were no alternatives before them except devastating and destructive war, or international co-operation and friendship.

The Rev. G. A. RAMSAY, in the course of an address on "The Kingship of Christ," said when he thought of that meeting in preparing his address he called to mind the men and women who would come there because to them the co-operative movement had a very deep significance. That gathering was one of the official gatherings of Congress. That meeting represented a certain quality of moral heroism which co-operators possessed. It represented the fact that they dared to think co-operatively on religion and business. They thought religion and business were not competitive facts, but one co-operative fact. Co-operators needed to be somewhat bolder in the claims they made in order to be more enthusiastic in their activities. They should declare that co-operation was not merely "sanctified common sense," but a practice of the principles of Christianity. They wanted to be bolder in that assertion. They wanted to establish intellectual and moral loyalty to the co-operative principle, for co-operation embodied not only a higher, a more developed, a more delicate science than competition, but the higher and more developed morality. There was a great significance in the fact that their movement was a business proposition—a fact which none of them need to be ashamed of—and there was great significance in the fact that the movement was a moral principle. These two formed one great co-operative fact. There was a certain amount of heresy within the co-operative movement. There were those who emphasised the business side so as to exclude the moral and spiritual side. Another section emphasised the ideals and neglected the business side. The business proposition and the spiritual proposition were not two competitive propositions—they were one co-operative proposition.

Dealing with the power of Christianity, Mr. Ramsay said that the representatives of the present-day competitive and capitalist system within the House of Commons stated that the practice of Christian principles was an impossibility. If their efforts were to promote super-capitalism that statement was true; if their efforts were to establish the Kingdom of God then that statement was false. Co-operators did not accept it as the final and last word of what was to be said with regard to the application of moral and spiritual laws in the organisation of the world. They did not believe that the present social order was the last word in industrial development and organisation. They did not believe that the present intellectual and moral development was the final and complete moral and spiritual development.

During the afternoon vocal selections were given by the Brighton

Society's Senior Choir, under the conductorship of Mr. Paul Corbett, and tenor solos by Mr. Fred Guy.

The usual collection was made on behalf of the Blandford Memorial Fund.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PARTY'S DEMONSTRATION.

Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald was the principal speaker at the Co-operative Party's demonstration, which was held in the Congress Hall (The Dome), on Sunday evening, June 4th. Other speakers were Mrs. E. Ferguson (ex-president of the Women's Guild) and Mr. S. F. Perry, J.P. (secretary of the Co-operative Party).

Councillor W. H. WATKINS (chairman of the National Council of the Co-operative Party) presided, and the platform party was of a representative character.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, stated that the existence of the Co-operative Party was really the outcome of two generations of experience on the part of co-operators and the result of the maltreatment of things they held dear and sacred by politicians of other parties, not, of course, including the Labour Party. "We feel we are as a party making progress, and if evidence of that is desired it is to be found in the opposition which the party is meeting in its efforts."

Mrs. FERGUSON, in her address, contended that the need for political action was as great in 1922 as it was in 1917, when the movement decided to enter the political arena. "We are faced," she said, "with as big a menace to our existence as at that period." Proceeding, she observed that some people seemed to think that it was war conditions which forced the movement into the political world, but she believed that on account of the very size of the movement, and the fact that it was fast becoming a menace to the other side, they would have been obliged to go into politics war or no war. One of the most telling passages in her well-reasoned speech was this: In 1914 the Government said: "Your country needs you." To-day the Government is saying there is no room in the country for you, so we will emigrate you to some other part of the world. The Government, she declared, had got into a hopeless position, and she appealed to co-operators to deal with them in the same way as they would an incompetent board of management of any of their societies.

Mr. S. F. PERRY was the next speaker. He pointed out that no movement could exist solely for the purpose of defence. If co-operation was worth believing in at all, and if they accepted it as a living principle, then they must seek to apply it to the settlement not only of industrial problems, but of national and international problems as well. In a few words to trade-unionists, he stated that all the hard-won concessions of the war period had practically vanished, and that they could scarcely hope by themselves to defeat the organised forces of capitalism. They might obtain a temporary concession now and then, but as soon as industrial depression overtook the country every right conceded by the employers was won back by them. That was perhaps inevitable under present industrial conditions, and the only way in which they could bring about an improvement was by political action. He appealed to trade-unionists, and particularly to co-operators, to realise that the Co-operative Party's mission in the future must be not only to defend the principles for which they had fought all through the years, but to try to apply co-operative principles to industry and to their national and inter-

national life. In the development of the International Co-operative Alliance, he said, lay greater prospect of peace than in any military pact or alliance with any other power.

The audience then sang "Lift Up the People's Banner."

The CHAIRMAN drew attention to this, and, in introducing Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, said "Here is a man who has been lifting up the people's banner all his life."

"The most magnificent monument that democracy has ever built in its own honour is the co-operative movement," remarked Mr. J. RAMSAY MACDONALD, who had a rousing reception. One of the reasons, he said, why he came to that meeting and formed with them a community of spirit was that whilst the world was rent and riven by rivalries, by selfishness and by opposition, they in the co-operative movement had shown the people the better way—the way of co-operation, the way of fraternity, the way of mutual aid. He wished statesmen would take a leaf out of their book, would learn by their moral as well as by their economic achievements. He wished the statesmen who professed to rule the country, and who took a leading part in governing other countries as well, would remember that one of the greatest monuments erected within the last century had been erected by co-operators, because they believed in fraternity, because they believed in mutual aid, and because they believed that every man and every woman in the community should not take except he or she first gave. Co-operators had given names to the world that would never cause a pang of regret or a pang of resentment to any foreign nation.

Proceeding, he said there were co-operators who did not believe their movement should take part in politics. He quoted the figures issued by the Co-operative Wholesale Society showing how much co-operators paid by way of taxation on food, and said there yet were some who said, "No politics for co-operators!" For whom, then, were politics going to be of any interest? They, above all people, must be interested in politics. There were men in the House of Commons who said that if they paid money into their stores in excess of the goods they bought, and then at the end of six months drew a portion of that money back, they were increasing their income and must be taxed accordingly. Of course they were bound to take an interest in politics, and their movement was bound to be affected by a government that made peace or a government that made war. If national policy was bad the co-operative movement had to bear the consequence of statesmen's mistakes. The national policy, whether good or ill, had its effect on the co-operative movement, and if in these circumstances the co-operative movement stood aside and said it had no direct interest in the national policy, then the co-operative movement was throwing away all its chances. If a member of the Co-operative Wholesale Societies' boards had been Chancellor of the Exchequer, would he have tried to revive trade by taking £50,000,000 off the rich taxpayers and £5,000,000 off the breakfast table of the working class? The proposition was so absurd that outside Bedlam it would never have been made. He proceeded to suggest that two or three directors of the Co-operative Wholesale Society or the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society should have gone to Versailles instead of Lloyd George, and asked the audience: Do you think that if that had happened the directors of either of those two societies would have cut off the Eastern and Russian markets under the impression that they were benefiting you?

THE INTERNATIONAL SESSION.

The International Session on Monday evening attracted a very good assembly, over which Miss Llewelyn Davies, president of the Congress, presided. On the platform were Germans, French and Belgians, Swedes and

Finns, Russians and a Georgian, and also a young Indian co-operator from Madras, Mr. K. Rangaswami Naidu, B.A., in addition to Mr. H. J. May (secretary of the International Co-operative Alliance) and members of the International Co-operative Alliance and the Central Board. The harmony of the occasion was enhanced by the sweet singing of the Brighton co-operative Junior Choir and the richer vocalism of soloists.

Miss LLEWELYN DAVIES, in opening the meeting, said: Our meeting to-night is to give an enthusiastic welcome from English, Scottish, Welsh, and Irish co-operators to our brothers and sisters from foreign lands. It is to proclaim our belief in international co-operation and to strike a common chord of humanity. The governments of the world have been holding many conferences of late, and they are still dominated largely by an aggressive nationalism. The nations at these conferences have shown that they are still apt to think of their own concerns first and do not realise the interdependence of one nation on another. They still place reliance on force, and, with one great exception, they are still dominated by capitalist interests. But when the co-operators of the world meet together they meet on behalf of international co-operation; there is no room for national hostility, for muddle-headed economics, and for class domination. We co-operators are citizens of a new world, of a world with a different kind of international morals—morals where the corner-stones will be Truth, Equality, and Goodwill. We are learning, at any rate, to speak in terms of humanity, and not of fear and hatred. We are speaking in favour of friendship and not division. We desire to see the co-operative motto—"Each for all, and all for each"—applied internationally. International co-operators are really an economic League of People, with bonds far stronger than can be legally devised. Our basis is that of trade; and we are united in the interests of the consumer. Capitalism causes strife, separation, and war; Co-operation, peace, industry, and trade—the interests of humanity in terms of justice and goodwill. In this great task of trying to destroy the influence of capitalism by international co-operative trade, I think all co-operative societies in every country more and more are realising the strength they have behind them in the organised women in the various movements. May I ask of the foreign delegates a favourable consideration of the new international committee of women just recently formed at Basle? Our women in England have always been open to the international appeal of every country, and we have stretched out our hands to try to help, so far as we can, the women and the children of suffering Austria and Russia. We stand for universal disarmament, and it is these home-loving women who, by their own self-governing efforts, have been made into intelligent co-operators and citizens. It is our duty to give a helping hand to our sisters in other lands, so that we can all be united in international co-operative trade and encircle the world with a girdle of peace.

Speeches were afterwards delivered by representatives of the co-operative movement in different countries represented at the Congress. Several of the speakers were able to speak English, and were thus able to be understood easily by those present. Other delegates were not able to speak in the English language, but as all present had been supplied with printed translations of their addresses all were able to follow the various speakers without difficulty.

I.—BELGIUM.

The Belgian delegate, Mr. V. SERWY (representing the Belgian Co-operative Union), was the first speaker. He said:

It is not without emotion that I salute your imposing meeting in the name of Belgian co-operators, and wish you the greatest success in your work. This emotion comes, not only from the pleasure I have in being with your great co-operative family, gathered in a true people's parliament, but also because the questions to be discussed at this Congress are to be approached in the idealist and practical spirit of the Rochdale Pioneers. In spite

of the success which has been attained, for the co-operators of Great Britain co-operation is not simply a commercial enterprise, but a means of social transformation that will change the existing system into a system in which the interest of the community must prevail.

But before the ideal of the Rochdale Pioneers can be fully realised more than one hard battle has still to be fought. Numerous problems still have to be solved—the problem of unemployment; the problem of establishing right relations with the organised workers and co-operative organisations of producers; the problem of securing justice for co-operators in the matter of taxation; the problem of spreading co-operative ideas among the uninstructed masses of the people; the problem of increasing the power of the co-operative Press; and the problem of providing co-operative education for women who possess the "power of the basket." If it is to solve these problems, co-operation must appeal to the confidence, the honesty, the solidarity of the working class to the end that their purchasing and saving power shall be concentrated in support of co-operative institutions.

It is remarkable that these questions absorb the thoughts of co-operators in all parts of the world. In every national co-operative congress co-operators are to-day dealing with national problems which have now become international questions. Because of the economic interdependence of the countries these questions cannot be dealt with separately by the different nations. For international problems international solutions must be found. That is why the question of discovering how best to establish trading and financial relations between the co-operators of the world is now so tremendously important. It is the business of co-operators to replace the existing system based on individual profit by a new commercial and financial system based on the general interest. For, although four years have passed since the armistice, the world has not yet found its political, economic, and social balance or its former prosperity. Believing, as co-operators, that co-operation alone can create the mutual confidence and goodwill essential to social and economic progress, we feel that co-operators must take the initiative and now strive to organise international commerce on a co-operative basis. Under the auspices of the International Co-operative Alliance endeavours have already been made in this direction. And, notwithstanding the many difficulties—both national and international—still to be overcome, we do not despair that co-operation will become the basis of world development.

Our experience in Belgium encourages us to persevere in our efforts. The war disorganised our co-operative movement—certain elements being totally destroyed—and at the armistice Belgian co-operators had to face the task of reconstruction and reorganisation. In accomplishing this task we were greatly helped by the co-operators of other nations, especially those of Great Britain, France, and Scandinavia, to whom we tender our best thanks. The financial aid given by the two British Wholesales was invaluable, and, thanks to this help, co-operation was restored to her former place in Belgium. On the other hand, let it be said that for Belgian co-operators internationalism is not a mere word. In spite of the difference in the exchange, the Belgian Co-operative Wholesale Society during the past year purchased goods from the English Co-operative Wholesale Society to the value of more than £4,000.

But the rapid recovery of the Belgian co-operative movement is also largely due to the fact that it has the entire material and moral support of the Belgian working class. After the war the workers realised the necessity to increase their strength by developing their co-operative, trade union, and political organisations, and their efforts in this direction also attracted attention to our movement. Whereas in 1913 our movement included 271 distributive societies with a turnover of 65 millions, it to-day includes 150 societies, with a turnover of 272 millions for the year 1921. In war-time our Wholesale Society was divided into three parts. It has since been re-united, and is now stronger than before. Its turnover, which was 14 millions in 1914, 15 millions in 1919, 51 millions in 1920, last year amounted to the large

sum of 65 millions. Thus, although these figures are less eloquent than your own, they speak of persistent and successful endeavour.

To what is the success of our movement due? It is due, first, to the spirit of action and union that animates our working class, and secondly, to new methods of organisation by which our forces are concentrated in opposition to the forces of capitalism. Moreover, the strength of our movement has been increased by our close association with the trade unions, and by our relation with the political organisations of the Belgian working class.

Co-operation in Belgium spreads among the organised workers; it also spreads in the Parliament and in the municipal governing bodies. Sixty-eight delegates represent the Belgian Labour Party in the national Parliament; of these 62 are members or managers of co-operative societies. In 1911 the Belgian Labour Party had a majority in 36 municipalities; to-day, it has a majority in 208 municipalities. The way for this conquest of the municipalities was prepared by the co-operative movement, and wherever new co-operative societies have been formed to fight against the high profits of the private trader socialism has advanced. In fact, almost all of the members who represent the workers on the municipalities are co-operators who were trained in the administration of co-operative societies and other organisations of the working-class.

This political advance is the more significant because in the last municipal elections Belgian women voted for the first time. Could housewives do better than send co-operators to represent them in their city councils? It is the co-operator who is struggling every day against the high cost of living who can best solve the problem that confronts the housewife every morning when she seeks to supply the daily needs of her household. For Belgian co-operators, at least, the triumph of co-operation depends upon the creation of an intimate understanding with the trade unions and the political party of the workers.

We note with respect and admiration the prodigious development of your co-operative movement in Britain; we are convinced that the flag of co-operation borne by the successors of the Rochdale Pioneers will be carried to victory. We believe also that as a result of your persevering endeavours British co-operation will be placed at the top of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

II.—FRANCE.

Mon. M. CAMIN (representing the French Co-operative Union), who spoke next, said:

French co-operators are glad to be represented as usual at your Congress, and to send you the expression of their lively sympathy and an assurance of the friendly feelings with which they regard English co-operators. In France we have a great admiration for the ever-increasing power of your movement, and in our own work, in our propaganda day by day, we constantly set before French consumers the pattern of English consumers, who have been able, as a result of strenuous exertion and an exemplary discipline, to establish institutions which render eminent services, not only to the membership, but also to the nation as a whole.

In France, in spite of the progress of co-operation during the last four years, much remains for us to do. Our movement is still relatively young, and it is only very recently that its progress has afforded us any great hopes. Of course, we have to reckon—as you have, no doubt—with many powerful adversaries, and shall have to multiply our efforts and sacrifices in order to vanquish them. But already we can be certain that our societies are prosperous and making rapid progress. In spite of the severe economic crisis through which we have been passing, and which is yet far from ended, and allowing for the financial results of this crisis, turnovers increase, membership grows, and the co-operative idea gains adherents in all walks of life. In spite of everything we face the future full of confidence.

There is another trouble from which at one time we might have suffered. It was to be feared that political disagreements might have their reactions upon the co-operative movement, which in France has been greatly hindered by disunity. To-day, this danger, in spite of some alarms, seems very remote; recent demonstrations have proved once again that our unity cannot be destroyed.

It is also a great pleasure to us to be able to take part in the work of international co-operation, which will bring solutions to the world's economic problems and make peace on earth each day more certain. To build up every day and every hour the success of vast organisations, the purpose of which is to satisfy the material needs of the peoples and to reconcile their interests, is a great and noble task, in which we will work, alongside of you, with all our strength and with all our heart.

And if to some of us the dream of universal economic harmony seems an ideal far too distant, let me recall what was said at the conclusion of his address by our honoured friend Monsieur Charles Gide, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Chair of Co-operation at the Collège de France :—

> "But even if co-operation does not realise in full the programme of which I have endeavoured to give you a broad survey, if we must give up any idea of being born again, well, it can at least be said that it has brought to millions of households many little happinesses, and these are often the best and, like Christmas gifts—the first co-operative store at Rochdale was not opened at Christmas time for nothing—another dish on the table, another piece of furniture in the room, another garment in the wardrobe, freedom from an old debt, security for the future! And at any rate in none of the households has it deceived anyone."

And this truth, so well uttered by the Grand Old Man of French Co-operation, would be enough to justify our striving and our activity, and ennoble our work.

III.—FINLAND.

Mr. VÄINÖ TANNER, who spoke on behalf of the Central Union of Finnish Distributive Societies, addressed those present as follows :—

On behalf of the Central Organisations of the Distributive Societies of Finland, of the Central Union, and of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, I beg to thank you for your kind invitation to this Congress.

It is now twenty-two years since the first distributive society was established in Finland. Though we have to admit that the valuable social work, represented by the distributive movement, has thus begun rather late in our country, we are glad to state that the development of the movement has been very rapid. There are at present about 600 distributive societies, with a membership of 335,000 and annual sales amounting to 1,700,000,000 fmk. The number of members, including their families, shows us that more than a third of the whole Finnish nation is organised as consumers.

The late start of our distributive movement has, in many cases, been very favourable for its development. We have had the advantage and opportunity to avail ourselves of the experiences of the older co-operative countries. We have thus been saved from paying dearly for our wisdom, and have been able to follow more closely the right principles in our distributive movement. For instance, the dividends in our distributive societies are generally very small, 1 to 2 per cent, and in many cases the profits are not distributed, but instead carried over to the funds. The centralisation develops powerfully, and small distributive societies are successfully united into great distributive concerns. The propaganda work is highly valued.

But, I am sorry to say, ladies and gentlemen, that the Finnish distributive movement is divided. This happened in 1916 when, after a fight about principles which had lasted for many years, the old central organisations

finally came into the hands of agricultural producers, thanks to a wrong voting system. The distributive societies of labourers, smallholders, and the middle-classes in the towns were compelled to form new central organisations. Our opponents in our own country are fond of maintaining that these new central organisations are but socialistic party organisations, and this view, unfortunately, also seems to have been aired in Great Britain, therefore I want to assert that this view is a wrong one. No one who has any knowledge of facts can deny that in their programme, as well as in practice, the new central organisations are strictly neutral. In this respect they can challenge the distributive organisations of any other country whatever.

These new central organisations, which we have the honour to represent here, consist of the biggest and best-organised distributive societies of Finland. The development of these distributive societies has continually been, as the statistics clearly show, much more rapid than the average development of the distributive societies of Finland.

Because our country is small and far away, the mutual international influence of the distributive movement is exceedingly important for us. In this international co-operation, as in the distributive movement in general, the natural leadership belongs to Great Britain with its powerful and excellently organised distributive movement. The glorious traditions of the British distributive movement are a guarantee to all of us that the international character of this movement will continually gain in development and strength. Knowing this, I have only to express our best wishes to your Congress and to the distributive movement of Great Britain.

IV.—GERMANY.

Mr. H. KAUFMANN (representing the German Co-operative Union and Wholesale Society), who was heartily applauded on rising to speak, said :

My friends, Messrs. Liebmann and Everling, and myself thank you for your kind invitation to take part in the proceedings of this Congress. We have accepted this invitation with all the more pleasure as it is, after many years, the first time that delegates of the German movement can be once more in your midst. We have been called upon to convey to you the heartiest greetings and congratulations of the Central Union of German Distributive Societies and of the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited.

When going to England we know that the co-operative movement in this country is a standard one. For twenty-five years the British movement has been a model for the development of the German Distributive Societies. If in Germany we have achieved so many co-operative successes we are indebted for a great deal of them to our British example. Even to-day we still come to you as students.

The co-operative movement is advancing. In the same measure as our German movement progresses co-operation develops also in Britain. What co-operation is now here in Britain it will be one day in Germany. The position of your societies and of your wholesales is an aim which we shall only be able to reach in twenty or thirty years. But even then the British movement will have made new progress, thereby putting up new aims.

May I now be permitted to give you some details about the position of the German Distributive Societies. Since 1914 the number of the societies affiliated with the Central Union of German Distributive Societies has increased from 1,149 to 1,364. The membership of the societies increased from 1,718,000 to 2,834,000. The turnover of the Distributive Societies rose from 493 millions to 5,183 million marks, that of the German Co-operative Wholesale Society from 158 millions to 2,407 million marks. The value of goods manufactured by the Distributive Societies increased from 106 to 737 million marks, while the value of goods manufactured by the Co-operative Wholesale Society rose from 10 millions to 235 million marks.

Unfortunately these are only paper marks. You may see every day from the rates of exchange how much our currency has depreciated. The figures I give you about this turnover admit no longer of any comparison.

A better standard of comparison is given by the number of persons employed in the co-operative movement. In 1914 our Distributive Societies employed 27,000, the Co-operative Wholesale Society 2,000 persons. In 1921 the number of persons employed by the Distributive Societies was 38,000, whilst that of the persons employed by the Co-operative Wholesale Society amounted to 3,000. The number of co-operative stores in Germany increased from 5,167 to 7,456.

The development of the productive enterprises of our Distributive Societies did not make great progress owing to the fact that during the war it was forbidden by the Government to build new factories, and that after the war the enormous depreciation of currency began. In the last two years our Co-operative Wholesale Society, however, considerably increased the number of its warehouses and of its factories. It manufactures soaps, doughwares, matches, textile goods, working-clothes, brushes, footwear, pickled fish, chocolate and confectionery, furniture, shop-fittings, and chests. It has established a factory for the smoking of bacon, and is concerned in a large dairy enterprise for the production of cheese and butter. It is further a member of a very great and efficient society for the import of meat, and it finally produces cigars, cigarettes, tobacco for smoking and chewing-tobacco.

The German Distributive Societies suffer especially from the depreciation of currency. It is extremely difficult to find the necessary working capital. In 1914 the amount of a share varied between 30 and 50 marks. In 1920 we were forced to demand a rise to 200 marks, and now the amount must be increased to 1,000 marks. The whole dividend which a member gets out of his purchases has to be added to the share. We have also engaged cashiers everywhere who collect from door to door instalments of the share. We have to go through the same difficulties which our movement had to overcome in its beginning. As you know full well, the Pioneers of Rochdale were also forced to collect twopence every week until they had a capital of thirty or forty pounds and could open their famous store in Toad Lane.

The continual depreciation of currency weighs like a millstone upon the development of our Distributive Societies and of the whole movement. We, therefore, demand with the utmost firmness the stabilisation of the rates of exchange. We know that this would be to the interest of the co-operative societies of all the other countries also. Being co-operators, we are men of peace. Our movement develops best when there is peace and friendship and confidence among the nations. Peace, friendship, and confidence among the nations mean the re-establishment of the economic life throughout the world.

This aim has not yet been attained. But the co-operators in every country agree that it must be pursued. The number of the members of our societies is continually increasing and so is their influence upon the Governments of all countries.

With regard to extent as well as to power, the British co-operative movement is at the front of all other movements, and it is backed by the greatest empire, or, let us rather say, by the greatest association of nations which the world ever saw. We German co-operators are confident that here is the pivot round which the destinies of the world move.

We, therefore, wish and ask you to work with all your might in the sense of our old co-operative ideals of peace, liberty, and fraternity. It is not sufficient that arms have been laid down. It is the economic peace and with it the economic life throughout the world which must be re-established. The liberty of economic life shall be our aim, and hand in hand, animated by fraternal feeling, we will make all efforts to reach it.

Thus, speaking also in the name of my friends, I wish the proceedings of your Congress the greatest success.

V.—GEORGIA.

Mr. A. GUGUSHVILI (representing the Georgian Central Union of Co-operative Distributive Societies) was the next speaker. His address was as follows :—

It gives me indescribable pleasure to have the honour of again being present at this distinguished national Congress of the great British co-operative movement, and to have the pleasure of conveying to you the co-operative greetings and best wishes for success from the Central Union and the entire co-operative movement in my country.

Knowing the keen interest you take in the progress of the co-operative movements in other countries I will try to explain to you briefly the present position of the movement in my country. Having had the honour of relating to you last year the history of the development of the Georgian movement I will now limit myself to the problems that confront it.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Rochdale principles have been adopted, co-operation in Georgia differs very materially in the character of its work from the consumers' or the workers' co-operative societies in Western Europe. While in the West, particularly in Great Britain and Germany (countries which served as models for Georgia), consumers' co-operation is at the same time workers' co-operation; in Georgia, an agricultural country, it developed in the villages among the peasantry. Therefore the co-operative movement had to extend its scope and provide everything the peasants needed in the way of agricultural implements, chemicals for the vineyards, &c., whilst, at the same time, it had to organise the sale of the peasants' produce. For this purpose there are now fifteen societies, the most powerful of which are the sheepbreeders (owning one million sheep) and the winegrowers (with an annual production of four million litres). Most of these societies are united in the "Union of Agricultural Producers' Co-operative Society," which, in its turn, is a member of the Central Co-operative Union, the central body of the whole co-operative movement in Georgia. The C.C.U. buys the produce of the Agricultural Society as far as possible and sells it to the consumers' societies; at the same time it buys in the neighbouring countries the articles it cannot obtain in sufficient quantities at home, as, for instance, salt in Armenia, oil and fish in Azerbaidjan, or agricultural tools, footwear, &c., abroad, and then distributes these goods to the agricultural societies.

Thus, the first fundamental problem of co-operatives in Georgia is the provision of the needs of the peasants, both as producers and consumers; the second, and none the less important problem, is the improvement and extension of the network of co-operative organisations. In the towns and the manganese and coal-mining districts many workers' co-operative shops have sprung up in competition with the consumers' co-operative shops.

In 1920, therefore, a commission was formed of the representatives of the Central Co-operative Union and a Council of Trade Unions for the amalgamation of existing efforts, so as to prevent overlapping and competition, and for the proper development of co-operation among workmen.

For the purpose of extending co-operation instructors are sent to regions which are backward in a co-operative sense. Naturally, Georgia is interested in the progress of the co-operative movement of Armenia and Azerbaidjan, and in order to assist it Armenians and Tartars are trained together with Georgian instructors and then sent out to their own people.

From the industrial point of view much remains to be done for co-operation. For example, the abundance of fruit (one million tons a year) calls for the erection of canning and preserve works; the great number of cattle and sheep for creameries, tanneries, and spinning mills; the extensive forests for saw mills. Owing to the absence of such co-operative industrial enterprises most of the wealth of the country is exported as raw material. And this export is too often in the hands of private individuals who wish to

realise large profits in as short a time as possible without regard to the interest of the producer and the future supply.

It is, therefore, most important that a more rational way of developing the natural resources of Georgia should be found. In a country where industries are not well developed, and where there is a lack of capital, the only means of exploiting the immense resources is co-operation. But the financial resources of the Georgian movement are so insufficient that they are unable to cope with the vast problems with which they are confronted, the more so as the rouble exchange is gradually falling, while it is impossible to increase their shareholdings in like proportion. The most pressing problem of the Georgian co-operators is, therefore, the linking up of the movement with the co-operative movements of the West, in the work of purchasing as well as of finding a market for agricultural produce. In some instances private capital—private, I am sorry to say, not co-operative—has materially assisted the co-operative movement by opening credits in cash or goods, on condition that the raw materials and agricultural produce prepared by the co-operative societies should be placed on foreign markets through the creditors. An agreement of this kind was signed with a French bank, which gave credit to the Central Union free of interest to enable the latter, through their members, to collect hides, bristles, wool, &c., to be realised in conjunction with the creditor in foreign markets. That same bank offered to finance a large preserve works and tannery for the Union.

But on the whole the Georgian co-operators are disinclined to work hand in hand with capitalists. The conviction is fast gaining ground among them that, in conjunction with the Western European co-operative organisations, it is possible to undertake the organisation in Georgia and Transcaucasia generally of various profitable industrial enterprises. Considering the abundance of natural wealth in the country and the exceedingly favourable conditions of labour, &c., the expenditure of a relatively small amount of capital would produce immense results in this direction.

The geographical situation of Georgia likewise imposes special problems on the co-operative movement. Georgia lies on the trade routes—well-equipped with railways—to the Baku oilfields, Central Asia, Persia, Armenia. These vast and wealthy districts attract speculators and business people of every class, who generally make their headquarters at Tiflis, the capital of Georgia, whence they commence their operations. In most cases they engage in mere speculation. The welfare of the countries bordering on Georgia, and of Georgia itself, is undermined by this kind of speculation; therefore, as far as possible, Georgia must avail herself of mediation between the West and East. Such mediation will give a great impulse to the co-operative movement in less cultured bordering countries. It is the conviction of Georgian co-operators that if the co-operative organisations of Western Europe, and particularly of Great Britain, establish close economic relations with Georgia, and assist her to solve the immense problems which confront her, such a step will prove equally advantageous to both sides.

VI.—RUSSIA.

Dr. V. N. POLOVTSEV, who represented the All-Russian Central Union of Consumers' Societies, gave the following address :—

After seven years of external and internal war the Russian people are making strenuous efforts to proceed to the reconstruction of their economic life. It is upon co-operation, as the mightiest economic organisation of the country, that this task largely devolves.

Having developed its machinery so as practically to embrace the whole population of the country, Russian co-operation now considers that its next urgent task is to enter into relations with abroad, and, in the first place, with the co-operative organisations. This is important, not only from the national, but also from the international standpoint, inasmuch as it will

strengthen the international co-operative movement by merging into it the forces of Russian co-operation, cut off from international intercourse during the years of blockade and intervention.

It was with this object in view that the Centrosoyus, as the central organisation of consumers' co-operatives in Russia, decided to send a delegation abroad, headed by its president, Mr. L. M. Khintchuk, whose first opportunity of meeting delegates of Western co-operation was at the Brussels Conference, where he made a statement on the present position of Russian co-operation, and emphasised the necessity of organising immediately international trade on co-operative principles.

The preliminary report of the delegation to Russia, signed by Sir Thomas Allen, Mr. H. J. May, and Mon. E. Poisson, given at Milan, and the resolutions accepted by the Central Committee, have more than substantiated all the claims of power, position, and influence made by Russian co-operation since the revolution. According to their reports there can be no obstacles to the establishment of close commercial relations on a co-operative basis between Russian co-operation and all national co-operative societies.

Under the new economic and political conditions in Russia, co-operation, united in the Centrosoyus, has become the chief organ for procuring and distributing supplies in that country.

The decree of April 7th granted to the co-operative organisations freedom of action in all the spheres of their economic and administrative activity. Soviet legislation in general assures to Russian consumers' societies an exceptionally favourable position, the like of which one could probably not find in any other country.

All administrative bodies at all stages are freely elected. The only condition stipulated by the Soviet Government demands that co-operation should conform its activity to the interest of the Russian working classes and the general policy of the Soviet Government. Such a demand cannot be regarded as something compulsory or contrary to the desires and aspirations of co-operators, because the latter, at all their meetings and conferences, have always expressed themselves willing to work in the interests of the working classes, and to promote friendly relations and understanding between the peasants and the workers under the common co-operative flag.

In September of last year Centrosoyus was already in a position to commence independent trading under the new conditions, and its turnover during that month amounted to one million gold roubles. In October it was increased to three millions, in November to six millions, and in December to sixteen million gold roubles, which makes a total of twenty-six million gold roubles for four months.

In October, 1921, Centrosoyus entered into an agreement with the Soviet Government to supply grain for the Russian population. 'This contract, to the extent of 65 per cent, amounting to eight million poods, was duly carried out by January, 1922. The collection and delivery of this grain was effected. as in other cases when Centrosoyus undertook the provision of agricultural produce, through the machinery of peasants' co-operatives.

The supplies of the Centrosoyus consisted chiefly of textile goods, footwear, domestic utensils, groceries, confectionery, Colonial produce, paper, &c. All the products are distributed exclusively through the co-operatives. To meet the needs of the population, co-operative artels for the supply of meat and fish are being organised in various districts of Russia.

Among the most important industrial undertakings belonging to the Centrosoyus are: two of the largest flour mills in Russia—one at Saratov and another at Rybinsk—confectionery works, boot factory, canneries, &c. A soap factory in Rostov-on-Don belongs jointly to Centrosoyus and the Don Regional Union. It is the largest soap factory in Russia. The peasant co-operators send their sunflower seeds to the factory. From the seed is

extracted the oil, which is transformed into vegetable tallow and then used for soap-making.

An important feature of the industrial activities of Centrosoyus is shipbuilding. The headquarters of this department are at Nijni-Novgorod. The Centrosoyus has a fleet of its own on the Volga, both for passenger and goods traffic. It is estimated that during the present navigation season the fleet of Centrosoyus will be able to carry nine million poods of cargo.

At the joint meeting of the Board of Centrosoyus with the members of the international delegation, the possibilities of trade between the Centrosoyus and co-operative organisations abroad were outlined. It was estimated that in the course of 1922 Russian co-operation could export various raw materials to the amount of about 8-10 million pounds sterling, depending upon the economic and financial conditions of export and the credit possibilities.

On May 1st Centrosoyus had ready for export raw materials to the amount of approximately £800,000. The chief items are: Flax, hemp, wool, hides and skins, furs, bristles, horsehair, &c. The production of eggs, of which Russia exported before the war 20,000 wagon loads (75 per cent of this quantity went to England) could be quickly re-established, the position of Centrosoyus in this respect being especially favourable, as there are no private dealers in eggs. The same applies to butter, the production of which is largely concentrated in the hands of co-operatives.

The above-mentioned co-operatives for the supply of fish could also provide supplies for export, for instance, caviare, of which there are quantities available.

The Centrosoyus is further in a position to organise the export of timber on a very large scale. With an initial outlay of £20,000 and a working capital of £70,000, it would be able to export annually 20,000 standards of red and white wood, in addition to other kinds of timber. This enterprise could be carried on jointly with co-operatives of other countries and would, according to estimates, bring in 40 per cent profit on the capital.

By a decree of the Supreme Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Economy of December 13th, 1921, a Co-operative Consumers' Bank has been established. Its object is to promote and facilitate the work of consumers' co-operatives by means of credit, and to conduct banking operations for the needs of co-operation. The clients of the bank are exclusively co-operative organisations of all types. The initial share capital was fixed at 1,300,000 gold roubles, but the first shareholders' meeting of the bank decided to increase the capital to 3,900,000 gold roubles, or approximately £500,000. The shares are not transferable.

The bank has a right to open branches, and to appoint representatives in the Russian Soviet Republic and in the federated autonomous Republics, as well as abroad.

Apart from its work of preparing supplies and distributing them among the population, Centrosoyus has been engaged largely in the work of famine relief. Without making any charge for its services, or for the utilisation of its machinery, it has procured and distributed one million poods of seeds for the Autumn sowing, three million poods of potatoes for feeding the people in the famine area, and, moreover, has put a levy of 2 per cent on all its turnover as a contribution towards this work.

Provincial unions, in conjunction with Centrosoyus, have established relief committees, which have undertaken the organisation of centres for food distribution in the famine districts, and shelters for starving children.

A special co-operative fund for the re-establishment of agriculture has been created.

The needs of Russian co-operation are very great, but so are its resources. This is a basis for establishing relations between Russian co-operators and those of other countries. Private capitalists are fully alive to the enormous

possibilities of Russian co-operation, and are only too eager to come to terms with it in their own interests; but Russian co-operators, true to their co-operative ideal and imbued with the spirit of international co-operative solidarity, are anxious to offer the advantages of mutual relations to international co-operation.

The Soviet Government recognise that co-operation is the most effective bulwark against capitalism and capitalist exploitation, and are supporting it within the limits of their power, but to fulfil this rôle and to fight capitalism, which is attempting to capture the economic life of Russia, Russian co-operation needs the active help of the co-operative movement as a whole. The fight against capitalism is the task not only of Russian co-operation, but of the co-operative movements of all countries. No single country can carry out this task alone. Hence the necessity for the immediate establishment of international co-operative organisations, and, especially, of an organisation which will be able to deal with the financial policy of world co-operation and obtain credits for it such as no national movement could ever raise alone.

VII.—SWEDEN.

The last speaker was Mr. A. PAHLMAN, the representative of the Swedish Co-operative Wholesale Society. He said:

Mr. Palm and I have great pleasure in conveying to the British co-operators the heartiest greetings and well-wishes from the co-operators in Sweden. It is particularly interesting to be in William King's Brighton and there learn how far the co-operative movement has advanced from its humble beginnings in the end of 1827. In the time of William King co-operation was a dream of philanthropists and social reformers. To-day it is a living reality, a world-wide movement, from day to day extending its activities and increasing its importance in the life of nations. Its principles and programme are more definitely established than they were in the days of William King, but the movement all the world over still draws inspiration from the teaching and the great example of the pioneers.

In our country the movement of course is much smaller than in Great Britain, and it must always be so, according to the conditions, but we try to do our utmost and have achieved good and promising results. Our Co-operative Union comprises 944 societies with a total membership of 255,000. Besides the consumers' societies we have four insurance societies affiliated to the Union. The Wholesale Department of the Union had a turnover last year of 62 million crowns. In comparison with 1920 that means a nominal decrease, due to the falling prices, but in reality the quantity of goods distributed has increased by about 15 per cent. The Wholesale Department shows a net profit of nearly half a million crowns, which, from an economical point of view, is the best result ever achieved. Many of our retail societies have suffered as a consequence of the economic depression and the widespread unemployment, but on the whole the movement has passed through the present crisis maintaining its economic position.

Our societies have, according to the statistical returns, a capital of their own amounting to 26 million crowns. This sum consists of 10 million crowns of immovable reserve funds. The societies' own capital shows an increase by 25 per cent in comparison with the preceding year. The turnover, which amounts to 227 million crowns, shows a slight decrease of 12 per cent. That decrease is only nominal, and in reality the turnover has been bigger than before. Owing to the unsettled conditions some of our societies show losses during last year, but on the whole the economical result of the distributive societies has been good.

A few months ago the Swedish co-operators started their first productive undertaking on a large scale, a margarine factory. From the start of that factory we have been involved in a hard struggle with a syndicate of the capitalistic undertakers in the margarine industry. In that struggle we have

been successful and the syndicate is broken down. We are now planning for further developments in the productive field, and we hope that we, and before long, shall be able to report great achievements in that respect.

A co-operative internationalist has said that "The suffering of the people is the mother of co-operation," and I firmly believe that out of the present chaos co-operation will grow more rapid than before, and that as a result of our working a new economic and social order based on the great principles of freedom and co-operation among men may be established.

The meeting, which was well attended from beginning to end, then terminated.

THE EDUCATIONAL SESSION.

ADDRESS BY MR. NORMAN ANGELL.

Mr. NORMAN ANGELL, whose book, "The Great Illusion," created something of an international furore twelve years ago, was the speaker who drew a large audience to The Dome on Tuesday evening, notwithstanding the fact that the delegates had spent a trying day in Congress. An exceptionally interesting address on "Co-operation and the New Social Conscience," delivered by a talented speaker, was the reward which those present were privileged to enjoy. In addition, the Brighton Co-operative Choir and a number of vocalists and instrumentalists provided an outstanding musical programme.

Professor F. HALL presided, and introduced the speaker to those present. Mr. Norman Angell, he said, had perhaps done more than any other single person to bring home to the peoples of the world the futility of war. They recognised in such a service as that a real co-operative service, for war was the negation of co-operation and the logical development of competition. Co-operators could claim that in that particular way at any rate Mr. Angell had pointed the co-operative way.

Mr. NORMAN ANGELL then delivered the following address :—

CO-OPERATION AND THE NEW SOCIAL CONSCIENCE.

The problem of social motive, of an improving social conscience, which is bound up with the task of co-operators as of other reformers, is obviously one very largely of education in its widest sense. But in relating it to the problem of education it is not my purpose to suggest anything which your societies as organisations should undertake to teach, but rather to hint at a philosophy of education, perhaps new lines of teaching in the nation's schools on behalf of which the influence of co-operators could be exerted.

I might put our problem in a negative way: What are the ideas or traditions which stand mainly in the way of organising a more co-operative society, a more socialised order? What is the nature of the tendencies which have frustrated so many hopes in that direction these last ten years; and how can education be applied, particularly adult education, to offset the tendencies which make the development of a sounder social order so difficult?

I have not, as you see, narrowed this problem to one merely of promoting industrial co-operation, but widened it to that of such an enlargement of the social sense that co-operation, in all its forms, national and international, may play successfully a much larger and developed rôle.

And if at first I appear to wander a little far in coming to the point, I think, if you hear me out, you will agree that in this case the longer road gives less chance than the short cuts of getting ost.

The last ten years have revealed to us the existence of two tendencies or forces of fundamental social import. The first has been revealed by the war, and the second by the state of society in Europe which has followed the war.

The war in any belligerent country, enemy as well as allied, revealed the existence of an instinct of social solidarity, a form of social conscience, not only strong but fierce and overwhelming; capable under certain circumstances of being brought out and applied with enormous effect to the nation's war needs.

The settlement, the condition of Europe since the war, and the efforts at reconstruction, show that the social *intelligence*, as distinct from instinct, the capacity for directing society into consciously conceived uses, is so defective that it has been found impossible to utilise for the permanent purposes of peace, emotions and instincts which did such wonders for the purposes of war.

Let me remind you of the facts which constitute this contrast. Remember what was almost spontaneously done for war. The general economic results were beyond belief. With more than half the normal workers removed from productive labour, the residue, made up largely of the untrained, of women, and children, managed not only to keep the armies in the field supplied, but to maintain themselves and the country at large at a standard of living on the whole as high as, if not higher, than that which obtained before the war, or has obtained since. I know that sometimes this is explained by our having "lived on credit." That is not true. We furnished to our Allies about as much as we obtained from abroad by pledging our credit. And of course we did not live by our internal credit. This clothing and these shells were actually made during the war, not drawn from the past or the future. There was a degree of warm co-operation in all classes and parties, of which no one in this generation has seen the like in England. It was not merely that the young men gave their lives and the old men lent their money, but that children gave up their sweets, fashionable ladies abandoned "society" to become nurses, wore old clothes, economised. We had a real *union sacrée*. Duchesses scrubbed hospital floors, or knitted socks for the working man in khaki . . . "Cook's son, duke's son" . . . And all in some measure made surrenders still more difficult—surrenders of

prejudice and pet theories. Your John Bull Englishman, who, before the war, would never dream of admitting that the Government could do anything effective for the co-ordination of the nation's industry and production, became, twenty-four hours after the declaration of war, a thoroughgoing Nationaliser and Socialist, clamouring that the Government take over the railways, control prices, ration food. When private industry proved inadequate to shell production the Government made it a national —State—industry almost from one day to another.

The war comes to an end, and what happens ? By an Alice in Wonderland contradiction the country is poorer—there is less wealth for reconstruction—*after* millions of the best workers are available for industry, than was the case when all those energies were diverted from productive work and absorbed in destruction. The country finds that though it could all pull together when it was a problem of making shells, it is nearly paralysed when it comes to making houses, and that at a time of dire need for those houses they simply could not be made. The Duchess who knitted socks for the working man when he was in khaki, becomes violently hostile to him when he returns to work as a miner ; methods—like certain forms of national control and co-ordination—which seemed entirely natural when applied to the needs of war, are declared to be subversive, revolutionary, and altogether inacceptable when applied to the needs of peace.

Indeed it is a favourite theory just now among those who proclaim loudest the need of cherishing patriotism, that it must not be expected to work in peace time or for peace objects. A certain eminent Tory, after accusing the present writer of disparaging patriotism and declaring that, thank God, a man's feeling for his country was so deep a thing that he would always be ready to die for it, went on to explain why nationalisation would never work. It was because men who worked for the Government, in the public service that is, always slacked. They must have the stimulate of private profit. In other words, the mere feeling that they were working on behalf of their country was so poor and thin a motive that those working for profit would beat them hopelessly. To my critic it was so entirely a natural and to-be-expected a thing that patriotism should fail in peace time, for the constructive work of the country, that I doubt whether he even saw that his own plea as to the need of the stimulus of private profit was equivalent to the statement that in peace patriotism broke down. But there is a deeper moral contrast still more striking. During the war we saw a degree of heroism and self-sacrifice which, standing out from the vast miseries, seemed to give infinite hope. We had the spectacle of tens of millions of men suffering privation, agony, death, cheerfully borne for the common end. Yet when they come to the task of rebuilding a Europe in which they can live together, there is an utter break-

down of any common purpose; a scramble of national egoisms which brings Europe to chaos—conflicts, arising, be it noted, not now with the enemy, but between Allies yesterday fighting side by side. In that Europe which ten years ago produced not only enough for itself, but furnished a large surplus in the form of capital to the newer countries, we have to-day in the estimate of Herbert Hoover a hundred million people at least, the population of the United States, unable fully to support themselves. Living on the same soil and in the presence of the same raw material, they are unable to do to-day what they were able to do then, because they have lost the trick of living together, the secret of co-operation. And, as we have seen, it is not merely the lack of international co-operation which paralyses us. Within each nation, that unification which was the commonplace of war, the capacity readily to apply new methods to shell making or what not, and a new spirit to the common labour of all classes—all that so common during the war disappears at the peace. The "Balkanisation," which in the field of international relations followed the war, has also marked the post-war relationship of classes and groups within the nation.

Some find in these quite undeniable facts merely an argument for war. But we cannot always be at war, and if we must keep at war in order to keep actively alive our sense of national solidarity, we are in the position of a man who can only be persuaded to observe the laws of health when he is attacked by a mortal disease, a disease which is bound to kill him, however much, once it has possessed him, he may then observe health's laws.

Incidentally the plea that it was the sense of danger which made possible the war solidarity prompts this reflection: The danger which confronts us to-day—of a social disintegration, of our being confronted by economic conditions in the western world which will render it impossible for much of our population to live—these are dangers just as great as those which confronted us during the war. The reef which the sailor does not see is not less dangerous than the very visible one; it is more dangerous.

I suggest that the facts to which I have just called attention impose the conclusion that the real lesson of the war and the settlement is this: If we are to work our society with more efficiency, we must be prepared to do for peace what we did so readily for war, and we must find some means of directing to the constructive tasks of civilisation the strong emotions that are apparently so easily stimulated for the purposes of war.

Our discovery amounts in effect to this: The strong incentive of patriotism is easily aroused for the purposes of war; it is almost impossible to mobilise it for the purposes of peace.

And, if you grant a certain premise as to the nature of our commonest and most predominant sentiment, it is not difficult to

see why that should be the case. Nothing engages our attention so readily or excites our interest so much as a contest, a struggle. Nearly all sport, nearly all drama is based on that fact. The struggle of one group of fifteen men to put a ball between two posts, despite the resistance of another group of fifteen men, is found to be so thrilling and absorbing that tens of thousands of spectators will travel hundreds of miles and stand hours on a cold winter day to know the deep emotions of that profound experience. A long five-act drama can well rest upon the single fact of the struggle of a criminal to elude the chase of a police officer. If that amount of feeling is arousable when we are mere outsiders, quite unconcerned save as spectators, what must not be the amount of feeling engaged when we are one of the parties to the contest? To the sporting or the artistic interest is then added feeling of a much fiercer kind: interested partisanship, *our* side, *our* country, *our* people, *our* flag—which, of course, means *my* side, *my* country, *my* flag, the larger *me*—against the other fellow; my determination to be top dog, my will engaged against his. The desire for mastery, domination, coercion. I will die rather than surrender.

To satisfy this we will drop differences with others belonging to our side, we will suffer and will pay (not quite as readily), we will work, we will subject ourselves to discipline. Because we can satisfy through the medium of our country the desires for victory, for domination, the impulse of partisanship, we can suspend the operation of those motives as against rival parties, classes, creeds, groups within our country.

So long as our enemy could absorb our pugnacities we did not need to vent them on one another. While the enemy was on the field we could co-operate among ourselves. We had indeed the competitive sentiment supplying motive power to a co-operative process.

How can we duplicate this situation for purposes of peace?

Of course in an ultimate sense the enemy which we must fight and subdue and overcome is always there, and, could we but see it, there is always a bigger game than the cup tie contest, a bigger fight than that against the Germans: our fight with the wild forces of nature, and evil; this big, hulking, blundering giant Stupidity, and this still uglier and more ferocious bully Cruelty. Those are always maltreating the clean-limbed sportsmen and the pleasant good-natured fellows. But we have not yet been made to see, to visualise that struggle with a vividness sufficiently clear to furnish a motive in any way as strong as that which made us so gladly accept so much of co-operation and discipline for the purpose of fighting the German or the Boer. Half the time we do not recognise those monsters though they stalk through the land. Indeed, let them but bellow on *our* side—clamour for the class war, or the destruction of trade unions, whichever our side happens

to be—and we will not hear a word against them, but proclaim them splendid fellows.

Let us summarise very briefly this reading of the contrast: On the one hand war-time energy work, and within the limits of the nation, co-operation and cohesion; and, on the other hand, peace-time muddle, slackness, disruptive squabbles, and lack of co-operation.

I suggest that in war-time the very immanence and visibility of the enemy and of the danger enabled us to use very simple, very elementary, and very strong instincts, fear stimulating combativeness, desire for domination as the driving force of social effort.

Instinct, buttressed by the tradition and the moral values of nationalism, sufficed. But in peace there was no simple test as to what and who really was now the enemy. To the ducal mine-owner, it was the Miner's Federation; to the desperate unemployed, the capitalist class; to one "minor ally" it was a neighbouring minor ally claiming the same piece of conquered territory. The instinct of fear, rivalry, combativeness, coercion, which, during the war were directed and canalised to one end and one purpose, now rioted disruptively. Instinct no longer sufficed.

For the direction which impulse and instinct themselves take (unless the whole fate of society is to be a matter of pure hazard without conscious control at all) must be determined by an intelligent foresight of consequences.

I have spoken here of intelligence and reason determining the direction of instinct, not of subduing it and overcoming it, or replacing it. Sometimes we find those who take part in this discussion putting reason and emotion in opposition as mutually alternatives. I do not believe that that indicates the true relationship. At first glance I think that this particular red-haired man which the crowd has captured is the one I saw running away after a brutal assault I feel violently angry with him. I then see that he has all the fingers on his right hand. The assailant had two missing. A simple ratiocinative process—not an instinct or a feeling, cold "reason"—gets to work and convinces me that this cannot be the man. The feeling of anger against him dies down and is apt to be transferred to the crowd because they refuse to listen to reason and insist upon lynching him merely because they want a victim of some sort and will not stop to consider my proofs of innocence.

We should get this straight. When one points out the destructiveness of the instincts now running riot in Europe, it is frequently said: These emotions and instincts are so strong and reason is so feeble that you cannot expect anything else.

Well, the compass of a ship is a very feeble instrument compared to the 60,000 horse power developed in the engines; but whether the mighty engines drive the ship upon the rock or to a

more useful destination depends upon that tiny, but indispensable, instrument. It could not possibly "overcome" the engine. It does not need to. Reason is the small and feeble, but tragically necessary, compass determining the destination to which the mighty forces of emotion and feeling drive society.

Society, I am suggesting, therefore, is somewhat in the position of a great body of machinery, much of it extraordinarily elaborate, working, so far as the bulk of it is concerned, with extraordinary precision; but the compass—to return to the ship illustration—although its mechanism is the simplest and least elaborate of all, is defective, and is sending the whole mass into great danger. I am suggesting further, therefore, that the thing upon which educational efforts of bodies like yours should be concentrated is the correction of that compass: the few conceptions, or perceptions which determine the direction that our instincts of rivalry, pugnacity or emulation, shall take. I am suggesting, a little too hopefully perhaps, but exaggerating optimism for the purpose of clarifying the issue, that if we could correct two or three false notions upon matters at bottom very simple, the most dangerous rocks that now threaten our civilisation would be avoided.

Something similar has been done before in the history of western society. Once that society threatened to go shipwreck on the rocks of theological differences, religious intolerances. To the inquisitor, to the peoples, the man of opposing religious beliefs was obviously the enemy of God and man, to be exterminated. Passion raged and scourged Europe for centuries; it looked as though these hates never could be checked or diverted. What wrought the change of direction in those intense emotions? An intellectual process, perhaps a very simple suggestion—the suggestion that scepticism, the desire to examine the evidence for a proposition before saying it was true, was an act of honesty and respect for the truth, not an offence to God. When this reflection in one way or another had entered the minds of men it had the effect that my thought about the missing fingers on the hand of the criminal had. Human nature was not changed, but the object of the angers which are part of it was.

Can we not hope that some such simple intellectual correction of the compass will do for the idea of Nationalism and the fierce emotions which gather round it, something of the service which an earlier generation of intellectual labourers did for the religious emotion—while still preserving it as a great force in life, deprive it of its anti-social quality? And if that is possible at all, what are the pivotal ideas which need modification; which idea or group of ideas is it that corresponds to the misconception that belief without grounds for belief was a virtue, the change in which conception has had such stupendous moral results?

Let us apply the analogies suggested above to certain of the outstanding social problems already touched upon. Take two:

the settlement of Europe, and a better co-ordination of national production and distribution. Here is Europe with all the raw materials of great wealth available, but unable to live because its rivalries and quarrels render it unable to organise scientifically its economic life. What I want to emphasise is that the obstacles to a restored Europe are not in the forces of nature, a niggardly soil—you have the same soil that you had when Europe was wealthy. It is not lack of technical knowledge in the management of those material forces: that knowledge is greater than it was before the war. Nor is there any lack of the knowledge of organisation—the organisation for war was wonderful. Nor of discipline—equally in war-time that was incredible. It is a commonplace that the civilisation of these dense populations living in the midst of potential plenty, may collapse from inadequate sustenance because certain moral conceptions—mainly those which gather around nationality—render it impossible for them to overcome these hostilities and to agree to co-operate. With most of the learning of this Europe—quantitatively most of its intellectual processes—there is no quarrel. Your reformer, bent on sweeping away these disruptive and murderous national rivalries, could leave the whole field of science in so far as it deals with the matter entirely alone. This vast technical knowledge—of steam, electricity, of aerial waves, of the atom, all that concerns engineering, agriculture, medicine—plays no part as a cause of the trouble. In dealing with matter, men can think honestly truly, clearly. One does not need to deprive the seventy German professors who signed that manifesto in 1914 of their science in so far as it touches the exploration of matter, or physical life, or medicine, or mechanics. Where, at least in the opinion of most of the rest of the world they went wrong, was on relatively simple things concerning which quite unlearned persons could, and in many cases did, come much nearer to the truth; the simple fact, for instance, that no country must expect others to accept demands which it would refuse if made against itself.

We, on our side, saw clearly at the time that for one nation to claim such preponderance of power that it was in a position to be judge in its own case and executioner of its own judgment, was to menace all freedom; to ask of others something we should never grant if they asked it of us. It was a relationship of status, not contract. It was not a new problem, however, this claim of one nation or group for a preponderance of power. Europe had had to meet it in the case of Napoleon, and of earlier French rulers. When we came to grapple with it at the peace, what was our solution of this old problem? The plan which we proposed, and carried into effect, was this: To transfer the preponderance from the enemy to ourselves, ourselves including the Poles, Czecho-Slovaks, French, and Japanese. Preponderant military power, one-party judgments, were good if held or made by them; bad, if held or made by Austrians, Germans, or Russians. Such a

thing as neutral or third party judgment on matters of disputed facts, the real extent of damage done, or the meaning of undertakings given at an armistice, were rejected indignantly by us after the war, as they would have been by Germans before the war.

The nature of the settlement was defended mainly on moral grounds: punitive justice. In order that it should carry the greatest moral weight with the criminal, we urged that the aggrieved party should himself be the judge and determine the extent of the fines to be inflicted, and should also be the recipient of the fines. And these novel principles in ethics were defended by some of our greatest moral authorities, in the universities and churches. Particularly did those who believed that the obligations of patriotism are such that a man should in all circumstances stand by his country, whether in his personal view it happens to be right in a particular instance or not—particularly did that type of patriot demand that all Germans should be duly punished for standing by their country.

I want to draw attention to one specific feature of the settlement because it illustrates the way in which the public mind collapses, the nature of the failure of nationalism we are discussing. And it is the more interesting to analyse because it happens also to be the feature upon which turn our relations to France, the economic reconstruction of Europe, and consequently our unemployment problem—indeed it is the pivotal question of policy, economic and political, of the future.

A very large indemnity was demanded of Germany. There are no gold mines in Germany, so the only means by which the money for paying it can be obtained is by the sale of German goods abroad. A large indemnity therefore means that Germany must do a large foreign trade, and for that purpose of course maintain a large home production.

Now I suggest, quite without irony or exaggeration, that this proposition is so simple, so inescapable, that if one puts it to a blank or unconfused mind—that of a young boy or a savage—it is comprehensible immediately. It is not necessary to possess any technical knowledge of economics whatever to comprehend it. Its irrefutability lies in itself without any special knowledge whatever. We have demanded that into the allied countries must be brought as the result of German work, certain great quantities of wealth—things that can be worn, used, drunk, eaten. If those things do not come into our countries either directly from Germany or from other countries in exchange for the money she furnishes, nothing has been added to our wealth. Yet that thing which would be understandable at once to a Zulu accustomed to the barter of goods is evidently quite incomprehensible to millions who pride themselves upon their knowledge of business. Indeed the three hundred members of the House of Commons more or less who memorialised Mr. Lloyd George during the peace negotia-

tions demanded in fact that Germany should be made to pay an indemnity of truly astronomical proportions but that she must not be permitted to expand her production or foreign trade at all.

Monsieur Tardieu, in the forefront of French statesmen, and one of the chief architects of the Treaty of Versailles, wrote to *The Times* in 1920 that if we were mad enough to let Germany off her debt, she would recover industrially so quickly that "the world will be delivered up to the economic hegemony of Germany before twenty-five years have passed." To prevent this she must be made to pay the last farthing, that is, made to manufacture great quantities of goods and sell these goods in the markets of the world.

M. Tardieu had not yet, after months and months of discussion, grasped the fact that my Zulu would have seen at once: that to insist upon a great indemnity is to insist upon an increase in Germany's industrial power; that, in other words, to insist upon the production by Germany of great wealth—is to insist upon the production by Germany of great wealth. This truism, that a vast idemnity must imply expansion of German industry and trade, you can still see denied by implication any day in the leading articles of the foremost London and Paris papers. For nearly four years those papers have discussed this problem; and in the case of the particular organs I have in mind, you will hunt in vain for even a casual reference to what is the greatest practical difficulty in the whole problem, namely the obvious fact that the amount that Germany can pay will depend largely on the amount which we can absorb without undue disturbance to our own channels of trade; upon the arrangements we are prepared to make in the way of tariffs, or what not, for the expansion of German foreign trade. This quite practical point, which must be settled before the question of "what can Germany pay?" can be answered or even asked with any relevancy, has by most of our people during four years of the discussion been simply ignored. Do not think that we or the Americans are any better than the French. What is true with reference to the payment of an indemnity by Germany is true of the payment of our debts to America. They must be paid in goods if at all; America must absorb a much greater quantity of European goods than she has done in the past. At this moment there are two Bills before Congress: One designed to insist upon the payment in full of European debts; the other, a high protectionist one to reduce still further the amount of goods which Europe will be permitted to send to America.

I have talked recently, while in America, with many Congressmen. I have experienced the very greatest difficulty in persuading any of them that those two Bills have mutually exclusive aims. The immense majority of Americans would vote without a qualm for both Bills. And the Americans are a people who in the conquest

of nature, in practical science, in organisation, in the development of the mechanical side of our civilisation, are daily performing miracles.

And again, I would remind you that it is this type of question on which will turn the issues of reconstruction, an international order in which our trade can live, peace and war. The indemnity is not a mere detail, it is the point upon which the peace of Europe is now depending. It is the problem which blocks the whole economic settlement. Think. If France goes into the Ruhr and plays a lone hand, it is agreed by many who have heretofore defended French policy, that in fifteen or twenty years we shall have a new war. Yet if she does go into the Ruhr it will be over this indemnity matter; which will have become insoluble because some of the most highly civilised people in the world are confused over a question that would probably be quite clear to an African who could neither read nor write, who knew nothing of physical science, nothing of those vast stores of scientific knowledge which are the common heritage of the western world.

What I am trying to emphasise is, of course, this: The trouble with the world is not a lack of learning; it is not that we need to know more facts. Some of the greatest devastation has been wrought by people with immense erudition—like the German professors. Where we fail is by a general incapacity to think clearly, simply, honestly, about a few great commonplaces which are of practically universal knowledge.

What those, whether in an American Congress or in a French Chamber, who demand "money, not goods" need, is not a course in economics, to tell them abstruse facts with which they are at present unacquainted. They are already perfectly well acquainted with all the facts necessary to expose their error, if they would but think about them and see the relation of one perfectly known fact to another perfectly known fact. It is the capacity to reflect on the relation of one fact to another which is lacking.

In this particular capacity we seem to make all but no progress. When we compare what we have done in the conquest of matter—in steam, electricity wireless, and the rest—with the work in this field of the ancient world, of Athens, Rome, Judea, our achievements would have seemed to the people of that world the work of demi-gods. But we have made no corresponding advance in our grasp of ethics and the essentials of human intercourse; in our conception of right, contract, obligation; there even the Roman or the Hebrew can still teach us. If you were to hand Socrates a modern newspaper, reporting in London what had been said in Washington the day before, with perhaps actual pictures sent through the air—this to him would be some miracle of Olympians. But when he came to read what the editor had to say, what the folk in Washington had been saying, upon some profound problem of human intercourse and morality—especially if what they said

happened to be in war-time and if he compared the pronouncements of a London paper with those of a Berlin editor writing in a paper every bit as wonderfully produced—why, then, Socrates would probably decide that this was a world of vicious, ill-disciplined, uneducated children that had somehow got hold of instruments that gods had left lying about.

I will illustrate more precisely what I mean by the capacity to compare one perfectly known fact with another, this capacity which it seems so incredibly difficult for us to acquire. When I was a boy the Titchbourne case still excited intense partisanship, as cases of that kind—witness the Dreyfus affair twenty years later—are apt to do. The court decided, you remember, that the claimant was not Titchbourne's son, but a workman who had left the Titchborne village some years before. Upon the decision of the court becoming known groups of working men in England organised a fund to come to the aid of a working man done out of his rights. Now, obviously, if their protégé were the true heir, he was not a working man; if a working man, not the true heir. Yet thousands subscribed to that fund, trapped, not by ignorance of the facts at all, because *ex hypothesi*, all the facts necessary to enable them to avoid this error were in their possession, but by their inability to hold two facts in their minds at the same time, put them side by side, and see what they had to say to each other. It is the same incapacity which betrayed M. Tardieu, the Congressmen with their two Bills, and millions in the western world now busily creating the elements of chaos and disintegration.

We are landed now in this ridiculous situation: The very perfection of our mechanical conquest of matter threatens to destroy us. American machinery is so productive that millions of men are out of work and threatened with starvation. We produce so much that millions are in danger of dying from lack of the things that they can make too easily. Alice would find this Wonderland far more wonderful than the one she explored—and far more ghastly. If, before the next war, we really do discover, say, the secret of atomic energy, both sides will, of course, use it for the purposes of war—making single bombs that will destroy whole cities. The instruments that might have liberated us from toil and penury for ever will simply have become instruments for a vast collective suicide. I for one am praying that we make no more discoveries in physical science until we have developed a social intelligence fit to be intrusted with instruments of that power; made some equivalent advance in the understanding of human relationship. At present, the moment you touch a problem of such relationship as apart from one of material mechanics, there intervenes a mist of jealousies, hostilities, violent-mindedness, which seems immediately to render us blind to obvious facts.

Well, you may say, there is the problem: The wantonness of human nature, its selfishness, its pugnacities, and you may infer that I have not really come to grips with it.

With reference to the selfishness I would point out two things. The first is this: If in truth it is the calculating selfishness of the powerful and possessing classes of Europe which has brought a big proportion of those classes face to face with ruin, with vanished markets, with bankruptcy, then the calculation would seem to be a defective one. The second thing I would point out is that, as to there being any lack of unselfishness or self-sacrifice among the millions, the thing which shouts at one in the history of the war is the mountainous self-sacrifice of millions, on both sides, in all countries, who go to hardship, wounds, agony, death, with a smile; for no object from which the poor soldier could hope for a moment to gain any real advantage. We, of course, talk of the avarice and selfishness of the enemy, the German, as he talks of ours. But do you really think that a man, even a German, can die in agony on the battlefield from sheer avarice, pure selfishness—unless he has a certainty about his mansions in the skies that does not seem in our day a form of faith altogether as common as private soldiers and their gravestones.

I suggest this, that in so far as either selfishness or sublime unselfishness is inherent, deep-seated in our nature, the biologically long inheritance of tendencies rooted in some original needs of survival, we shall not change it, and certainly not change it by exhortation. But the whole story of man does give ground for hope that by his intelligence he can make both the selfishness and the self-sacrifice alike an enlightened selfishness and an enlightened self-sacrifice; that by his intelligence he can merge and identify the two instead of allowing an instinct, divorced from any direction of intelligence, defeat the ends of both. If we cannot change our nature, we can make the social discipline of it more intelligent.

The other day, in an American theatre, someone raised the cry of fire. The audience, taken by surprise, obeyed their instinct of self-preservation. If there is an instinct which could, one supposes, be safely obeyed, it is that of self-preservation. They obeyed it, made a rush for the doors, there was a jam, fifteen of them were trampled to death. It was a false alarm. There was no fire. Those people perished by the unintelligent obedience to an instinct which, in that simple form, is no longer applicable to our densely packed society.

A few weeks later there was another cry of fire in another American theatre. The manager happened to be there. He sprang upon the stage and shouted in a commanding voice: "Keep your seats. There is plenty of time. Let nobody move. Now, choose your nearest exit and walk slowly to it. Nobody is to run." This act recalled the audience to the use of their intelligence. It prevented them losing their heads, as the very correct popular phrase is. They brought their instinct under the discipline of a social rule based upon an intelligent foreknowledge of what the consequences of obeying blind instinct would be. The theatre

was emptied in perfect order, nobody was hurt, though this time there *was* fire and the building was burned to the ground.

This, I suggest to you, is the service that our intelligence, and traditions and conventions built on it, can do. In the decisions of physical science, the exploration of matter, there is no conflict between an impulse to certain action and the dictates of reason. In the science of social behaviour there is such a conflict. When we are judging war, or patriotism, or protection, the impulse to hit back, to take the other fellow's share, to follow the herd, to be master rather than partner, to beat the rival herd, to show off, all these impulses hamper the work of our intelligence in the field of social behaviour. Yet I insist that the task demanded of the intelligence to see a clearer social road is not a great one, if only we can keep our heads for the one preliminary moment of reflection, as the audience in the second of the two theatres was induced to do. Then we see without trouble that obedience to mere instinct will be fatal. And then immediately an emotional force comes to the aid of the intelligent decision, comes to push along the new road opened up by intelligence. We then have an emotion of pride in our social discipline: ill-disciplined savages, we think, as we hold ourselves in check in the burning theatre, may destroy themselves in disorderly panic, but civilised folk have an obligation to their social intelligence, to one another.

I have mentioned one of the greatest events in human history in which intelligence came in thus to save society from destruction from unguided obedience to emotion. The religious conflicts, the wars, and the inquisition, threatened to do for Europe once what the impulse of nationalism threatens to do for Europe to-day. Each side had a flaming conviction, and thought the very warmth of that conviction its justification. The inquisitor was quite certain that in torturing the heretic he was obeying the voice of God; the crowds of the *auto da fe* were satisfied that their joy in the agony of the burning infidel was a righteous joy at the defeat of wickedness. Here were fierce, deep-seated emotions buttressed by a conviction of right. How could mere argument, cold reason, make headway against these fierce passions of human nature? Yet reason and argument did. For what the intelligence had to perform in order to bring about an immense change in the situation was not at bottom a task of great complexity. Much of the machinery in the great ship (to remind you of my illustration) did not need change: the little compass had become deflected. Lecky has shown that it was the modification of one idea mainly which brought a change in European development more portentous perhaps than any other one change whatsoever. Men asked: "Is belief without evidence a virtue at all? Is not scepticism the virtue, and credulity the sin?" Out of that one suggestion to the intellect arose changes in the social order so vast that no other one cause perhaps since the fall of Rome can be compared to it.

Yet it is a very simple idea; one that unlearned folk can turn over in their minds; one that can be tested by the data of the working man's life as truly and effectively as by the data of the scientist's laboratory.

Now I think the question of that heretic gives a hint of where your task of education lies; of the point at which it can most usefully be undertaken. For this work has only just begun.

Let me remind you that you co-operators too are heretics. You are challenging, in the attempt to put much of the work of society upon a co-operative basis, many of the fundamental assumptions, moral and otherwise, of a competitive order. You must somehow get new motives to work, and those motives will not work effectively unless you can get a more penetrating and a more alert social intelligence and social conscience—the one going with the other.

In a competitive society it is assumed that if a man sees his own interest and pursues it, the alleged inherent "harmonies" of such society will cause that personal aim to work out for the general good. But a co-operative society assumes the need of a more social motive, an impulse to follow what will be the general weal. But if a man is to follow the road of the general weal he must see where it is. And we do not necessarily see it. It is often very much in dispute, and the type of intelligence and reflection which would make it easy to see it is precisely the type of mind which our present methods of education so largely discourage.

I have called your attention to certain prevailing confusions in the public mind during the last four years, confusions which in their outcome might quite conceivably complete the ruin of Europe. I have mentioned our contradictory demands touching the indemnity, and America's touching our debts to her, and pointed out that the mind of a savage, unconfused by the mercantilist theory of wealth which for us complicates the thing, would readily grasp a point which is so obscure to Monsieur Tardieu and the editor of *The Times*. How comes it that our universal education has left us with an incapacity to see something which, but for our prepossessions, would be obvious on its face?

If the mind is to acquire the reflective or analytical habit, the sceptical attitude embodied in the questions of the heretic cited a moment ago must not be merely tolerated, but encouraged. We are mortally afraid of encouraging it. We feel that good conduct and social controls are so precarious that it is above all necessary to emphasise the note of authority, and repel the questioning tendency. But the result of accepting whole codes of conduct and great bodies of convention without questioning at all is that we lose the habit of reasoning and so the capacity. We may well hold two completely contradictory opinions as the result of accepting them unquestioningly. Why not, since we have not really examined either? Finally, we hate to be asked to question or examine. I have tried to suggest this: That the public judg-

ment in vital matters so often fails because we do not know how to tell the truth, do not indeed recognise the truth when we see it, do not recognise the real conclusion to be drawn from quite simple facts visible to all of us.

And we do not know how to tell the truth because we have never been taught; and not only never been taught, but have been taught that it is not necessary to be taught; that the truth is visible in itself; that lying is a matter purely of the will, a moral delinquency and not an intellectual failing.

We impress upon our children that it is wicked to tell lies. But we do not go on to tell them the truth about the truth, namely, that it is often extremely difficult to arrive at unless we use the right method, and that some of the most mischievous lying is done by folk who, if challenged, would declare they were telling the truth, who in a sense do not know they are lying because they have never had the mental energy to subject the things they say to intellectual analysis. The majority of the rumours and allegations which do great social and political damage could be proved false by internal evidence.

Just as for a thousand years nearly all doctors the world over made, on the basis of observations in their daily practice, statements about the beneficial effects of bleeding in such diseases as consumption, statements which all doctors to-day the world over declare to have been without good foundation; just as thousands of non-Christians testified to their knowledge of the ritual murder of children as a Christian rite; and later, thousands of Christians gave the same testimony as to their knowledge of the same rite among Jews, which testimony Jews and Christians alike agree to-day to be rubbish; just as thousands of witnesses testified to facts about witchcraft which all modern science discredits—so in our day, in the sphere of politics and sociology, in the testimony upon which rests the whole possibility of removing war and poverty and the other standing evils of society, we all of us go on making lying statements in some measure under the genuine impression that we are telling the truth.

But the story of fallacies which have been and are likely to be so devastating for our race would have been very different if early we had taught, as we have managed to teach certain dogmas, religious and other, that to tell the truth requires, not merely the moral will to tell it, but an intellectual effort and the knowledge of certain things like the laws of evidence, facts in psychology, the bias of conscience and unconscious promptings of our nature. Because we ignore this fact of the need for knowing how to tell the truth, we have no feeling for intellectual rectitude. If our lying is the result of prejudice, laziness, intellectual incompetence, we will not admit it as lying at all or as involving moral discredit. Not until interested credulity, obvious partiality, the drawing of mutually exclusive conclusions, intellectual slovenliness are looked

upon as faults as serious at least as eating with one's knife or the use of faulty grammar can there be any hope for a better social order.

Why do we not tell our children that the truth is not generally plain on its face, just because our society does obscure it, and that it requires an effort of the intelligence to disentangle it?

I think we have this feeling about it. To the young mind, we must pretend that right and wrong are quite simple things, quite readily distinguished, because otherwise how could we blame and punish them for doing wrong? If we tell the young that right and wrong are not always clear it will weaken the force of the moral sanctions, the weight of moral authority. If we tell them that behind some of our moral injunctions—conceptions of patriotism, for instance—there is no absolute certainty, how can we expect those imperatives to have authority and weight? It is a duplication of the attitude we were once apt to take about the verbal inspiration of the bible. Let children suppose it is literally true; otherwise you will weaken the religious foundations of conduct. Well, what happens when they learn that what they have been allowed to suppose was the main foundation of authority in conduct is not in parts literally true? As they have not learned to recognise other foundations they will assume at the bottom of their hearts that there are none. You have the deadliest form of atheism hidden under an outward conformity.

I have exhausted my limits of space in what is properly a mere introduction to the suggestion which I had intended to convey. I must now summarise it.

What does that minimum of "instruction" which we are agreed is the natural right of every child, include under the present system? It includes some elementary facts about the history and geography of his country and about the structure of the speech which he uses. These are apart from the mere instruments of the three R's. If we go into the secondary and private schools to these are added some outlines of the physical sciences—chemistry and statics—and a dead and a living foreign language.

But in neither the one nor the other do we give him so much as a hint of the traps into which he is likely to fall in coming to the conclusions and making those decisions upon which, in the last resort, the welfare of the society in which he lives depends. He receives no warning that in all ages the human mind has been particularly susceptible to certain failings, taking for evidence what is not evidence, for truth what cannot be truth, mistaking feelings for thoughts, letting the unconscious and often anti-social dominate the conscious—of all this ninety-nine out of one hundred have had not the faintest hint. We think it is necessary to give even the humblest some notion of the grammar of speech, but tell them nothing of the grammar of truth. On the contrary we

directly discourage any speculation upon or questioning of the conventions and the moralities, although it is only by encouraging that sort of speculation that the mind can be roused to the habit of questioning and testing its conclusions. Those who leave our schools go out, therefore, not merely not knowing, but not knowing that they do not know; usually with all the intolerance of those who occupy that position. We still tell the fair maid to be good and let who will be clever, implying that we can be good without being intelligent; that it requires no intelligence, no effort of the mind and critical sense, to see what is good and what is bad. Thus do we deliberately cultivate moral unintelligence.

You will perhaps remind me of the teaching of logic. To which I would retort, first, that even formal logic as we know it is only taught a tiny proportion of the mass, and secondly, that it is something wider and more human than formal logic which is needed: some systemisation of the laws of evidence, it is true, but also some outline of the results of the investigation of later psychology, a frank facing of the uncertainties and difficulties surrounding our social codes, and, which brings me to my second point, some definite teachings of the social processes.

By that I mean giving to the young mind a real picture of the way society works; of our dependence on one another, and particularly of the fashion in which each one of us is dependent upon the wisdom of others. So long does the notion of some Olympian authority as the arbiter of life remain in the child's mind that he gets no adequate sense of his personal responsibility for the society of which he is part. By the time he arrives at years in which it is thought suitable for him to study such things as the relation of public opinion to governments, this habit of regarding the world, as governed by some outside force which he ought to accept, has become so ingrained that the mere intellectual demonstration of the fact that we must govern ourselves, and get just that government we are intelligent enough to make, does not carry any message of personal responsibility to him.

In fact we do not seem systematically to have approached our education as one largely of giving a sense of society: of creating a picture of the relationship of the citizen to society. In what are called our public schools we attempt, by the inculcation of a corporate spirit, to achieve something of this result, but in what are, for most of the nation, their schools, that object seems to have a very small place.

We can see something of the same omission in our choice of what we regard as the indispensable commonplaces of instruction. We deem it necessary for the child to know the names of high mountains and foreign rivers; the dates at which the English kings came to the throne, the number of their wives; but as to the nature of something, for instance, with which he will be destined throughout all his life to be daily in contact, which will touch him

nearly in his daily struggle—the nature, in other words, of the money in his pocket—there is perhaps, to-day, not one Englishman in ten thousand who is at all clear as to the relation money bears to wealth, or has ever been taught. This very indemnity question and the gross fallacies we have been discussing in reference to it, these demands that we must have "money, not goods," show how intimate is the relation of this ignorance concerning the nature of money to the profoundest questions now threatening civilisation.

I have given here a hint as to the redistribution of emphasis upon subjects of education. I think I am as alive as anyone to the fact that the mere imparting of instruction and information is not education; that you do not make writers by teaching grammar, or thinkers by teaching logic. I should be the last, therefore, to expect to make citizens by teaching civics or citizenship. But much of our education, unfortunately, is just the imparting of instruction, and in that case it might as well be the instruction which matters, which would have the largest effect in mind-building, might make at least towards the creation of a more vital social sense.

As I finish this paper, my eye falls on something which Bertrand Russell has written on education. I will close by quoting it:—

"Education is, as a rule, the strongest force on the side of what exists and against fundamental change: threatened institutions, while they are still powerful, possess themselves of the educational machine, and instil a respect for their own excellence into the malleable minds of the young, Reformers retort by trying to oust their opponents from their position of vantage. The children themselves are not considered by either party; they are merely so much material to be recruited into one army or the other. If the children themselves were considered education would not aim at making them belong to this party or that, but at enabling them to choose intelligently between the parties; it would aim at making them able to think, not at making them think what their teachers think.

". . . The prevention of free inquiry is unavoidable so long as the purpose of education is to produce belief rather than thought, to compel the young to hold positive opinions on doubtful matters rather than to let them see the doubtfulness, and to be encouraged to independence of mind. Education ought to foster the wish for truth, not the conviction that some particular creed is the truth.

". . . Spontaneous and disinterested desire for knowledge is not at all uncommon in the young and might easily be aroused in many in whom it remains latent. But it is remorselessly checked by teachers who think only of examinations, diplomas, and degrees . . . Passive acceptance of the teacher's wisdom is easy to most boys and girls. It involves no effort of independent thought, and seems rational because the teacher knows more than

his pupils; it is moreover the way to win the favour of the teacher unless he is a very exceptional man.

"If the object were to make the pupils think rather than to make them accept certain conclusions, education would be conducted quite differently; there would be less rapidity of instruction and more discussion, more occasions when pupils were encouraged to express themselves, more attempt to make education concern itself with matters in which the pupils felt some interest . . ."

And Russell gives a hint of why those have not been our methods. He says:—

". . . Men fear thought as they fear nothing else on earth—more than ruin, more even than death. Thought is subversive and revolutionary, destructive and terrible; thought is merciless to privilege, established institutions, and comfortable habits; thought looks into the pit of hell and is not afraid. It seeth man, a feeble speck, surrounded by unfathomable depths of silence, yet it bears itself proudly, as unmoved as if it were lord of the universe. Thought is great and swift and free, the light of the world and the chief glory of man."

And there is a passage of his which summarises it all:—

"A world full of freedom and happiness is not beyond the power of men to create. The obstacles do not lie in matter, in inanimate nature, they lie in the minds and hearts of men. And the cure for those obstacles is a firm hope, but a hope illumined and fortified by thought."

At the conclusion of his address, Mr. T. W. MERCER (Co-operative Union) presented Mr. Angell with a specially bound copy of the new book "Dr. King and the Brighton Co-operator," on behalf of the Central Education Committee. In doing so he said: Two years ago, at Bristol, we were addressed by a great statesman; last year, at Scarborough, we listened to a great theologian; to-night we have heard a weighty address from a great economist, who is also a great co-operator. Mr. Norman Angell is not only a great economist; he is a creative thinker, who has given us a new conception of the economic unity of the world. His courage is perhaps his chief characteristic. Before the war, during the war, and now he dares to make a great appeal from passion to reason, to show us the philosophy of the thing, and to convince us that war is a barbarity, an absurdity, and a disgrace. Moralists have long declared that war is wrong, but men paid little heed to their teaching. Mr. Angell now shows us that war is absurd and the time is not distant when it will be laughed out of existence.

Mr. W. E. DUDLEY, a director of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, afterwards presented Mr. Angell with a specially bound copy of the "People's Year Book," and the meeting ended after Mr. Angell had expressed his thanks for the two volumes.

JOINT GUILDS MEETING.

A joint meeting—the first of its kind in connection with Congress—organised by the Men's and Women's Co-operative Guilds, was held in the Union Church Schoolroom, Brighton, on Wednesday afternoon, immediately after the close of Congress.

Mrs. M. E. COTTRELL (Co-operative Wholesale Society director) presided over an attendance of about 200 persons.

Mrs. E. BARTON (assistant secretary of the Women's Guild), who was the first speaker, dwelt upon the distress caused to many co-operative households by prolonged unemployment. Whilst not suggesting that the movement should abandon its policy of cash trading, she thought that provision should be made enabling members needing assistance to obtain goods on a system of deferred payments. She was convinced that unless co-operators adopted such a system many members would be compelled to take their trade to private shopkeepers.

Mr. W. H. WATKINS (president of the Men's Guild), who followed, touched on several questions discussed during Congress. Speaking on the question of a daily paper, he observed that apparently many delegates voted against the Co-operative Party's resolution in ignorance. In his opinion, all sections of the working classes would need to unite in promoting a daily newspaper. Passing on to discuss the proposal to reconstruct the basis of British representation in the International Co-operative Alliance, Mr. Watkins said that he had learned during the Congress that in other countries the Co-operative Union paid the whole of the contribution to the funds of the Alliance. In Great Britain that was not so, for while the Co-operative Union appointed a representative, individual societies were left to pay the contributions. He thought that position unsatisfactory, and urged that it should be inquired into.

Mr. J. PENNY (Central Council of the Men's Guild and a director of the Co-operative Wholesale Society) confessed that he was in a pessimistic mood. Reviewing the progress of the working-class movement in recent years, he said he feared it was in almost as bad a position as it was thirty years ago, Trade-unionism had been weakened, the co-operative movement had had a set-back, and the Co-operative Wholesale Society had had very serious losses. In considering what prospects the future had to offer, he said even if the Labour Party secured power at the next general election it would be unable to carry out its programme unless the workers were completely organised, both as producers and consumers. Indeed, he was convinced that circumstances might arise in which the organised workers would be compelled to go on strike in order to starve out the possessing classes. The only hope he could see was in the possibility that the workers would learn to act unitedly. Failing such united action, he thought trade-unionism, political action, and even the co-operative movement would be unable to bring about any real improvement of the working classes.

Mrs. CLOSE (Women's Guild) reminded those present that the real object of the meeting was to consider the work of the Men's and Women's Guilds. In an eloquent speech she showed how the guilds could help individual members and strengthen the co-operative movement.

The proceedings were of an animated character, and each speaker was asked a large number of questions.

A vote of thanks to the speakers, moved by Mr. GIBBINS (Central Council, Men's Guild), seconded by Mrs. SMITH (Brighton), and supported by Mr. T. W. MERCER (joint honorary secretary of the Men's Guild), concluded the proceedings.

THE CONGRESS EXCURSION.

At the Scarborough Congress delegates were disappointed because, owing to the coal crisis, the railway company was unable to arrange for the usual excursion. At the Brighton Congress, however, eighteen charabancs were

chartered to carry 576 pleasure seekers to Portsmouth and Southsea on the Thursday following Congress. They made an imposing show as they departed from the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, in the early morning. The 106 miles covered on the two journeys enabled the visitors to see some of the picturesque downs and woodlands for which Sussex is noted. The route taken was through Arundel, with its historic castle, park, and lake, and the ancient seat of the Duke of Norfolk, to Chichester, and thence to Portsmouth.

Portsmouth was reached about mid-day, and a very pleasant time was spent in exploring the dockyards and other places of interest in the district. The return journey was made by another route, and no hitch occurred to mar the excellent arrangements made by Mr. R. Hibberd (secretary of the Public Meetings and Excursions Sub-committee).

PART V.

CO-OPERATIVE STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR 1921.

A Review of the Annual Statistics.

INTRODUCTORY.

A brief explanation of the tables printed in the following pages may be helpful to the reader in giving a more accurate understanding of the value and qualifications of the Statistics. In this introduction, the figures for the retail distributive societies of each section and of the United Kingdom are given, together with a comparison of the figures for the previous year; and the body of the Statistics contains the figures appertaining to each society, placed in its own type, district, and section, with the sectional summary following at the end of each section. Following the summary of the Western Section are the summaries for the whole movement, and the result of the year's activities of the various productive societies. Special features are dealt with in the following paragraphs :—

Membership.—In estimating the growth of membership the various types of societies should be taken separately rather than collectively. The best basis is to take the retail distributive societies, although comparisons between different societies and districts should be made cautiously, as some societies allow open membership, whereas other societies allow only one member in a household to be a member of the society. The *total* membership of the movement includes the members of the retail distributive societies, the productive societies, the special societies, and the wholesale societies; but it should be noted that in the membership of the productive societies and wholesale societies are other societies and individual members already counted in the membership of the retail distributive societies.

Capital.—Careful discrimination is required with regard to the figures giving the capital of the movement. The retail distributive societies provide the wholesale and the productive societies with most of their capital, thus causing some of the capital, as shown in the grand summary, to be reckoned more than once. The retail distributive societies' loan capital includes loans from members, penny bank deposits, bank overdrafts, sales club deposits, and employees' surety guarantees. All these represent capital employed in working the business from the point of view of the society, but only a portion—approximately £5,100,000—represents loan capital proper. On page 9 an analysis is given of the figures of aggregate loan capital.

Owing for Goods.—Included under this heading are the ordinary members' debts, the amounts owing for goods supplied on the hire purchase

system, and for contracts for work in the productive departments; added to which, for this year, is the amount of credit given to miner members and miners' organisations during the coal stoppage.

Trade.—The sales of the retail distributive societies show in what degree the consumer is satisfying his demands through the co-operative societies; whilst the sales of the productive and wholesale societies give approximate data of the extent to which the retail distributive societies are purchasing from other co-operative societies. In the sales of the productive and wholesale societies a small number of sales to purchasers other than retail societies are included, whilst the sales of the productive societies are reckoned twice, once when the productive societies sell goods to the wholesale societies, and again when the wholesale societies re-sell the same goods. It should be borne in mind that the retail trade is reckoned at retail prices, whereas the wholesale trade is reckoned at wholesale prices.

Profit or Surplus.—This amount shows the profit or surplus before the share interest has been deducted. The loan interest has already been deducted, so that the figures representing the surplus would appear greater if the societies had more share capital and less loan capital.

Production.—We are unable to show the figures for production as carried on by the retail distributive societies. This information would be of interest, as the retail societies produce nearly as much as all other productive agencies put together (*vide* the Report of the Survey Committee, as presented to the Lancaster Congress). The figures given in the summaries show the value of the productions emanating from productive and wholesale co-operative sources. In estimating the value of productions, further caution must be exercised. The output from the tea estates and other undertakings jointly owned by the two wholesales is not included in the value of the wholesales' productions though included in their distributive trade. The flour milled by the wholesale societies counts twice over when used by the bakeries of any productive or distributive society. Transfers from one factory to another factory of one of the wholesale societies are also in most cases counted twice in the returns.

The number of workers engaged in production is one of the best tests of the development of production. But this is not entirely satisfactory either, for statistics show that the output per worker was increasing prior to the war and has since been affected by reduction of working hours per week; whilst values are not satisfactory tests owing to changes in prices.

THE FIGURES FOR 1921.

GENERAL.

The statistics published in the following pages show that industrial co-operation in the United Kingdom is still making steady headway, despite the depression in trade and consequent unemployment.

The membership of *all types of societies* shows an increase of 39,426 (from 4,559,311 to 4,598,737), which is not unsatisfactory, having regard to the state

of trade during the past year. The share capital of *all types of societies* has decreased by £616,156 (from £83,719,369 to £83,103,213); the loan capital has increased by £4,551,444 (from £30,849,106 to £35,400,550). In the *retail trade* there is a decrease of £35,377,760 in the amount of turnover (from £254,158,144 to £218,780,384), but when the fall in prices is taken into account an increase in the volume of goods sold is shown. The stocks of *all types of societies* decreased by £20,315,181 (from £59,687,905 to £39,372,724) during the year. A decrease is shown in the reserve funds *of the movement* of £1,677,084 (from £12,257,073 to £10,579,989), and the net surplus shows a decrease of £8,761,567 (from £26,993,396 to £18,231,829). The amount of the wholesale and retail distributive trade of the movement is £334,383,138, a decrease of £69,761,012, the figures for 1920 being £404,144,150.

The total number of workers in the movement is 187,979, which, compared with 201,509 in the previous year, shows a decrease of 13,530 at the end of 1921. The following table gives the number engaged in production and distribution respectively, with the figures of previous years for comparison :—

Year.	Total Workers.	Engaged in				Wages.	
		Production.		Distribution.			
		Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	Productive.	Distributive
						£	£
1917.....	162,503	61,404	37·79	101,099	62·21	4,876,614	7,210,239
1918.....	164,383	62,401	37·96	101,982	62·04	5,915,254	8,819,030
1919.....	187,535	78,483	41·85	109,052	58·15	8,797,891	12,164,278
1920.....	201,509	87,008	43·18	114,501	56·82	12,746,347	16,888,594
1921.....	187,979	78,571	41·80	109,408	58·20	11,839,054	17,744,481

The percentage of total employees to membership of retail distributive societies—which gives an indication of the extent to which we are employing our own members—was 4·76 per cent at the end of 1915; 4·51 per cent at the end of 1916; 4·29 per cent at the end of 1917; 4·27 per cent at the end of 1918; 4·54 per cent at the end of 1919; 4·47 per cent at the end of 1920; and 4·13 per cent at the end of 1921.

We now proceed to review the activities of the various types of societies. Comparative figures for the various districts and sections are given in the pages following this introductory review.

RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES.

SOCIETIES.

The total number of societies at the end of 1921 was 1,352. This number was reduced by 27 at the end of 1921, as compared with 1920. Of these societies 16 had ceased to exist, the remainder were amalgamated with other societies. There are now nine societies with a membership of over 50,000. In order of importance as regards membership they are as follows :—London, 100,020 members; Leeds, 92,616 members; Royal Arsenal (Woolwich), 92,413 members; Plymouth, 66,489 members; St. Cuthbert's (Edinburgh), 62,827 members; Liverpool, 61,642 members; Barnsley, 60,787 members; Birmingham, 52,475 members; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 51,390 members.

In the following table the retail distributive societies are grouped according to size; the total membership of the societies in each group being given also.

RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AT THE END OF 1921

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO MEMBERSHIP.

Size of Society.	Societies.		Membership.	
	Number of Societies in each Group.	Percentage of Total Number of Societies.	Total Membership in each Group.	Percentage of Total Membership of all Retail Distributive Societies.
Members		%		%
Above 80,000	3		285,049	
70,001 — 80,000	—		—	
60,001 — 70,000	4		251,745	
50,001 — 60,000	2	3·33	103,865	35·99
40,001 — 50,000	1		48,200	
30,001 — 40,000	10		340,371	
20,001 — 30,000	25		607,811	
19,001 — 20,000	1		19,927	
18,001 — 19,000	1		18,596	
17,001 — 18,000	6	1·77	103,995	8·77
16,001 — 17,000	7		116,285	
15,001 — 16,000	9		140,285	
14,001 — 15,000	5		71,820	
13,001 — 14,000	6		81,039	
12,001 — 13,000	8	2·96	99,354	10·60
11,001 — 12,000	8		91,873	
10,001 — 11,000	13		138,299	
9,001 — 10,000	14		130,354	
8,001 — 9,000	20		166,577	
7,001 — 8,000	13	7·62	98,839	15·87
6,001 — 7,000	19		121,106	
5,001 — 6,000	37		204,880	
4,001 — 5,000	32	2·37	141,758	3·12
3,001 — 4,000	71	5·25	245,461	5·40
2,001 — 3,000	134	9·91	326,445	7·18
1,501 — 2,000	70	5·18	123,012	2·70
1,001 — 1,500	143	10·58	176,275	3·88
1,000 and under.	690	51·03	295,336	6·49
Totals	1,352		4,548,557	

The foregoing table shows that 66·79 per cent of the retail distributive societies (or 903 societies in number) have a membership of under 2,000 each.

The following figures show how this number is made up :—

TABLE SHOWING HOW THE TOTAL NUMBER OF SOCIETIES, WITH FEWER THAN 2,000 MEMBERS EACH (NAMELY 903) IS MADE UP.

MEMBERSHIP.	NUMBER OF SOCIETIES.
1,501 to 2,000	70
1,001 to 1,500	143
901 to 1,000	48
801 to 900	43
701 to 800	46
601 to 700	58
501 to 600	38
401 to 500	87
301 to 400	91
201 to 300	121
101 to 200	106
100 and less.	52
Total number of Distributive Societies with under 2,000 membership	903

MEMBERSHIP.

There is again an increase to record in the membership of the retail distributive societies. The total membership this year is 4,548,557, an increase of 43,705 members on the figures for 1920.

Once more the North-Western Section has gained the largest increase with 22,420 additional members. Six sections have increased their membership, but, unfortunately, two sections—the Northern and Western—have a smaller membership. As these two sections include big mining areas the condition of the coal industry at the end of 1921 may have been a cause of this decrease.

The percentage increases in the various sections are as follows :—Irish, 4·9 per cent; Midland, 1·4 per cent; North-Western, 1·4 per cent; Scottish, ·1 per cent; Southern, 2·6 per cent; and South-Western, 3·1 per cent. The decreases are :—Northern, 2·2 per cent; Western, ·8 per cent.

The following table shows the membership at the end of 1919, 1920, and 1921 :—

MEMBERSHIP OF RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES.

SECTION	1919. Number.	1920. Number.	1921. Number.	Increase for year 1921.
Irish	37,352	44,892	47,099	2,207
Midland	546,355	600,319	608,948	8,629
Northern	477,625	509,558	498,422	*11,136
North-Western	1,517,775	1,649,520	1,671,940	22,420
Scottish	617,069	662,294	662,885	591
Southern	588,603	653,115	669,956	16,841
South-Western	175,973	189,834	195,638	5,804
Western	170,725	195,320	193,669	*1,651
United Kingdom	4,131,477	4,504,852	4,548,557	43,705

* Decrease.

SHARE CAPITAL.

The decrease in the share capital of the retail distributive societies for 1921 was £1,555,889, as compared with an increase of £10,729,723 in 1920. The average share capital per member, however, is only slightly lower, being £16·45 in 1921, as compared with £16·95 in 1920.

SHARE CAPITAL OF RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES.

SECTION.	1919.		1920.		1921.	
	Total.	Average per Member.	Total	Average per Member.	Total.	Average per Member.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Irish	335,099	8·97	430,419	9·59	452,043	9·60
Midland	8,897,746	16·28	10,410,917	17·34	10,294,602	16·91
Northern.....	8,800,144	18·42	9,927,753	19·48	8,947,928	17·95
North-Western ...	27,112,628	17·86	31,571,251	19·14	31,733,484	18·98
Scottish.....	9,271,917	15·03	10,535,305	15·91	10,176,145	15·35
Southern	6,764,663	11·49	8,079,443	12·37	8,170,381	12·20
South-Western....	2,037,316	11·58	2,430,492	12·80	2,457,637	12·56
Western	2,425,455	14·21	2,989,111	15·30	2,586,582	13·36
United Kingdom .	65,644,968	15·89	76,374,691	16·95	74,818,802	16·45

LOAN CAPITAL.

The loan capital is increased this year by £670,169, as compared with an increase of £1,412,139 in 1920. As stated in the introductory statement, comparisons in regard to loan capital must be made cautiously. The figures given as loan capital in the returns of societies include small savings, bank overdrafts, sales club deposits, advances in connection with the Co-operative Wholesale Society house-purchase scheme, mortgages, employees' guarantee deposits, tokens, and sundry items not strictly members' loan capital. The amount of (gross) loan capital in the various sections at the end of 1921 and previous years is given in the following table :—

LOAN CAPITAL OF RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES.

SECTION.	1919.		1920.		1921.	
	Total.	Average per Member.	Total.	Average per Member.	Total.	Average per Member.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Irish	142,772	3·82	140,653	3·13	161,713	3·43
Midland	1,117,231	2·04	1,299,099	2·16	1,453,621	2·39
Northern	862,944	1·81	934,789	1·83	1,147,927	2·30
North-Western	2,650,253	1·75	3,069,845	1·86	3,271,652	1·96
Scottish	2,463,696	3·99	2,820,998	4·26	2,538,948	3·83
Southern	853,916	1·45	1,088,197	1·67	1,240,251	1·85
South-Western.	232,631	1·32	268,672	1·42	341,708	1·75
Western	442,895	2·59	556,224	2·85	692,826	3·58
United Kingdm	8,766,338	2·12	10,178,477	2·26	10,848,646	2·39

The following table shows the nature of the share and loan capital at the end of 1921 :—

TABLE SHOWING COMPOSITION OF SHARE AND LOAN CAPITAL OF RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES AT THE END OF 1921.

SECTION.	SHARE CAPITAL.			LOAN CAPITAL.		
	Transferable Shares.	Withdrawable Shares.	Total.	Small Savings	Bank Overdrafts.	Sales Clubs' Deposits.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1 Irish	18,349	433,694	452,043	6,813	23,555	4,689
2 Midland	172,968	10,121,634	10,294,602	655,194	172,896	39,351
3 Northern.....	1,880	8,946,048	8,947,928	248,987	227,954	21,328
4 North-Western ..	146,390	31,587,094	31,733,484	1,480,087	238 052	129,859
5 Scottish.....	240.611	9,935,534	10,176,145	646,708	6 309	31,822
6 Southern	303,834	7,866,547	8,170,381	486,108	112,530	76,506
7 South-Western...	53,544	2,404,093	2,457,637	121,613	70,037	12,467
8 Western	91,914	2,494,668	2,586,582	179,294	307,970	7,681
Total for U.K. ..	1,029,490	73,789,312	74,818,802	3,824 804	1,159,303	323,707

	LOAN CAPITAL.							Total Share and Loan Capital.
	Loans and Interest.	C.W.S. House Purch'se Scheme.	Mortgages.	Employees' G'ar'ntee Deposits.	Tokens.	Sundries.	Total Loan Capital.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1 ..	115,658	..	..	9,796	1,202	..	161,713	613,756
2 ..	551,237	19,115	1,837	6,788	7,185	14	1,453,621	11,748.223
3 ..	636,612	7.583	1,025	3.091	1,340	7	1,147.927	10,095,855
4 ..	1,285,856	18,271	14,024	56,207	11,830	37,466	3,271,652	35,005,136
5 ..	1,704,120	1,502	73,477	52,259	22,686	65	2,538,948	12,715,093
6 ..	494,092	36,343	3,649	13.832	7,346	9,845	1.240,251	9.410,632
7 ..	127,261	5,456	2,720	1,356	798	..	341,708	2,799,345
8 ..	141,479	21,156	30,760	791	3,586	109	692,826	3,279,408
Total	5,056.315	109,426	127,492	144,120	55,973	47,506	10,848,646	85,667,448

At the end of 1921 the amount of small savings in the loan capital had been decreased by £531,823; there was also a decrease in sales clubs' deposits of £9,294; whilst the loans proper had increased by £545,572. There was also an addition of £671,228 of bank overdrafts.

The following table gives the number of societies having a savings bank department and the amount of the deposits at the end of 1920 and 1921 :—

SMALL SAVINGS OR PENNY BANKS
(for the whole movement).

SECTION.	Number of Societies with Small Savings Departments.		Amount of Small Savings Deposits.	
	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.
			£	£
Ireland	7	8	5,843	6,813
Midland	128	132	718,100	656,142
Northern	85	82	296,778	248,987
North-Western	311	318	1,639,488	1,480,087
Scottish	125	135	796,224	646,708
Southern	130	127	512,754	491,268
South-Western	56	58	130,485	121,613
Western	73	73	263,808	179,294
Totals for the United Kingdom	915	933	4,363,480	3,830,912

RESERVE FUNDS.

The reserve and insurance funds of the retail distributive societies show a decrease of £335,150 for the year. Except in the case of the Scottish Section, the average of reserve funds per member shows a decrease. The percentage relationship of reserve funds to share capital, and to share and loan capital combined, shows a decline when compared with the figures of the previous twelve months.

RESERVE FUNDS OF RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES.

SECTION.	1920.				1921.			
	Total.	Per Member.	% of Share Capital.	% of Share and Loan Capital.	Total.	Per Member.	% of Share Capital.	% of Share and Loan Capital.
	£	£	%	%	£	£	%	%
Irish	44,039	·98	10·23	7·71	44,168	·94	9·77	7·20
Midland	615,174	1·02	5·91	5·25	484,798	·80	4·71	4·13
Northern	583,624	1·15	5·88	5·37	523,236	1·05	5·85	5·18
North-Western ..	1,787,417	1·08	5·66	5·16	1,672,362	1·00	5·27	4·78
Scottish	1,428,830	2·16	13·56	10·70	1,492,950	2·25	14·67	11·74
Southern	585,552	·90	7·25	6·39	558,368	·83	6·83	5·93
South-Western ..	241,795	1·27	9·95	8·96	212,601	1·09	8·65	7·59
Western	252,993	1·30	8·46	7·14	215,791	1·11	8·34	6·58
United Kingdom.	5,539,424	1·23	7·25	6·40	5,204,274	1·14	6 96	6·07

OWING FOR GOODS.

The amount owing for goods shows an increase of £1,129,796 during 1921. Depression of trade has had a marked effect in this particular item, each section, except the South-Western and Irish, showing an increase in the amount owing per member. The heaviest increase is recorded by the Western Section.

OWING FOR GOODS IN RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES.

SECTION.	1919.		1920.		1921.	
	Amount.	Average per Member.	Amount.	Average per Member.	Amount.	Average per Member.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Irish	61,065	1·63	73,798	1·64	72,281	1·53
Midland	72,895	·13	96,012	·16	117,316	·19
Northern	394,284	·83	514,985	1·02	752,946	1·51
North-Western	328,993	·22	464,944	·28	650,073	·39
Scottish	667,095	1·08	874,255	1·32	978,639	1·48
Southern	59,783	·10	83,955	·13	99,107	·15
South-Western	30,260	·17	41,483	·22	39,434	·20
Western	130,838	·77	160,755	·82	730,187	3·77
United Kingdm	1,745,213	·42	2,310,187	·51	3,439,983	·76

WORKERS.

The number of workers employed by retail distributive societies at the end of 1921 was 131,991. The following table shows their classification, the average wage, and the wages cost of distribution per £ of retail sales. The average sales per distributive employee are smaller than in 1920, but greater than in 1919. The wages cost of distribution has advanced by 3¼d. on the 1920 figure.

Year.	Total.		Classed as Engaged in Production.			
	Workers.	Wages.	Number.	Per cent of Total.	Wages.	Average Wage.
		£			£	£
1917 ...	118,716	8,465,663	26,012	21·91	2,110,154	81·12
1918	119,629	10,246,932	26,094	21·81	2,507,329	96·09
1919	130,621	14,219,320	31,681	24·25	3,617,427	114·18
1920	138,955	19,978,118	35,149	25·30	5,200,907	147·97
1921 ..	131,991	21,082,956	32,296	24·47	5,371,137	166·31

Year.	Classed as Engaged in Distribution.					
	Number.	Per cent of Total.	Wages.	Average Wage.	Average Sales per Distrib. Employee.	Dist. Wages Cost per £ of Sales.
			£	£	£	s. d.
1917	92,704	78·09	6,355,509	68·56	1,532	0 10¾
1918	93,535	78·19	7,739,603	82·75	1,659	0 11¾
1919 ...	98,940	75·75	10,601,893	107·15	2,011	1 0¾
1920 ...	103,806	74·70	14,777,211	142·35	2,448	1 2
1921	99,695	75 53	15,711,119	157 59	2,196	1 5¼

TRADE.

The trade of the retail distributive societies has decreased last year by £35,377,760 (from £254,158,144 to £218,780,384). This decrease may be accounted for by the lower prices obtaining during 1921, as the percentage decrease is 13·9, which, when compared with the figures showing the fall in prices, shows that a larger volume of trade has been done than in 1920. The highest average of sales per member is still held by the Scottish Section, and the Northern and Western Sections again show good averages.

SECTION.	1919.		1920.		1921.	
	Total.	Per Member.	Total.	Per Member.	Total.	Per Member.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Irish	1,834,516	49·11	2,381,100	53·04	2,174,233	46·16
Midland	22,892,762	41·90	28,599,662	47·64	24,589,198	40·38
Northern.....	29,192,243	61·12	35,761,540	70·18	29,452,853	59·09
North-Western..	67,457,691	44·45	86,616,817	52·51	74,357,512	44·47
Scottish.....	41,544,195	67·33	54,034,963	81·59	46,692,271	70·44
Southern	20,238,265	34·38	26,149,466	40·04	24,049,071	35·90
South-Western..	5,745,464	32·65	7,198,785	37·92	6,743,285	34·47
Western	10,025,301	58·72	13,415,811	68·69	10,721,961	55·36
United Kingdom	198,930,437	48·15	254,158,144	56·42	218,780,384	48·10

PROFIT OR SURPLUS.

The profit or surplus of the retail distributive societies for 1921 (before paying share interest) was £17,831,464, as compared with £25,458,555 in 1920. This profit, after the payment of share interest amounting to £3,577,793, represented 19·06 per cent of the share capital and 6·52 per cent of retail sales, in comparison with 29·10 per cent of share capital and 8·75 per cent of sales in 1920.

PROFIT OR SURPLUS OF RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES.

SECTION	1920.			1921.		
	*Profit.	Per cent of Share Capital.	Per cent of Retail Sales.	*Profit.	Per cent of Share Capital.	Per cent of Retail Sales.
	£	%	%	£	%	%
Irish	118,944	27·63	5·00	58,182	12·87	2·68
Midland	2,014,299	19·35	7·04	1,106,182	10·75	4·50
Northern	3,267,979	32·92	9·14	1,956,031	21·86	6·64
North-Western ..	7,642,271	24·21	8·82	4,829,350	15·22	6·49
Scottish	6,337,202	†60·15	11·73	4,854,820	†47·71	10·40
Southern	1,389,174	17·19	5·31	835,404	10·22	3·47
South-Western ..	470,342	19·35	6·53	288,501	11·73	4·28
Western	987,787	33·05	7·36	325,201	12·57	3·03
United Kingdom	22,227,998	29·10	8·75	14,253,671	19·05	6·52

* After deduction of Share Interest. † It is the custom of Scottish Societies to raise a large proportion of their capital as loan capital.

DISTRIBUTIVE FEDERATIONS.

The North-Western Section contains the whole of these distributive federations, five in number. These societies are district federations formed for the purpose of buying goods wholesale and distributing them. There is very little variation shown in their activities from last year.

PRODUCTIVE SOCIETIES

(EXCLUSIVE OF THE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES).

The productive societies shown in the statistics include some which are primarily associations of consumers, and others which are primarily, but only in few cases exclusively, associations of workers. The following tables give the principal points concerning these societies :—

Year.	Number of Societies.	Number of Members.	Share Capital.	Loan Capital.	Trade.	Surplus.	Workers Engaged.	Wages
			£	£	£	£		£
1917.	97	36.358	899,485	905,469	5,146,459	359,740	10,038	766,846
1918.	95	37,393	1,181,906	792,573	5,714,041	398,602	9,745	912,785
1919.	95	39,331	1,108,056	1,191,509	7,047,147	487,282	11,075	1,232,127
1920.	105	42,855	1,428,645	1,359,928	9,222,699	539,733	11,873	1,673,461
1921.	102	38,360	1,529,202	1,362,542	6,581,587	322,358	11,230	1,475,416

Percentage of trade to trade of retail distributive societies	1917,	3·62 %
" " "	1918,	3·68 %
" " "	1919,	3·54 %
" " "	1920,	3·63 %
" " "	1921,	3·01 %
Average wage per worker	1917,	£76 39
" "	1918,	£93·67
" "	1919,	£111·25
" "	1920,	£140·95
" "	1921,	£131·38
Value of output per worker	1917,	£513
" "	1918,	£586
" "	1919,	£636
" "	1920,	£777
" "	1921,	£586
Wages cost of production per £ of sales	1917,	2s. 11¾d.
" " "	1918,	3s. 2¼d.
" " "	1919,	3s. 6d.
" " "	1920,	3s. 7½d.
" " "	1921,	4s. 5¾d.

SUPPLY ASSOCIATIONS.

These associations are four in number, and are situated one in each of the Midland, North-Western, Southern, and Western Sections. The following are the statistics for the year 1921 and for the four previous years :—

Year.	Number of Members.	Share Capital.	Loan Capital.	Trade.	Surplus.	Workers.	Wages.
		£	£	£	£		£
1917..	8,282	358,492	79,896	1,712,718	58,602	1,816	164,195
1918..	8,349	358,497	93,558	1,763,450	58,122	1,805	177,841
1919..	8,351	359,001	113,088	2,238,312	74,405	1,732	252,292
1920..	8,525	363,695	123,302	2,486,662	61,434	1,687	282,145
1921..	8,592	365,237	139,209	2,082,850	51,221	1,448	265,374

SPECIAL SOCIETIES.

The special societies for 1921 are six in all, one being in the North-Western Section, three in the Southern Section, and two in the South-Western Section. Below we give the figures for the years 1917 to 1921. It may be noted that in 1917, 1918, and 1919 there were four societies, there being an increase of one in 1920, and an increase of one again in 1921.

Year.	Number of Members.	Share Capital.	Loan Capital.	Trade.	Surplus.	Workers.	Wages.
		£	£	£	£		£
1917..	278	21,617	36,092	480,334	29,388	483	37,495
1918..	693	20,790	39,841	620,947	26,503	593	50,092
1919	736	20,871	61,823	954,284	52,808	1,154	105,535
1920..	899	21,468	68,430	1,412,892	10,600	1,490	162,650
1921..	1,004	22,198	76,162	1,685,541	18,498	1,521	163,413

THE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES.

The statistics of the Wholesale Societies show the progress of these organisations during 1921.

MEMBERSHIP, CAPITAL, AND TRADE.

The capital of the Wholesale Societies again shows increases. The increases, in the case of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society, are over £663,000 for share capital, and over £4,000,000 for loans. In the case of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society there is an increase of over £158,000 in share capital. As in other types of societies in the movement the value of trade has decreased. In the English Co-operative Wholesale Society the reduction is £23,497,946, and in the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society £7,518,156. The statistics do not include the activities of the joint departments controlled by the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies, though the products of these joint departments appear in the distributive sales of the Wholesale Society through which they have been sold. It should be noted, in reading the last two columns of the first four of the following tables, that wholesale trade has been taken at wholesale prices and retail trade at retail prices :—

ENGLISH CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

Year.	Membership.	Share Capital.	Loan Capital.	Total Share and Loan Capital.	Wholesale Distrib. Trade.	
					Value.	% of Retail Dstrib. Trade in England, Wales, and Ireland.
		£	£	£	£	%
1917 ..	1,192	2,981,133	3,956,192	6,937,325	57,710,133	50·94
1918 ..	1,200	3,195,737	8,701,204	11,896,941	65,167,960	53·20
1919 ..	1,209	3,898,134	11,874,421	15,772,555	89,349,318	56·77
1920 ..	1,222	4,270,408	14,260,188	18,530,596	105,439,628	52·69
1921 ..	1,205	4,933,818	18,353,929	23,287,747	81,941,682	47·62

SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

Year.	Membership.	Share Capital.	Loan Capital.	Total Share and Loan Capital.	Wholesale Distrib. Trade.	
					Value.	% of Retail Distrib. Trade in Scotland.
		£	£	£	£	%
1917 ..	263	593,240	3,664,578	4,257,818	17,079,842	59·51
1918 ..	261	621,187	3,925,109	4.546,296	19,519,485	59·78
1919 ..	266	672,305	4,845,905	5,518,210	24,789,040	59·67
1920 ..	272	1,189,382	4,606,513	5,795,895	29,559,314	54·70
1921 ..	273	1,347,580	4,346,799	5,694,379	22,041,158	47·21

IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

Year.	Membership.	Share Capital.	Loan Capital.	Total Share and Loan Capital	Wholesale Distrib. Trade. Value.
		£	£	£	£
1917 ..	453	21,216	61,971	83,187	651,567
1918 ..	511	25,975	90,486	116,461	914,242
1919 ..	588	28,625	169,675	198,300	1,318,806
1920 ..	625	30,448	248,755	279,203	1,671,116
1921 ..	684	47,654	268,904	316,558	1,118,718

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND IRISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES TOGETHER.

Year.	Membership.	Share Capital.	Loan Capital.	Total Share and Loan Capital.	Wholesale Distrib. Trade. Value.	% of Retail Distributive Trade in United Kingdom.
		£	£	£	£	%
1917 ..	1,908	3,595,589	7,682,741	11,278,330	75,441,542	53·13
1918 ..	1,972	3,842,899	12,716,799	16,559,698	85,601,687	55·17
1919 ..	2,063	4,599,064	16,890,001	21,489,065	115,457,164	58·04
1920 ..	2,119	5,490,238	19,115,456	24,605,694	136,670,058	53·77
1921 ..	2,162	6,329,052	22,969,632	29,298,684	105,101,558	48·04

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES.

The following tables show that there was a decrease of 5,696 in the number of workers employed by the Wholesale Societies during 1921, but, owing to the advances given at the beginning of the year, the average annual wage per employee has increased :—

ENGLISH CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

Year.	All Employees.			Productive.			Distributive.		
	No. of Workers.	Wages. Amount.	Wages. Average per Employee.	No. of Workers.	Wages. Amount.	Wages. Average per Employee.	No. of Workers.	Wages. Amount.	Wages. Average per Employee.
		£	£		£	£		£	£
1917	22,777	1,983,869	87·10	19,082	1,558,044	81·65	3,695	425,825	115·24
1918	24,100	2,529,137	104·94	20,304	1,992,814	98·15	3,796	536,323	141·29
1919	32,205	4,042,357	125·52	27,748	3,263,205	117·60	4,457	779,152	174·82
1920	36,391	5,954,867	163·64	31,781	4,873,735	153·35	4,610	1,081,132	234·52
1921	31,359	5,241,560	167·15	27,353	4,227,987	154·57	4,006	1,013,573	253·01

SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

Year.	All Employees.			Productive.			Distributive		
	No. of Workers.	Wages.		No. of Workers.	Wages.		No. of Workers.	Wages.	
		Amount.	Average per Employee.		Amount.	Average per Employee.		Amount.	Average per Employee.
		£	£		£	£		£	£
1917	8,552	655,874	76·96	6,977	509,720	73·06	1,545	146,154	94·60
1918	8,324	797,510	95·81	6,849	584,085	85·28	1,475	213,425	144·69
1919	10,523	1,081,853	102·81	8,743	797,411	91·21	1,780	284,412	159·78
1920	10,887	1,542,962	141·73	9,023	1,150,618	127·52	1,864	392,344	210·48
1921	10,223	1,378,792	134·88	8,402	968,569	115·28	1,821	410,223	225·27

IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

Year.	All Employees.			Productive.			Distributive.		
	No. of Workers.	Wages.		No. of Workers.	Wages.		No. of Workers.	Wages.	
		Amount.	Average per Employee.		Amount.	Average per Employee.		Amount.	Average per Employee.
		£	£					£	£
1917	125	10,730	85·84	..	..	..	125	10,730	85·84
1918	156	17,109	109·67	..	..	..	156	17,109	109·67
1919	192	24,928	129·83	..	..	..	192	24,928	129·83
1920	192	36,045	187·73	..	..	..	192	36,045	187·73
1921	172	31,026	180·38	..	..	..	172	31,026	180·38

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND IRISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES TOGETHER.

Year.	All Employees.			Productive.			Distributive.		
	No. of Workers.	Wages		No. of Workers.	Wages.		No. of Workers.	Wages.	
		Amount.	Average per Employee.		Amount.	Average per Employee.		Amount.	Average per Employee.
		£	£		£	£		£	£
1917	31,424	2,650,473	84·35	26,059	2,067,764	79·35	5,365	582,709	108·61
1918	32,580	3,343,756	102·63	27,153	2,576,899	94·90	5,427	766,857	141·30
1919	42,920	5,149,138	119·97	36,491	4,060,646	111·28	6,429	1,088,492	169·31
1920	47,470	7,533,874	158·71	40,804	6,024,353	147·64	6,666	1,509,521	226·45
1921	41,754	6,651,378	159·30	35,755	5,196,556	145·34	5,999	1,454,822	242·51

PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES AND WORKING COSTS.

The value of productions of the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies shows a decrease in amount for 1921, accounted for in the main by the reduction in prices. The ratio of productions to wholesale trade shows an increase, but the ratio of productions to retail sales is again lower than in

previous years. The difficulty of obtaining new buildings for increasing productive activity is a factor to be noted. The wages cost of production and the wages cost of wholesale distribution have risen when compared with 1920. Again, mainly because of the reduction in prices, the output per distributive employee has decreased in value.

VALUE OF PRODUCTIONS AND RELATED STATISTICS.

ENGLISH CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

Year.	Value of Productions.	Rate % of Productions to Wholesale Sales.	Rate % of Productions to *Retail Sales in England, Wales, & Ireland.	Capital engaged in Production.	Output per Productive Worker	Wages cost of Production per £ of Production	Wholesale Sales per Distributive Employee.	Wages cost of Distribution per £ of Wholesale Sales.
	£	%	%	£	£	s. d.	£	d.
1917	18,581,555	32·20	16·40	4,907,873	974	1 8	15,618	1·77
1918	17,729,568	27·21	14·47	6,449,306	873	2 3	17,168	1·98
1919	26,151,947	29·27	16·62	9,413,251	942	2 6	20,047	2·09
1920	33,693,101	31·95	16·84	12,367,037	1060	2 10¾	22,872	2·46
1921	26,569,333	32·42	15·44	9,969,222	971	3 2¼	20,455	2·97

* Productions taken at factory values, and retail sales at retail prices

SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

Year.	Value of Productions.	Rate % of Productions to Wholesale Sales.	Rate % of Productions to Retail Sales in Scotland	Capital engaged in Production.	Output per Productive Worker	Wages cost of Production per £ of Production.	Wholesale Sales per Distributive Employee.	Wages cost of Distribution per £ of Wholesale Sales.
	£	%	%	£	£	s. d.	£	d.
1917	6,294,857	36·86	21·93	1,328,712	902	1 7½	11,055	2·05
1918	5,942,528	30·44	18·20	1,231,531	868	1 11½	13,234	2·62
1919	7,823,535	31·56	18·83	1,655,998	895	2 0½	13,926	2·75
1920	9,436,727	31·92	17·46	2,158,551	1046	2 5¼	15,858	3·19
1921	7,023,453	31·87	15·04	2,167,669	836	2 9	12,104	4·47

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES TOGETHER.

Year.	Value of Productions.	Rate % of Productions to Wholesale Sales.	Rate % of Productions to Retail Sales in the United Kingdom	Capital engaged in Production.	Output per Productive Worker	Wages cost of Production per £ of Production.	Wholesale Sales per Distributive Employee.	Wages cost of Distribution per £ of Wholesale Sales.
	£	%	%	£	£	s. d.	£	d.
1917	24,876,412	33·26	17·52	6,236,585	955	1 8	14,273	1·84
1918	23,672,096	27·95	15·26	7,680,837	872	2 2	16,067	2·12
1919	33,975,482	29·77	17·08	11,069,249	931	2 4¾	18,300	2 24
1920	43,129,828	31·95	16·97	14,525,588	1,057	2 9¼	20,852	2·62
1921	33,592,786	32·31	15·35	12,136,891	940	3 1¼	17,845	3·29

FARMING BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The following statistics reveal the extent of the farming operations carried on by societies in the United Kingdom Details of the results for each separate society are given in the complete statistics included in the Annual Report of the Co-operative Union.

FARMING BY WHOLESALE OR DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES.

Section.	Acreage.		Capital Invested by Society.		Interest on Capital Invested	Rent.	Result of year covered by Return.		Number of Societies.
	Owned by Society.	Rented.	In Land.	In Implements, Stock, &c.			Surplus.	Deficiency.	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	
Irish	188	—	9634	611	383	—	—	1720	1
Midland.....	17556	1793¾	600741	288017	31439	4238	1347	100123	40
Northern	2692	1980	84962	59061	8704	3369	2101	12376	23
North-Western.	21215	3295¾	1010879	205759	16377	6104	305	153769	66
Scottish	8544½	3920	230872	161225	11037	7654	791	36299	19
Southern	6558¼	395	197972	119341	12474	366	—	51299	17
South-Western.	4126½	480	171517	94967	13046	1172	1645	10328	9
Western.....	451	243	20500	6842	1085	235	—	2763	6
Total...	61331¼	12107½	2327078	935823	94545	23138	6189	368677	181

— 33203 | +33203 | less 1720 366957

incluc 1720 l

SPECIAL FARMING SOCIETY.

Section.	Acreage.		Capital Invested by Society.		Interest on Capital Invested.	Rent.	Result of year covered by Return.		Number of Societies.
	Owned by Society.	Rented.	In Land.	Implements, Stock, &c.			Surplus.	Deficiency.	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	
Southern.....	—	217	—	2370	56	140	—	463	1

Summary for each Section

Showing Statistics for each type of Society in

IRISH

YEAR AND TYPE OF SOCIETY.	No of Societies.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments House Property	Investments All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1920–Retail Dis. Scs.	53	44892	430419	140653	44039	386840	203118	17891	121360	73798	1
1921–Retail Dis. Scs.	51	47099	452043	161713	44168	280525	271277	15364	153634	72281	2
Increase	2	2207	21624	21060	129	..	68159	..	32274	..	
Decerase	..	..	..	..	..	106315	..	2527	..	1517	
1920–Wholesale Scy.	1	625	30448	248755	15086	143988	..	..	12350	227621	3
1921–Wholesale Scy.	1	684	47654	268904	17406	87869	72108	..	11424	231686	4
Increase	..	59	17206	20149	2320	..	72108	..	..	4065	
Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	56119	..	..	926	..	

MIDLAND

YEAR AND TYPE OF SOCIETY.	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments House Property.	Investments All other Investments	Owing to the Society for Goods	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1920–Retail Dis. Scs.	175	600319	10410917	1299099	615174	4572302	3462227	1245284	4242875	96012	1
1921–Retail Dis. Scs.	172	608948	10294602	1453621	484798	3299213	3973703	1236400	4500231	117316	2
Increase	..	8629	..	154522	..	..	511476	..	257356	21304	
Decrease	3	..	116315	..	130375	1273089	..	8884	..	..	
1920–Productv. Scs.	38	13852	478444	416568	306816	746716	263097	53245	189126	215594	3
1921–Productv. Scs.	37	13894	494260	417039	294118	476375	278146	58735	322160	153206	4
Increase	..	42	15816	471	..	..	15049	5490	133034	..	
Decrease	1	..	..	..	12698	270341	..	..	..	62388	
1920–Supply Assoc.	1	120	621	413	16	908	328	..	192	..	5
1921–Supply Assoc.	1	130	367	455	30	287	320	..	270	..	6
Increase	..	10	..	42	14	..	..	..	78	..	
Decrease	..	..	254	..	..	621	8	..	..	..	

for 1920 and 1921.

each Section during each of the two years.

SECTION.

	No of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.					
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Amount Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.					Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	1037	367	143249	40707	2381100	139578	20634	7298	2468	517	301 2 7
2	955	366	154284	44055	2174233	84538	26356	470	1022	595	324 15 3
	..	..	11035	3348	..	....	5722	..	..	78	23 12 8
	82	1	..	..	206867	55040	..	6828	1446	..	....
3	192	..	36045	..	1671116	9218	1520	..	..	..	5 0 0
4	172	..	31026	..	1118718	e50917	..	..	..	..	5 0 0
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
	20	..	5019	..	552398	9218	520	..	..	..	....

SECTION.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.					
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Amount Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.					Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	11618	4099	1756920	665883	28599662	2447685	433386	16873	22670	18020	4484 2 7
2	11285	4037	1838857	695587	24589198	1586445	480263	8743	21326	17991	4968 8 7
	..	..	81937	29704	4010464	861240	46877	..	..	..	484 6 0
	333	62	..	..	..	..	..	8130	1344	29	....
3	29	5647	12904	714503	3579166	213494	21805	55026	4355	4730	120 19 3
4	22	5248	11903	565242	2075278	59360	20175	26703	2656	3100	123 3 4
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 4 1
	7	399	1001	149261	1503888	154134	1630	28323	1699	1630	....
5	2	..	386	..	4701	298	25	21	..	..	....
6	2	..	382	..	3993	202	12	8	..	..	1 1 8
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 1 8
	..	..	4	..	708	96	13	13	..	..	....

NORTHERN

YEAR AND TYPE OF SOCIETY.	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments: House Property.	Investments: All other Investments	Owing to the Society for Goods	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1920–Retail Dis. Scs.	128	509558	9927753	934789	583624	4474300	2037896	1008804	4822651	514985	1
1921–Retail Dis. Scs.	128	498422	8947928	1147927	523236	2977572	2257802	963842	4501213	752946	2
Increase	..	..	..	213138	..	..	219906	..	..	237961	
Decrease	..	11136	979825	..	60388	496728	..	44962	321438	..	
1920–Productv. Scs.	9	1031	102205	109044	14737	55129	82958	..	97182	19452	3
1921–Productv. Scs.	9	1337	113708	129598	20162	48501	107204	523	87347	26929	4
Increase	..	306	11503	20554	5425	..	24246	523	..	7477	
Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	6628	..	..	9835	..	

NORTH-WESTERN

YEAR AND TYPE OF SOCIETY.	No. of Societies.	No of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments: House Property.	Investments: All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1920–Retail Dis. Scs.	42216	49520	31571251	3069845	1787417	12578928	7483209	4663388	15373712	464944	1
1921–Retail Dis. Scs.	41616	71940	31733484	3271652	1672362	8701552	8510632	4625902	17040934	650073	2
Increase	..	22420	162233	201807	..	..	1027423	..	1667222	185129	
Decrease	6	..	..	..	115055	3877376	..	37486	..	..	
1920–Distrib. Feds..	5	61	40632	3513	2531	7898	5404	1592	37549	15576	3
1921–Distrib. Feds..	5	62	38722	4359	2767	5877	6783	1563	34995	12461	4
Increase	...	1	..	846	236	..	1379	..	..	..	
Decrease	..	..	1910	..	..	2021	..	29	2554	3115	
1920–Productv. Scs.	24	4618	265921	177990	76780	285269	172292	366	65445	155973	5
1921–Productv. Scs.	23	4647	327622	187464	44132	170306	220540	356	101218	109670	6
Increase	..	29	61701	9474	..	..	48248	..	35773	..	
Decrease	1	..	..	..	32648	114963	..	10	..	46303	
1920–Supply Assoc.	1	417	5755	..	1369	1580	618	..	2084	5957	7
1921–Supply Assoc.	1	488	7273	..	..	4044	1122	..	2038	5839	8
Increase	..	71	1518	..	..	2464	504	..	..	..	
Decrease	..	..	..	..	1369	..	..	..	46	118	
1920–Wholesale Scy.	1	1222	4270408	14260188	2987951	16859051	6722064	3881	2853091	4499820	9
1921–Wholesale Scy.	1	1205	4933818	18358929	1618290	9434386	10891900	8065	2585723	4041985	10
Increase	..	..	663410	4093741	..	..	4169836	4184	..	..	
Decrease	..	17	..	..	1369661	7424665	..	..	267368	457835	
1920–Special Scy...	1	2	20000	67657	1612010	..	34031	68968	1577210	81112	11
1921–Special Scy...	1	2	20000	75768	1996924	..	34445	69329	1957041	96214	12
Increase	..	..	..	8111	384914	..	414	361	379831	15102	
Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

SECTION.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.					
									Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Amount Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	12502	3375	2007615	512654	35761540	3715825	447846	29	12661	12216	3958 13 5
2	11665	2993	2107051	491480	29452853	2418947	462916	48	12516	14804	4137 2 2
	..	..	99436	..	..	..	15070	19	..	2588	178 8 9
	837	382	..	21174	6308687	1296878	..	..	145	..	....
3	6	434	1063	57373	645758	20765	4701	..	..	100	14 7 0
4	11	484	1654	56710	655313	10050	4120	..	..	71	13 7 0
	5	50	591	..	9555	..	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	..	663	..	10715	581	..	..	29	1 0 0

SECTION.

	No of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.					
									Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit	Interest on Share Capital.	Amount Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d
1	33380	11985	5103981	1666289	86616817	8959541	1317270	7047	69275	37976	11975 2 2
2	31912	10302	5329756	1736898	74357512	6334095	1504745	7662	68280	40240	13046 8 8
	..	..	225775	70609	..	....	187475	615	..	2264	1071 6 6
	1468	1683	..	..	12259305	2625446	..	..	995	..	....
3	21	13	2619	2074	193695	13405	1954	..	..	16	5 5 0
4	22	13	3543	2155	151218	8288	1958	..	..	23	5 5 0
	1	..	924	81	..	..	4	..	..	7	....
	..	..	..	..	42477	5117	..	..	..	..	....
5	59	2108	18862	311930	1446414	62448	11411	8622	..	974	95 7 0
6	61	1920	17131	277391	970973	55420	9185	7256	..	817	98 17 0
	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 10 0
	..	188	1731	34539	475441	7028	2226	1266	..	157	....
7	8	..	1189	..	64936	1509	289	30	..	..	....
8	9	..	1495	..	62450	1678	294	..	..	..	....
	1	..	306	..	..	169	5	..	..	..	....
	..	..	..	..	2486	..	..	30	..	..	....
9	4610	31781	1081132	4873735	105439628	502962	223820	..	204	5907	900 0 0
10	4006	27353	1013573	4227987	81941682	c4569600	281441	..	194	11424	900 0 0
	..	..	..	..	..	..	57621	..	..	5517	....
	604	4428	67559	645748	23497946	502962	..	..	10	..	....
11	1469	..	161339	..	1384933	9787	1000	..	..	..	35 0 0
12	1496	..	161621	..	1653321	17216	1000	..	..	..	35 0 0
	27	..	282	..	268388	7429	..	..	..	..	....
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....

SCOTTISH

YEAR AND TYPE OF SOCIETY.	No. of Societies	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments House Property	Investments All other Investments	Owing to the Society for Goods	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1920–Retail Dis. Scs.	264	662294	10535305	2820998	1428830	6278057	3054359	864804	7145251	874255	1
1921–Retail Dis. Scs.	258	662885	10176145	2538948	1492950	4601921	3417605	1021780	6920592	978639	2
Increase	..	591	..	..	64120	..	363246	156976	..	104384	
Decrease	6	..	359160	282050	..	1676136	..	..	224659	..	
1920–Productv. Scs.	14	17599	518657	624471	177028	236416	345565	30140	720181	95423	3
1921–Productv. Scs.	13	12483	516164	596359	187332	207611	418654	36753	633865	82701	4
Increase	..	..	..	..	10304	..	73089	6613	..	..	
Decrease	1	5116	2493	28112	..	28805	..	..	86316	12722	
1920–Wholesale Scy.	1	272	1189382	4606513	1370198	4511510	1037859	56029	2133351	802523	5
1921–Wholesale Scy.	1	273	1347580	4346799	1041216	3076165	1272526	50742	1988136	1016630	6
Increase	..	1	158198	..	..	..	234667	..	..	214107	
Decrease	..	..	..	259714	328982	1435345	..	5287	145215	..	

SOUTHERN

YEAR AND TYPE OF SOCIETY.	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments House Property.	Investments All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1920–Retail Dis. Scs.	172	653115	8079443	1088197	585552	4291807	2968282	479043	3162292	83955	1
1921–Retail Dis. Scs.	166	669956	8170381	1240251	558368	3090476	3478133	473014	3718210	99107	2
Increase	..	16841	90938	152054	..	..	509851	..	555918	15152	
Decrease	6	..	..	..	27184	1201331	..	6029	..	..	
1920–Productv. Scs.	14	5175	46825	27003	11671	30832	36816	402	25988	17661	3
1921–Productv. Scs.	13	5399	53075	26071	10829	23912	33721	4431	35802	16811	4
Increase	..	224	6250	..	..	..	..	4029	9814	..	
Decrease	1	..	..	932	842	6920	3095	..	..	850	
1920–Supply Assoc.	1	7547	353920	117748	133199	428351	203162	24572	75940	45813	5
1921–Supply Assoc.	1	7520	353920	134356	134174	421216	203321	24572	87357	42050	6
Increase	..	..	..	16608	975	..	159	..	11417	..	
Decrease	..	27	..	..	..	7135	..	..	..	3763	
1920–Special Socs...	2	252	704	..	1669	240	15	..	2002	723	7
1921–Special Socs...	3	350	1374	..	1771	661	181	..	2326	1207	8
Increase	1	98	670	..	102	421	166	..	324	484	
Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

SECTION.

	No of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.					
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Amount Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.					Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	22064	9617	2816921	1401371	54034963	6782492	445290	37545	40021	39918	4783 10 0
2	20723	9000	3016690	1450064	46692271	5351346	496526	35385	35159	51059	5101 18 3
	..	..	199769	48693	..	..	51236	..	..	11111	318 8 3
	1341	617	..	..	7342692	1431146	..	2160	4862	..	....
3	828	2350	153613	344940	3293563	222675	23005	17833	2283	2486	108 8 6
4	750	2324	141814	349267	2586261	173585	28833	18344	1951	3871	96 0 6
	..	..	..	4327	..	..	5828	511	..	1385	....
	78	26	11799	..	707302	49090	..	..	332	..	12 8 0
5	1864	9023	392344	1150618	29559314	397489	50002	10603	..	7931	132 0 0
6	1821	8402	410223	968569	22041158	e293497	80618	4500	..	11661	212 0 0
	..	..	17879	..	..	..	30616	..	..	3730	80 0 0
	43	621	..	182049	7518156	397489	..	6103	..	..	....

SECTION.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.					
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Amount Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.					Educational Purposes	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	14135	3517	1749962	573409	26149466	1738545	349371	26672	26833	13926	4883 9 11
2	14557	3536	1983483	601513	24049071	1221602	386198	26077	23354	12458	5431 3 8
	422	19	233521	28104	..	..	36827	..	..	..	547 13 9
	..	..	..	..	2100395	516943	..	595	3479	1468	....
3	49	237	6871	37608	224476	18931	2352	2094	99	164	5 15 2
4	29	230	5111	32464	194346	20867	2749	909	62	102	5 2 10
	..	..	..	..	..	1936	397	..	..	..	....
	20	7	1760	5144	30130	..	..	1185	37	62	0 12 4
5	1524	143	239849	39069	2380469	59627	63699	..	..	145	63 5 4
6	1266	159	229053	32640	1985569	49341	..	887	..	308	62 17 10
	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	887	..	163	....
	258	..	10796	6429	394900	10286	63699	..	..	..	0 7 6
7	4	..	187	..	9760	254	33	103	5	..	....
8	7	..	576	..	12160	383	5	117	2	..	....
	3	..	389	..	2400	129	..	14	..	..	....
	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	3	..	....

SOUTH-WESTERN

YEAR AND TYPE OF SOCIETY.	No of Societies.	No of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments: House Property.	Investments: All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1920–Retail Dis. Scs.	77	189834	2430492	268672	241795	1342664	1073681	135170	750898	41483	1
1921–Retail Dis. Scs.	76	195638	2457637	341708	212601	997657	1238913	132627	804103	39434	2
Increase	..	5804	27145	73036	..	..	165232	..	53205	..	
Decrease	1	..	..	..	29194	345007	..	2543	..	2049	
1920–Productv. Scs.	3	425	6344	2324	1167	2499	7334	..	424	3276	3
1921–Productv. Scs.	3	425	6639	3133	839	1770	7053	..	1239	2608	4
Increase	..	..	295	809	..	..	..	..	815	..	
Decrease	..	..	..	..	328	729	281	..	..	668	
1920 Special Scs ...	2	645	764	773	3787	1657	633	..	4672	90	5
1921–Special Scs ...	2	652	824	394	3992	1079	1102	..	4837	100	6
Increase	..	7	60	..	205	..	469	..	165	10	
Decrease	..	..	..	379	..	578	..	..	..	..	

WESTERN

YEAR AND TYPE OF SOCIETY.	No of Societies.	No of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments: House Property.	Investments: All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1920–Retail Dis. Scs.	88	195320	2989111	556224	252993	2445416	773353	197869	927040	160755	1
1921–Retail Dis. Scs.	85	193669	2586582	692826	215791	1458838	1036325	198227	813504	730187	2
Increase	..	..	..	136602	..	..	262972	358	..	569432	
Decrease	3	1651	402529	..	37202	986578	..	..	113536	..	
1920–Productv. Scs.	3	155	10249	2528	515	893	9772	..	2579	1792	3
1921–Productv. Scs.	4	175	17734	2878	828	1036	15219	..	6432	1651	4
Increase	1	20	7485	350	313	143	5447	..	3853	..	
Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	
1920–Supply Assoc.	1	441	3399	5141	1119	4654	2005	..	1352	8975	5
1921–Supply Assoc.	1	454	3677	4398	905	3875	1623	..	1009	7429	6
Increase	..	13	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Decrease	..	..	..	743	214	779	382	..	343	1546	

SECTION.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.					
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Amount Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.					Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	4082	1350	485078	189534	7198785	579262	108920	14505	8516	3225	1415 17 10
2	3995	1210	549596	198612	6743285	408973	120472	15708	7792	3939	1417 11 1
	..	..	64518	9078	..	..	11552	1203	..	714	1 13 3
	87	140	..	..	455500	170289	..	..	724	..	....
3	3	60	204	7367	19964	512	164	50	39	..	2 8 8
4	2	53	314	7444	19518	496	391	84	10	..	2 8 10
	..	..	110	77	..	..	227	34	..	..	0 0 2
	1	7	..	..	446	16	..	..	29	..	....
5	17	..	1124	..	18199	559	13	..	..	152	4 1 0
6	18	..	1216	..	20060	899	33	..	..	142	4 0 8
	1	..	92	..	1861	340	20	..	..	..	....
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	0 0 4

SECTION.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.					
						Net Profit	Interest on Share Capital.	Amount Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.					Educational Purposes	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	4988	839	713485	151060	13415811	1095627	107840	470	6437	5153	1400 18 3
2	4603	852	731402	152928	10721961	425518	100317	94	5376	5641	1562 6 1
	..	13	17917	1868	..	..	..	..	..	488	161 7 10
	385	..	..	..	2693850	670109	7523	376	1061	..	....
3	..	63	..	6223	13358	908	213	201	..	..	2 0 0
4	7	89	923	8048	79898	2580	532	296	..	100	2 0 0
	7	26	923	1825	66540	1672	319	95	..	100	....
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5	10	..	1652	..	36556	..	205	..	..	..	3 9 0
6	12	..	1804	..	30838	..	212	..	..	..	3 14 0
	2	..	152	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	0 5 0
	..	..	..	..	5718	..	..	..	..	..	....

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR

YEAR AND TYPE OF SOCIETY.	No. of Societies	No of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments House Property.	Investments All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1920–Retail Dis. Scs.	1379	4504852	76374691	10178477	5539424	36370314	21056125	8612253	36546079	2310187	1
1921–Retail Dis. Scs.	1352	4548557	74818802	10848646	5204274	25407754	24184390	8667156	38452421	3439983	2
Increase	..	43705	..	670169	..	..	3128265	54903	1906342	1129796	
Decrease	27	..	1555889	..	335150	10962560	..	..	..	..	
1920–Distrib. Feds..	5	61	40632	3513	2531	7898	5404	1592	37549	15576	3
1921–Distrib. Feds..	5	62	38722	4359	2767	5877	6783	1563	34995	12461	4
Increase	..	1	..	846	236	..	1379	..	..	..	
Decrease	..	..	1910	..	..	2021	..	29	2554	3115	
1920–Productv. Scs.	105	42855	1428645	1359928	588714	1357754	917834	84153	1100925	509171	5
1921–Productv. Scs.	102	38360	1529202	1362542	558240	929511	1080537	100798	1188063	393576	6
Increase	..	..	100557	2614	..	..	162703	16645	87138	..	
Decrease	3	4495	..	..	30474	428243	..	..	..	115595	
1920–Supply Assoc.	4	8525	363695	123302	135703	435493	206113	24572	79568	60745	7
1921–Supply Assoc.	4	8592	365237	139209	135109	429422	206386	24572	90674	55318	8
Increase	..	67	1542	15907	..	..	273	..	11106	..	
Decrease	..	..	..	..	594	6071	..	..	..	5427	
1920–Special Socs...	5	899	21468	68430	1617466	1897	34679	68968	1583884	81925	9
1921–Special Socs...	6	1004	22198	76162	2002687	1740	35728	69329	1964204	97521	10
Increase	1	105	730	7732	385221	..	1049	361	380320	15596	
Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	157	..	..	..	..	
1920–English C.W.S.	1	1222	4270408	14260188	2987951	16859051	6722064	3881	2853091	4499820	11
1921–English C.W.S.	1	1205	4933818	18353929	1618290	9434386	10891900	8065	2585723	4041985	12
Increase	..	..	663410	4093741	..	..	4169836	4184	..	..	
Decrease	..	17	..	..	1369661	7424665	..	..	267368	457835	
1920–Scottish C.W.S	1	272	1189382	4606513	1370198	4511510	1037859	56029	2133351	802523	13
1921–Scottish C.W.S	1	273	1347580	4346799	1041216	3076165	1272526	50742	1988136	1016620	14
Increase	..	1	158198	..	..	..	234667	..	..	214107	
Decrease	..	..	..	259714	328982	1435345	..	5287	145215	..	
1920–Irish A.W.S...	1	625	30448	248755	15086	143988	..	..	12350	227621	15
1921–Irish A.W.S...	1	684	47654	268904	17406	87869	72108	..	11424	231686	16
Increase	..	59	17206	20149	2320	..	72108	..	..	4065	
Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	56119	..	..	926	..	

ALL TYPES OF SOCIETIES.

	No of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.					
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Amount Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.					Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d
1	103806	35149	14777211	5200907	254158144	25458555	3230557	110439	188881	130981	33202 16 9
2	99695	32296	15711119	5371137	218780384	17831464	3577793	94187	174825	146727	35989 13 9
	.. 4111	.. 2853	933908 ..	170230 ..	.. 35377760	.. 7627091	347236 ..	.. 16252	.. 14056	15746 ..	2786 17 0 ....
3	21	13	2619	2074	193695	12405	1954	..	..	16	5 5 0
4	22	13	3543	2155	151218	8288	1958	..	..	23	5 5 0
	1 ..	.. ..	924 ..	81 ..	.. 42477	.. 5117	4 ..	.. ..	.. ..	7 ..	....
5	974	10899	193517	1479944	9222699	539733	63651	83826	6776	8454	349 5 7
6	882	10348	178850	1296566	6581587	322358	65985	53692	4679	8061	340 19 6
	.. 92	.. 551	.. 14667	.. 183378	.. 2641112	.. 217375	2334 ..	.. 30134	.. 2097	.. 393	.... 8 6 1
7	1544	143	243076	39069	2486662	61434	64218	51	..	145	66 14 4
8	1289	159	232734	32640	2082850	51221	518	895	..	308	67 13 6
	.. 255	16 ..	.. 10342	.. 6429	.. 403812	.. 10213	.. 63700	844 ..	.. ..	163 ..	0 19 2 ....
9	1490	..	162650	..	1412892	10600	1046	103	5	152	39 1 0
10	1521	..	163413	..	1685541	18498	1038	117	2	142	39 0 8
	31 ..	.. ..	763 ..	.. ..	272649 ..	7898 ..	.. 8	14 ..	.. 3	.. 10	.... 0 0 4
11	4610	31781	1081132	4873735	105439628	502962	223820	..	204	5907	900 0 0
12	4006	27353	1013573	4227987	81941682	e4569600	281441	..	194	11424	900 0 0
	.. 604	.. 4428	.. 67559	.. 645748	.. 23497946	.. 502962	57621 ..	.. ..	.. 10	5517 ..	....
13	1864	9023	392344	1150618	29559314	397489	50002	10603	..	7931	132 0 0
14	1821	8402	410223	968569	22041158	e293497	80618	4500	..	11661	212 0 0
	.. 43	.. 621	17879 ..	.. 182049	.. 7518156	.. 397489	30616 ..	.. 6103	.. ..	3730 ..	80 0 0 ....
15	192	..	36045	..	1671116	9218	1520	..	..	..	5 0 0
16	172	..	31026	..	1118718	e50917	..	..	..	..	5 0 0
	.. 20	.. ..	.. 5019	.. ..	.. 552398	.. 9218	.. 1520	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	....

Summary of the

Showing the Increase or Decrease

ENGLAND

COTTON, LINEN,

YEAR.	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1917	13	6832	192515	118791	102128	260472	106235	576	59000	1
1918	12	6039	173912	126298	96105	316034	81881	535	77247	2
1919	12	6285	210046	194051	116551	456424	94735	505	49177	3
1920	12	6674	290735	240334	139100	563807	116376	175	36374	4
1921	12	6839	302721	240787	124006	332090	127795	2000	106843	5
Increase for year 1921	..	165	12986	453	..	..	11119	1825	70469	
Decrease for year 1921	..	..	..	..	15094	231717	..	..	..	

BOOTS AND SHOES

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1917	19	4832	91806	85018	70958	193689	38079	..	47179	1
1918	19	5375	109780	115341	113637	233256	42751	275	86512	2
1919	20	5626	129224	138925	112575	336675	47583	525	75704	3
1920	20	6215	169525	153940	150159	266180	62084	1216	148546	4
1921	20	6190	174352	162217	150131	206995	74139	1208	197676	5
Increase for year 1921	..	..	4827	8277	..	..	12055	..	49130	
Decrease for year 1921	..	25	..	..	28	59185	..	8	..	

METAL,

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1917	5	624	13655	5331	8325	13916	7068	324	8433	1
1918	4	593	13412	4501	9006	14142	6893	315	14504	2
1919	4	611	14623	5373	11637	19838	8157	..	4132	3
1920	4	643	18093	12693	13130	28063	11696	298	3409	4
1921	3	659	19719	6645	13847	15444	11220	289	15106	5
Increase for year 1921	..	16	1626	..	717	..	..	..	11697	
Decrease for year 1921	..	..	..	6048	..	12619	476	9	..	

WOOD

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1917	5	383	12914	33603	3243	17707	35053	..	1342	1
1918	5	422	13426	34861	3285	18315	35072	..	822	2
1919	5	500	15434	33715	4345	19370	35822	..	3358	3
1920	5	559	18429	38030	5398	25728	38751	..	2865	4
1921	5	569	19236	40452	5082	18056	39267	..	1996	5
Increase for year 1921	..	10	807	2422	..	..	516	..	..	
Decrease for year 1921	..	..	..	..	316	7672	..	..	869	

Productive Societies.

in 1921 as compared with 1920.

AND WALES.

SILK, AND WOOL.

	Owing to Society for Goods.	No. of Employees on December 31st.	Salaries and Wages.	Trade during the Year.	Amount of Surplus for Year.	Share Interest.	NET SURPLUS (after paying interest stated): HOW DIVIDED. To Capital. Amount Paid.	To Labour. Amount Paid.	To Purchaser. Amount Paid.	Subscriptions. Educational Purposes.	Subscriptions. Charitable Purposes.
	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	139395	3055	183938	1102408	65463	8692	3147	11611	18553	829	1036
2	194831	2746	194553	1269318	97627	8263	4528	9502	21783	815	1377
3	145513	2984	252443	1569028	96482	9894	5583	18667	27772	1119	1458
4	148779	3030	335670	2155307	110818	13585	9879	25728	46566	1650	2784
5	119808	2873	248573	1177723	12647	9146	2180	8353	5382	1150	1544
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	28971	157	87097	977584	98171	4439	7699	17375	41184	500	1240

AND LEATHER.

	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	77647	1776	159405	953498	77083	4909	3521	12754	9950	835	938
2	70033	1939	201581	1123351	73344	5928	4675	19138	16341	958	1137
3	113106	2151	260442	1419251	96082	6080	5033	22601	18428	1246	762
4	105192	2321	340301	1707595	97836	8748	4141	26740	27710	2080	1780
5	53822	2069	249871	858703	39415	8823	1994	16889	12207	1169	1366
	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..
	51370	252	90430	848892	58421	..	2147	9851	15503	911	414

HARDWARE, &c.

	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	10424	322	24586	68971	5048	725	80	2669	273	127	106
2	13778	314	34254	87451	7299	888	80	38	190	108	61
3	16095	388	44813	98479	7788	1027	3010	2912	387	148	130
4	22559	446	64118	149957	6455	1369	45	2052	368	151	131
5	10023	390	46245	112820	3292	1259	40	1196	197	120	107
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12536	56	17873	37137	3163	110	5	856	171	31	24

WORKERS.

	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	8467	169	15454	47624	803	328	20	..	34	..	1
2	7740	165	16699	51502	1637	257	114	21	11	..	4
3	9083	202	24341	63614	2567	585	318	108	..	..	14
4	9012	218	41377	91239	2480	747	318	329	103	..	18
5	6389	169	25126	59138	310	366	..	105	..	..	23
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	2623	49	16251	32101	2170	381	318	224	103	..	..

BUILDING AND

YEAR.	No. of Societies.	No. o' Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildngs, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1917	4	687	14545	66317	4075	3095	11655	53933	8473	1
1918	4	686	14481	71055	4168	3024	11610	48896	18419	2
1919	3	671	14325	71048	4642	4575	11788	45938	29276	3
1920	4	722	14827	70967	5559	4845	12057	51050	24709	4
1921	4	752	14879	68773	6101	4744	11967	48173	25341	5
Increase for year 1921	..	30	52	..	542	..	..	..	632	
Decrease for year 1921	..	..	..	2194	..	101	90	2877	..	

PRINTING AND

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1917	16	2859	73999	38335	31461	60880	66921	..	30643	1
1918	16	2971	78300	41463	46474	76258	71286	..	37380	2
1919	15	2893	78445	41620	61858	46764	66588	..	61705	3
1920	16	3292	110846	48978	62120	92364	89560	908	43476	4
1921	16	3341	169796	55471	33902	40099	139240	1157	70159	5
Increase for year 1921	..	49	58950	6493	..	..	49680	249	26683	
Decrease for year 1921	..	..	..	..	28218	52265	..	..	..	

CORN

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1917	3	537	20465	27204	187	12850	16618	..	18273	1
1918	3	533	21000	25972	212	20290	13820	..	16788	2
1919	3	531	40918	7652	252	4968	15551	..	33532	3
1920	3	527	42677	7487	5309	23324	16213	..	26118	4
1921	3	524	43488	10453	9990	24213	14907	..	27891	5
Increase for year 1921	..	..	811	2966	4681	889	..	..	1773	
Decrease for year 1921	..	3	..	..	..	..	1306	..	..	

BAKING.

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1917	6	4063	12553	8540	2082	2466	15821	175	4526	1
1918	6	4091	12887	8792	2902	3974	15643	150	3481	2
1919	5	4136	13893	8418	3121	5442	15084	150	4078	3
1920	7	4435	36328	12406	4192	10669	34003	..	7408	4
1921	7	4707	42428	11876	4516	3921	30305	4562	20798	5
Increase for year 1921	..	272	6100	..	324	..	..	4562	13390	
Decrease for year 1921	..	..	..	530	..	6748	3698	..	..	

LAUNDRIES.

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1917	7	140	60567	63124	3712	6282	86931	..	87858	1
1918	7	141	65581	62754	4594	8562	82233	..	42074	2
1919	7	146	72035	58392	5830	7174	78820	373	53237	3
1920	9	163	91701	74121	7473	11056	93934	366	72522	4
1921	9	166	95349	80528	8160	6550	119780	356	59053	5
Increase for year 1921	..	3	3648	6407	687	..	25846	..	..	
Decrease for year 1921	..	..	..	..	..	4506	..	10	13469	

QUARRYING.

	Owing to Society for Goods.	No. of Employees on December 31st.	Salaries and Wages.	Trade during the Year.	Amount of Surplus for Year.	Share Interest.	NET SURPLUS (after paying interest stated) HOW DIVIDED. To Capital. Amount Paid.	To Labour. Amount Paid.	To Purchaser. Amount Paid.	Subscriptions. Educational Purposes.	Subscriptions. Charitable Purposes
	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	8934	14	1240	7167	1431	504	..	..	..	3	2
2	9583	12	1486	5121	1361	436	26	..	10	1	2
3	2543	21	3196	5702	2171	1109	8	10	9	4	2
4	2816	36	5993	11890	1732	1134	39	40	35	10	2
5	3042	29	5516	10226	1442	1135	32	56	25	19	7
	226	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	..	9	5
	..	7	477	1664	290	..	7	..	10	..	..

BOOKBINDING.

	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	43370	829	69380	287281	26126	3008	2399	2431	4525	217	548
2	55357	850	93770	428639	41783	3324	2771	4481	7355	344	652
3	74336	951	128309	465782	44881	3657	3499	5553	8715	462	666
4	83817	1075	185385	601291	53360	4312	2818	7954	12871	548	912
5	71176	1058	207738	609481	49528	7158	374	8187	605	245	962
	..	..	22353	8190	..	2846	..	233	..	..	50
	12641	17	..	..	3832	..	2444	..	12266	303	..

MILLING.

	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	5508	55	4672	247452	3638	920	..	8	62	..	10
2	1766	54	7172	266189	2636	962	..	..	1073	..	16
3	1750	61	9040	304105	4071	1800	..	..	56	..	16
4	3191	58	13323	381366	8406	2087	..	..	1208	..	19
5	2932	59	14105	391139	2177	2045	41007	..	1447	..	21
	..	1	782	9773	..	..	41007	..	239	..	2
	259	..	..	..	5229	42	..	..	..	..	..

	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	5916	50	5357	104478	9719	605	..	..	7233	..	25
2	6922	53	6111	103144	9221	634	281	..	9019	..	12
3	6529	65	7170	100828	9757	634	323	..	5767	..	62
4	11232	125	19823	204746	15111	1478	1039	..	12531	..	71
5	9526	117	22425	204406	19325	2109	..	..	11926	..	91
	..	..	2602	..	4214	631	..	..	..	..	20
	1706	8	..	340	..	..	1039	..	605	..	..

	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	4457	688	40686	96934	10029	2936	..	..	3772	..	37
2	6559	713	46437	105048	7684	3034	..	..	5084	..	41
3	5955	679	57835	130229	8149	2774	177	..	2382	..	20
4	8259	846	80576	184885	16049	4107	179	..	9053	..	27
5	9959	915	87524	196479	17590	4020	181	..	..	..	12
	1700	69	6948	11594	1541	..	2	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	87	..	..	9053	..	15

VARIOUS.

YEAR.	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1917	5	1339	36376	9610	11826	30726	16432	..	12703	1
1918	5	1478	52799	29677	13757	40149	48301	..	14118	2
1919	6	1653	77513	46684	17728	69767	77546	..	12408	3
1920	11	2026	116827	76501	19246	95302	97295	..	15317	4
1921	10	2130	130070	88981	15173	69788	93263	6300	29335	5
Increase for year 1921	..	104	13243	12480	..	..	..	6300	14018	
Decrease for year 1921	1	..	..	..	4073	25514	4032	..	..	

SCOT

COTTON AND

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1917	1	6943	69957	82823	11038	42515	36715	6596	77777	1
1918	1	7743	84809	90484	12244	82690	33880	12820	70501	2
1919	1	8503	89077	108561	14040	51300	33469	12614	108079	3
1920	1	9959	128409	110592	16411	129125	34689	14740	91851	4
1921	1	10110	147829	113162	18799	106345	37857	24274	117026	5
Increase for year 1921	..	151	19420	2570	2388	..	3168	9534	25175	
Decrease for year 1921	..	..	..	..	..	22780	..	..	..	

PRINTING AND

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1917	3	421	12051	7574	5289	2760	15028	..	4028	1
1918	3	375	11992	7966	5552	3282	14659	..	3114	2
1919	4	455	15246	5843	6185	1965	14648	..	3739	3
1920	3	386	15381	6961	6759	4435	14421	..	2537	4
1921	3	392	16948	3973	6622	2757	14131	..	4650	5
Increase for year 1921	..	6	1567	..	..	..	..	..	2113	
Decrease for year 1921	..	..	..	2988	137	1678	290	..	..	

BAKING.

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1917	9	6620	283022	346996	124207	48313	237013	19743	460925	1
1918	9	6867	524462	160634	131508	53565	208627	23669	548056	2
1919	9	7242	332187	457749	140037	122999	203872	23939	610311	3
1920	9	7174	369767	493169	150403	101119	283773	15400	618489	4
1921	8	1899	337287	464514	158088	97142	347262	12479	502093	5
Increase for year 1921	..	..	..	..	7685	..	63489	..	..	
Decrease for year 1921	1	5275	32480	28655	..	3977	..	2921	116396	

LAUNDRY.

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1917	1	78	5060	12203	2635	1239	10915	..	7072	1
1918	1	79	5065	12775	2852	1282	10293	..	8454	2
1919	1	79	5090	13478	3106	1398	11445	..	7785	3
1920	1	80	5100	13749	3455	1737	12682	..	7304	4
1921	2	82	14100	14710	3823	1367	19404	..	10096	5
Increase for year 1921	1	2	9000	961	368	..	6722	..	2792	
Decrease for year 1921	..	..	..	..	..	370	..	..	..	

	Owing to Society for Goods.	No. of Employees on December 31st.	Salaries and Wages.	Trade during the Year.	Amount of Surplus for Year.	Share Interest.	NET SURPLUS (after paying interest stated): HOW DIVIDED. To Capital. Amount Paid.	To Labour. Amount Paid.	To Purchaser. Amount Paid.	Subscriptions. Educational Purposes.	Subscriptions. Charitable Purposes.
	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	22825	209	15820	282820	14503	1775	..	1338	2988	109	132
2	25949	222	20952	299591	16386	2883	846	1792	3895	40	163
3	32464	335	34877	388436	23229	3925	2173	2503	6714	67	166
4	18891	394	48438	440860	4811	3079	1266	3150	2613	54	224
5	24198	345	40176	375211	2047	1091	..	562	829	25	57
	5307	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	49	8262	65649	2764	1988	1266	2588	1784	29	167

LAND.

WOOL.

	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	16190	375	26810	285054	19954	3336	..	1030	7837	..	368
2	25296	360	32926	389579	19072	3853	..	925	3097	..	607
3	41955	403	41210	482258	25905	4407	..	1291	4561	..	708
4	25272	450	55100	575539	34146	5246	..	1068	8074	..	849
5	15319	419	42214	311542	13467	7153	..	755	4494	..	918
	..	..	..	..	..	1907	..	..	..	..	69
	9953	31	12886	263997	20679	..	..	313	3580	..	..

BOOKBINDING.

	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	7553	99	8337	23496	849	503	..	..	..	..	30
2	8484	105	9914	28525	1383	550	..	..	..	..	54
3	12705	124	17120	38405	1972	341	..	..	..	5	80
4	11455	111	19073	37913	1688	868	923	..	..	..	82
5	8925	109	19804	34367	775	840	898	71	..	5	85
	..	..	731	..	..	..	..	71	..	5	3
	2530	2	..	3546	913	28	25	..	..	..	..

	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	26422	1359	110676	1615187	124575	13489	..	7513	88126	1390	1420
2	33184	1290	132082	1531645	117704	13952	3516	8612	84112	1074	1237
3	36284	1576	193795	1951206	163419	15637	1263	12603	105375	2600	1258
4	56736	1592	255988	2643722	185270	16636	122	16765	137029	2260	1545
5	56443	1604	270152	2203970	157959	20583	84	17518	92239	1934	2854
	..	12	14164	..	..	3947	..	753	..	..	1309
	293	..	..	439752	27311	..	38	..	44790	326	..

	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	1271	164	10324	23549	510	253	..	..	..	9	8
2	1433	157	9708	24938	1465	253	..	..	946	10	16
3	1592	196	11918	29824	809	253	..	..	..	10	19
4	1960	197	14779	36389	1571	255	..	..	900	23	10
5	2014	192	17097	36382	1384	257	..	..	904	12	14
	54	..	2318	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	4
	..	5	..	7	187	..	..	..	..	11	..

ENGLISH CO-OPERATIVE

YEAR.	No. of Societies.	No. o Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	LIABILITIES. Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	LIABILITIES. Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	ASSETS. Value of Land, Buildngs, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	ASSETS. Investments. House Property.	ASSETS. Investments. All other Investments.	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1917	1	..	..	4907873	..	3067440	1240360	..	..	1
1918	1	..	..	6449306	..	3920710	1675121	..	..	2
1919	1	..	..	9413251	..	7876295	2234399	..	..	3
1920	1	..	..	12367037	..	8528967	3001955	..	..	4
1921	1	..	..	9969222	..	5006766	3293972	..	..	5
Increase for year 1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	292017	..	..	
Decrease for year 1921	..	..	..	2397815	..	3522201	..	..	..	

SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1917	1	..	..	1328712	..	893846	298472	..	..	1
1918	1	..	..	1231531	..	1077028	274178	..	..	2
1919	1	..	..	1655998	..	1612457	254286	..	..	3
1920	1	..	..	2158551	..	2150998	368657	..	..	4
1921	1	..	..	2167669	..	1490704	548456	..	..	5
Increase for year 1921	..	..	..	9118	..	..	179799	..	..	
Decrease for year 1921	..	..	..	..	..	660294	..	..	..	

WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

	Owing to Society for Goods.	No. of Employees on December 31st.	Salaries and Wages.	Trade during the Year.	Amount of Surplus for Year.	Share Interest.	NET SURPLUS (after paying interest stated): HOW DIVIDED. To Capital. Amount Paid.	To Labour. Amount Paid.	To Purchaser. Amount Paid.	Subscriptions. Educational Purposes.	Subscriptions. Charitable Purposes.
	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	..	19082	1558044	18581555	418653	148408	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	16047	1502619	17729568	253981	197680	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	27748	3263205	26151947	205702	321852	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	31781	4873735	33693101	343492	506941	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	19982	2680205	26569333	630344	502029	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	286852	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	11799	2193530	7123768	..	4912	..	..	..	..	..

WHOLESALE SOCIETY.

	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	..	6077	509720	6294857	123117	43893	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	6849	584085	5942528	138599	38302	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	8743	797441	7823535	168017	49963	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	9023	1150618	9436727	197471	96492	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	6583	799259	7023453	214879	109626	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	17408	13134	..	..	..	..	..
	..	2440	351359	2413274	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statistics of Societies' Trade

IRISH

RETURN OF TRADE, &c., of Distributive

a These particulars are taken from our last year's return. *b* These particulars are taken this office or to

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. Honse Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
IRELAND.										
Retail Distrib. Societies—		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
*d*Ardara	105	106	2045	420	1346	407	..	121	724	1
Armagh	430	6055	2596	550	3080	5151	..	1129	487	2
*d*Arravale	523	951	725	..	1900	879	..	223	120	3
†Ballinagleragh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Ballymena and Harryville	821	7421	88	102	1371	5508	..	1625	1047	5
Belfast	26450	327068	46573	28071	136417	176451	15364	113349	2503	6
Castlecomer	242	757	..	..	720	69	..	587	..	7
Clonmel	459	5301	2193	300	4574	5530	..	403	1950	8
Coalisland	125	635	72	40	865	149	..	381	176	9
Coleraine	303	942	489	..	882	433	..	366	352	10
*a*Cork (City of)	627	1150	10	..	900	466	..	349	1025	11
Derry	309	736	523	50	745	179	..	592	319	12
Donacloney	131	740	..	265	654	..	..	757	248	13
*a*Downstrands	80	109	1229	183	1478	153	..	264	922	14
Drogheda	654	2629	141	118	4326	1309	..	407	..	15
Drumaness	167	1162	..	300	881	1	..	569	640	16
Drumreany	154	612	1964	..	813	1788	..	47	775	17
Dublin	1922	3290	2250	..	4790	3727	..	1450	1466	18
*a*Dublin University	300	401	..	1	580	110	..	380	387	19
Dundalk	368	3125	524	102	954	1387	..	454	433	20
*a*Dunraymond	79	145	..	30	483	36	..	2	737	21
*d*Enniscorthy	2225	9910	49532	4097	41915	15903	..	2680	16700	22
Enniskillen	778	8374	1567	200	3416	1212	..	3841	2894	23
Finisk	143	309	161	..	319	27	..	95	..	24
*d*Foynes	129	244	1929	..	1493	699	..	8	1473	25
Greenore	120	969	..	830	1938	60	..	828	192	26
*a*Gweedore	142	95	920	117	1525	28	..	144	484	27
*d*Inchicore	105	347	788	..	435	1017	..	155	598	28
*d*Inniskiel	300	369	2216	269	3807	1259	..	168	1704	29
Kildare	266	1416	72	50	1334	476	..	444	511	30
*d*Killybegs	116	72	536	..	1007	32	..	11	452	31
Limerick	1582	3598	111	100	3084	2195	..	765	230	32
Lisburn	2430	47255	14180	1556	14462	33136	..	9027	10560	33
*a*Lissarda	56	737	4480	..	2836	2333	..	541	3504	34
Lucan	205	337	378	475	396	572	..	406	646	35
Midland	319	722	..	..	286	184	..	209	193	36
*a*Moycullen	328	629	3344	381	1541	2404	..	154	939	37
*a*Newtownards	310	722	163	442	871	126	..	498	560	38
Ochilmore	114	259	66	..	538	66	..	526	731	39
Portadown	450	4043	1978	317	1560	894	..	2243	2714	40
*a*Queenstown	430	1487	1083	..	2340	1272	..	489	367	41
Rosslare Harbour	68	504	255	..	638	74	..	322	815	42

† No recent figures available. *d* 1919 figures.

for the Year 1921.

SECTION.

Co-operative Societies in IRELAND, for 1921.

from the Registrar's Return for 1920. *c* These societies have not made a return either to the Registrar.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	4	..	214	..	13394	442	4	..	..	..	..	....
2	12	7	2025	691	31844	470	222	0 6	..	..	20	3 13 0
3	4	..	349	..	6422	*e*53	..	..	..	..	..	....
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
5	12	..	1398	..	28104	916	344	0 6¾	..	5	14	6 8 4
6	565	122	107949	29394	1194254	66504	20700	0 9¼	..	952	420	206 13 4
7	3	..	477	..	9206	317	35	0 5	..	..	..	....
8	19	7	2679	1500	38241	637	245	0 10½	52	..	13	3 9 6
9	3	..	363	..	11393	420	24	0 8	..	..	1	1 3 4
10	6	..	386	..	8579	*e*237	..	..	..	..	..	2 11 0
11	10	7	1438	1957	21038	335	..	..	..	..	..	4 3 4
12	4	..	510	..	9797	232	32	0 6	..	..	2	1 0 6
13	5	..	375	..	8448	549	30	1 1¼	117	..	..	....
14	2	..	174	..	6991	178	4	..	..	..	..	....
15	12	7	1355	500	22318	596	112	0 6	..	..	7	5 6 8
16	3	..	295	..	7439	324	39	0 9	11	..	1	1 1 6
17	5	..	353	..	11283	*e*280	20	0 6	..	..	1	1 0 0
18	48	6	6928	1579	61436	*e*5007	..	..	..	..	..	16 13 4
19	5	..	619	..	8102	470	..	..	..	..	..	2 10 0
20	6	..	711	..	10153	*e*646	104	0 5½	..	..	..	2 10 0
21	2	..	78	..	5425	56	..	..	..	..	..	....
22	22	28	1032	606	97687	877	400	..	..	..	..	....
23	12	..	1502	..	44410	1730	449	0 6¼	65	..	9	4 13 3
24	2	..	261	..	5927	*e*912	..	..	..	..	..	1 5 10
25	4	..	434	..	12313	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 6 8
26	6	..	768	..	12901	1373	37	2 6	104	..	1	0 19 8
27	3	..	340	..	10396	522	3	..	..	..	..	....
28	2	..	334	..	5342	6	..	..	..	..	..	....
29	9	..	495	..	23823	52	..	..	..	..	..	....
30	6	..	634	..	14944	365	78	0 6	23	..	3	2 4 0
31	2	..	162	..	6409	254	..	..	..	..	..	....
32	11	..	1711	..	23112	1068	137	0 10½	28	24	25	10 0 0
33	44	6	8032	373	103799	1168	2825	..	..	13	48	19 11 8
34	6	..	800	..	48375	80	..	..	..	..	..	....
35	5	..	391	..	12334	509	17	0 7	8	..	4	....
36	2	..	257	..	5156	*e*139	..	..	..	..	2	2 0 10
37	5	..	480	..	20988	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
38	6	..	527	..	12616	460	28	0 8	..	28	3	2 11 8
39	2	4	239	243	3835	39	..	..	..	..	1	1 4 0
40	10	..	1013	..	19625	580	170	0 3¼	16	..	11	3 15 0
41	8	..	1027	..	18426	*e*220	70	0 5½	16	..	5	3 11 8
42	3	..	270	..	7075	170	24	0 1½	..	..	2	0 10 8

e Loss.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
IRELAND—*Continued.*		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
f Shamrock	166	350	..	80	316	..	..	90	703	43
d Slieve League	136	144	719	301	1550	..	..	757	688	44
† South County Dublin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
d Springfield	78	447	..	2382	2092	15	..	462	2468	46
d Templecrone	300	501	13722	1889	18584	864	..	4102	5952	47
Warrenpoint	250	1005	535	..	514	892	..	208	222	48
Waterford	551	2033	56	150	1008	808	..	887	453	49
Wexford	689	1598	1415	..	2897	652	..	102	773	50
d Whealt	64	232	85	..	64	344	..	17	444	51
Retail Societies Total for 1921	47099	452043	161713	44168	280525	271277	15364	153634	72281	
Wholesale Society—Irish Agricultural	*h* 684	47654	268904	17406	87869	72108	..	11424	231686	52
Total for Section, 1921	47783	499697	430617	61574	368394	343385	15364	165058	303967	
Total for Section, 1920	45517	460867	389408	59125	530828	203118	17891	133710	301419	
Increase	2266	38830	41209	2449	..	140267	..	31348	2548	
Decrease	..	..	..	..	162434	..	2527	..	..	
* *District Total for previous year* (1920)	44892	430419	140653	44039	386840	203118	17891	121360	73798	
Wholesale Society Total for previous year (1920)	625	30448	248755	15086	143988	..	..	12350	227621	
* *Total for Section for previous year* (1920)	45517	460867	389408	59125	530828	203118	17891	133710	301419	

* These totals include the Larne and Middletown Societies, which are now dissolved.
† No recent figures available. *d* 1919 figures. 1918 figures. *h* Societies.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
43	3	..	103	..	8815	140	..	1 0	..	..	..	....
44	5	..	200	..	7818	64	..	..	..	..	..	....
45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....
46	5	..	270	..	23116	270	44	..	..	..	..	....
47	20	170	2000	7135	70561	1578	33	0 3	..	..	..	5 10 0
48	4	..	443	..	6747	*e*5	34	0 10½	10	..	2	1 13 2
49	10	2	1004	77	18612	593	83	0 7	20	..	..	4 13 4
50	7	..	779	..	11231	*e*387	..	..	..	..	..	....
51	1	..	100	..	3973	194	9	..	..	..	..	....
	955	366	154284	44055	2174233	‡84538	26356	..	470	1022	595	324 15 3
52	172	..	31026	..	1118718	*e*50917	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0
	1127	366	185310	44055	3292951	§84538	26356	..	470	1022	595	329 15 3
	1229	367	179294	40707	4052216	148796	22154	..	7298	2468	517	306 2 7
	..	..	6016	3348	..	..	4202	..	..	..	78	23 12 8
	102	1	..	..	759265	64258	..	..	6828	1446	..	....
	1037	367	143249	40707	2381100	139578	20634	..	7298	2468	517	301 2 7
	192	..	36045	..	1671116	9218	1520	..	..	..	..	5 0 0
	1229	367	179294	40707	4052216	148796	22154	..	7298	2468	517	306 2 7

‡ Before deducting the loss of £7,886. § Before deducting the loss of £58,803.
e Loss.

MIDLAND

RETURN OF TRADE, &c., of Co-operative Societies in the Counties of RUTLAND, SALOP, STAFFORD, WARWICK, and Part of WORCESTER,

a These particulars are taken from our last year's return. *b* These particulars are taken this office or to

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
No. 1—NORTHAMPTON & EARLS BARTON DISTRICT— Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Brafield	323	7641	176	303	919	495	593	6352	..	1
Brington	167	1663	..	150	389	10	..	1678	..	2
Brixworth	310	3475	1747	23	1355	1089	1408	2017	90	3
Cogenhoe Self-Help	135	1474	..	105	311	414	..	955	..	4
Daventry	1669	28082	4325	917	15018	9751	3363	7518	648	5
Denton	89	571	..	72	146	82	..	529	1	6
Earls Barton	1011	31135	1454	1348	4483	7911	3580	19839	31	7
East Haddon	67	204	..	223	132	..	..	469	10	8
Ecton	176	1652	..	256	525	60	273	1096	59	9
Hackleton	207	4496	203	318	638	400	238	4131	120	10
Harlestone	151	671	29	80	457	10	..	655	..	11
Harpole	945	22652	5444	840	9782	7616	2431	10056	..	12
I.L.P. Boot	15	19	..	329	748	35	..	34	96	13
Long Buckby	1820	54440	1633	2100	9203	16034	7392	28536	..	14
Moulton	364	4814	161	728	1658	1280	1064	2165	..	15
Northampton	11796	135480	100367	8381	75529	117714	10458	48891	3815	16
Pitsford	70	324	..	50	199	30	..	240	..	17
Yardley Hastings	344	5705	533	362	939	1946	868	3456	16	18
District Total for 1921	19659	304478	116072	16585	122431	164877	31668	138617	4886	
Total, previous year (1920)	18691	281713	99808	18812	145068	121428	35758	132133	1607	
No. 2—WELLINGBOROUGH AND KETTERING DISTRICT— Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Burton Latimer	1135	37420	2457	1060	4872	3009	6851	28764	..	1
Desborough	2250	106248	46299	3420	32197	9974	74054	45589	1276	2
Finedon	1059	34301	2979	1911	2108	2608	3668	33668	157	3
Higham Ferrers	611	12116	1751	1129	2523	2805	..	11550	..	4
Irchester	479	10920	1869	572	2623	3727	1513	6314	..	5
Irthlingborough	818	12973	3821	969	5897	5330	2444	5559	147	6
Kettering	10429	465181	14306	16190	40313	37563	113184	336335	..	7
Market Harborough	3999	53157	6108	2949	16212	29783	..	23085	..	8
Raunds Distributive	1714	38317	3426	380	19536	19695	2044	4480	171	9
Ringstead Distributive	221	2975	418	126	787	451	..	2694	136	10
Rothwell	1269	38090	5690	513	5334	8174	7330	26494	70	11
Rushden	2949	55337	14606	3155	16179	22759	11360	29279	259	12
Thrapston	662	11230	1413	558	5136	2851	..	6030	402	13
Walgrave Industrial	201	1880	74	402	557	325	367	1463	..	14
Wellingborough	4229	107663	22424	7620	13572	15425	8598	114264	1525	15
Wollaston	1025	30123	5279	746	4506	5339	4255	25028	..	16
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	33050	1017931	132920	41700	172352	169818	235668	700596	4143	

SECTION.

CAMBRIDGE, DERBY, LEICESTER, LINCOLN, NORTHAMPTON, NOTTINGHAM, for 1921, arranged in their respective Conference Districts.

from the Registrar's Return for 1920. *c* These societies have not made a return either to the Registrar.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	3	1	352	160	10013	950	258	1 0	..	..	9	2 6 2
2	2	..	234	..	7915	827	74	2 1	..	..	..	....
3	3	2	643	126	13031	765	181	0 11¼	..	..	..	....
4	1	..	128	..	3967	381	70	1 11¼	..	..	4	1 3 2
5	34	14	4769	1986	74060	5118	1342	1 1	90	42	29	13 13 8
6	1	..	101	..	2525	159	25	1 7	..	..	..	0 15 4
7	11	8	2395	710	38578	3612	1508	1 2	..	..	29	8 14 4
8	1	..	129	..	3513	367	10	2 3	..	..	..	....
9	1	1	249	97	5782	238	78	1 1½	..	..	..	....
10	2	1	362	113	10800	1205	207	2 1¼	..	..	4	1 13 4
11	3	..	373	..	6301	256	33	1 3¾	..	..	3	1 6 0
12	22	7	2617	521	35725	1700	1070	0 7	..	..	11	7 12 2
13	2	..	594	..	2981	*c*966	..	..	..	..	209	0 10 0
14	22	18	4200	1986	67919	5741	2587	1 6	..	60	85	14 18 0
15	5	2	712	167	13116	1044	227	1 2¾	..	..	9	3 1 8
16	226	120	34551	22041	469303	26544	6422	0 10¼	..	788	304	90 9 6
17	1	..	153	..	2692	115	16	0 8½	..	..	1	0 11 8
18	4	4	635	252	12748	1253	249	1 8½	17	..	..	2 16 8
	344	178	53197	28159	780969	*50275	14357	..	107	890	697	149 11 8
	316	145	44853	20680	784930	69710	12317	..	92	836	1310	131 9 4
1	14	5	2459	296	41069	4246	1769	1 3	..	10	62	9 10 2
2	39	53	5538	8070	96185	4170	4192	1 3	..	60	63	18 10 0
3	18	6	2007	797	44841	5077	1623	1 8	..	..	19	8 16 6
4	9	3	1423	462	25749	2810	559	1 8	..	13	14	4 16 4
5	5	3	1238	344	24971	2335	504	1 6	..	..	9	2 19 5
6	16	7	2584	708	37723	2682	601	1 0½	..	..	15	6 18 1
7	133	110	23080	13684	453559	61375	17574	2 0	..	455	811	96 13 0
8	68	21	9616	3371	135564	10271	2552	1 1	..	114	32	33 0 0
9	20	32	3341	4088	66470	1673	1905	0 8½	..	24	15	14 0 8
10	2	1	355	125	9250	614	147	1 2	..	..	2	1 15 8
11	17	8	2950	806	50186	5041	1806	1 6	..	37	51	10 1 8
12	54	28	8169	3167	145535	11247	2440	1 4	..	94	127	24 10 6
13	11	2	1059	266	18941	1839	446	1 6	..	..	27	5 13 10
14	2	2	258	260	9719	857	87	1 9	..	..	3	....
15	76	19	11824	3159	228401	25356	4925	1 9	..	134	76	32 11 8
16	17	7	2203	1299	51141	4812	1462	1 3½	..	45	35	8 5 0
	501	307	78104	40902	1439304	144405	42592	..	..	986	1361	278 2 6

c Loss. * Before deducting the loss of £966.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
WELLINGBOROUGH AND KETTERING DISTRICT—*Con.*		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Productive Societies:—										
Avalon (Rothwell Boot and Shoe)	388	13693	15628	21882	13483	6626	428	37255	4930	17
Crompton Boot Manufac. (Desborough)	339	11492	563	15119	5109	6671	275	14263	3980	18
Finedon Boot and Shoe	30	5460	3392	1550	5097	..	..	2892	3359	19
Higham Ferrers Boot & Shoe	309	9537	3810	4999	10149	1615	..	3854	3066	20
Kettering Boot and Shoe	706	24440	16031	9545	12318	1743	..	31898	7241	21
" Clothing	1434	54998	47732	39864	82133	17500	2000	13713	16612	22
" Corset M'facturers	448	24296	1727	3652	24233	3630	..	595	3275	23
" Union Boot & Shoe	332	5854	6200	4035	7357	820	505	5132	2847	24
Northamptonshire Productive (Wollaston)	293	5887	11329	5733	10201	..	..	11796	1887	25
Pioneer Boot (North'mp'n)	132	5172	847	1947	4928	3640	..	71	100	26
St. Crispin Produc. (Raunds)	64	8478	13783	4389	10743	1700	..	12663	2929	27
Wellingboro' Ideal Cloth'rs	1682	61159	42167	59681	80026	21904	..	54028	33156	28
" Midland Boot	444	11327	6655	13611	21540	4396	..	8770	3375	29
Produc. Socs. Total for 1921	6601	241793	169864	186007	287317	70245	3208	196930	86757	
District Total for 1921	39651	1259724	302784	227707	459669	240063	232876	897526	90900	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)	32957	936745	118877	43372	252128	160449	215034	566316	10777	
**Productive Societies Total for previous year* (1920)	6565	235861	167980	181779	478262	73328	1391	110721	95111	
**District Total for previous year* (1920)	39522	1172606	286857	225151	730390	233777	216425	677037	105888	
No. 3—LEICESTER DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
* †Ashby-de-la-Zouch ✓	688	4321	3764	..	2362	3457	..	177	370	—
Barrow-on-Soar ✓	309	2246	367	150	1041	840	575	890	87	1
Barwell ✓	2392	72408	3392	3915	12554	22637	8988	46060	..	2
Broughton Astley ✓	220	3647	358	236	1075	426	..	3020	..	3
Burbage ✓	973	17327	1098	341	4145	9827	1451	6423	134	4
Coalville ✓	8784	167310	25262	9683	69145	52590	4336	88523	810	5
Cosby ✓	222	3111	2413	187	943	600	752	3976	..	6
Croft ✓	166	1818	997	142	1217	35	..	2208	116	7
Enderby ✓	1466	49446	12662	3764	29398	29517	5398	4963	381	8
Fleckney ✓	443	2617	650	351	2186	617	600	1000	..	9
Glenfield ✓	295	5626	310	406	1464	2228	1184	2324	..	10
Great Glen ✓	143	1477	123	200	734	907	..	503	23	11
Great Wigston ✓	2558	82758	4952	1963	26009	29130	12876	26659	..	12
Groby ✓	161	3236	235	277	1091	94	..	3062	..	13
Hathern ✓	279	6595	2313	102	2936	1418	2506	2615	..	14
Hinckley ✓	4705	121449	6781	5709	21703	27595	36784	64799	..	15
Huncote ✓	250	7232	700	879	1345	310	1046	6486	..	16
Kirby Muxloe ✓	175	2051	..	214	448	528	..	1844	..	17
Leicester	35447	608700	93102	22997	125080	333834	77863	239464	1524	18
Loughborough Industrial	850	3932	1839	494	2863	2167	750	1600	96	19
Melton Mowbray	3319	25244	13023	..	18473	16747	..	2214	1290	20
Mount Sorrel	638	16121	2448	750	4160	3729	..	12423	100	21
Oadby	414	6959	836	139	611	1052	1128	5736	..	22
Quorndon	252	1300	1053	76	1980	206	..	502	229	23
Ratby	290	697	1004	322	1378	780	373	171	93	24
Rothley	278	1096	317	193	1415	122	..	448	17	25
Sapcote	151	876	353	..	494	417	22	1250	..	26
Shepshed	1300	43988	4361	705	7689	7996	4674	30646	393	27
Stoney Stanton	441	6467	1263	159	2398	2694	..	3539	..	28
Whetstone	422	9403	2403	334	3015	8541	674	1215	..	29
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	67343	1275137	184615	54688	346990	557584	161980	564653	5293	

* These totals include the Ringstead Unity Society, which is now dissolved.
† Nine months' trading.

* Amalgamated with Coalville Society: the figures from the 12th to the 21st column [illegible] are included in the totals.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
										Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
17	..	280	..	34894	118018	4587	1363	..	3650	..	169	3 6 8
18	..	136	..	12889	55994	6036	530	0 9	1105	27	145	2 10 0
19	..	85	..	9912	28431	e134	275	..	310	..	2	1 10 0
20	..	87	..	10489	25357	663	469	..	172	..	8	2 12 2
21	..	235	..	29800	111450	6143	1211	0 5¾	1941	182	265	7 10 0
22	5	1020	4988	80174	309040	e25903	2774	..	4327	150	373	12 10 0
23	3	197	2491	12337	70601	e4833	586	..	..	..	16	4 0 0
24	3	75	1860	9671	33609	747	288	..	242	55	113	3 10 0
25	..	95	..	12774	37220	360	290	0 3	..	..	..	2 10 0
26	2	31	556	2702	10597	365	255	..	170	34	12	1 0 0
27	..	72	..	10155	40598	1112	212	..	1164	..	..	2 2 0
28	..	980	..	85613	446432	12647	3045	0 3	2140	1000	935	12 0 0
29	..	126	..	12656	42784	1867	583	..	676	84	236	3 0 0
	13	3419	9895	324066	1330131	‡34527	11881	..	15897	1532	2274	58 0 10
	514	3726	87999	364968	2769435	‡178932	54473	..	15897	2518	3635	336 3 4
	496	364	69284	45876	1523187	164304	35821	..	..	982	1479	254 16 7
	10	3604	7290	409279	2159178	140266	11484	..	37043	1942	3052	58 7 2
	506	3968	76674	455155	3682365	304570	47305	..	37043	2924	4531	313 3 9
—	7	3	1260	591	17806	e3691	64	0 6	..	..	..	....
1	4	2	631	280	14832	1332	100	1 8	..	..	5	2 10 0
2	33	12	5441	2447	113331	14356	3384	1 10	..	179	35	19 3 4
3	4	..	347	..	8549	943	161	1 8	..	..	5	1 15 4
4	9	6	2299	818	43847	4439	753	1 6	..	..	17	7 12 10
5	196	76	30796	13278	501349	44183	7909	1 4¼	..	404	154	63 17 8
6	1	..	382	..	10171	1010	147	1 10½	..	..	1	1 17 4
7	2	1	492	197	12115	944	81	1 6	..	..	1	1 6 0
8	22	32	3768	5252	63717	4400	2407	1 3	..	..	28	12 4 8
9	4	2	820	269	18709	1580	113	1 8	..	..	14	3 13 10
10	3	2	405	251	12667	1245	269	1 7	..	..	9	2 6 4
11	2	2	344	281	7276	490	70	1 6¾	..	..	1	....
12	53	14	9190	2606	106798	6530	3972	0 9	..	77	45	20 17 0
13	3	1	437	159	10796	1243	159	2 0	..	..	6	1 6 0
14	4	4	730	624	14122	784	299	1 0	..	..	8	2 6 10
15	63	21	12393	4228	206524	27379	4999	2 2	..	..	111	38 7 10
16	2	..	392	..	9374	965	283	1 5½	..	15	4	1 19 6
17	2	..	370	..	8096	751	94	1 7½	..	..	1	1 8 6
18	782	266	129919	44725	1556213	109425	12100	1 1	4306	1236	577	283 17 8
19	9	3	1375	560	29007	2462	164	1 6	..	39	35	6 12 8
20	7	10	8222	1804	91940	36	1022	..	..	..	84	27 4 6
21	6	5	1604	719	32922	3273	733	1 6	..	30	32	5 0 0
22	4	2	1067	226	17433	1907	274	1 10	..	4	11	3 6 8
23	4	2	647	269	10102	359	74	0 6	..	..	..	1 15 0
24	3	1	396	254	10020	535	35	0 11¼	..	..	..	2 9 6
25	4	2	578	350	16024	1308	48	1 8	..	..	2	....
26	2	..	147	..	3025	207	37	1 0	..	..	1	....
27	20	13	3088	2033	68708	6125	2043	1 5¾	..	115	..	10 14 4
28	5	2	744	414	15399	1047	283	1 0¼	..	..	13	3 11 8
29	5	3	835	404	20012	2104	374	1 6¾	..	..	5	3 8 8
	1323	484	219119	83039	3050884	§241372	42451	..	4306	2099	1205	530 13 8

e Loss. ‡ Before deducting the loss of £30,870. § Before deducting the loss of £3,691.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bidings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
LEICESTER DISTRICT—*Con.*										
Productive Societies:—										
Excelsior Boot and Shoe (Sileby)	142	5436	8723	7704	5270	1022	..	15358	4692	30
Glenfield Boot and Shoe	321	7085	7907	3071	6837	6054	..	4103	2114	31
Leather Supply Association	48	2301	6742	1535	2008	9197	..	346	1989	32
Leicester Anchor B. & Shoe	647	16522	15408	4554	30044	6104	..	1613	1651	33
,, Boot and Shoe	1140	18105	22221	27937	26629	8536	..	32006	2287	34
,, Carriage Build'rs	188	3905	2193	804	3104	3134	..	462	1318	35
,, Printing	527	16982	19446	3666	8703	26343	..	917	9558	36
,, Self HelpBoot&S.	293	8616	5597	7745	8826	9491	..	1283	1899	37
Morning Star Sundries (Leicester)	656	46315	53539	5122	24759	58685	6300	590	2676	38
Riverside Village	57	1818	1233	..	1304	491	..	410	46	39
Slipper Manufac. Assoc.	21	548	607	..	715	795	..	25	311	40
Sperope Boot and Shoe (Barwell)	266	6103	12659	11378	13101	1767	..	13558	2907	41
Wigston Hosiers	661	29963	5934	9870	21507	14249	..	12643	5383	42
Produc. Socs. Total for 1921	4967	163699	162209	83386	152807	145868	6300	83314	36831	
Supply Association:—										
Humberstone and District	130	367	455	30	287	320	..	270	..	43
District Total for 1921	72440	1439203	347279	138104	500084	703772	168280	648237	42124	
†*Retail Societies Total for previous year* (1920)	65380	1232016	183019	69113	484077	479581	173118	478908	5521	
‡*Productive Societies Total for previous year* (1920)	4872	155499	146382	89091	199755	128456	..	50399	71267	
Supply Association Total for previous year (1920)	120	621	413	16	908	328	..	192	..	
†*District Total for previous year* (1920)	70372	1388136	329814	158220	684740	608365	173118	529499	76788	
No. 4—COVENTRY DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Atherstone	806	14261	1374	647	3623	4061	757	8588	527	1
Blue Lias (Stockton)	112	1097	185	..	537	9	..	164	83	2
Broadwell New	48	255	..	68	97	234	..	146	..	3
Coventry Perseverance	26238	315679	8985	34479	142456	126447	76533	33297	1665	4
Eathorpe and Marton	245	1693	500	387	1990	771	..	390	385	5
Harbury	432	7414	442	279	2175	1100	437	4683	..	6
Lockhurst Lane	4067	50815	3883	5922	18471	19809	6735	21206	..	7
Long Itchington	258	4153	244	115	3304	86	332	1274	238	8
Nuneaton	9361	116125	17521	11288	43831	36035	8461	68305	1396	9
Pailton	41	335	..	..	232	302	..	1678	115	10
Paradise (Foleshill)	88	288	535	..	1046	149	100	1011	199	11
Rugby	7937	115176	26704	3782	64743	57054	11994	21229	1063	12
Southam	336	2272	..	268	858	806	470	695	153	13
aStoneleigh	116	348	..	..	413	55	..	331	..	14
District Total for 1921	50085	629911	60373	57235	283776	246918	105819	162997	5824	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)	50058	671296	59453	62407	365718	267305	108850	134414	5482	
**Productive Society Total for previous year* (1920)	131	1613	3058	3250	2362	5398	..	1741	3204	
**District Total for previous year* (1920)	50189	672909	62511	65657	368080	272703	108850	136155	8686	

* These totals include the Coventry Licensed Trade Supply, which has ceased to trade co-operatively.
† These totals include the Loughborough Working Men's Society, now dissolved; and the Markfield Society, now amalgamated with Coalville Society.
‡ These totals do not include the Slipper Manufacturing Association.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
30	..	88	..	14110	65105	3344	262	0 3	980	215	..	1 3 0
31	..	89	..	10914	34324	2609	336	0 5	1184	100	51	2 10 6
32	..	30	..	3856	20957	940	119	..	90	25	..	1 0 0
33	..	120	..	16290	40767	e3151	822	..	..	56	72	6 0 0
34	..	250	..	26177	87807	8151	902	0 9	3589	268	178	10 10 0
35	..	42	..	7569	15810	e211	256	..	..	..	..	1 10 10
36	..	162	..	27939	51753	e1907	814	..	358	110	71	4 0 0
37	..	74	..	9008	38457	e357	261	..	171	30	55	2 10 0
38	..	114	..	12080	49455	e6573	..	..	..	..	..	4 0 0
39	..	6	..	948	2375	e1014	..	..	..	..	..	0 11 4
40	..	11	..	879	2867	e388	..	..	..	..	..	....
41	..	80	..	12392	40957	2491	300	0 5	1334	75	39	2 9 0
42	..	69	..	9065	48491	e3512	..	..	..	..	..	2 10 0
	..	1135	..	151227	499125	‖17535	4072	..	7706	879	466	38 14 8
43	2	..	382	..	3993	202	12	0 3	8	..	..	1 1 8
	1325	1619	219501	234266	3554002	¶259109	46535	..	12020	2978	1671	570 10 0
	1325	403	206094	69001	3488434	310946	43812	..	4896	2055	1290	486 18 9
	3	1223	2917	195119	1004975	56973	6164	..	12264	2016	1237	38 3 0
	2	..	386	..	4701	298	25	1 2	21	..	..	....
	1330	1626	209397	264120	4498110	368217	50001	..	17181	4071	2527	525 1 9
1	13	4	2743	803	44896*	4162	655	1 7	..	..	13	6 10 6
2	2	..	181	..	3099*	e1453	..	0 11¼	..	..	..	1 0 6
3	2	..	158	..	2728*	170	11	1 2	..	..	..	....
4	461	136	90544	27817	1067534*	62769	16999	0 11¾	..	1999	322	220 1 10
5	3	1	542	170	12796*	379	87	0 9¾	..	..	6	....
6	8	3	1137	251	18523*	1211	350	0 11½	..	..	3	3 15 8
7	56	19	10267	3951	138868*	9908	2546	1 1	..	311	113	34 6 0
8	3	3	547	198	12390*	674	197	0 10	..	..	2	....
9	162	51	28353	10938	363995*	26240	6917	1 0½	..	320	335	75 9 6
10	2	2	197	196	4354*	381	17	2 0	..	..	..	....
11	2	..	243	..	6335*	836	9	2 5	..	..	..	....
12	193	76	33494	12607	413968*	13479	6180	0 6	..	328	184	72 11 0
13	5	2	740	220	10540*	770	104	1 3¼	..	..	4	....
14	2	1	397	44	9776*	461	13	1 7	..	..	..	....
	914	298	169543	57195	2109802	§121440	34085	..	..	2958	982	413 15 0
	965	318	156596	51862	2334392	183424	29456	..	..	2636	1744	404 19 2
	4	9	580	1491	26058	1953	76	..	190	..	..	2 0 0
	969	327	157176	53353	2360450	185377	29532	..	190	2636	1744	406 19 2

e Loss. § Before deducting the loss of £1,453. ‖ Before deducting the loss of £17,113.
¶ Before deducting the loss of £20,804.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
No. 5—BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Alcester	6372	82148	4	5373	46290	29619	485	22200	1269	1
Bidford	1103	16700	134	1100	5510	5718	1876	5776	936	2
Birmingham Industrial	52475	672078	167014	10975	220240	478850	120169	76398	7234	3
Church Lench	72	362	15	125	278	104	..	448	62	4
Dudley	5477	28424	37	6322	19822	14270	..	10113	..	5
Fenny Compton	358	3351	58	109	1579	613	..	1519	..	6
Halesowen and Hasbury	1773	16980	5887	69	5112	16021	736	1941	877	7
Highley	212	5107	..	488	2490	1130	..	2123	357	8
Kidderminster	4284	101451	2954	6765	25078	25796	6020	63045	156	9
Murcot	23	1085	5592	1000	1155	4711	..	1733	62	10
Soho (Smethwick)	12561	83101	62496	7096	61412	74228	..	11137	1000	11
Ten Acres and Stirchley (Birmingham)	15043	246300	15753	3890	64117	148160	757	72205	611	12
Worcester	9020	129155	8883	6788	47904	39240	648	68763	511	13
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	108772	1386242	268827	50100	500987	838460	130691	337401	13075	
Productive Societies:—										
Alcester Needle Makers	152	1708	..	..	1790	665	..	442	2089	14
Birmingham Printers	328	27952	3078	3117	1377	22223	765	4294	7635	15
Midland Woodworkers	119	3287	3282	250	1356	4058	..	4	590	16
Produc. Socs. Total for 1921	599	32947	6360	3367	4523	26946	765	4740	10314	
District Total for 1921	109372	1419189	275187	53467	505510	865406	131456	342141	23389	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)	113113	1555101	200682	98816	726541	708113	142707	470552	13621	
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1920)	599	30888	6346	3158	7208	24035	506	5386	12521	
District Total for previous year (1920)	113712	1585989	207028	101974	733749	732148	143213	475938	26142	
No. 6—STAFFORD DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Bridgnorth	278	1607	156	284	672	983	413	260	200	1
*Burton-on-Trent	13960	213791	18635	9181	69450	77257	3534	122639	258	2
Cannock	7791	142036	12620	2127	32828	56332	9327	60737	..	3
Hollington	99	1052	..	345	73	92	262	1338	..	4
Mayfield	234	2146	454	430	1511	66	..	1777	..	5
Rugeley	2231	32894	2527	1667	14014	9675	395	15011	450	6
Stafford	5418	74817	1603	4941	23675	30583	1037	36811	..	7
Stone	1185	25275	1077	2141	7117	9580	1256	12684	807	8
Tamworth	7284	145089	30952	6920	44850	114016	3252	30553	..	9
Tipton	1296	8870	2195	625	9617	3512	..	843	69	10
Walsall	20983	233442	23725	6389	76645	112920	1646	92921	..	11
Wednesbury (New)	1695	16679	4105	..	15064	8148	90	1298	872	12
Wheaton Aston	90	814	..	500	464	310	..	914	..	13
Wolverhampton	7273	97107	24307	1403	39086	67794	2519	15896	3346	14
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	69817	995619	122356	36953	335066	491268	23731	393682	6002	
Productive Society:—										
†Walsall Locks & Cart Gear	350	16219	6295	12611	12989	9607	289	13308	7514	15
District Total for 1921	70167	1011838	128651	49564	348055	500875	24020	406990	13516	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)	67569	992670	62362	46407	466237	396384	23394	345704	5429	
Productive Society Total for previous year (1920)	339	14522	12047	11580	25126	10165	298	1877	19814	
District Total for previous year (1920)	67908	1007192	74409	57987	491363	406549	23692	347581	25243	

* Nine months' trading. † Eleven months' trading.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	149	18	22003	4103	238545	8348	4300	0 5	..	..	205	53 3 6
2	17	3	1882	717	34702	2955	779	1 4½	..	..	21	4 4 3
3	1112	346	181526	73645	1864713	53955	36400	0 6½	..	2692	1175	477 17 8
4	3	..	312	..	4750	268	16	0 11	..	..	..	....
5	79	13	12053	2654	188841	12690	1284	1 4	..	160	21	40 15 0
6	5	1	694	211	11177	365	159	0 6½	..	..	9	3 0 0
7	30	4	4498	711	56141	2640	810	0 6	..	..	5	14 11 10
8	6	2	778	295	18701	1679	277	1 2½	..	..	22	2 10 0
9	46	21	10563	3300	165254	15111	4898	1 3	..	68	100	46 12 8
10	10	..	495	..	1616	e1097	..	..	..	..	..	0 2 4
11	190	35	30314	8335	364337	11455	5737	0 6¼	295	360	74	103 15 8
12	235	62	43853	13517	519781	22389	13422	0 6¾	..	1271	155	124 18 8
13	159	51	21403	7978	331999	23992	6105	1 0¾	..	288	162	69 13 2
	2041	550	331374	115466	2800557	‡155847	74187	..	295	4839	1949	941 4 9
14	..	20	..	2857	16002	509	85	..	..	..	..	2 0 0
15	..	115	..	22522	38047	1185	1388	..	1025	50	149	5 5 0
16	..	6	..	2770	4864	e1853	..	..	..	..	11	0 10 0
	..	141	..	28149	59813	§1694	1473	..	1025	50	160	7 15 0
	2041	697	331374	143615	3860370	‖157541	75660	..	1320	4889	2109	948 19 9
	2059	670	321855	131349	4449066	344741	67864	..	6520	4315	2666	784 2 8
	..	171	..	29560	79651	6201	1440	..	1978	50	152	6 14 6
	2059	841	321855	160909	4528717	350942	69304	..	8498	4365	2818	790 17 2
1	5	2	719	306	11843	243	85	0 6	..	..	4	2 1 4
2	331	84	40501	9896	551638	50630	8208	1 3¾	362	362	193	114 6 5
3	142	38	14626	7319	243021	7309	5675	0 7½	..	101	258	60 19 2
4	1	..	156	..	3713	560	53	2 7½	..	10	..	0 17 8
5	4	1	642	148	11514	764	104	1 1¾	..	13	..	1 0 2
6	42	9	5678	1613	85692	4570	1566	1 0	..	..	50	16 12 8
7	98	20	13768	3863	226306	19182	3327	1 4½	..	182	439	43 16 11
8	25	12	2979	1713	63368	5984	1150	1 7½	..	44	21	....
9	159	82	25039	16509	292599	10459	7345	0 10½	..	252	179	59 0 10
10	16	6	2518	920	45757	1165	475	0 10	..	..	10	4 1 3
11	282	88	45507	18652	557104	47935	11876	0 9¾	1130	400	674	170 9 0
12	20	7	3571	747	45555	e388	224	0 3	..	..	2	15 14 0
13	1	..	133	..	3864	289	33	2 2	6	..	..	....
14	97	48	14697	8785	190409	e6445	5751	0 4	99	..	52	65 5 2
	1223	397	170534	70471	2332383	¶149190	45872	..	1597	1364	1982	554 4 7
15	..	353	..	41697	90018	2783	1084	..	1144	120	100	2 10 0
	1223	750	170534	112168	2422401	¶151973	46956	..	2741	1484	2082	556 14 7
	1235	361	172250	60275	2886539	232818	42995	..	2316	2252	1602	474 0 3
	..	405	..	58470	118686	4816	1056	..	1950	151	100	2 10 0
	1235	766	172250	118745	3005225	237634	44051	..	4266	2403	1702	476 10 3

e Loss. ‡ Before deducting the loss of £1,097. § Before deducting the loss of £1,853.
‖ Before deducting the loss of £2,950. ¶ Before deducting the loss of £6,833.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
No. 7—DERBY DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Bolsover	1923	30960	5561	251	21134	12296	444	2924	2706	1
Brassington	99	702	..	224	421	364	..	258	149	2
Codnor Park and Ironville	1262	28529	2516	537	13885	3944	2948	10872	1473	3
Derby	36927	699239	27713	31425	158943	224537	74150	378957	6403	4
Ilkeston	6133	98541	4803	991	40246	35094	3184	23270	2353	5
Langley Mill and Aldercar	8196	180568	23993	4049	65011	51463	30131	68404	1239	6
Lea and Holloway	359	3056	2605	236	1772	1059	1557	1493	236	7
Long Eaton	13591	311161	39209	18802	98836	112093	46973	128738	2608	8
Milford (Hopping Hill)	424	2588	151	232	2816	425	..	570	531	9
Pinxton	1344	46673	..	1118	9271	6606	9493	20946	3169	10
Ripley	16862	486375	8998	26301	93183	66833	67065	321556	77	11
Tibshelf	1800	40545	2102	1673	12658	7995	234	23486	2337	12
Wirksworth	937	4362	..	1071	2649	259	149	4949	849	13
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	89857	1933299	117651	86910	520825	522968	236328	986423	24130	
Productive Societies:—										
Derby Printers	79	1530	1543	1655	253	2250	..	2720	416	14
Long Eaton Printers	24	526	..	209	197	140	..	459	310	15
Produc. Socs. Total for 1921	103	2056	1543	1864	450	2390	..	3179	726	
District Total for 1921	89960	1935355	119194	88774	521275	525358	236328	989602	24856	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)	88382	1908174	114346	98026	756486	478734	220947	870885	18981	
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1920)	101	1903	1811	1497	868	2204	..	2764	1148	
District Total for previous year (1920)	88483	1910077	116157	99523	757354	480938	220947	873649	20129	
No. 8—NOTTINGHAM DISTRICT										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Annesley Colliery	1088	22707	1010	1014	9017	1407	..	12481	3582	1
Annesley Woodhouse	725	24963	1283	831	9598	1858	4982	10268	..	2
Bulwell	3431	51743	18463	1709	25297	27121	9404	14906	436	3
Calverton	266	5103	..	229	1527	363	300	3350	75	4
Cinder Hill	3557	38920	9210	3715	17283	13553	3106	18211	3256	5
Hucknall Torkard	5984	192080	28226	11551	59786	62587	15880	105819	..	6
Keyworth	298	4329	1120	14	1309	3188	..	304	892	7
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	2700	70439	11980	68	44529	22201	6434	10330	1132	8
*Langwith	980	13876	640	544	5544	2823	..	5248	2348	9
Lowdham	394	4138	547	57	2017	1649	300	880	290	10
Mansfield and Sutton	16309	359285	20733	20249	106704	117612	22031	189762	2907	11
Netherfield	3590	50253	2914	2010	25567	21957	1477	11838	166	12
Nottingham	23433	358862	19882	19425	109740	177017	12771	120267	5466	13
Pleasley and Pleasley Hill	2318	50843	6946	6000	11060	6432	1479	49585	350	14
Pleasley Works	54	54	247	60	481	..	..	280	..	15
Radcliffe-on-Trent	413	3619	2415	146	3064	1912	1141	346	..	16
Ruddington	778	22682	2907	869	4497	4273	5774	13200	67	17
Selston	894	23813	1772	96	11421	5174	1060	7695	1569	18
Southwell	682	7150	933	514	3987	2317	..	3466	..	19
Stanton Hill	1754	33373	5278	2861	9968	6813	3795	21741	1344	20
Stapleford and Sandiacre	3240	72990	12011	4048	32968	19014	10744	32795	..	21
Warsop Vale	389	7687	101	906	2831	488	1670	3978	322	22
Woodborough	139	1722	..	836	1029	453	..	1249	43	23
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	73416	1420631	148618	77752	499224	500112	102348	637999	24245	

* 41 weeks' trading.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.							
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.			
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.	
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s d.	
1	37	2	6871	444	86668	*e*971	2244	0 2	..	..	53	16 11 0	
2	2	..	246	..	5838	223	35	2 0	..	..	3	0 18 9	
3	23	5	3844	509	56741	3121	1491	0 6¼	..	59	80	9 19 8	
4	963	421	162035	67121	1842206	170099	33454	1 6	..	2338	1875	301 14 0	
5	137	43	18494	6174	296342	5843	5385	0 8½	..	252	..	53 15 0	
6	153	71	26667	12631	342411	18616	8737	0 9½	509	396	140	66 14 8	
7	6	..	792	..	12876	521	138	0 7½	..	..	..	2 19 3	
8	201	105	44097	23160	659396	56285	15383	1 4¼	..	701	294	112 2 0	
9	7	2	1349	155	28572	2346	119	1 7	..	..	..	3 9 6	
10	27	7	4484	737	74932	8336	2328	1 7½	..	..	44	11 5 2	
11	261	85	30247	12486	720595	71545	22910	1 5¾	..	758	377	137 14 8	
12	37	5	6283	838	96607	6122	1939	0 11½	..	122	38	14 12 10	
13	13	2	1608	228	36813	4442	199	2 2¾	..	..	9	7 2 2	
	1867	748	307017	124483	4259097	†347499	94362	..	509	4626	2913	738 18 8	
14	..	17	..	2463	6802	1299	71	1 0	207	50	33	1 5 0	
15	..	7	..	1308	2526	408	42	1 8¾	125	10	43	1 1 0	
	..	24	..	3771	9328	1707	113	..	332	60	76	2 6 0	
	1867	772	307017	128254	4269325	†349206	94475	..	841	4686	2989	741 4 8	
	2050	725	316465	117936	5226743	512672	78929	..	889	4742	3609	690 15 11	
	..	22	..	3743	10294	1611	119	..	276	65	55	2 6 0	
	2050	747	316465	121679	5237037	514283	79048	..	1165	4807	3664	693 1 11	
1	18	2	3233	456	59239	5531	1146	1 6	..	..	36	9 5 2	
2	15	1	2381	156	42059	598	610	0 7½	58	63	14	5 16 8	
3	71	19	13693	3562	168775	9262	2688	0 4½	..	8	128	26 10 10	
4	2	2	381	65	12283	1181	238	1 1	..	..	2	....	
5	69	25	11568	4630	160346	13178	1978	1 4½	..	288	109	30 14 0	
6	107	77	17796	11186	297963	27024	7375	1 5½	..	30	654	47 4 0	
7	7	4	968	695	18249	608	219	0 9	..	..	3	2 9 10	
8	56	16	11867	2982	121779	*e*364	2	0 3	130	96	40	24 15 8	
9	15	1	2230	223	38801	1249	513	0 10	..	..	5	8 6 2	
10	5	2	826	31	10764	*e*75	202	..	..	..	5	3 10 2	
11	276	42	43752	7784	730061	65461	20250	1 1½	..	794	361	129 0 0	
12	74	22	11524	3420	163647	9367	2430	0 11	..	..	107	29 3 4	
13	461	149	75380	25854	899265	59090	17531	1 0¼	1468	608	873	183 6 8	
14	34	5	6418	452	113968	12294	2489	1 5½	..	40	59	18 10 6	
15	2	..	158	..	4785	474	6	2 2¼	..	..	..	....	
16	5	2	654	385	14456	250	142	0 6	..	..	..	3 0 10	
17	15	4	2475	822	46136	3947	1042	1 3½	..	..	8	6 6 4	
18	19	5	3091	852	51166	1625	1266	0 4½	..	10	102	7 12 2	
19	14	3	1760	489	28733	1518	331	0 9½	..	41	19	5 14 5	
20	31	6	5934	362	97215	5573	1721	1 0	..	72	99	14 11 8	
21	96	25	13293	5041	208764	19478	3563	1 4	..	189	85	26 18 4	
22	9	..	1307	..	24189	1960	430	1 4½	..	47	43	3 6 0	
23	2	..	352	..	4382	492	80	1 6	..	..	..	1 2 6	
	1403	412	231041	69447	3317025	‡240160	66252	..	1656	2286	2752	587 5 3	

e Loss. † Before deducting the loss of £971. ‡ Before deducting the loss of £439.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
NOTTINGHAM DISTRICT—*Con.*		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Productive Societies:—										
Jacksdale Co-operative Baking	64	820	..	183	209	944	..	29	..	24
Kirkby-in-Ashfield Manufacturers	499	23304	16431	..	16787	14377	..	4895	8700	25
Midland Co-operative Laundries Association	14	7250	992	350	516	6852	..	821	816	26
Nottingham Printers	109	801	559	860	344	455	..	1010	408	27
Produc. Socs. Total for 1921	626	32175	17982	1393	17856	22628	..	6755	9924	
District Total for 1921	74042	1452806	166600	79145	517080	522740	102348	644754	34169	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)	70791	1437235	137572	79431	659787	400585	104768	647381	12596	
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1920)	627	32787	24271	11096	32703	19029	..	3057	11469	
District Total for previous year (1920)	71418	1470022	161843	90527	692490	419614	104768	650438	24065	
No. 9—LINCOLN DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Boston	267	22924	4822	1383	17325	10743	142	3343	666	1
Gainsborough	5634	114572	8774	4499	55068	45464	13551	17166	1225	2
Grantham	4386	40177	3187	3735	12292	18275	1827	21723	574	3
Great Grimsby	13214	85866	27247	7294	59272	25663	9173	28432	6261	4
Huntingdon	728	9557	2767	679	6216	3815	1300	1554	187	5
Lincoln	20911	437431	215359	13722	160587	171790	143374	227863	4364	6
Newark	3044	36081	2148	3141	6360	12590	2240	23371	..	7
Peterborough	22653	320417	15843	12108	97333	93867	15325	162620	1840	8
Retford	2271	32879	3117	1548	12167	8734	6408	11652	2877	9
Skegness	352	2247	514	29	1451	942	..	580	418	10
Spalding	1769	18223	5193	961	9670	10064	1299	3984	440	11
Walmsgate	144	591	11	201	364	73	..	565	123	12
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	77803	1120965	288982	49300	438105	402020	194639	502853	18975	
Productive Society:—										
Lincoln Land and Building	648	5371	52786	5490	433	462	48173	13934	1140	13
District Total for 1921	78451	1126336	341768	54790	438538	402482	242812	516787	20115	
**Retail Societies Total for previous year* (1920)	76014	1200182	308452	84170	609101	376947	210463	537339	14938	
Productive Society Total for previous year (1920)	618	5371	54673	5365	432	482	51050	13181	1060	
**District Total for previous year* (1920)	76632	1205553	363125	89535	609533	377429	261513	550520	15908	
No. 10—SHROPSHIRE & MID-WALES DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Aberystwyth†	395	1,227 ~~1272~~	228	229	764	766	..	303	126	1
†Barmouth†	247	588	68	33	526	204	..	109	29	2
Bourton	57	193	71	404	303	19	..	209	137	3
Chirk and District†	977	13470	283	814	5173	5442	959	3485	1304	4
Ellesmere	169	2808	..	140	665	716	..	1513	281	5
Ironbridge & Coalbrookdale	1195	18837	54	1141	8567	4507	422	7117	810	6
Knighton†	194	587	..	..	446	176	..	142	25	7
‡Llandrindod Wells†	290	739	..	18	347	152	..	533	..	8
Llanidloes†	477	5296	44	240	1888	2033	164	1705	137	9

* These totals include the Saxby Society, now dissolved; and the Wisbech Phœnix Society, now amalgamated with Peterborough Society. † Seven months' trading. ‡ Nine months' trading Societies.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
24	..	8	..	1200	8632	*e*31	41	..	..	..	..	0 10 0
25	9	102	2008	7131	61894	*e*3721	704	..	500	..	11	5 18 10
26	..	52	..	5047	10923	702	357	..	..	..	..	1 0 0
27	..	10	..	1867	3500	*e*5	40	0 2	99	15	13	1 5 0
	9	172	2008	15245	84949	§702	1142	..	599	15	24	8 13 10
	1412	584	233049	84692	3401974	‖240862	67394	..	2255	2301	2776	595 19 1
	1362	449	210003	65884	3798368	342213	59453	..	1833	2493	2445	541 5 4
	12	207	2117	15448	178064	935	1056	..	1325	131	134	5 15 0
	1374	656	212120	81332	3976432	343148	60509	..	3158	2624	2579	547 0 4
1	49	16	6872	2443	78538*	720	1148	0 2	56	22	24	22 1 2
2	128	66	20177	9657	229237*	2992	6012	0 1	..	81	33	48 2 2
3	71	15	8544	1439	144894*	9280	1954	1 0	..	..	35	35 16 0
4	163	45	31861	8839	348367*	8597	5370	0 3	..	139	212	108 4 8
5	10	2	1504	240	20320*	834	478	0 7	..	..	2	6 1 8
6	444	251	80874	44551	994697*	35069	19517	0 10	..	274	3100	169 6 8
7	32	8	4466	1259	70566*	6634	1595	1 6	..	..	26	25 0 0
8	388	151	67569	22194	718798*	19747	16990	0 6	..	390	424	180 14 0
9	37	16	5890	2195	108153*	7314	1544	1 0	..	36	19	11 11 6
10	4	2	711	300	14209*	495	76	0 10½	..	..	3	2 15 4
11	31	4	4236	620	57560*	1868	845	0 4	..	32	25	14 15 9
12	2	..	339	..	6689*	434	25	1 2	15	..	..	0 16 6
	1359	576	233043	93737	2802028	93984	55554	..	71	974	3903	625 5 5
13	..	4	..	1087	1914	412	410	..	..	..	..	5 3 0
	1359	580	233043	94824	2803942	94396	55964	..	71	974	3903	630 8 5
	1499	583	217081	90913	3323874	225903	54388	..	108	1801	1610	583 5 3
	..	6	..	1393	2260	739	410	..	..	..	..	5 3 7
	1499	589	217081	92306	3326134	226642	54798	..	108	1801	1610	588 8 10
1	4	..	563	..	11277*	588	46	1 0	..	..	2	3 6 8
2	4	..	361	..	5013*	169	21	0 3¾	..	..	..	....
3	1	1	100	30	2390*	*e*26	..	0 11½	11	..	..	0 9 8
4	21	9	3445	1187	55128*	3018	631	1 1½	..	..	13	7 10 4
5	4	..	592	..	10547*	541	134	0 10½	..	..	..	1 5 0
6	23	3	3316	612	44811*	1887	865	0 6½	..	34	8	9 15 6
7	3	..	286	..	3334*	*e*142	..	..	..	..	..	1 10 0
8	2	..	265	..	4285*	248	25	..	..	..	..	2 6 8
9	5	2	676	200	12868*	1066	232	1 6	..	..	9	3 17 8

e Loss. § Before deducting the loss of £3,757. ‖ Before deducting the loss of £4,196.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bidings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
SHROPSHIRE AND MID-WALES DISTRICT—*Con.*		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Machynlleth †	365	2114	19	157	1227	175	..	1222	..	10
Newtown.. †	1656	26025	1573	1481	6748	3793	1005	18617	1182	11
Oakengates	3691	42775	1429	4368	18120	13833	922	16447	1476	12
Oswestry	1429	17131	1521	350	6358	5045	3201	6249	84	13
Prees	458	4524	301	383	3079	1190	492	921	984	14
St. Martin's	256	4067	744	438	1020	3040	..	640	761	15
Shrewsbury	5490	55809	4386	2344	16460	33941	5111	9693	503	16
Tibberton	44	94	105	..	291	188	..	138	..	17
Towyn †	320	1844	..	395	1277	133	..	1719	..	18
Welshpool †	450	4876	1	620	1860	484	..	3237	400	19
*Whitchurch	985	7385	2380	20	4338	3841	1252	921	2504	20
District Total for 1921	19145	210389	13207	13575	79457	79678	13528	75010	10743	
†*District Total for previous year* (1920)	17364	195785	14528	14620	107159	72701	10245	59243	7060	

* 48 weeks' trading.

† These totals do not include Barmouth Society (new); and Llanidloes Society, transferred from Western No. 1 District.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.								
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.				
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.		
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£	s.	d.
10	6	..	633	..	12726	766	95	1 3	..	..	3	2	10	0
11	19	6	3296	1104	61323	6287	1275	1 7½	..	65	49	13	1	3
12	61	22	9512	2988	137403	8945	2088	1 2	..	45	..	30	6	0
13	27	6	4066	874	54860	3704	830	1 1	..	33	42	11	9	0
14	8	3	1469	745	21194	804	210	1 0	..	..	10	3	10	8
15	7	4	724	575	18322	1044	172	1 0½	..	..	6	1	13	4
16	78	18	12081	3432	153747	9276	3292	0 9¾	191	99	93	44	15	0
17	1	..	90	..	3017	150	5	1 3	..	..	..	0	7	0
18	5	..	698	..	13321	1318	70	0 7¼	..	..	..	....		
19	7	2	1138	241	20435	1715	209	1 8	..	28	12	3	4	4
20	24	5	2574	700	50248	747	351	0 3	..	..	..	8	9	0
	310	81	45885	12688	696249	‡42273	10551	..	202	304	247	149	7	1
	311	81	42339	12107	784129	60954	8351	..	219	558	265	132	9	4

‡ Before deducting the loss of £168.

SUMMARY OF THE

NAME OF DISTRICT.	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
No. 1—NORTHAMPTON AND EARLS BARTON ..	18	19659	304478	116072	16585	122431	164877	31668	138617	4886	1
,, 2—WELLINGBORO' AND KETTERING	29	39651	1259724	302784	227707	459669	240063	238876	897526	90900	2
,, 3—LEICESTER	43	72440	1439203	347279	138104	500084	703772	168290	648237	42124	3
,, 4—COVENTRY	14	50085	629911	60373	57235	283776	246918	105819	162997	5824	4
,, 5—BIRMINGHAM.....	16	109372	1419189	275187	53467	505510	865406	131456	342141	23389	5
,, 6—STAFFORD	15	70167	1011838	128651	49564	348055	500875	24020	406990	13516	6
,, 7—DERBY.....	15	89960	1935355	119194	88774	521275	525358	236328	989602	24856	7
,, 8—NOTTINGHAM.....	27	74042	1452806	166600	79145	517080	522740	102348	644754	34169	8
, 9—LINCOLN	13	78451	1126336	341768	54790	438538	402482	242812	516787	20115	9
,, 10—SHROPSHIRE AND MID-WALES.....	20	19145	210389	18207	13575	79457	79678	13528	75010	10743	10
Total, 1921	210	622972	10789229	1871115	778946	3775875	4252169	1295135	4822661	270522	
Total, 1920	214	614291	10889982	1716080	922006	5319926	3725652	1298529	4432193	311606	
Increase	..	8681	..	155035	..	..	526517	..	390468	..	
Decrease.....	4	..	100753	..	143060	1544051	..	3394	..	41084	

Summary showing Members, Capital, Trade, &c.,

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Retail Distrib. Societies ..	172	608948	10294602	1453621	484798	3299213	3973703	1236400	4500231	117316
Productive Societies	37	13894	494260	417039	294118	476375	278146	58735	322160	153206
Supply Association	1	130	367	455	30	287	320	..	270	.
Total for Section for 1921	210	622972	10789229	1871115	778946	3775875	4252169	1295135	4822661	270522

Summary showing Members, Capital, Trade, &c., of

given for purposes of comparison. See also Introduction to

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Retail Distrib. Socs. Total for previous year (1920) ..	175	600319	10410917	1299099	615174	4572302	3462227	1245284	4242875	96012
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1920) ..	38	13852	478444	416568	306816	746716	263097	53245	189126	215594
Supply Association Total for previous year (1920)..	1	120	621	413	16	908	328	..	192	..
Total for Section for previous year (1920)..	214	614291	10889982	1716080	922006	5319926	3725652	1298529	4432193	311606

MIDLAND SECTION.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.					
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Am'nt Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.					Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	344	178	53197	28159	780969	50275	14357	107	890	697	149 11 8
2	514	3726	87999	364968	2769435	178932	54473	15897	2518	3635	336 3 4
3	1325	1619	219501	234266	3554002	259109	46535	12020	2978	1671	570 10 0
4	914	298	169543	57195	2109802	121440	34085	..	2958	982	413 15 0
5	2041	697	331374	143615	3860370	157541	75660	1320	4889	2109	948 19 9
6	1223	750	170534	112168	2422401	151973	46956	2741	1484	2082	556 14 7
7	1867	772	307017	128254	4269325	349206	94475	841	4686	2989	741 4 8
8	1412	584	233049	84692	3401974	240862	67394	2255	2301	2776	595 19 1
9	1359	580	233043	94824	2803942	94396	55964	71	974	3903	630 8 5
10	310	81	45885	12688	696249	42273	10551	202	304	247	149 7 1
	11309	9285	1851142	1260829	26668469	1646007	500450	35454	23982	21091	5092 13 7
	11649	9746	1770210	1380386	32183529	2661477	455216	71920	27025	22750	4605 1 10
	..	..	80932	..	..	..	45234	..	..	..	487 11 9
	340	461	..	119557	5515060	1015470	..	36466	3043	1659	..

of various classes of Societies for Year 1921.

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
	11285	4037	1838857	695587	24589198	1586445	480263	8743	21326	17991	4968 8 7
	22	5248	11903	565242	2075278	59360	20175	26703	2656	3100	123 3 4
	2	..	382	..	3993	202	12	8	..	..	1 1 8
	11309	9285	1851142	1260829	26668469	1646007	500450	35454	23982	21091	5092 13 7

various classes of Societies for previous Year (1920),

Statistics for tables showing increases of membership, &c.

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
	11618	4099	1756920	665883	28599662	2447685	433386	16873	22670	18020	4184 2 7
	29	5647	12904	714503	3579166	213494	21805	55026	4355	4730	120 19 3
	2	..	386	..	4701	298	25	21	..	..	..
	11649	9746	1770210	1380386	32183529	2661477	455216	71920	27025	22750	4605 1 10

NORTHERN

RETURN OF TRADE, &c., of Co-operative Societies in the Counties of RIDING OF YORKSHIRE, for 1921, arranged

a These particulars are taken from our last year's return. *b* These particulars are taken this office or

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
No 1.—NORTH NORTHUMBERLAND DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Amble	2440	48517	2893	1479	12874	8329	1636	31524	975	1
Ashington Equitable	869	7707	13357	40	12350	9949	1064	2781	6471	2
" Industrial	8627	208537	9916	9827	41669	44918	12193	124202	11950	3
Bebside	688	9240	2679	497	4083	594	144	4984	2870	4
Bedlington	2720	45390	22266	1	21575	23621	5806	15205	2017	5
Blyth—Central Industrial	3937	82412	..	4778	25819	15044	..	47029	4534	6
Broomhill	662	32218	4496	1477	7415	6405	1576	20870	2611	7
Cambois	667	18596	783	315	5973	5272	3535	2972	2231	8
Choppington	426	6911	..	839	2073	677	192	3689	1476	9
Felton	172	822	..	254	766	370	..	213	..	10
Guide Post	1068	21743	530	7	7153	3935	677	6735	4046	11
Hedgeley	665	15885	478	1351	12721	1123	25	4363	741	12
Howick	705	13782	..	856	2990	2537	..	9567	1952	13
Newbiggin-by-the-Sea	2321	60684	10605	1911	19201	23952	13522	8728	8895	14
New Delaval	1097	31482	20051	757	8173	26452	6337	8017	5322	15
Otterburn	177	2399	353	326	1283	2117	..	438	1423	16
Pegswood	870	23184	6685	2854	7025	3982	1369	20354	1832	17
Radcliffe	440	8276	32	441	3470	1097	2	3663	660	18
Sea Houses & N. S'land.	289	3731	16	142	2260	635	..	759	456	19
Togston Ter. & Bro'mh'l.	85	1786	21	153	1725	121	..	929	299	20
Tweedside	2219	28385	1150	3412	11022	9182	630	11573	4005	21
Widdrington	360	2353	8311	902	2790	271	..	7994	1191	22
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	31504	674040	104622	32619	214410	190583	48708	336589	65957	
Productive Society—Northumberland Bakeries.	*h*7	1650	491	715	214	1608	..	1340	..	23
District Total for 1921	31511	675690	105113	33334	214624	192191	48708	337929	65957	
Retail Societies Total for previous syear (1920)	32540	752416	81405	38098	352628	165898	47042	353432	28455	
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1920)	*h*7	1650	1258	711	285	1926	..	2443	..	
District Total for previous year (1920)	32547	754066	82663	38809	352913	167824	47042	355875	28455	
No. 2—SOUTH NORTHUMBERLAND DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Backworth	1109	30907	1481	1180	5868	3309	4538	18675	4918	1
Coxlodge and Fawdon	770	12717	2730	820	6622	3572	781	1368	5191	2
Cramlington	5682	136679	105450	7887	38364	23261	10825	163436	21566	3
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	51390	891645	287962	37875	147942	190102	147057	838236	24102	4
North Shields	6301	24785	28907	528	14822	30273	600	6960	2875	5
St. Anthony's	413	7119	127	660	3760	96	..	4392	100	6
Seaton Delaval	2421	100405	9916	2865	38240	10851	6180	44180	17492	7

h Societies

SECTION.

NORTHUMBERLAND, CUMBERLAND, DURHAM, WESTMORLAND, and the NORTH in their respective Conference Districts.

from the Registrar's Return for 1920. *e* These societies have not made a return either to the Registrar.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	57	30	11301	2746	166858	11646	2861	1 1½	..	..	53	19 3 4
2	37	25	6881	3492	75454	*e*134	419	0 3	..	..	48	9 19 8
3	266	96	44979	17211	551791	21176	10720	1 0	..	419	773	68 14 0
4	16	5	3488	416	52451	2292	529	0 7	..	..	47	5 17 6
5	79	47	15563	6273	182685	467	2505	0 6	..	140	368	22 17 4
6	103	27	14028	3903	256086	20819	3956	1 3¼	..	..	334	29 15 10
7	34	12	5415	2462	95668	8323	2208	1 2	..	..	70	10 1 1
8	21	8	3673	1183	46840	2561	1002	0 6¾	..	6	29	5 15 8
9	14	5	2169	251	35203	3213	363	0 10	..	..	5	4 5 4
10	4	..	359	..	6259	338	36	1 0	..	..	1	1 9 0
11	24	5	5188	459	70096	2575	1078	0 6¼	..	..	13	8 17 10
12	23	..	2745	..	42121	2627	785	1 0	..	..	19	7 3 2
13	15	..	2252	..	45621	4963	654	2 0	..	..	13	5 13 0
14	80	36	14275	5187	190725	9799	3208	0 7½	..	117	286	17 17 10
15	32	10	5744	952	91864	5545	1667	0 10¾	..	5	38	8 18 8
16	6	..	826	..	15448	187	52	..	..	..	2	1 13 4
17	24	8	4118	1006	85431	5824	1320	1 0	..	17	63	7 2 8
18	13	3	2306	385	32568	2246	499	0 9	..	..	17	3 13 4
19	5	..	635	..	13990	1065	169	0 10½	..	..	4	2 7 0
20	3	..	433	..	6523	89	103	0 7	..	..	1	1 2 4
21	61	35	8464	4872	134770	7314	1260	0 11½	..	..	76	26 0 6
22	12	2	2275	463	40349	2940	131	1 3	..	..	1	3 1 8
	929	354	157117	51261	2238801	*116009	35525	..	..	704	2261	271 10 1
23	8	10	1140	2512	18463	679	82	0 9½	..	..	40	....
	937	364	158257	53773	2257264	*116688	35607	..	..	704	2301	271 10 1
	978	399	154126	57494	2711273	206983	34929	..	..	774	1204	255 6 6
	3	18	467	3152	24680	1904	82	..	..	..	4	....
	981	417	154593	60646	2735953	208887	35011	..	..	774	1208	255 6 6
1	32	8	7010	1145	119079	9484	1696	1 3¾	..	..	116	7 17 0
2	17	5	3857	676	65478	3857	786	0 11	..	..	21	6 10 8
3	189	83	35666	14524	494786	44452	7090	1 3½	..	130	405	52 19 8
4	1112	168	182720	37172	2569209	241802	43015	1 7	..	119	370	401 17 0
5	84	17	16935	3498	193682	7726	1530	0 6	..	160	1	54 2 0
6	12	..	3275	..	37007	2103	377	0 10¼	..	..	6	6 8 2
7	77	34	13067	3764	225821	20224	5247	1 5¾	..	..	543	19 19 4

e Loss. * Before deducting the loss of £134.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldngs, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
SOUTH NORTHUMBERLAND DIST.—*Con.*										
Seghill	697	18325	664	400	6033	3959	418	8251	1772	8
Shiremoor	1255	21799	377	1313	5644	4337	1847	11763	2977	9
Walker-on-Tyne	1835	28628	2679	4305	11637	4101	2026	20145	..	10
Wallsend	7878	133003	14446	13179	35809	20297	59962	54631	571	11
Willington Q. & Howden	2837	35042	7418	1784	18316	13997	3297	9877	224	12
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	82588	1441054	462157	72796	333057	308155	237531	1181914	81788	
Productive Societies:— Co-operative Laundries— Newcastle-on-Tyne	67	28028	60800	5163	1893	41415	..	46924	7609	13
Newcastle-on-T.— Household Furnishing	120	6363	25511	1506	5697	29750	..	234	2835	14
Produc. Socs. Total for 1921	187	34391	86311	6669	7590	71165	..	47158	10444	
District Total for 1921	82775	1475445	548468	79465	340647	379320	237531	1229072	92232	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)	80785	1495146	406970	72903	539608	298310	227331	1073080	59021	
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1920)	185	31417	79317	6253	10255	46605	..	64547	10562	
District Total for previous year (1920)	80970	1526563	486287	79156	549863	344915	227331	1137627	69583	
No. 3—CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND DIST.— Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Aspatria	2480	35592	1507	1082	12284	11029	2653	9142	4001	1
Broughton Moor	204	1586	1396	260	1932	1131	..	281	327	2
Carlisle	10358	201632	939	12993	89553	58082	932	67932	20726	3
Cleator Moor	8003	134560	25	4665	50518	20327	1535	41303	31005	4
Dalston	322	7430	..	376	2953	502	634	3909	253	5
Egremont	2002	58855	76	3639	11913	11450	3950	30102	8592	6
Houghton	103	998	525	66	365	750	80	346	177	7
Keswick	777	18100	936	3698	3375	2220	2170	15614	943	8
Lazonby	544	8379	50	987	2420	719	936	5138	1426	9
Longtown	458	6292	104	1549	1915	146	1494	4898	85	10
Maryport	5112	52464	29338	4809	26183	12058	11514	35467	5039	11
Naworth Collieries	408	4494	..	124	2578	580	650	663	1964	12
Penrith	2292	38505	1638	1225	14075	10795	3293	13338	4780	13
Tebay	264	2323	99	205	2549	501	411	764	61	14
Upperby	104	567	..	131	294	2	..	641	85	15
Warwick Bridge	201	2482	..	271	571	365	..	2255	514	16
Wigton	451	4454	40	365	1348	650	..	3466	34	17
Workington Beehive	4262	54115	2803	6196	28116	11055	1703	28100	4279	18
" Industrial	3405	57512	..	3090	22437	13896	1998	21086	7880	19
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	41750	690340	39476	45731	275379	156258	33953	284445	92171	
Productive Society— Workington Piggery	*h*2	3500	..	..	305	956	..	56	49	20
District Total for 1921	41752	693840	39476	45731	275684	157214	33953	284501	92220	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)	42514	732528	44527	50475	417143	146108	32548	313553	69582	
Productive Society Total for previous year (1920)	*h*2	3000	..	..	1431	1007	..	110	..	
District Total for previous year (1920)	42516	735528	44527	50475	418574	147115	32548	313663	69582	

h Societies.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
8	16	1	3024	90	58684	5599	951	1 5	..	..	16	5 11 0
9	32	4	6596	331	120294	11683	1260	1 10¼	..	..	113	10 15 6
10	50	14	8926	1385	128695	10427	1112	1 5	..	..	73	20 5 6
11	133	55	28380	9952	391721	30875	6927	1 2¼	..	700	211	66 6 2
12	53	12	10120	1669	136242	8724	1792	1 5½	..	90	88	34 9 5
	1807	401	319576	74206	4540698	396956	71783	..	..	1199	1963	687 1 5
13	..	282	..	21206	65939	5320	1314	1 0	..	..	10	2 0 0
14	..	68	..	8963	20167	*e*135	..	..	..	..	..	1 5 0
	..	350	..	30169	86106	*5320	1314	..	..	..	10	3 5 0
	1807	751	319576	104375	4626804	*402276	73097	..	..	1199	1973	690 6 5
	1818	455	312148	68810	5223369	505505	67010	..	..	1062	1638	621 14 9
	..	281	..	30965	97416	8247	1839	..	..	..	23	3 5 0
	1818	736	312148	99775	5320785	513752	68849	..	..	1062	1661	624 19 9
1	41	15	8007	1792	98712	4145	1755	0 10	..	200	20	20 7 6
2	3	..	665	..	10659	618	81	0 11	..	..	5	1 14 2
3	356	93	50299	14241	649845	42392	9913	1 2	..	220	800	104 3 4
4	153	47	32874	6568	374712	23912	6987	1 0½	..	339	..	68 11 4
5	6	..	958	..	18642	1265	348	1 3½	..	..	7	3 10 0
6	45	17	6852	2133	108931	8232	3004	1 0	..	80	182	16 10 0
7	2	..	318	..	6061	374	47	0 9	29	..	1	16 0 8
8	18	2	2059	258	38593	3115	725	2 0	..	..	11	7 0 0
9	9	2	1878	269	35535	1451	406	1 0	..	..	4	4 5 6
10	8	..	866	..	19581	2021	297	1 3	..	..	2	3 12 6
11	77	37	15053	4530	205975	11750	2629	0 11½	..	192	110	44 14 6
12	11	3	1770	285	26594	1441	216	0 9½	..	..	..	3 6 8
13	50	4	6239	512	104356	6056	1555	1 0½	..	25	37	18 8 8
14	7	..	847	..	15320	824	111	1 0	..	..	..	2 3 4
15	3	..	332	..	7905	697	21	1 1¼	..	..	2	....
16	5	..	497	..	12877	876	100	1 10	..	..	1	....
17	7	..	936	..	24552	1508	236	1 2¼	..	..	4	3 11 8
18	58	20	10080	2395	172662	19451	3195	1 10	..	125	111	35 16 0
19	48	30	10004	3220	158979	13463	3164	1 4½	..	160	118	27 17 6
	907	270	150534	36203	2090491	143591	34790	..	29	1341	1415	381 13 4
20	..	2	..	418	1054	*e*2182	..	..	..	..	..	....
	907	272	150534	36621	2091545	†143591	34790	..	29	1341	1415	381 13 4
	965	293	143578	40344	2438818	230668	32059	..	29	927	1363	352 17 7
	..	3	..	355	1372	*e*432	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0
	965	296	143578	40699	2440190	230668	32059	..	29	927	1363	353 17 7

e Loss. * Before deducting the loss of £135. † Before deducting the loss of £2,182.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
NO. 4—WEST DURHAM AND SOUTH N'THUMBERLAND DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Allendale	683	9820	..	1120	1662	1309	345	8101	1630	1
Alston	241	1884	..	247	743	..	..	1768	130	2
Annfield Plain	10260	227088	7815	12333	74657	28154	20793	123191	17501	3
Blaydon	17303	349237	19073	35186	56712	45984	67499	233420	21643	4
Burnopfield	2517	74908	11992	3145	15693	25275	7821	41106	4006	5
Coanwood	264	3133	232	600	1016	364	536	538	1671	6
Consett	3654	100964	2211	3068	31999	14818	15167	44892	2695	7
Esh	872	18263	46	890	10886	5278	1326	4486	5465	8
Fourstones & Newbrough	491	7408	..	284	1643	48	22	6500	504	9
Greenhead	375	3389	550	405	2590	651	..	490	796	10
Haltwhistle	1245	32186	1245	887	10238	5696	2059	10446	7248	11
Haydon Bridge	331	9387	..	57	3366	725	486	5561	138	12
Leadgate	3485	59467	1669	4023	22717	12878	3900	15792	14159	13
Nenthead	101	775	..	168	580	..	..	471	92	14
Swalwell	1303	24232	6211	774	5952	6008	2245	14951	3481	15
Tantobie	801	27776	893	780	7469	5219	3597	11672	2420	16
*Throckley	2493	45554	30152	4465	21752	7621	10118	37900	6342	17
West Stanley	6130	163244	35585	7614	44274	49242	8399	91715	21839	18
West Wylam & Prudhoe	6269	152644	8288	14130	52337	39743	21052	53534	15449	19
Whitfield	158	2858	..	384	1503	120	..	2141	5	20
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	58976	1314217	125962	90560	367789	249133	165365	708675	127214	
Productive Societies—										
Co-operative Bakeries	*h*9	2114	6561	2260	158	3208	523	6318	1473	21
Derwent Flour Mill	*h*10	41007	9577	9578	23868	11148	..	25868	1011	22
Produc. Socs. Total for 1921	19	43121	16138	11838	24026	14356	523	32186	2484	
District Total for 1921	58995	1357338	142100	102398	391815	263489	165888	740861	129698	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)	58338	1525721	129505	82688	557538	224975	182756	847076	83788	
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1920)	*h*19	42312	12114	6947	23657	16236	..	27017	3960	
District Total for previous year (1920)	58357	1568033	141619	89635	581195	241211	182756	874093	87748	
NO. 5—EAST DURHAM DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Birtley	6286	146758	20333	6872	74848	38577	14171	29908	23665	1
Boldon	6364	114139	15066	2495	39846	30384	7336	56416	1285	2
Chester-le-Street	6737	179575	8932	18014	51809	40350	19820	78213	23419	3
Craghead and Holmside	860	18133	4496	1333	4667	14527	..	2968	2965	4
Felling Industrial	2180	32966	1329	3294	12445	2471	..	24325	895	5
Felling Shore	1129	22417	..	1880	9761	2084	..	12607	1772	6
Gateshead	21410	375351	8970	22001	88082	84320	50175	231613	..	7
Haswell	3786	73797	20063	6174	36094	27205	3835	19593	18258	8
Jarrow and Hebburn	12558	252521	16570	48572	57777	66797	21960	192673	11850	9
Marsden	316	9696	549	878	4839	2497	900	1929	1855	10
Murton Colliery	2723	62761	4682	5681	16241	9090	5326	40539	6707	11
Pelton Fell	920	17630	483	671	8660	1689	1168	4905	3993	12
Ryhope and Silksworth	15498	257955	..	20461	83826	52340	..	179224	20994	13
Seaham Harbour	5859	92234	12974	5048	55033	25975	1275	21088	17827	14
South Hetton Amicable	418	6122	..	227	3503	1741	..	1047	1465	15
South Shields	5180	52349	35745	2535	33533	31394	981	20518	6359	16
Sunderland	12540	133127	21297	15443	61943	60789	27412	26630	4622	17
Tyne Dock	2921	40802	3965	2233	11446	13758	2946	11489	9846	18

* Nine months' trading. *h* Societies.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productve.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	14	1	2486	64	43978	3062	456	1 8	..	..	7	5 12 6
2	3	..	369	..	8219	679	92	2 0	..	..	4	1 14 2
3	324	37	62711	7322	911550	101178	12444	1 9¾	..	400	..	85 2 0
4	286	67	52030	12162	769579	87303	14864	1 7½	..	2200	..	139 18 6
5	71	12	14865	2651	216622	18964	4003	1 3½	..	202	68	18 16 10
6	6	..	936	..	12708	765	164	1 2	..	..	..	2 5 0
7	82	11	14336	1628	187325	12116	4982	1 0	..	240	130	29 3 2
8	19	4	4208	423	71437	6372	971	1 8	..	..	21	6 19 0
9	7	..	1257	..	21764	1995	336	1 7	..	..	..	4 1 8
10	6	..	1101	..	19068	920	166	1 1	..	..	6	2 19 4
11	28	9	4807	1533	80168	5156	1696	1 3	..	..	24	10 7 0
12	7	3	1056	215	28136	1517	447	0 10	..	..	7	3 14 2
13	86	21	16240	2617	234177	17862	2877	1 4¾	..	10	51	29 3 9
14	3	..	320	..	6893	375	33	1 3	..	..	2	1 0 0
15	29	8	6153	1491	89005	8893	1378	1 5¾	..	36	53	10 15 2
16	23	2	4478	568	65809	5320	1466	1 2¾	..	82	13	6 15 8
17	69	16	9123	1854	129119	10989	1684	1 4½	..	109	30	20 16 11
18	208	56	40657	9615	519830	40502	8682	1 2¾	..	200	148	51 7 8
19	141	56	24776	9424	399689	44059	7574	1 9½	..	1049	99	51 10 4
20	4	1	580	132	14924	548	142	1 6	..	..	2	1 7 4
	1416	304	262489	51699	3830000	368575	64457	..	..	4528	665	483 10 2
21	..	19	..	4249	27763	1062	106	0 9	..	..	3	2 2 0
22	..	56	..	13735	374510	2986	2045	0 2	..	..	18	3 0 0
	..	75	..	17984	402273	4048	2151	..	..	..	21	5 2 0
	1416	379	262489	69683	4232273	372623	66608	..	..	4528	686	488 12 2
	1486	353	259097	59834	4893650	571297	67073	..	..	4939	1039	464 1 1
	..	75	..	17306	394365	9097	2088	..	..	..	46	5 2 0
	1486	428	259097	77140	5288015	580394	69161	..	..	4939	1085	469 3 1
1	230	105	42014	13503	558074	48390	7902	1 6¾	19	330	532	58 1 4
3	126	3	27701	132	393703	35139	6029	1 1	..	112	200	55 17 3
2	198	74	39098	9583	498448	43452	7923	1 5¼	..	342	632	50 9 6
4	29	8	6339	749	100527	8256	1007	1 1	..	..	43	7 1 8
5	43	1	8397	68	125400	13240	1704	1 9½	..	..	109	19 8 6
6	29	2	5479	72	87850	7515	1131	1 6	..	..	17	9 12 10
7	548	66	86776	11533	1345303	124325	18891	1 7	..	..	941	169 6 2
8	121	29	16598	6664	324918	22099	4119	1 2½	..	..	106	32 4 0
9	299	80	46298	14101	757876	108963	13150	2 3	..	1185	233	106 17 8
10	14	4	2828	543	49240	3950	460	1 6¼	..	..	28	4 6 8
11	96	9	16080	1158	218679	22485	3208	1 9¾	..	..	41	22 6 5
12	31	9	5978	922	97497	8532	908	1 6	..	..	67	6 7 8
13	422	58	79119	10104	1271139	161963	15126	2 3	..	50	140	132 18 9
14	105	25	26170	5985	383916	39042	5596	1 7½	..	3	90	42 7 2
15	11	2	2003	239	33303	1832	329	0 10	..	..	5	3 11 8
16	92	37	21945	5622	278457	13479	3669	0 8½	..	215	39	49 9 1
17	378	105	51590	13559	592410	21616	6773	1 0	..	780	51	160 9 8
18	77	5	12103	390	168584	15592	2063	1 6½	..	30	75	22 16 8

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bidings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
EAST DURHAM DISTRICT—*Con.*—										
West Pelton	2138	59164	1018	2093	16213	15672	6269	21116	6993	19
Windy Nook	2384	51190	3534	3968	23193	9709	7031	18327	4507	20
District Total for 1921	112207	1998687	180006	169873	693759	531369	170615	995128	169277	
District Total for previous year (1920)	119440	2184420	116279	159393	1032097	461962	196286	1047507	105117	
NO. 6—SOUTH DURHAM DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Bearpark	237	3043	73	209	1180	606	..	1890	291	1
Bishop Auckland	22500	487977	16080	21666	197382	94811	106164	145918	30447	2
Brandon and Byshottles	2115	51198	544	5108	14198	11400	4220	29045	4600	3
Cornforth and Coxhoe	2507	64487	5370	1517	26855	16841	5346	17617	6746	4
Crook	8007	233516	14928	4306	42933	19058	38337	120693	49208	5
Durham	2114	39550	6070	1073	15504	9281	18050	3925	2507	6
Easington Lane	958	17119	4149	658	9411	4453	1380	3112	4068	7
Framwellgate Moor	134	1416	1060	..	943	1361	..	402	297	8
Hetton Downs	3348	64159	1784	2492	23121	14702	4168	30567	4565	9
Low Moorsley	449	11271	456	505	6156	2094	401	3036	1410	10
Newbottle	3940	72078	..	2663	29410	24425	1148	16529	7188	11
New Brancepeth	1366	23688	12808	348	9547	9406	5268	8663	4793	12
Pittington	1997	46255	2796	3680	19315	6739	2473	23686	3426	13
Sherburn Hill	5601	109011	..	6176	46130	20938	1472	41313	19217	14
Stanhope and Weardale	2068	59490	1467	199	23242	11481	4446	20436	3685	15
Station Town	2006	51839	4305	3709	24386	22230	1539	10103	6237	16
Tow Law	1745	48111	2170	1000	18496	4818	3570	20568	5775	17
Tudhoe Colliery	2536	32578	..	2469	14533	9268	..	12627	247	18
West Cornforth	2367	37421	6459	1008	16407	9549	..	13315	14835	19
Willington	2743	69992	17816	923	27888	13689	7463	35437	15346	20
District Total for 1921	68738	1524199	98335	59709	567037	307150	205445	558882	184888	
District Total for previous year (1920)	68522	1784398	81812	77701	814342	272724	225394	744625	138356	
NO. 7.—SOUTH DURHAM & NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE DIST.—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Barnard Castle	1008	10860	1258	1011	6375	3288	..	2408	1711	1
Darlington	17263	231454	4064	8952	79167	57990	17833	100415	..	2
East Cleveland	5110	66770	4715	2230	27911	21622	8779	12593	6323	3
Grosmont	434	4296	10	508	937	47	126	4545	..	4
Guisborough	2195	56293	1371	1083	10682	6449	7063	33462	2625	5
Hartlepools	15954	160678	11559	19569	47751	104641	15752	39874	11171	6
Kirkby Stephen	480	5410	500	148	1960	2533	..	985	606	7
Marske-by-the-Sea	209	6440	858	309	4630	910	112	1724	421	8
Middlesbrough	30529	346259	67088	4763	202810	206734	10313	38278	3140	9
Northallerton	964	7254	..	14	2344	602	..	4348	816	10
Skelton	2232	26391	7879	408	16005	14064	439	4653	1020	11
Stockton-on-Tees	22954	326247	34357	10124	108219	88876	40022	153554	540	12
Teesdale Workmen's	1332	39012	903	1902	10361	2850	1309	28946	2176	13
Thirsk	650	7005	1624	118	3330	2610	57	2499	545	14
Whitby	1345	11022	1183	809	3659	1938	420	7206	557	15
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	102659	1305391	137369	51948	526141	515154	102225	435580	31651	

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d
19	73	16	14623	2066	191084	18010	3244	1 9	..	15	158	17 14 7
20	73	4	13612	725	216276	23191	2712	1 11	..	..	144	19 12 6
	2995	642	525651	97718	7692684	741071	105944	..	19	3062	3651	990 19 9
	3166	697	483275	103876	8885137	1009523	99676	..	..	2996	3716	898 2 2
1	6	2	1167	87	20908	1657	161	1 6	..	..	5	1 14 6
2	377	123	86296	26930	1338086	118159	24850	1 9	..	..	233	183 16 2
3	76	26	14888	4280	245103	32746	3174	2 2½	..	146	343	16 17 4
4	101	21	12348	4207	207302	8990	3584	0 9¾	..	..	88	22 0 10
5	173	70	31915	8883	569529	46917	12859	1 1½	..	..	101	66 2 1
6	33	10	6805	1349	92279	5529	2088	0 10½	..	56	20	19 15 4
7	33	4	5278	952	68850	4754	934	1 0½	..	..	43	8 1 6
8	5	..	591	..	6371	86	14	..	..	..	..	1 2 4
9	100	22	17376	3615	237043	20563	3165	1 5½	..	..	294	26 11 8
10	12	7	2976	571	47250	4744	616	2 1¼	..	..	3	3 12 10
11	137	30	23622	4583	297051	25456	3902	1 5	..	..	368	32 6 8
12	43	9	6350	1134	95241	2794	1510	1 0¾	..	..	14	11 13 4
13	66	9	12471	1672	170738	19284	2430	1 9	..	..	70	15 19 4
14	116	45	28206	5059	511886	54455	5951	2 0	..	..	112	45 16 8
15	38	3	7058	562	95001	2694	3057	0 3½	..	..	20	17 9 2
16	59	27	13101	5103	229458	19470	2868	0 11	..	..	34	18 14 2
17	38	17	7718	2157	114948	7568	2558	0 10½	..	25	194	14 8 4
18	67	3	11321	523	147462	10857	1878	1 2½	..	..	35	21 13 6
19	69	7	13568	1368	192070	11373	2013	0 6	..	..	22	19 12 8
20	70	25	11963	3215	161494	7978	3261	0 6	..	61	71	23 3 4
	1619	460	315018	76250	4848070	406074	80873	..	..	288	2070	570 11 9
	1786	530	291598	77988	5992484	651602	83692	..	..	159	1266	534 7 3
1	17	..	2534	..	33416	2154	606	1 0	..	..	19	8 10 7
2	291	58	56099	9125	569829	39979	11147	1 0	..	660	497	146 16 10
3	115	35	19974	5150	211504	9565	3865	0 10	..	125	127	42 9 8
4	6	..	646	..	17885	1621	203	1 10	..	..	6	3 10 6
5	36	4	7455	554	88885	8688	3098	1 3	..	33	155	18 16 8
6	318	132	65129	26695	827217	67039	9559	1 6	..	201	381	134 4 8
7	10	..	1463	..	19906	137	289	..	..	..	..	4 1 4
8	11	1	1778	77	24563	1144	353	0 9¼	..	..	11	3 18 4
9	576	136	115612	26657	1124026	38890	19461	0 8¾	..	..	67	142 18 7
10	11	..	1609	..	28258	1469	342	1 0	..	..	30	7 17 10
11	32	21	7317	3361	77872	1635	1457	0 7½	..	..	29	20 0 0
12	510	161	87757	30831	1053918	64675	16638	1 0	..	336	1426	190 12 0
13	27	13	5467	1580	75895	5878	1749	1 6	..	20	8	11 3 8
14	9	..	1222	..	20115	952	332	0 3	..	9	1	5 8 4
15	23	1	2604	113	38820	2845	445	1 3½	..	10	22	11 6 8
	1992	562	376666	104143	4212100	246671	69544	..	..	1394	2779	751 15 8

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
SOUTH DURHAM & NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE DISTRICT—*Con.*—		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Productive Societies :—										
†Brandsby Agricul. Trad'g	661	12291	10726	940	9282	3690	..	5099	12919	16
*Northallerton Corn Mill.	454	1769	..	..	233	2719	..	1490	1033	17
Tees-side Co-op. Fed. Ltd.	*h*7	16986	15932	..	6851	12710	..	18	..	18
Produc. Socs. Total for 1921	1122	31046	26658	940	16366	19119	..	6607	13952	
District Total for 1921	103781	1336437	164027	52888	542507	534273	102225	442187	45603	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)....	107418	1453124	74291	102366	760944	467919	97447	443378	30666	
Productive Society Total for previous year (1920)	818	23826	16355	826	19501	17184	..	3065	4930	
District Total for previous year (1920)	108236	1476950	90646	103192	780445	485103	97447	446443	35596	

* This society has had no productive operations this year. † 1920 figures.
h Societies.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
16	..	20	..	3399	119613	*e*1254	573	..	..	..	..	....
17	3	..	514	..	8645	3	..	..	..	..	..	....
18	..	27	..	2228	19159	*e*7800	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0
	3	47	514	5627	147417	‡3	573	..	..	..	..	5 0 0
	1995	609	377180	109770	4359526	‡246674	70117	..	..	1394	2779	756 15 8
	2303	648	363793	104308	5616809	540247	63407	..	..	1804	1990	832 4 1
	3	57	596	5595	127925	1517	692	..	..	..	27	5 0 0
	2306	705	364389	109903	5744734	541764	64099	..	..	1804	2017	837 4 1

e Loss. ‡ Before deducting the loss of £9,054.

SUMMARY OF THE

NAME OF DISTRICT.	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
No. 1—NORTH NORTHUMBERLAND	23	31511	675690	105113	33334	214624	192191	48708	337929	65957	1
„ 2—SOUTH NORTHUMBERLAND	14	82775	1475445	548468	79465	340647	379320	237531	1229072	92232	2
„ 3—CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ..	20	41752	693840	39476	45731	275684	157214	33953	284501	92220	3
„ 4—WEST DURHAM AND SOUTH NORTHUMBERLAND	22	58995	1357338	142100	102398	391815	263489	165888	740861	129698	4
„ 5—EAST DURHAM	20	112207	1998687	180006	169873	693759	531369	170615	995128	169277	5
„ 6—SOUTH DURHAM....	20	68738	1524199	98335	59709	567037	307150	205445	558882	184888	6
„ 7—SOUTH DURHAM AND NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE	18	103781	1336437	164027	52888	542507	534273	102225	442187	45603	7
Total, 1921	137	499759	9061636	1277525	543398	3026073	2365006	964365	4588560	779875	
Total, 1920	137	510589	10029958	1043833	598361	4529429	2120854	1008804	4919833	534437	
Increase	..	..	..	233692	..	..	244152	..	..	245438	
Decrease	..	10830	968322	..	54963	1503356	..	44439	331273	..	

Summary showing Members, Capital, Trade, &c.,

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Retail Distrib. Societies ..	128	498422	8947928	1147927	523236	2977572	2257802	963842	4501213	752946
Productive Societies	9	1337	113708	129598	20162	48501	107204	523	87347	26929
Total for Section (1921)..	137	499759	9061636	1277525	543398	3026073	2365006	964365	4588560	779875

Summary showing Members, Capital, Trade, &c., of

given for purposes of comparison. See also Introduction to

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Retail Distrib. Socs. (1920)	128	509558	9927753	934789	583624	4474300	2037896	1008804	4822651	514985
Productive Societies „	9	1031	102205	109044	14737	55129	82958	..	97182	19452
Total for Section (1920) ..	137	510589	10029958	1043833	598361	4529429	2120854	1008804	4919833	534437

NORTHERN SECTION.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.							
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Am'nt Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.				
	Distributive.	Productve.	Distributive.	Productive.					Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.		
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.
1	937	364	158257	53773	2257264	116688	35607	..	704	2301	271	10	1
2	1807	751	319576	104375	4626804	402276	73097	..	1199	1973	690	6	5
3	907	272	150534	36621	2091545	143591	34790	29	1341	1415	381	13	4
4	1416	379	262489	69683	4232273	372623	66608	..	4528	686	488	12	2
5	2995	642	525651	97718	7692684	741071	105944	19	3062	3651	990	19	9
6	1619	460	315018	76250	4848070	406074	89873	..	288	2070	570	11	9
7	1995	609	377180	109770	4359526	246674	70117	..	1394	2779	756	15	8
	11676	3477	2108705	548190	30108166	2428997	467036	48	12516	14875	4150	9	2
	12508	3809	2008678	570027	36407298	3736590	452547	29	12661	12316	3973	0	5
	..	..	100027	..	..	..	14489	19	..	2559	177	8	9
	832	332	..	21837	6299132	1307593	..	..	145	..	....		

of various classes of Societies for Year 1921.

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.
	11665	2993	2107051	491480	29452853	2418947	462916	48	12516	14804	4137	2	2
	11	484	1654	56710	655313	10050	4120	..	..	71	13	7	0
	11676	3477	2108705	548190	30108166	2428997	467036	48	12516	14875	4150	9	2

various classes of Societies for previous Year (1920),

Statistics for tables showing increases of membership, &c.

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.
	12502	3375	2007615	512654	35761540	3715825	447846	29	12661	12216	3958	13	5
	6	434	1063	57373	645758	20765	4701	..	..	100	14	7	0
	12508	3809	2008678	570027	36407298	3736590	452547	29	12661	12316	3973	0	5

NORTH-WESTERN

RETURN OF TRADE, &c., of Co-operative Societies in the Counties of WESTMORLAND, YORK (EAST AND WEST RIDINGS), and ISLE OF

a These particulars are taken from our last year's return. *b* These particulars are taken this office or to

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
No. 1—AIREDALE DIST.—		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Addingham	203	6660	1041	310	4826	1187	41	2114	390	1
Allerton	531	8902	644	380	3297	3901	1053	2463	568	2
Bingley	3892	108418	15460	6342	27457	32559	32073	40527	3314	3
Birkenshaw	2684	71128	2860	1238	18993	13310	12174	34993	1138	4
Bradford (City of)	23754	494831	39989	13647	172608	220942	55800	157020	11658	5
Buttershaw and Wibsey	948	24149	821	929	4648	3314	2779	18978	703	6
Carleton	217	2885	28	242	2255	453	..	649	111	7
Clayton	905	18396	1038	289	4213	3024	1206	13655	565	8
Cononley	500	3710	10	460	1389	333	311	3177	..	9
Cowling	348	7325	1207	450	2514	1029	190	6317	286	10
,, and District Coal	233	116	15	426	113	33	..	621	201	11
Crosshills	592	9328	10	223	2032	2005	..	7359	228	12
Denholme	740	19083	5291	1062	4110	3474	849	18867	281	13
Eccleshill	813	15733	386	1051	4740	6234	1275	5782	1207	14
Gargrave	423	6560	34	799	2719	605	..	4974	137	15
Great Horton	8449	196497	10925	3129	54534	44521	19372	106083	1460	16
Greengates & Apperley B	676	11402	644	547	3533	1880	909	6707	450	17
Guiseley	1134	37158	2106	1853	8569	6766	4694	23824	614	18
Hainworth	46	49	..	43	97	5	.	153	8	19
Harrogate	5820	51412	2452	1055	12826	15767	2941	29550	239	20
Haworth	1198	29066	7849	2319	6642	8905	183	26999	578	21
Ingleton	620	8514	..	568	5161	1544	725	1886	543	22
Keighley	11629	323017	8099	13809	40899	18251	60072	239463	1128	23
Leeds	92616	1441811	53855	93989	647261	543061	72870	538485	6873	24
Lees and Cross Roads	706	24283	1924	907	4263	3715	1815	19238	481	25
Oxenhope	225	8560	487	312	2017	710	1087	5763	287	26
Queensbury	2984	95057	5898	2511	16763	17219	5070	69147	1667	27
Rawdon	1769	36554	1841	2482	18088	5310	2160	17516	1416	28
Ripon	858	7475	10	368	2853	2472	76	2803	..	29
Settle	451	5481	135	319	2258	917	807	2428	255	30
Silsden	1364	51458	1500	1397	18049	16267	4690	18436	2210	31
Skipton	2840	70255	5416	3830	30869	25218	4638	24883	660	32
Stanbury	164	5758	..	396	590	308	..	5731	228	33
Stanningley Coal	1168	146	..	..	99	204	..	1207	645	34
Steeton	601	12653	5077	274	2875	2451	704	13505	339	35
Sutton Mill	634	17933	929	1100	4895	5099	719	12718	410	36
Thornton	989	29966	2929	1728	6946	11125	388	19443	124	37
Tong Park	125	1007	1003	102	1069	8	..	1208	125	38
Uppertown	563	12305	347	565	5594	4719	1159	1299	2077	39
Wilsden	646	18673	865	755	3195	5100	..	13950	481	40
Windhill	10512	228386	15263	10027	47575	37094	29456	165678	443	41
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	186571	3522200	198298	172233	1203434	1071039	322286	1685599	44528	

SECTION.

Carnarvon, Chester, Denbigh, Derby, Flint, Lancaster, Stafford, part of Man, for 1921, arranged in their respective Conference Districts.

from the Registrar's Return for 1920. *c* These societies have not made a return either to the Registrar.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	5	2	578	132	12018	1006	246	1 2½	..	..	9	2 12 6
2	9	2	1913	404	25781	1572	460	1 1	..	..	116	4 11 0
3	92	40	16783	6265	204250	18648	5023	1 4¾	..	175	131	33 1 4
4	64	30	12407	3689	178203	11339	2569	1 0½	..	..	49	31 17 8
5	610	337	95924	63317	1337739	81321	24045	0 11½	..	446	1093	198 17 8
6	19	5	3269	697	54003	5801	1113	1 9	..	..	..	7 18 4
7	3	..	330	..	10015	609	146	1 2	..	..	9	....
8	18	5	3347	679	47530	3881	876	1 4	..	..	24	7 8 0
9	5	..	858	..	20415	1727	177	2 0	..	..	12	4 1 10
10	6	..	999	..	20546	949	343	2 0	..	..	9	2 17 8
11	2	..	274	..	3748	*e*38	9	..	..	..	..	....
12	6	3	978	496	23988	2671	363	2 3½	..	..	8	4 16 2
13	12	6	2571	729	38042	3344	954	1 3½	..	20	27	6 8 2
14	14	2	2665	232	36283	1111	783	1 0	..	..	30	6 15 6
15	5	..	706	..	16960	1649	208	1 6½	..	..	12	3 8 10
16	176	58	25718	9471	415261	35069	9522	1 4	..	..	119	69 11 2
17	9	1	1776	207	26453	1044	509	0 9	..	..	15	5 15 8
18	24	9	4440	1028	62689	5907	1828	1 4	..	..	21	11 3 0
19	1	..	73	..	2028	171	3	1 10¼	..	..	..	....
20	61	10	11434	2167	115707	8728	2492	1 0¼	..	53	140	49 13 0
21	24	5	4430	905	64826	6301	1387	1 5	..	33	45	10 0 4
22	11	3	2164	395	34233	2642	478	1 3½	..	..	11	5 0 0
23	136	89	31891	12691	490388	52940	15566	1 7	..	516	48	95 17 2
24	1897	725	305182	122846	4421093	424854	51458	1 8½	..	3723	2685	774 5 4
25	14	4	2108	613	41709	3977	1136	1 5	..	..	8	5 17 10
26	3	..	505	..	11286	1110	411	1 5	..	..	11	1 17 8
27	49	35	8299	5301	130253	12795	4728	1 2½	..	25	226	23 16 4
28	31	2	6234	445	80124	5960	1764	1 1	..	..	70	14 12 1
29	10	..	1234	..	17636	352	323	0 3½	..	7	..	7 6 9
30	8	..	1159	..	20066	1848	247	..	..	..	5	....
31	26	18	5949	2723	82656	6344	2434	1 4	..	..	82	11 4 2
32	64	28	10513	4987	133188	9057	3582	1 0	..	..	239	23 13 5
33	4	..	373	..	10879	1034	253	2 1	..	..	..	1 7 0
34	2	..	540	..	9381	143	..	..	..	..	..	....
35	9	2	2158	442	33535	3512	622	2 1	..	..	16	4 18 2
36	10	2	2019	355	40334	4248	796	2 1½	..	..	11	5 2 8
37	18	5	3882	953	53850	4990	1408	1 4½	..	28	30	7 16 8
38	3	..	326	..	6331	517	34	1 7½	..	..	..	1 1 0
39	12	3	2295	653	39106	2031	629	0 11½	..	..	13	4 12 0
40	19	2	3071	464	39439	2944	963	1 5½	..	..	16	5 10 0
41	180	67	33801	13460	489196	50609	11114	1 6½	..	..	338	85 6 8
	3671	1500	615476	256656	8902168	†784575	152102	..	..	5036	5678	1540 2 9

† Before deducting the loss of £38. *e* Loss.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
AIREDALE DISTRICT—*Con.*										
Productive Societies—										
Airedale Worsted	534	21999	6383	2726	14817	1	..	5151	848	42
Bradford Cabinet Makers	64	3455	7939	65	4218	1954	..	56	195	43
Keighley Laundries	*h*17	5220	1731	120	526	4836	..	197	573	44
Produc. Socs. Total for 192	615	30674	16053	2911	19561	6791	..	5404	1616	
District Total for 1921	187186	2552874	214351	175144	1222995	1077830	322286	1691003	46144	
**Retail Societies Total for previous year* (1920)....	186130	3422415	202107	159816	1654956	1004894	328296	1382221	45154	
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1920)....	613	30371	12916	4070	37055	7685	..	5614	2148	
**District Total for previous year* (1920)	186743	3452786	215023	163886	1692011	1012579	328296	1387835	47302	
No. 2—BOLTON DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Adlington ...✓.....	1277	31706	2539	2817	8878	8810	1232	20479	2171	1
Ainsworth New Road✓..	409	8671	..	166	1847	1421	..	6676	208	2
,, Industrial.✓..	450	10967	56	373	1645	716	2431	7326	..	3
Bolton .....✓..	48200	1190668	51858	68048	162399	231437	334382	599238	..	4
Bryn Gates (Bamfurlong)	995	22377	3712	1350	8867	8458	2593	5332	5243	5
Chorley .....✓....	4156	66495	14631	5201	17904	19206	11313	40971	3456	6
Eagley .....✓....	1062	26818	3310	1495	7705	8119	5604	11558	90	7
Earlestown .....✓...	4142	83646	4305	1771	17123	28473	8893	40714	203	8
Edgworth .....✓...	740	31165	2974	452	4174	1692	5527	23999	477	9
Egerton .....✓...	353	10869	1306	421	1540	1160	..	11034	..	10
Farnworth and Kearsley✓	11361	297039	41222	12345	57189	86625	50682	176935	887	11
Heapey .....✓.....	293	5197	..	716	702	550	1815	3507	..	12
Hindley .....✓.....	3241	46256	8505	2229	12481	14112	4033	29910	2127	13
Hindsford and Atherton✓.	2338	48956	1889	5758	12684	13253	12605	23765	1638	14
Horwich .....✓....	4263	77371	11598	4654	27204	23912	5347	43442	1521	15
Hulton and Chequerbent✓	253	7219	563	346	2547	1306	2604	2126	467	16
Leigh .....✓.....	14601	222374	11187	20813	96853	111789	14280	38291	12488	17
Little Hulton .✓.....	1316	28159	4506	1242	9274	9383	9332	5413	3239	18
Little Lever ..✓.....	906	25128	4755	2444	4176	4302	2611	21675	922	19
Park Lane ...✓.....	2280	54417	4873	4436	16206	9744	2510	36506	2546	20
Platt Bridge ..✓.....	1317	28312	2583	3214	7749	8741	1278	16738	4174	21
Radcliffe and Pilkington✓	5522	135698	14395	13175	51454	46999	19372	50096	757	22
Tyldesley.....✓.....	2740	56225	10444	4038	18119	19301	9254	28136	2262	23
Walkden ....✓.....	4320	130937	12669	5493	20604	19399	20584	102416	..	24
Westhoughton Friendly✓.	1532	43798	3435	2513	12207	9866	9394	18264	3827	25
,, United ✓.	1929	58811	4642	3086	15625	14826	6615	33066	3472	26
Wheelton.....✓...	96	2251	646	403	540	261	275	2424	..	27
Whittle-le-Woods..✓....	324	6078	721	445	1686	529	353	5388	322	28
Wigan .....✓..	8721	142517	8189	5112	37414	38489	1685	83952	13610	29
Withnell (Brinscall) .✓..	480	12101	3702	1226	1764	2390	4063	9312	55	30
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	129617	2912226	225215	175882	638569	745269	550667	1498689	66162	
Distrib. Federation—										
Westhoughton & District	*h*2	2500	..	737	1626	650	..	1149	...	31
Productive Societies—										
Bolton Cabinet Makers..	78	2226	1527	2457	3681	371	..	1240	1451	32
Three E's Baking	*h*3	3703	..	..	220	2961	..	685	..	33
Produc. Socs. Total for 1921	81	5929	1527	2457	3901	3332	..	1925	1451	
District Total for 1921	129700	2920655	236742	179076	644087	749251	550667	1501763	67613	

* These totals include the Bradley Coal Society, now dissolved; and Wibsey Slack Side Society, now amalgamated with Buttershaw Society. *h* Societies.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
42	9	26	222	2671	20673	e13144	..	..	..	..	14	5 5 0
43	1	10	94	2198	3163	e5399	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0
44	..	37	..	4006	7455	e1158	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0
	10	73	316	8875	31291	f19701	..	..	..	..	14	7 5 0
	3681	1573	615792	265531	8933459	‡784575	152102	..	..	5036	5692	1547 7 9
	3959	1409	609324	225482	10036363	1069650	133656	..	..	5348	4575	1416 0 3
	9	97	3998	14463	106650	3252	1295	..	169	..	105	7 5 0
	3968	1506	613322	239945	10143013	1072902	134951	..	169	5348	4680	1423 5 3
1	32	23	5691	2814	87099	7888	1500	1 7	..	..	7	10 2 6
2	6	..	869	..	16329	2190	378	2 3½	..	..	13	3 9 6
3	6	..	956	..	15994	1327	446	1 4½	..	..	9	3 15 0
4	758	272	143074	45260	2049738	221903	34742	2 0	..	2500	..	389 16 10
5	42	10	6602	1970	99933	8327	1191	1 6	..	82	115	7 18 8
6	83	20	14030	3136	181495	17532	3177	1 7¾	..	203	61	35 11 8
7	10	10	5231	1232	63678	5778	1097	1 8½	..	80	38	8 13 6
8	80	22	12225	3780	174402	17766	4464	1 6½	..	..	90	32 13 8
9	14	4	2397	747	38958	4765	1436	1 9½	..	..	37	5 19 0
10	6	2	1254	320	26357	3352	532	2 3	..	..	20	2 19 2
11	269	70	44991	10557	539493	58093	14512	2 0	..	248	258	92 6 0
12	5	..	1042	..	20470	2106	253	2 5½	..	..	12	2 6 4
13	65	18	10797	2400	129881	11012	2401	1 6½	..	..	68	27 7 2
14	56	13	8236	2697	149243	22158	2387	2 6½	..	..	122	19 3 4
15	71	47	15587	6043	206891	16125	3900	1 4½	..	306	62	35 8 8
16	8	2	1424	305	19872	1468	375	1 6	..	12	9	2 2 6
17	406	62	77660	21313	932939	87999	10965	2 4½	..	1217	576	117 3 2
18	32	18	5533	2002	70115	6268	1568	1 3	..	56	36	11 0 0
19	15	4	2418	493	58065	5746	1026	1 10	..	..	34	7 6 8
20	61	21	9266	3305	155754	14190	2709	1 6	..	162	146	18 6 8
21	45	7	6851	1397	99196	10745	1377	1 10¼	..	114	71	9 18 7
22	136	69	23882	11511	340521	26891	5742	1 3½	..	699	89	48 16 4
23	84	43	14234	6575	217256	26407	2631	2 1½	..	190	128	22 13 4
24	124	56	21465	7274	265129	31491	5325	2 0	..	330	175	35 14 10
25	46	19	7529	2429	111489	13474	2222	2 3	..	85	73	10 16 8
26	50	22	9227	3623	152824	17325	2945	2 2¼	..	50	107	16 4 0
27	2	..	523	..	8799	781	115	1 6¾	..	..	..	1 0 10
28	6	..	901	..	19951	1731	322	1 0	9	..	..	2 15 0
29	254	44	41920	6166	431714	25403	7525	0 11½	..	622	420	86 1 0
30	9	..	1645	..	25015	1812	562	1 2	..	63	..	4 0 10
	2782	878	497460	147349	6708600	682053	117825	..	9	7019	2776	1071 11 5
31	3	9	489	1229	7177	786	125	2 0	..	..	..	....
32	..	43	..	3626	15134	310	110	..	105	..	12	1 0 0
33	..	8	..	1431	9011	251	186	..	..	..	1	1 0 0
	..	51	..	5057	24145	561	296	..	105	..	13	2 0 0
	2785	938	497949	153635	6729922	683400	118246	..	114	7019	2789	1073 11 5

‡ Before deducting the loss of £19,739. *e* Loss. *f* Total loss, £19,701.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
BOLTON DISTRICT—*Con.*										
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)....	129201	2924600	269761	185387	950699	644435	590309	1429612	27050	
Distrib. Federation Total for previous year (1920)	*h*2	2500	..	670	2600	710	..	1643	..	
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1920)....	71	5272	1779	2377	4780	3431	..	1275	812	
District Total for previous year (1920)	129274	2932372	271540	188434	958079	648576	590309	1432530	27862	
No. 3—CALDERDALE DIST.—Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Barkisland	198	4982	..	511	1272	462	..	4063	129	1
Blackshawhead	125	2000	100	301	352	83	27	2072	29	2
Brighouse	10600	261387	7144	10180	71895	39512	28483	160349	344	3
Copley	236	2050	..	164	857	87	..	2014	..	4
Cragg Vale	220	7524	486	533	1256	817	193	6631	416	5
Halifax Coal	908	884	621	290	89	395	273	359	1611	6
,, Industrial	16562	202217	19434	12059	80682	45788	21046	130624	2750	7
Hebden Bridge Industrial	3400	130052	8059	5516	24455	19468	13686	91511	1195	8
Heptonstall	472	9502	118	730	2161	1695	330	6775	367	9
Holmfield	324	7439	849	..	2432	2139	766	3394	..	10
,, Coal	250	309	155	15	95	260	..	69	146	11
Illingworth	200	3098	627	340	785	967	..	2078	713	12
Luddenden	500	8738	538	796	4431	1376	783	4104	691	13
Luddendenfoot	779	18016	5162	557	4291	3520	2028	15134	565	14
Midgley	556	19760	401	1307	1789	757	707	19260	733	15
Mytholmroyd	850	37068	1185	2736	6196	2646	6660	27729	616	16
Pecket Well	156	3417	305	207	1275	416	1294	1313	82	17
Ripponden	906	20843	517	540	3371	4107	2963	15098	457	18
Siddal	372	6474	51	78	1060	1283	845	4312	79	19
Sowerby Bridge Industr'l	5718	153086	13469	10912	20803	25712	23374	122158	941	20
Stainland & Holywell Gn	974	35789	596	481	6137	4438	1424	26288	749	21
Todmorden	5033	163977	193	12533	43779	26049	58087	63120	2198	22
,, Bridge End	953	37155	512	1652	5579	4700	11360	20722	331	23
Wainstalls	237	3340	164	425	956	843	352	2397	345	24
Walsden	717	35890	..	1453	4190	6053	9556	18994	214	25
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	51247	1174997	60686	64316	290189	193573	184237	750568	15701	
Productive Society—Calderdale Clog Sundries Manufact'g (Walsden).	157	1792	350	1236	665	948	..	1356	420	26
District Total for 1921	51404	1176789	61036	65552	290854	194521	184237	751924	16121	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)....	50549	1085788	63113	61749	423165	187060	182757	593380	17148	
Productive Society Total for previous year (1920)....	152	1790	346	1550	1124	1004	..	1335	505	
District Total for previous year (1920)	50701	1087578	63459	63299	424289	188064	182757	594715	17653	
No. 4—CHESHIRE & NORTH WALES DISTRICT—Retail Distrib. Societies										
Anglesey Central.....	169	433	427	..	261	609	..	12	432	1
Bangor.....	959	5585	936	65	3580	2921	..	541	725	2
Birkenhead	30881	301682	34530	10907	93323	186120	120	98318	2263	3
Blaenau Festiniog.....	455	2398	18	348	1830	195	..	1390	..	4
Bromborough Pool.....	199	2300	..	50	1089	..	..	2056	..	5
Brymbo	1045	8877	6990	1126	8216	4013	520	4553	1255	6
Buckley	795	3537	2460	547	3618	1940	140	791	359	7

h Societies.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
	2835	941	466661	146227	7722699	880891	103158	..	9	7440	2202	852 0 7
	4	9	560	1093	11550	2341	125	2 9	..	..	..	....
	..	53	..	9552	25115	817	218	..	166	..	19	2 0 0
	2839	1003	467221	156872	7759364	884049	103501	..	175	7440	2221	854 0 7
1	2	..	403	..	9628*	507	239	1 3	..	..	..	1 12 8
2	2	..	203	..	5080*	307	102	1 6	..	..	..	....
3	179	115	36341	17703	553632*	47518	13108	1 6	..	100	180	88 3 10
4	3	..	541	..	11277*	1443	100	2 4½	..	..	2	....
5	4	..	577	..	12053*	1149	390	1 8	..	..	5	1 16 2
6	6	..	1468	..	7575*	276	..	1 0	..	..	4	....
7	246	106	45642	17892	638036*	51174	9383	1 6	..	255	435	134 18 4
8	75	32	12994	4302	200365*	16040	6002	1 3	..	502	102	28 4 10
9	9	1	1778	100	27797*	1802	441	1 3	..	..	20	3 19 0
10	3	2	879	239	13245*	905	370	1 2½	..	..	6	2 16 2
11	1	..	203	..	1327*	*e*19	20	..	..	..	..	....
12	3	..	803	..	22251*	986	87	2 0	..	..	5	1 13 4
13	7	1	1559	189	23700*	2147	432	1 10½	..	4	25	4 3 6
14	11	2	2170	274	39602*	4010	866	1 9½	..	..	19	6 13 4
15	4	1	1059	209	24449*	3596	902	3 0	..	..	11	4 10 6
16	12	7	2922	802	52038*	5317	1790	1 8	..	100	53	6 19 2
17	2	..	334	..	7344*	479	172	1 4½	..	..	17	1 6 4
18	16	6	3397	649	66873*	6455	946	2 6	..	..	19	7 5 6
19	2	..	599	..	12824*	1475	325	1 10	..	4	5	3 2 8
20	98	59	20486	7774	299201*	30690	7271	1 10½	..	..	141	46 7 2
21	13	9	2888	975	51740*	4315	1842	1 0½	..	..	16	8 16 4
22	102	43	17319	7582	267463*	25319	8006	1 7	..	501	80	41 12 6
23	16	6	2764	705	60425*	6702	1712	2 0	..	117	..	7 18 9
24	4	..	705	..	15485*	1441	176	2 0	..	..	7	1 19 0
25	11	4	2710	470	44894*	3864	1824	1 8½	..	97	25	6 7 6
	831	394	160744	59865	2468304	*217917	56506	..	..	1680	1177	410 6 7
26	..	17	..	1691	5900	*e*237	90	0 4½	52	..	7	1 10 0
	831	411	160744	61556	2474204	†217917	56596	..	52	1680	1184	411 16 7
	903	411	146143	63866	2804860	285856	48098	..	..	1262	1474	393 11 5
	..	19	..	2505	10279	441	135	..	102	..	31	1 10 0
	903	430	146143	66371	2815139	286297	48233	..	102	1262	1505	395 1 5
1	3	..	442	..	4816*	*e*329	5	..	..	..	..	....
2	14	3	2250	199	29612*	327	169	0 5	..	..	1	7 18 0
3	561	122	76184	19279	922187	71065	18986	1 1½	1292	788	147	220 17 8
4	6	..	712	..	15593*	1203	83	1 3	..	..	2	3 1 0
5	6	..	1035	..	17135	1524	114	1 6	..	5	..	1 13 10
6	25	6	4147	1058	54642*	2514	478	0 10	..	50	25	8 0 8
7	17	5	1784	713	25235*	968	163	0 9	..	..	4	6 13 0

* Before deducting the loss of £19. † Before deducting the loss of £256. *e* Loss.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
CHESHIRE AND NORTH WALES DISTRICT—*Con.*		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Carnarvon	1058	5577	32	1176	2646	2141	..	2995	..	8
Cefn	3216	41045	8013	4070	19024	30573	799	4539	6454	9
Chester	7873	137818	12730	14484	39414	51262	4065	79313	479	10
*Colwyn Bay	2102	24810	1829	93	6364	13074	2017	7450	1127	11
Cynfal	190	687	375	200	704	165	..	325	306	12
Deiniolen	234	1579	..	271	720	442	..	2735	123	13
Deudraeth	221	622	69	..	1371	61	..	168	292	14
Elfi Workmen's	232	1785	636	310	1423	20	..	2057	153	15
Ellesmere Port	2713	37041	5893	1706	18681	13497	1922	11179	2270	16
Employés' Provident (Port Sunlight)	1090	5373	230	81	3539	1662	..	2185	321	17
Ewloe Place	254	1582	977	40	1075	208	..	1648	159	18
Ffynnon Groyw	320	1922	1125	63	1755	2047	432	318	593	19
Flint and Oakenholt	1269	19561	2093	1900	12208	7210	..	4784	931	20
Garston	2675	22404	6467	1430	8668	16580	2840	6036	5	21
Gwalchmai	117	186	..	84	361	10	..	11	..	22
Hawarden	528	5349	890	308	4487	1562	..	260	972	23
Holyhead	1253	4802	2115	349	5436	1381	..	1217	..	24
Leeswood	266	2978	517	579	1461	982	591	342	1077	25
Liverpool	61642	597084	148164	29087	229236	352515	69608	184620	..	26
Llanberis	291	1204	..	300	769	39	..	2831	250	27
Llandegfan	156	648	278	151	389	430	..	204	80	28
Llandudno Junction	708	6863	1005	137	4541	2676	..	736	551	29
Llanfairfechan	255	1311	53	..	549	229	..	660	404	30
Llanrug	189	488	308	..	437	354	..	275	408	31
Mold Junction	193	1204	6	21	1265	26	..	336	24	32
New York (Penmaenm'r)	415	4322	332	832	2514	2275	..	760	320	33
Pant-y-Fownog	140	786	101	111	931	119	241	166	215	34
Portmadoc	320	1171	1044	530	810	1872	..	542	..	35
Queen's Ferry	2288	17050	8944	403	16189	7494	2942	3061	2121	36
Rhyl	590	4696	3560	318	2849	4645	..	727	518	37
Rivals	69	111	..	..	188	4	..	120	..	38
Runcorn and Widnes	13349	199807	2684	16802	67806	40635	20395	122523	.	39
St. Helens	20554	85063	74595	45704	82213	77316	9257	40366	‡14998	40
South Carnarvonshire	300	1044	..	243	591	30	..	803	..	41
Sychtyn	197	1704	383	169	1537	331	232	314	825	42
Valley	86	212	..	..	300	44	..	18	48	43
Warrington	21276	330040	9014	26651	73834	70733	18120	234565	..	44
Whiston	1479	14888	2137	964	8109	2781	1637	6995	25	45
Wrexham	2100	23135	4617	1273	10710	9922	974	12377	..	46
District Total for 1921	186721	1932764	348577	163886	747121	913145	136852	848232	41083	
† *District Total for previous year* (1920)	185961	1929807	266642	185176	1049914	782297	149065	746870	14801	
No. 5—DEWSBURY DIST.—Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Altofts	353	3597	..	600	2400	..	..	1760	525	1
Batley	7520	201171	2816	8141	28841	58639	32185	107059	868	2
Battyeford (Mirfield)	672	9611	1401	440	2556	2688	1893	5746	477	3
Beeston	353	6679	..	225	1584	1589	433	3397	533	4
Birstall	2690	71644	5186	3827	14135	2388	7876	56838	‡390	5
Churwell	777	13155	230	818	3111	2812	4806	3737	382	6
Cleckheaton	5727	98802	27552	8700	27783	34502	28702	49825	3412	7
Cripplestone	608	4774	1568	1100	4277	2021	149	1372	1748	8
Dewsbury	16900	407945	5105	16293	77684	89301	61165	226068	8226	9
Drighlington	1357	25483	272	685	7743	7746	2053	10463	555	10
Farnley	600	4225	..	800	3309	589	..	2541	..	11
Gomersal	1200	25856	435	1365	7624	4982	3249	13520	354	12
Grange Moor Friendly	174	7259	..	256	1537	1728	317	3927	706	13
,, ,, United	126	4223	79	184	555	586	451	3154	728	14
Heckmondwike	9484	284798	7118	11219	37698	38632	36164	203675	2866	15
Horbury	2196	47903	4956	4068	13476	10943	7705	26963	1868	16

* Nine months' trading. † These totals include the Dolgarrog Society, which is now dissolved, but do not include Valley Society. ‡ Miners' Coupons.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
8	11	.	1370	..	25432	2421	235	1 6	..	..	8	7 11 0
9	56	10	10272	1766	166660	14328	2078	1 6	..	118	44	25 6 8
10	172	34	26733	6150	352286	38989	6575	1 11½	..	141	116	63 15 4
11	29	8	3558	1185	54066	2949	733	1 0	..	..	1	13 0 0
12	2	..	168	..	8480	528	28	0 1¾	94	..	2	....
13	4	..	529	..	16749	2165	72	..	..	..	..	1 12 4
14	3	..	489	..	7246	e190	18	..	..	..	..	1 13 4
15	6	..	722	..	18647	1524	..	2 1	..	..	..	1 17 6
16	48	22	8294	3299	108356	6674	1880	0 11½	..	37	26	22 8 8
17	27	8	3571	1583	42560	e2712	..	..	..	..	2	8 17 6
18	5	..	695	..	18142	1783	59	2 0	..	..	3	2 3 4
19	7	2	1211	391	16433	225	82	0 4	..	..	..	....
20	42	5	5145	870	66213	3059	949	0 9	..	..	37	10 7 5
21	49	16	7872	3079	95351	5985	1069	1 1¾	..	50	..	19 13 6
22	2	..	176	..	3324	168	8	..	..	..	..	....
23	11	3	1642	588	27663	1611	211	1 2¼	..	..	..	4 4 8
24	17	3	2376	502	35635	1715	233	1 0	4	..	4	9 11 8
25	5	..	1239	..	19195	1027	154	1 0	..	..	3	2 2 2
26	1080	153	169984	32024	1847784	118817	33705	0 11¼	..	1250	153	267 2 0
27	5	..	814	..	20706	2001	53	..	..	..	..	2 3 6
28	1	..	129	..	2656	93	30	0 7½	..	..	..	....
29	20	4	2701	999	35227	1594	345	1 3	..	..	17	4 5 6
30	5	..	705	..	9428	536	61	..	..	..	..	1 0 0
31	4	..	275	..	7863	442	16	..	..	..	..	1 7 10
32	7	1	778	193	11710	225	58	0 6½	..	..	..	1 15 4
33	8	3	1426	306	25911	1513	163	1 2	..	..	..	3 6 4
34	3	..	445	..	8892	670	41	1 6¾	..	..	4	1 4 10
35	3	..	475	..	12216	930	29	1 5½	..	..	1	....
36	33	9	5808	1443	71886	65	909	0 2½	..	5	4	19 15 0
37	10	2	1412	462	22566	669	190	0 6¾	..	..	8	4 3 4
38	2	..	46	..	2418	202	8	0 8½	..	..	..	..
39	292	51	46001	12181	634895	52683	9179	1 4½	..	723	304	98 19 0
40	399	56	65814	15250	825982	46865	4518	1 1½	..	376	322	171 13 4
41	4	..	466	..	6554	379	42	..	..	..	..	....
42	5	..	548	..	12403	497	85	..	..	..	..	1 13 4
43	2	..	238	..	2867	e2	3	..	..	..	..	0 12 0
44	295	84	46030	13742	818289	106589	15411	2 3	..	515	417	172 17 10
45	29	7	5546	1306	67830	5285	761	1 3½	..	..	57	12 3 6
46	51	10	7751	1882	113627	7418	1255	1 0½	..	97	133	23 17 4
	3386	627	520018	120450	6713308	§510220	101254	..	1390	4155	1845	1230 9 3
	3533	783	493410	119242	8199177	802834	82797	..	1253	4750	1295	1303 2 7
1	7	..	1441	..	32077	2579	190	1 9¾	..	..	11	2 18 4
2	125	62	18894	9406	217342	31043	9990	1 4	..	515	242	61 16 11
3	12	5	2217	906	31926	1920	473	1 1	..	..	3	5 2 6
4	6	..	923	..	18892	1617	287	1 8	..	..	11	2 19 4
5	39	10	8235	1366	120742	11914	3524	1 5¼	..	350	45	22 0 0
6	18	6	2492	535	30134	2188	718	1 0	..	43	25	6 13 4
7	104	44	20678	7497	250738	14588	5214	0 10½	..	500	171	49 6 0
8	17	3	2635	582	45465	3318	286	1 5	..	..	35	4 19 8
9	260	85	41852	14919	585426	53132	20977	1 1	..	1264	201	140 13 0
10	22	9	4870	787	70192	5932	1278	1 3¾	..	..	37	11 0 10
11	15	..	2247	..	35838	2701	193	1 9¾	..	..	14	....
12	17	3	3934	277	51676	4081	1294	1 2	..	..	59	10 10 10
13	4	..	729	..	11751	826	384	1 0¼	..	2	7	1 9 2
14	3	..	246	..	10022	1427	213	2 7½	..	..	..	....
15	182	51	33899	9621	442741	43018	14310	1 0	..	661	538	81 8 0
16	43	14	7267	2437	109747	8619	2460	1 2	..	89	90	18 3 4

§ Before deducting the loss of £3,233. e Loss.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
DEWSBURY DISTRICT—*Con.*		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Liversedge	1124	14625	464	801	4240	2704	199	9531	191	17
Middlestown	1100	24719	3326	2684	9239	7153	2033	13985	3328	18
Mirfield Industrial	2758	48816	8653	1870	12447	12251	6120	33587	1405	19
Mirfield Perseverance	949	18909	1542	735	3961	2522	2738	13438	1106	20
Morley	9241	294494	3573	13219	38524	35591	24413	222134	4090	21
Ossett	3672	62853	13996	1017	24852	15234	650	29347	721	22
Ravensthorpe	486	8714	1189	821	1579	1839	2708	4813	432	23
Upper Hopton	181	6760	731	323	880	400	..	7295	229	24
Wakefield Borough	2257	26514	117	1775	11245	5166	2591	10414	1341	25
" Industrial	10741	162794	6229	10574	57396	51755	8283	76031	3498	26
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	83306	1886323	94538	92540	398676	394764	236884	1150620	39979	
Distrib. Federation—West Yorkshire Coal Fed.	46	28622	50	1069	..	..	..	31351	8532	27
Productive Society—Dewsbury Co-op. Laundry	11	3649	3552	927	299	3431	356	3952	392	28
District Total for 1921	83363	1918594	98140	94536	398975	398195	237240	1185923	48903	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)	83427	1948020	98771	96721	607736	349008	226434	1163458	37131	
Distrib. Federation Total for previous year (1920)	45	30532	50	1098	..	..	..	33121	11609	
Productive Society Total for previous year (1920)	11	3601	3297	882	620	3633	366	3095	671	
District Total for previous year (1920)	83483	1982153	102218	98701	608356	352641	226800	1199674	49411	
No. C—EAST YORKSHIRE DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Beverley	1196	11749	1341	998	7283	3882	..	2815	570	1
Castleford and Allerton	4374	42985	..	5735	23216	1793	..	20342	205	2
" Industrial	5764	79935	4510	4628	32593	25923	5662	24451	4139	3
Castle Howard	511	7102	..	180	2282	1266	..	2015	1299	4
Driffield	492	10070	529	580	2825	2399	..	6133	527	5
Escrick	181	3739	..	545	844	..	..	4099	293	6
Hull	33824	418208	205561	14611	170621	237805	10600	265068	15243	7
Kippax	1314	17036	1264	1370	8579	5559	1753	4345	1845	8
Malton and Norton	1299	15304	5696	720	6842	7573	..	8261	721	9
Market Weighton	948	16269	1516	308	6064	5513	1043	6641	..	10
Pickering	690	9279	235	404	2768	2510	..	5772	..	11
Pocklington	1533	12343	5945	..	9510	12129	..	1589	475	12
Riccall	173	2281	..	500	787	..	..	2222	409	13
Scarborough	2970	40613	1037	1238	17591	18279	2061	8555	72	14
Selby	1890	26334	1776	958	12013	13551	517	4610	..	15
Tadcaster	1059	13986	3681	841	6108	7698	1091	5946	353	16
Wetherby	812	9794	..	615	5789	2115	..	2857	1170	17
York	15790	254006	24144	18112	77642	103885	4725	143081	431	18
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	74820	991133	257335	52343	394357	451880	27452	528902	27752	
Productive Society—Hull Printers	70	2808	2625	2020	677	5116	..	807	1589	19
District Total for 1921	74890	993941	259960	54363	395034	456996	27452	529709	29341	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)	73129	928967	209121	49942	536561	351807	27100	474130	19254	
Productive Society Total for previous year (1920)	80	2738	2613	5294	1388	7805	..	862	1966	
District Total for previous year (1920)	73209	931705	211734	55236	537949	359612	27100	474992	21220	

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productve.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
17	17	..	3022	..	41038	3426	717	1 3½	..	..	46	9 1 6
18	30	13	5258	1542	79680	8257	1274	1 10½	..	20	202	8 12 4
19	56	22	9614	2599	130696	11453	2474	1 5	..	..	78	20 18 4
20	16	2	2708	509	53923	6248	940	2 0	..	19	33	8 7 8
21	159	68	28369	8946	425856	38584	15356	1 1	..	597	326	72 5 8
22	55	25	9396	3739	135111	8453	3296	0 10¾	..	..	70	30 10 0
23	6	..	985	..	18389	1856	424	1 7	..	..	28	3 18 4
24	2	..	524	..	12232	1724	338	2 3	..	..	..	1 5 0
25	32	3	5203	529	78219	4194	1326	0 10	..	..	5	19 14 6
26	209	55	34280	10456	466887	28242	7702	1 0	..	507	321	93 6 8
	1456	481	251918	76653	3606740	301340	95638	..	..	4567	2598	687 1 3
27	1	..	130	..	85412	3230	1589	0 4	..	..	..	0 10 0
28	..	35	..	3644	6829	146	182	0 3	..	..	..	1 0 0
	1457	516	252048	80297	3698981	304716	97409	..	..	4567	2598	688 11 3
	1595	511	251388	69781	4522221	491049	88635	..	..	5900	2992	661 10 5
	1	..	130	..	113842	2685	1493	..	..	..	..	0 10 0
	..	44	..	4146	7672	246	180	..	..	..	2	1 0 0
	1596	555	251518	73927	4643735	493980	90308	..	..	5900	2994	663 0 5
1	19	1	2831	146	38207	1386	618	0 6	..	79	15	12 0 2
2	66	..	11646	..	174522	17702	2332	2 3	..	..	17	....
3	119	43	18509	6194	254575	17219	3994	1 1½	..	230	222	55 18 6
4	15	..	1389	..	24657	846	248	0 7	..	15	..	4 5 0
5	10	..	1313	..	16928	1355	444	1 2	12	30	..	3 9 4
6	6	..	602	..	18177	1703	178	2 6	..	..	..	1 9 6
7	627	225	100708	39481	1243168	62939	23075	0 8	..	1785	323	268 7 0
8	34	8	5221	995	76747	3806	866	0 10	..	115	43	12 5 10
9	30	8	3503	1219	56307	3902	716	1 2	..	39	46	10 9 6
10	25	1	3222	112	46128	1463	899	0 5	..	..	15	9 16 6
11	9	..	1404	..	23774	2107	396	1 6	..	..	15	5 11 8
12	34	6	5154	519	70858	e1358	741	0 2	..	..	11	11 16 8
13	1	..	333	..	8285	875	111	1 9½	..	..	..	....
14	48	6	7683	995	93118	4686	1748	0 8	..	98	24	22 17 8
15	39	..	6231	..	67780	3288	1289	0 6½	..	40	105	15 1 2
16	24	10	3435	1076	62395	4807	734	1 4½	..	18	14	8 4 6
17	12	1	1928	91	34660	2551	457	1 3½	..	..	39	5 18 4
18	366	119	64092	23602	812360	66071	12966	1 2½	3093	855	961	123 6 8
	1484	428	239204	74430	3122736	*196706	51912	..	3105	3304	1850	570 18 0
19	..	30	..	4698	9566	371	139	1 0	112	..	..	1 0 0
	1484	458	239204	79128	3132302	*197077	52051	..	3217	3304	1850	571 18 0
	1425	464	199288	58256	3207806	258460	38496	..	2772	2042	1970	515 8 6
	..	30	..	4389	9934	854	136	..	141	..	..	1 0 0
	1425	494	199288	62645	3217740	259314	38632	..	2913	2042	1970	516 8 6

* Before deducting the loss of £1,358. *e* Loss.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bidings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
No. 7—HUDDERSFIELD DIS.										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Brockholes	471	18428	1214	606	2484	1284	..	17521	296	1
Central Working Men's (Golcar)	500	10567	763	594	4035	2969	1120	4330	1644	2
Close Hill	902	26529	1740	3572	5889	4168	10484	11679	1367	3
Cowms, Lepton	270	2262	200	43	657	181	..	3042	309	4
Crosland Moor	1368	35928	2049	1309	5084	9641	2045	25444	1809	5
Dogley Bar	207	4210	382	57	1550	364	190	2896	114	6
Emley	451	13248	242	425	2566	765	33	11686	1428	7
Flockton	304	5282	931	597	2160	1136	1196	2584	1575	8
Golcar	1250	51101	5203	1370	6524	5852	3016	46836	1227	9
Hepworth	770	45339	5620	797	8890	3164	1496	40004	1644	10
Highburton	292	8283	62	539	1836	754	..	7316	702	11
Hillhouse	2648	46390	2430	1133	13645	15260	2635	21711	1302	12
Hill Top (Paddock)	783	9162	698	692	2802	787	819	6678	524	13
Hinchcliffe Mill	1313	47850	1452	1327	7952	12850	183	30973	1974	14
Honley	1424	48191	2903	2643	6958	9400	4107	37928	596	15
Huddersfield	24015	441985	58601	14742	116506	135555	58045	222625	4393	16
*Junc. House (Slaithwaite)	116	1339	906	..	1069	1050	..	39	339	17
Kirkburton	327	10441	..	508	2094	664	2034	6851	624	18
Kirkheaton	328	13906	..	380	1713	2002	2538	9348	376	19
Lepton Field	187	2321	46	190	1467	741	..	397	525	20
,, Town Bottom	118	2005	..	170	318	..	..	2212	239	21
Linthwaite	1022	16222	802	449	6587	2366	2935	6876	1496	22
Longwood	989	30361	1590	1148	5445	6743	3875	19818	1047	23
Marsden Equitable	1386	40508	17859	2239	11996	11742	12887	25729	1844	24
Meltham Industrial	1349	70190	13296	3015	10023	8587	5205	70084	1518	25
,, Mills Provident	253	6555	302	374	975	256	..	6451	236	26
Milnsbridge	2352	37551	2719	353	12343	11064	412	17817	2931	27
Netherthong	391	17342	864	258	2891	2338	441	12722	402	28
Nettleton	166	1243	45	77	727	977	..	221	76	29
Parkgate and Berry Brow	1101	31835	1820	5029	4951	..	4482	34789	701	30
Scapegoat Hill	396	17730	1811	413	1470	2199	..	17473	806	31
‡Scissett	1096	22986	2885	949	8837	7056	145	12893	1299	32
Sheepridge	560	12619	..	662	3745	1231	960	8312	541	33
Shelley	471	19854	428	415	1688	2864	..	17249	884	34
Shepley	613	23029	1340	592	2968	2021	2719	20059	956	35
Skelmanthorpe	653	24405	995	766	7994	5855	705	12558	1629	36
Slaithwaite	3375	116025	21971	9294	13163	17930	10468	115929	2781	37
South Crosl'nd&Nethertn	616	17328	364	1119	4732	2704	1090	10099	1176	38
Wooldale	857	47821	2641	910	6771	7671	3978	34989	1060	39
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	55674	1398932	156268	60356	303436	301241	125243	956129	44051	
Distrib. Federations -										
Holmfirth Boot and Shoe	h4	5000	..	..	2828	1549	..	443	68	40
Scarwood Coal	h8	1600	3296	579	517	3391	1563	1637	3562	41
Distrib. Feder. Total for 1921	12	6600	3296	579	3345	4940	1563	2080	3630	
Productive Societies—										
Colne Valley Baking	h16	4588	2233	108	395	3376	..	2735	1142	42
Wm. Thomson and Sons	508	28040	52400	36	19931	23385	..	871	25562	43
Produc. Socs. Total for 1921	524	32628	54633	144	20326	26761	..	3606	26704	
District Total for 1921	56210	1428160	214197	61079	327107	332942	136806	961815	74385	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)	54801	1367445	172986	60720	471544	258331	139187	885176	35299	
Distrib. Federations Total for previous year (1920)	h12	6600	3219	384	4250	3784	1592	2764	3693	
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1920)	522	32374	48317	437	51986	21464	..	1956	34912	
District Total for previous year (1920)	55335	1406419	224522	61541	527789	283579	140779	889896	73904	

* 43 weeks' trading. † Amalgamated with Slaithwaite Society; the figures from the 12th to the 21st columns only are included in the totals. ‡ 61 weeks' trading.
h Societies.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s.
1	6	1	1148	225	21312	2045	951	1 0½	..	12	6	4 2 0
2	7	3	1460	462	34045	1833	515	1 7½	..	..	12	4 3 4
3	15	4	2730	440	46546	3888	1419	1 3½	..	23	19	7 12 10
4	5	..	408	..	14285	1421	160	1 11	..	..	4	2 4 4
5	26	7	3878	994	71487	8131	1736	1 10	..	20	34	10 4 0
6	2	..	530	..	10784	639	215	1 0	..	..	2	1 13 11
7	8	2	1546	64	34495	3650	657	2 0	..	..	5	3 14 4
8	6	3	1006	401	25988	2691	283	2 0	..	..	..	2 9 8
9	20	11	3670	1543	67835	6595	2693	1 4	..	..	35	10 6 10
10	14	3	3033	399	68942	6821	2182	1 5	..	35	18	6 6 2
11	6	..	684	..	22058	2602	412	2 5	..	..	3	....
12	64	9	11240	1463	144896	11122	2213	1 2½	..	130	73	22 4 0
13	10	..	1685	..	33146	2892	498	1 8	..	..	17	6 10 10
14	26	3	4393	392	69438	7442	2437	1 7	..	..	48	10 16 6
15	26	15	4674	2088	74698	9010	2360	1 9	..	89	40	11 16 10
16	487	182	87366	28469	1069637	68189	22202	0 11½	..	781	312	195 1 4
17	5	..	731	..	8876	e663	70	..	..	..	..	....
18	6	..	872	..	20619	2445	507	2 1½	..	..	3	2 14 6
19	6	1	1353	40	22745	2548	676	1 11½	..	..	7	2 13 6
20	2	..	375	..	12165	782	102	1 10	..	..	2	1 11 6
21	1	..	273	..	7975	959	102	2 1	..	..	2	0 18 0
22	12	6	2869	773	51717	4054	817	1 4½	..	..	19	4 6 6
23	21	11	2973	1664	58794	6064	1489	1 7½	..	..	40	8 0 4
24	37	20	5980	2550	91335	5425	2038	0 11½	..	60	..	11 6 7
25	25	17	4772	2134	102746	11332	3468	1 6½	..	59	7	11 3 0
26	4	..	663	..	12170	1197	304	1 8	..	..	8	2 4 8
27	36	10	5882	2564	112239	9428	1875	1 4½	..	5	63	19 8 4
28	6	3	932	670	20522	1841	855	1 3	..	..	12	3 4 8
29	2	..	342	..	8025	582	65	0 9½	..	..	2	....
30	21	9	4552	1022	64190	8412	1637	2 1½	..	..	11	9 5 0
31	8	2	1247	454	30358	3400	836	2 1½	..	..	16	3 0 6
32	28	4	5543	762	99115	4213	1252	0 9	..	..	18	8 12 2
33	6	..	1301	..	28715	2985	635	1 7½	..	..	4	1 10 0
34	9	4	1326	123	31385	3363	1006	1 9½	..	..	7	3 15 4
35	8	3	1270	582	35344	4559	1153	2 0	..	..	18	4 16 8
36	12	8	2002	691	45077	2891	1241	1 0½	..	..	15	5 6 8
37	68	45	12738	4259	216273	23343	5506	2 0	..	114	37	27 10 0
38	14	6	2683	891	43060	2190	912	0 10½	..	..	11	5 2 2
39	16	7	2998	1252	47816	4873	2375	1 1½	..	17	22	7 1 8
	1076	399	193128	57381	2981863	§245917	69834	..	..	1345	952	445 12 8
40	3	4	274	926	3704	e186	125	0 3	..	..	2	1 0 0
41	8	..	1441	..	37144	3453	80	1 7½	..	..	16	0 5 0
	11	4	1715	926	40848	‖3453	205	..	..	..	18	1 5 0
42	..	18	..	3270	17098	705	275	0 4½	..	..	1	0 10 0
43	..	99	..	11569	56568	e15964	..	..	..	..	78	4 10 0
	..	117	..	14839	73666	¶705	275	..	..	..	79	5 0 0
	1087	520	194843	73146	3096377	f250075	70314	..	..	1345	1049	451 17 8
	1141	404	189412	54073	3635773	379550	62819	..	..	1702	1369	442 18 2
	9	4	1028	981	46820	6513	286	..	..	..	15	1 5 0
	..	138	..	24463	134555	..	1660	..	588	..	71	5 0 0
	1150	546	190440	79517	3817148	386063	64765	..	588	1702	1455	449 3 2

§ Before deducting the loss of £663. ‖ Before deducting the loss of £186. ¶ Before deducting the loss of £15,964. e Loss. f Before deducting the loss of £16,813.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
No. 8—MACCLESFIELD, CREWE, AND DIST.—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Burslem	28783	339880	45805	18525	84402	155165	24453	182939	1089	1
Butt Lane	3683	55847	10985	3221	32867	15174	3428	15596	11464	2
Congleton	5293	83838	20978	4900	18614	16753	9078	72786	7013	3
Crewe Friendly	13235	308665	38176	27243	77258	94513	86356	124376	12298	4
Disley	423	11469	1101	1159	1683	185	1490	11407	889	5
Dove Holes	435	9629	1010	649	2175	661	81	9004	471	6
Great Rocks	237	7367	397	386	1736	1351	637	4579	439	7
Hazel Grove	1281	43289	2367	2232	4574	9559	6259	30328	1241	8
*Leek and Moorlands	5385	73475	11655	3406	25661	23173	1824	36107	6795	9
Macclesfield	8433	165998	80616	6459	44233	19942	32007	172906	2202	10
Malkins Bank	288	5666	..	31	919	75	225	5021	303	11
Peak Forest	113	2344	..	529	952	3	..	2008	330	12
Poynton and Worth	580	20651	48	629	3886	1990	2943	12511	980	13
Sandbach	2742	48754	12957	1688	16946	14068	4893	28075	4761	14
Silverdale	8239	120917	4742	8508	33168	17455	2361	87879	..	15
Stockport	15490	332019	8334	12401	70995	65888	25718	217205	240	16
" Great Moor	500	8799	1201	497	2886	1858	713	5300	499	17
Styal	370	3106	..	851	1220	1086	..	1832	251	18
Whitehough	85	645	..	12	396	96	..	227	75	19
Winnington, Northwich, and District	4169	35579	17646	7542	23795	19207	8581	14856	1018	20
Winsford	4310	71872	6674	4523	19167	14496	15142	36433	6078	21
Woodley	909	15174	1886	485	4042	3637	3365	7199	49	22
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	104983	1764983	266578	105876	471675	476235	229584	1078583	58485	
Productive Societies—										
†Leek Silk Twist Manuf'g	135	14581	19850	2189	14350	6603	..	11568	12167	23
Macclesfield Silk Manuf'g.	254	8600	8533	..	12049	6245	..	549	4360	24
Nantwich Boot and Shoe	139	1215	925	1191	340	2071	..	263	10	25
Produc. Socs. Total for 1921	528	24396	29308	3680	26739	14919	..	12380	16537	
District Total for 1921	105511	1789379	295886	109556	498414	491254	229584	1090963	75022	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)	97497	1612552	256747	101518	724707	399823	189695	856239	44017	
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1920)	525	23209	26557	6819	31890	14464	..	13469	37876	
District Total for previous year (1920)	98022	1635761	283304	108337	756597	414287	189695	869708	81893	
No. 9—MANCHESTER DIS.—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Beswick	24042	336912	46728	18624	71768	113805	11846	247883	6921	1
Blackley	9647	144091	1618	6366	40142	47537	23772	47764	895	2
Broadbottom	403	2107	188	229	1386	345	..	959	310	3
Chisworth	196	1434	149	233	1301	3	..	683	361	4
Clifton	698	24882	8109	1317	9762	6808	2668	13724	2614	5
Compstall	3957	92178	13061	5926	28579	22024	10602	54416	3363	6
Denton and Haughton	1959	53746	4380	1308	12821	12373	4493	29641	2801	7
Droylsden	8219	165992	10751	18163	80861	68774	17745	42411	489	8
Eccles	21867	511137	73262	13679	119301	179376	60753	270840	1165	9
Fallsworth	15610	342299	50408	20233	67069	57821	47637	269703	256	10
Glossop Dale	3926	140030	12875	6269	12612	22167	17475	114117	157	11
Hadfield	1779	56570	8149	1731	8719	5408	5027	49551	783	12
Haughton Green	660	7291	2032	112	2798	808	1966	4345	1100	13
Hayfield	674	18307	1999	599	3014	3153	2261	13335	693	14
Hollingworth	790	15692	496	305	3184	2913	1680	8782	755	15
Hyde	4157	77699	4418	2335	31644	21002	7902	26416	1590	16
Manchester and Salford	29222	498688	27283	16643	116259	173503	42637	259829	2415	17

* 46 weeks' trading. † 11 months' trading.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	504	98	68881	17273	1030139*	99884	16394	1 6	..	1076	231	197 3 4
2	62	15	10042	2522	164515*	17076	2566	1 9¾	..	204	42	26 17 0
3	86	28	17345	5761	320054	40543	4031	2 3	..	749	98	40 8 8
4	370	162	62800	28599	700672	47751	14291	1 1	..	200	536	110 0 0
5	11	..	1353	..	32664	3983	520	2 2	..	51	22	3 5 8
6	5	..	833	..	20508	2010	342	1 8¾	..	2[illegible]	2	3 13 8
7	5	1	829	165	16151	1491	345	1 6½	..	..	12	2 10 0
8	32	6	5558	970	92649	11487	2062	2 0	..	..	36	11 18 8
9	90	27	13088	4061	172305*	15932	3123	1 6	..	..	214	42 2 6
10	169	69	32925	9887	418576	34489	9126	1 3	..	520	401	70 12 9
11	3	1	387	156	13440	1999	261	2 9	..	..	3	....
12	3	..	327	..	9669	810	98	1 10¾	..	..	1	0 18 10
13	12	3	2489	310	35377	2529	1057	0 11	..	..	42	4 17 6
14	60	29	9954	5149	143861	10931	2433	1 3¾	..	244	277	22 14 6
15	121	27	19522	4312	304090*	31821	5868	1 10	..	134	227	60 13 2
16	318	51	51026	12083	804707	76438	15138	1 6	..	933	185	124 14 0
17	11	..	2013	..	29713	1902	437	1 0	..	..	..	4 4 0
18	12	3	775	272	14378	1344	146	1 6	..	..	4	2 17 4
19	1	..	112	..	2227	132	22	1 0	..	..	1	0 14 2
20	104	26	16094	3647	170017	9348	1561	0 11¼	..	138	92	35 16 0
21	82	25	16240	3597	254633	27524	3301	2 0	344	5	75	35 5 0
22	16	..	2612	..	32140	2443	761	1 1¼	..	..	13	7 7 4
	2078	571	335205	98764	4782485	441867	84183	..	344	4277	2515	808 14 1
23	..	109	..	13470	57293	e6873	658	..	1216	..	100	5 0 0
24	..	102	..	8580	20628	e4385	..	..	..	..	..	3 0 0
25	..	31	..	836	1640	e1160	..	..	..	..	2	1 10 0
	..	242	..	22886	79561	..	658	..	1216	..	102	9 10 0
	2078	813	335205	121650	4862046	‡441867	84841	..	1560	4277	2617	818 4 1
	2116	597	311797	93637	5161620	530435	67230	..	349	3740	3607	744 10 0
	..	253	..	39837	211501	9207	1209	..	1830	..	115	9 10 0
	2116	850	311797	133474	5373121	539642	68439	..	2179	3740	3722	754 0 0
1	426	53	75718	11345	1068378*	128867	16315	2 0¾	1581	1036	618	205 7 8
2	188	59	32288	9647	374544*	29904	8023	1 0	..	867	155	80 0 0
3	6	..	795	..	15061	1429	84	2 0	..	..	5	3 6 8
4	4	..	629	..	10487	598	83	1 6	..	..	..	....
5	23	6	4505	985	61728*	6142	1223	1 6	..	..	29	6 18 4
6	85	15	15241	2692	175264	12871	4468	1 0	..	108	201	32 7 0
7	53	6	9040	1448	128043*	8132	2659	0 11	..	20	55	15 15 0
8	217	50	39354	10454	476196*	35937	8480	1 2	..	434	396	71 7 0
9	667	156	118961	27536	1212842*	101629	24062	1 2¾	..	2607	808	188 18 10
10	339	78	51447	13964	696186*	84435	16427	2 0	..	1508	472	124 12 8
11	78	27	13332	4258	245677	30839	6937	1 11¾	..	450	58	31 15 1
12	30	14	6497	1751	93012	9300	2766	1 5½	..	..	47	14 16 4
13	13	4	2632	497	48424*	4151	375	1 8	..	..	13	5 11 6
14	16	3	2734	487	31192	2882	884	1 3	..	26	23	6 0 8
15	15	7	2761	902	32892	2619	776	1 2¾	..	4	25	6 15 6
16	109	33	19548	4833	213503	8420	3723	0 6	..	187	170	33 6 8
17	575	94	90604	18107	1290636*	112606	22189	1 4¾	..	1279	828	207 16 0

‡ Before deducting the loss of £12,418. e Loss.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
MANCHESTER DISTRICT—*Con*		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
New Mills ..	3145	69437	4743	3448	19629	16687	21532	23894	458	18
New Moston	808	14700	582	601	2730	4193	726	10106	..	19
Pendleton ..	33051	689487	42546	32698	114240	184686	54335	445899	226	20
Prestwich ..	5961	120912	38592	3978	27024	39350	37477	67127	254	21
Rhodes	1069	24120	2009	1205	6317	1925	8113	11889	772	22
Roe Green...	257	10642	2229	443	2143	929	2650	7846	124	23
Swinton—Industrial	1056	16126	822	1524	8617	5522	1573	1628	1682	24
,, Moorside	1120	18527	1257	1204	6266	3118	3380	8858	2541	25
Tideswell .	353	4708	360	500	1566	2429	..	1735	211	26
Whaley Bridge & Buxton	3271	89474	6318	2968	10513	7642	10470	77386	2640	27
Whitefield and Unsworth	1068	27692	..	210	4208	7890	4244	12972	215	28
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	178965	3575880	365364	163151	814473	1013191	402964	2123739	35791	
Distrib. Federation—Hadfield & Hol'ngw'th C'l	*h*2	1000	1013	382	906	1193	..	415	299	29
Productive Societies—										
Co-op. Sundries Manufacturing (Droylsden)....	550	38580	6268	5501	25305	8346	..	14747	6550	30
Eccles Manufacturing ...	255	20583	11202	4691	24835	8860	..	1809	5743	31
Hyde Co-op. Laundry...	*h*8	5123	1960	..	1610	4906	..	1565	59	32
M'chester & Dist. Laund'y	*h*15	27970	..	..	..	28410	..	3644	167	33
Manchester—Nat Publsh.	551	34721	6287	2179	4778	24558	..	14807	10014	34
,, Printing ..	825	74053	14100	15905	20955	48089	..	32284	33650	35
Produc. Socs. Total for 1921	2204	201030	39817	28276	77483	123169	..	68856	56183	
District Total for 1921	181171	3777910	406194	191809	892862	1137553	402964	2193010	92273	
**Retail Societies Total for previous year* (1920)....	173567	3384527	344616	171507	1196907	970345	428178	1791212	31576	
Distrib. Federation Total for previous year (1920)....	*h*2	1000	244	379	1048	910	..	21	274	
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1920)....	2187	141845	40468	53482	125707	79499	..	34643	66199	
**District Total for previous year* (1920)	175756	3527372	385328	225368	1323662	950754	428178	1825876	98049	
No. 10—NORTH-EAST LANCASHIRE DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Accrington and Church	13690	403952	14559	9181	99289	85117	120518	133609	4457	1
Barnoldswick	2114	39056	10459	1127	14138	16899	5595	20219	1588	2
Barrowford	833	15275	1934	929	7411	4367	3047	4307	834	3
Billington and Whalley	788	21735	10221	2300	5898	8233	6294	15306	..	4
Blackburn—Amalg'm'ted	14616	210555	16569	5223	66324	79370	73407	25563	3712	5
,, Excelsior	471	3863	..	218	1032	472	1723	1892	706	6
,, Livesey	488	5020	325	861	2633	2241	200	1463	332	7
Brierfield	1859	30016	14990	967	21217	15894	3966	4933	2935	8
Burnley	18596	246990	70526	6008	146042	76826	48592	67616	6256	9
Clayton-le-Moors ..	3025	62660	51675	4358	11603	5710	51066	51513	1847	10
Clitheroe	1985	22062	7406	2857	12416	16936	22372	13927	1364	11
Colne	8374	187069	11050	10969	60149	59892	161444	89641	3865	12
Darwen Industrial	12268	487893	63716	30119	48866	72757	314854	173946	284	13
,, Provident	1571	14406	11461	150	4340	15990	795	6586	29	14
Earby	1139	33265	1816	1056	18659	10873	2674	5760	503	15
Great Harwood ...	2642	71835	24674	1574	37249	27284	20326	19663	4032	16
Higham	215	2938	29	162	698	425	..	2232	13	17
Hoddlesden.....	378	9692	2875	..	6385	1346	1669	2564	274	18
Lr. Darwen—Excelsior	235	4028	1588	141	770	1024	1415	2928	..	19
,, Fore Street	280	5173	4439	285	1786	4303	1130	2061	..	20
Low Moor	322	3640	..	546	1268	..	..	4101	538	21

* These totals do not include the Tideswell Society, which is transferred from No 16 District.
h Societies.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
18	50	8	9312	1239	105041	7391	2875	0 11	..	103	77	25 0 0
19	19	3	2684	549	45448*	3444	677	1 6	..	112	30	6 11 10
20	644	201	107857	40910	1412433*	145218	33134	1 6¾	..	..	658	282 8 0
21	121	28	20943	4923	224814*	19239	5841	1 6	..	213	74	47 14 6
22	12	9	3254	695	50739*	2727	1012	0 9¼	..	..	51	8 18 10
23	5	3	1040	577	17371*	1965	536	1 8	..	33	9	2 2 2
24	27	3	4589	540	64039*	5163	769	1 7¼	..	..	37	8 14 4
25	22	6	3366	1107	66115*	6625	876	2 2¼	..	..	21	8 6 8
26	5	..	684	..	15501	1616	211	1 7¼	..	24	2	2 14 0
27	74	17	12657	2530	183628	17594	4143	1 5½	..	348	81	25 7 4
28	24	4	4098	200	52604*	4575	1339	1 3	..	..	51	8 10 8
	3847	887	656570	162176	8452798	795418	170887	..	1581	9359	4994	1461 6 6
29	7	..	1209	..	17781	819	39	1 1¾	..	..	5	3 10 0
30	..	120	..	15818	102959	*e*1174	..	..	..	..	38	7 10 0
31	..	82	..	9545	40451	*e*130	1174	..	..	..	9	2 2 0
32	..	80	..	9100	17370	654	193	0 11½	..	..	..	1 0 0
33	..	215	..	25449	48321	6309	1399	1 5	..	..	..	1 10 0
34	1	71	125	20727	77709	2152	1680	..	..	..	61	22 10 0
35	45	547	14943	108801	371371	40408	2468	1 0	5871	..	492	30 0 0
	46	1115	15068	189440	658181	†49523	6914	..	5871	..	600	64 12 0
	3900	2002	672817	351616	9128760	†845760	177840	..	7452	9359	5599	1529 8 6
	4043	836	615382	139328	9310058	1019781	142648	..	1387	7991	4647	1287 0 7
	7	..	901	..	21483	1866	50	..	..	..	1	3 10 0
	45	1184	12485	172221	707223	42845	5650	..	5626	..	630	61 2 0
	4095	2020	628768	311549	10038764	1064492	148348	..	7013	7991	5278	1351 12 7
1	275	125	39377	30722	707212*	67605	16588	1 7	..	1245	456	70 15 3
2	33	26	7480	3806	122394*	11000	1932	1 9	..	150	25	16 10 0
3	11	9	1970	1092	42210*	3879	849	1 5¼	..	111	26	7 0 0
4	19	10	2702	1773	42862*	2809	867	1 0¼	..	36	10	6 10 0
5	333	124	55751	17791	579000*	31481	11780	0 8	..	..	246	123 14 10
6	6	..	1109	..	29214*	4795	186	3 1½	..	..	2	....
7	14	2	2172	71	30330*	2096	243	1 3	..	..	5	5 0 0
8	33	31	6276	4860	94152*	4413	1578	0 11½	..	158	66	15 13 4
9	294	159	57236	26141	668549*	24657	13819	0 9¾	..	695	203	171 18 4
10	41	25	7209	3446	132307*	13375	2655	2 1¾	..	240	97	25 0 0
11	47	10	7376	1844	118405*	7196	1718	1 2½	..	94	43	16 7 6
12	132	94	24853	18885	179374*	12446	4659	0 11¾	..	118	51	66 2 8
13	202	83	29526	13788	491278*	66710	23987	1 9	..	750	767	103 16 2
14	20	7	3249	650	31584*	854	731	0 8¾	..	..	26	....
15	18	15	3909	2111	60966*	1882	1684	0 9	..	..	2	10 5 0
16	119	55	21607	8643	243990*	14868	3610	1 0	..	315	79	30 7 2
17	2	..	383	..	7905*	617	120	1 6	..	..	6	1 14 7
18	7	..	1339	..	35809*	2204	429	1 4½	..	..	101	3 0 0
19	4	..	649	..	13034*	1457	198	1 11	..	..	1	....
20	3	..	659	..	14846	1327	215	1 8	..	..	..	2 7 0
21	4	..	883	..	16722*	2726	189	3 0	..	..	10	2 14 0

† Before deducting the loss of £1,304. *e* Loss.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
NORTH-EAST LANCASHIRE DISTRICT—*Con.*										
Nelson	11180	227857	21356	5896	93296	102029	37197	37690	7785	22
Oswaldtwistle	2042	45624	17340	2419	4520	3898	25809	33492	..	23
Padiham	2769	34205	4103	1789	15843	13641	2939	5367	3476	24
Rishton	1823	50581	47204	3532	8322	11745	28487	57066	62	25
Sabden Industrial	325	3454	2086	723	2681	1383	753	1543	478	26
Trawden	439	8437	2136	418	3129	2631	..	5530	143	27
Wheatley Lane	183	4675	265	553	603	1395	361	3609	84	28
*Winewall	218	5128	440	..	3587	2141	..	509	174	29
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	105650	2265956	414802	94364	696567	641981	771193	796157	45597	
Productive Societies—										
Burnley Self-Help Manu.	289	12034	27319	..	18657	10977	..	813	3296	30
North-East Lancashire Laundries	13	4509	3500	200	1219	6761	..	884	48	31
Produc. Socs. Total for 1921	302	16543	30819	200	19876	17738	..	1697	3344	
District Total for 1921	105952	2282499	445621	94564	716443	659719	771193	797854	48941	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)	107991	2530253	405917	117981	1047748	572641	822156	825806	37961	
Productive Society Total for previous year (1920)	302	16543	34752	200	28882	18367	..	2281	9236	
District Total for previous year (1920)	108293	2546796	440669	118181	1076630	591008	822156	828087	47197	
No. 11—NORTH LANCASHIRE DISTRICT.										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Bamber Bridge	1159	22427	1786	1602	6831	4601	2037	12976	273	1
Bentham	318	7915	276	..	2417	1072	338	4438	310	2
Blackpool	14371	316010	8473	1582	73985	70200	18047	173652	4062	3
Fleetwood	4456	70082	5293	1406	33250	19278	6722	20270	..	4
Fylde—Kirkham	1027	29968	3903	2298	9270	6221	6972	13648	2107	5
Gregson Lane	165	2875	201	118	1145	582	367	1196	213	6
Higher Walton	264	7988	..	..	1168	241	..	6915	..	7
Lancaster	15564	392484	13922	14614	50322	54520	18207	320367	2858	8
Leyland and Farington	2079	44882	3836	583	14496	8941	5271	21835	..	9
Longridge	1408	31105	3221	2333	11237	5432	3621	19079	1144	10
Preston	34110	563332	41256	31311	74087	68155	177362	376384	1618	11
Ribchester	209	4224	245	22	1270	606	308	2440	107	12
Skelmersdale	2017	25715	123	1505	7777	4163	532	16462	688	13
Southport	3140	31527	5409	4097	9422	21060	1730	11503	183	14
Walmer Bridge	496	5582	..	350	2256	1409	500	2209	..	15
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	80783	1556116	87954	61821	298933	266481	242014	1003374	13562	
Productive Society—										
Blackpool Union Printers	137	1173	787	881	491	416	..	1126	1237	16
District Total for 1921	80920	1557289	88741	62702	299424	266897	242014	1001500	14799	
ISLE OF MAN—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Laxey Industrial	568	6159	..	477	2806	1176	..	2761	672	1
" Old Equitable	279	2653	27	406	3324	192	..	746	622	2
†Manx	910	2836	1009	..	2727	2939	..	163	..	3
District Total for 1921	1757	11648	1036	883	8857	4307	..	3670	1294	

* Six months' trading. The figures from the 12th to the 21st columns only are included in the totals. † Nine months' trading.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productve.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d
22	298	187	45056	30732	518976	23576	12050	0 7¾	..	698	146	94 8 0
23	37	18	6223	2374	92338	9356	1935	1 8	..	138	68	17 3 0
24	46	26	8230	3693	102588	6492	1794	1 1	..	214	93	24 8 2
25	48	20	8877	3457	118994	11876	2436	1 8	..	..	51	15 16 4
26	8	..	1347	..	17492	1089	183	1 1½	..	..	..	2 18 4
27	10	3	1428	697	20024	1166	437	0 10½	..	20	4	3 6 0
28	3	..	589	..	10593	755	187	1 10½	..	..	1	1 8 4
29	9	3	655	174	9046	*e*140	..	0 3	..	..	..	2 10 0
	2076	1032	349120	176750	4552194	†332707	107059	..	..	4982	2585	840 14 0
30	5	61	1747	6348	42064	*e*8367	..	..	..	..	..	3 10 0
31	..	63	..	6407	12110	653	225	..	..	..	2	1 0 0
	5	124	1747	12755	54174	‡653	225	..	..	..	2	4 10 0
	2081	1156	350867	189505	4606368	§333360	107284	..	..	4982	2587	845 4 0
	2252	2362	346156	202607	6045974	635868	106358	..	..	7610	2735	726 4 3
	5	170	2279	25591	199307	1194	523	..	..	..	1	4 10 0
	2257	2532	348535	228198	6245281	637062	106881	..	..	7610	2736	730 14 3
1	24	3	4211	636	54063	3613	1056	1 0	..	..	31	12 4 0
2	6	..	957	..	15890	409	394	0 5¼	..	..	1	2 18 4
3	239	119	35198	24183	438022	17590	13830	0 6	..	266	128	113 11 4
4	73	28	13782	5224	219176	10808	3852	0 8¼	..	355	280	34 1 0
5	26	8	5039	815	78352	6064	1676	1 2¼	..	76	21	8 12 4
6	4	..	675	..	10949	926	143	1 6	..	..	5	1 8 8
7	3	..	464	..	12679	1277	348	1 5¾	..	..	3	2 0 0
8	216	65	36518	10184	488898	54736	18058	1 6	..	700	461	126 12 4
9	36	15	6511	1749	78509	5756	2371	1 0¾	..	..	14	17 6 0
10	31	24	3360	3134	54900	3983	1154	0 10½	..	104	24	11 15 6
11	399	154	71211	28034	1192524	147770	26525	2 0	..	1000	116	268 19 6
12	3	..	425	..	10216	665	218	1 3	..	..	3	1 14 8
13	23	7	4156	760	64344	6907	1245	1 8¼	..	61	46	16 11 4
14	49	8	8157	1967	92219	4425	1681	0 9	..	73	..	26 6 10
15	7	2	1013	208	18610	1253	277	1 3¾	..	..	..	4 3 8
	1139	433	191677	76894	2829351	266182	72828	..	..	2635	1133	648 5 6
16	..	16	..	2664	5582	146	56	..	..	..	..	1 10 0
	1139	449	191677	79558	2834933	266328	72884	..	..	2635	1133	649 15 6
1	12	5	1432	467	27080	2057	256	1 8¼	..	..	1	4 14 4
2	6	2	773	193	11253	736	129	1 8¼	..	..	..	....
3	12	..	1069	..	14635	60		..	..	..	..	....
	30	7	3274	660	52968	2853	385	..	..	..	1	4 14 4

† Before deducting the loss of £140. ‡ Before deducting the loss of £8,367.
§ Before deducting the loss of £8,507 *e* Loss.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
NORTH LANCASHIRE DISTRICT—*Con.*										
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)....	77131	1516860	92132	69425	469005	256794	212798	871758	11911	
Productive Society Total for previous year (1920)....	137	1178	1037	719	883	458	..	848	1466	
District Total for previous year (1920)	77268	1518038	93169	70144	469888	257252	212178	872606	13377	
Isle of Man Total for previous year (1920)	1702	11261	1088	834	9351	4030	..	2181	1426	
No. 12—NORTH LONSDALE DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Ambleside	431	2610	277	83	1548	1168	..	504	225	1
Barrow-in-Furness	16000	289840	40091	13847	109735	89292	39347	117600	875	2
Broughton-in-Furness	244	2636	85	119	628	385	1122	855	..	3
Carnforth	2369	57202	12250	2277	21199	12673	9098	31407	1592	4
Coniston	310	4618	228	134	1045	865	504	2547	454	5
Dalton-in-Furness	3138	66428	..	2829	26364	19602	5643	21745	998	6
Hawkshead	394	6684	179	86	3099	1594	90	1696	1161	7
Kendal.....	3346	55794	4574	1988	21895	20110	1350	20688	1203	8
Kirkby-in-Furness	551	16241	632	405	4592	3707	2100	7425	468	9
Langdale	352	6030	327	292	2299	1113	294	2965	708	10
Leven Valley	229	4546	..	142	2007	387	726	1588	346	11
Lower Holker	415	6027	454	240	3940	1110	413	1439	488	12
Millom	2316	41905	200	2722	12702	7373	3776	20832	2093	13
Sedbergh (New)	215	1590	40	211	1782	75	..	240	170	14
Swarthmoor & Ulverston	2891	60774	1463	4284	19867	17559	5369	23861	1232	15
Windermere	559	4253	292	49	2787	1488	..	382	1140	16
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	33760	627178	61092	29708	235489	178501	69832	255774	13153	
Supply Association—Furness and South Cumberland	488	7273	..	..	4044	1122	..	2038	5839	17
District Total for 1921	34248	634451	61092	29708	239533	179623	69832	257812	18992	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)....	34585	684558	54948	33170	303090	179297	83253	254668	14626	
Supply Association Total for previous year (1920)	417	5755	..	1369	1580	618	..	2084	5957	
District Total for previous year (1920)	35002	690313	54948	34539	304670	179915	83253	256752	20583	
No. 13—OLDHAM DIST.—										
Retail Distrib Societies—										
Ashton-under-Lyne	7549	183859	43932	10839	56812	53112	34135	102996	..	1
Crompton (Shaw).....	3922	53488	46457	4470	20847	48468	27436	16690	222	2
Delph	895	33672	937	794	8302	6555	11299	8042	2328	3
Diggle	383	10357	3240	537	3177	2714	3618	4272	636	4
*Dobcross	478	7706	..	414	4176	825	855	2349	502	5
Grasscroft	391	6997	2069	220	3056	1768	1488	3194	192	6
Greenfield	917	35147	9139	1186	4159	7105	16623	19695	216	7
Higher Hurst	1597	40681	17423	2648	9521	5801	4083	44802	215	8
Hurst Brook	986	10317	12554	33	4942	6158	1285	12063	210	9
Junction—Delph	274	5612	..	180	2429	819	..	2442	594	10
Middleton and Tonge.....	4651	121116	12220	10751	27150	21873	24039	67996	2771	11
*Mossley	3627	119329	7890	8059	25592	33032	9997	70598	2528	12
Oldham Equitable	16044	427877	32501	26332	78390	76271	131154	209287	376	13
,, Industrial	28401	873019	77006	41838	105458	62261	241021	632534	..	14
Royton	3072	30615	6414	1041	12017	15075	2994	45530	..	15
Stalybridge	6618	181973	5274	3515	26486	15868	15233	142980	..	16

* Nine months' trading.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productve.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
	1206	485	182390	75519	3150257	339872	63103	..	..	2857	886	600 17 8
	..	20	..	2998	7950	556	55	..	..	..	..	1 10 0
	1206	505	182390	78517	3158207	340428	63158	..	..	2857	886	602 7 6
	33	8	2415	677	52338	3597	355	..	..	..	1	5 15 4
1	6	..	713	..	8948	583	110	1 1½	..	..	..	3 9 0
2	270	144	59100	21786	772491	54884	15071	1 1½	..	380	1225	142 0 0
3	3	..	343	..	7122	624	120	1 6¾	9	..	..	....
4	57	9	9014	1090	115253	8252	2685	1 1½	..	108	41	20 0 0
5	5	..	670	..	15349	1294	216	1 8	..	..	10	2 10 0
6	62	34	9777	3672	146430	10375	3368	1 1	..	..	100	28 5 2
7	6	3	762	243	16989	1166	319	1 4½	..	..	..	2 10 0
8	60	12	9384	1804	143513	11938	2456	1 5¾	..	..	59	25 10 4
9	7	4	1562	338	26404	1984	455	1 3½	..	35	22	4 12 8
10	7	3	713	325	16407	1283	277	1 2½	..	..	..	2 16 4
11	5	..	686	..	10998	705	174	1 0	..	..	..	2 4 8
12	5	..	800	..	15015	1434	262	1 11	..	..	6	3 10 10
13	42	26	7520	2937	119186	7696	2103	1 0	..	..	117	19 13 10
14	3	..	700	..	7384	229	71	1 0	..	..	..	1 15 0
15	61	30	10730	4671	131924	8411	2327	1 0¾	..	170	93	24 9 4
16	11	..	1264	..	19705	176	98	0 4½	..	..	..	....
	611	265	113538	36866	1573110	111035	30112	..	9	693	1673	283 7 2
17	9	..	1495	..	62450	1678	294	0 2¾	..	..	..	....
	620	265	115033	36866	1635560	112713	30405	..	9	693	1673	283 7 2
	669	298	111784	37007	1834501	163687	29422	..	..	536	381	266 6 10
	8	..	1189	..	64936	1509	289	..	30	..	..	....
	677	298	112973	37007	1899437	165196	29711	..	30	536	381	266 6 10
1	190	100	31828	17205	465827	26543	9529	0 11¼	..	220	150	64 5 4
2	133	49	22351	7706	230265	10584	2960	1 1½	..	178	56	33 1 3
3	16	21	3032	2868	44755	2818	1688	0 6¼	..	27	30	7 12 0
4	10	3	1849	448	27313	1304	475	0 9	..	23	10	3 2 4
5	8	..	1112	..	38493	1085	263	1 0	..	..	5	3 10 2
6	7	2	1421	69	20105	943	339	0 9½	..	16	9	3 7 4
7	16	2	3453	159	49815	3874	1698	0 11½	..	43	29	7 13 0
8	37	3	6461	625	89102	6273	2001	1 0	..	84	40	13 10 0
9	15	5	3695	80	48928	2651	358	1 0	..	21	..	8 18 0
10	6	1	1332	36	21873	841	277	0 7½	..	8	5	2 8 2
11	111	52	23443	5930	289510	29280	6066	1 9	..	244	133	40 10 10
12	70	44	9351	5963	134006	4085	4867	0 11¼	..	225	346	31 7 4
13	267	92	49789	16869	656141	56743	18994	2 0	..	1619	400	129 5 10
14	479	148	85426	18946	1234735	163645	40691	2 0	..	3400	546	233 5 2
15	59	25	11812	3579	179803	16997	2842	1 6¼	..	120	29	24 14 6
16	99	45	17862	5949	309445	39626	8639	2 0	..	170	73	52 4 6

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
OLDHAM DISTRICT—*Con.*		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Uppermill	1325	36692	2427	1224	5488	3258	4046	28256	1545	17
Waterloo	1042	31510	3138	3004	7271	9080	7068	16827	704	18
District Total for 1921	82182	2239967	282631	117086	405573	370043	546374	1431556	13049	
District Total for previous year (1920)	80807	2196128	238960	123803	596539	307544	483250	1339957	14038	
No. 14—ROCHDALE DIST.—Retail Distrib. Societies										
Bagslate	757	13629	..	225	3870	2039	3949	4717	..	1
Bury	17329	606397	7129	41451	85999	64658	132803	407751	550	2
Firgrove	221	4903	825	466	1077	1349	154	3579	299	3
Healey	245	7303	647	2777	1022	158	197	10543	444	4
Heywood	6610	158893	1611	14254	33493	22569	7105	119270	..	5
Lanebottom	67	637	230	..	264	5	414	144	62	6
Littleborough	2822	48850	10830	399	25458	19132	6926	12583	1615	7
Millgate	411	3290	360	43	1817	1743	..	549	257	8
Milnrow Conservative	1033	16377	297	1117	5759	2471	1394	10823	..	9
Newhey Industrial	503	6893	6594	189	8356	1109	..	4308	962	10
Ramsbottom	3440	89370	18243	6096	27985	23477	17102	50022	3504	11
Rochdale Equit. Pioneers	25213	415845	54586	22700	126515	73743	67736	253477	7513	12
,, Provident	17166	245505	12179	6549	64434	47923	45651	127057	..	13
Shawforth	325	5466	563	1096	1404	1439	..	4727	354	14
Smallbridge	271	5876	..	485	1067	298	2085	2398	..	15
Smithy Bridge	232	4343	520	289	1440	1078	1340	1605	284	16
*Summerseat and Brooksbottoms	221	4395	1983	360	1170	1106	1465	3379	241	17
Tottington District	1802	60080	8069	6771	8665	7767	7549	54264	1028	18
Wardle	193	6586	1228	759	1648	554	3152	3568	..	19
Whitworth	1332	22001	1120	2094	8400	8061	1178	9752	228	20
Woolfold	4787	18702	364	1089	5580	5702	5154	5642	..	21
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	80981	174,344	127378	109209	415423	286681	306254	1090258	17341	
Productive Society—Rochdale and District Laundry	*h*18	7000	7993	1400	288	17919	..	109	197	22
District Total for 1921	80999	1752344	135371	110609	415711	304600	306254	1090367	17538	
†*Retail Societies Total for previous year* (1920)	80900	1800518	137651	124073	607059	252322	318224	993328	26056	
Productive Society Total for previous year (1920)	18	7000	5808	950	954	14482	..	67	182	
†*District Total for previous year* (1920)	80918	1807518	143459	125023	608013	266804	318224	993395	26238	
No. 15—ROSSENDALE DIST. Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Bacup	4486	121154	10703	11736	28400	18469	7768	89302	11334	1
Cawl Terrace	1172	15537	501	2067	2161	4922	2237	10391	746	2
Crawshawbooth	968	44526	1509	1190	11923	3897	258	32645	2054	3
Edenfield	341	9319	319	493	2329	820	50	7432	73	4
Haslingden	3796	63723	32362	10159	10351	23485	13841	65566	492	5
Helmshore	447	16080	2175	540	5553	3535	4930	4907	514	6
Love Clough	389	12565	944	866	3698	692	2801	7551	700	7
Lumb	139	1303	..	160	997	315	..	629	74	8
Rawtenstall Conservative	1344	19084	2178	4990	2530	5284	4484	16855	598	9
Stacksteads and Tunstead	754	4844	4674	622	4091	3726	992	1890	926	10

* 15 months' trading. † These totals include the Brooksbottoms Society, which is now amalgamated with Summerseat *h* Societies.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d	£	£	£	£ s. d.
17	26	1	4672	118	59667	3950	1726	0 10½	..	20	9	11 10 4
18	26	8	3802	1494	67395	6974	1480	1 8	..	60	97	8 6 8
	1575	601	282691	88044	3907178	378216	104893	..	..	6478	1967	678 12 9
	1649	622	275502	88668	4780165	533009	90547	..	..	7020	2526	616 10 10
1	11	..	2004	..	32583	3022	686	1 9¼	..	..	7	6 5 0
2	252	180	37358	34080	790993	100636	28288	1 10	..	900	1277	139 13 10
3	5	..	618	..	11165	1254	224	2 0½	..	..	10	1 16 2
4	5	1	1128	77	26445	3457	290	3 0	..	..	5	4 2 4
5	130	39	21699	5932	304562	33588	6435	1 10¾	..	425	189	54 13 4
6	2	..	310	..	3836	207	39	0 8¼	..	..	1	0 12 0
7	63	36	12833	4999	146214	5742	3175	0 9	..	..	49	24 19 4
8	7	5	1090	622	21047	1196	168	1 8	..	30	8	3 6 8
9	16	..	2586	..	48653	4466	817	1 7¼	..	..	20	8 11 2
10	11	..	2390	..	61636	2026	335	1 4¾	..	..	6	4 3 10
11	76	23	13643	4296	155844	12527	4381	0 9	..	122	82	28 13 2
12	339	143	61214	25014	929956	74474	18225	1 6½	..	1118	28	209 13 8
13	206	49	33840	8272	351275	25004	12101	1 8	..	..	129	141 13 4
14	5	..	859	..	19710	2115	225	2 0	..	..	3	2 14 2
15	3	..	491	..	9324	1192	303	2 0	..	..	2	....
16	4	..	758	..	11593	517	193	0 10	..	..	10	2 3 8
17	3	2	796	500	20185	2322	284	2 0	..	..	1	‡4 3 10
18	32	7	5954	1352	106584	13030	2916	2 0½	..	100	18	14 19 8
19	3	..	482	..	15465	1689	278	2 5¾	..	..	3	2 7 0
20	23	10	4239	2666	71203	5356	1075	1 7½	..	83	25	10 16 4
21	13	4	2233	564	36123	3044	940	1 5½	..	..	25	16 16 5
	1209	499	206525	88374	3174396	296864	82408	..	..	2778	1898	682 4 11
22	..	100	..	10842	22078	3315	350	2 0	..	..	..	1 0 0
	1209	599	206525	99216	3196474	300179	82758	..	..	2778	1898	683 4 11
	1257	564	202637	79545	3648967	417571	72007	..	..	2924	994	589 19 8
	..	100	..	11765	26228	3036	350	..	..	..	..	1 0 0
	1257	664	202637	91310	3675195	420607	72357	..	..	2924	994	590 19 8
1	93	45	15553	7391	287532	30759	5080	2 0	..	935	88	36 12 6
2	15	3	2873	609	65245	6841	788	1 10	..	79	25	12 0 8
3	18	7	2998	1142	71030	10226	2192	2 6	..	..	11	8 1 10
4	5	1	806	214	17199	1800	418	1 7½	..	..	5	2 15 10
5	76	38	12610	6566	175128	18980	2724	2 0	..	451	73	31 8 10
6	9	2	1772	301	27117	2361	1019	1 2¾	..	..	10	3 17 4
7	6	..	1278	..	23329	3455	641	2 5½	..	..	8	3 7 4
8	2	..	453	..	9030	800	78	1 8	..	..	5	1 3 4
9	20	7	3789	1209	68371	9169	873	2 4¾	..	..	21	10 6 8
10	14	4	2859	290	37798	2420	240	1 2	..	..	7	6 11 6

‡ This amount includes £2 6s. from Brooksbottoms Society, previous to amalgamation.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
ROSSENDALE DISTRICT—*Con.*		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Turn	89	1000	..	98	208	183	262	630	53	11
Water Peace and Safety	191	3659	641	156	1981	436	..	1903	320	12
Waterfoot	759	6751	7425	937	5864	3610	1086	5016	839	13
Whitewell Bottom	511	9385	..	693	1533	1250	490	7102	804	14
District Total for 1921	15386	329240	63431	34707	81619	70624	39199	251819	19527	
District Total for previous year (1920)	15089	332381	62158	25468	122535	70113	57995	205807	16191	
No. 16—SOUTH YORKSHIRE DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib Societies—										
Bakewell	432	1621	858	677	1716	1253	..	469	220	1
Barnsley	60787	590342	23826	32151	433888	335795	208200	726921	79552	2
Brightside and Carbrook	37538	499214	57243	31531	222786	241297	36666	148396	12034	3
Chesterfield	8036	92897	22873	10384	48190	41658	10667	36009	..	4
Clown	2133	40897	4433	403	13758	16012	6262	11399	1035	5
Conisborough	452	2123	..	1134	2561	5	..	1801	141	6
Denaby Main	1068	28086	570	7236	4316	1956	1667	30205	882	7
Derwent Valley	2140	32726	4235	1564	11830	10665	181	16977	737	8
Doncaster	20865	261717	16771	11232	106451	130115	29180	49198	69	9
Eckington	814	15083	..	724	5118	1370	376	8186	1994	10
Goole	3588	27933	276	4794	16188	7334	..	12344	646	11
Handsworth Woodhouse	2622	49960	4495	2360	25414	14243	8776	6122	4646	12
Heath and Williamthorpe	851	6674	1085	1885	5577	2738	1107	1645	623	13
Killamarsh	1169	37756	3986	1171	6749	5303	2657	28179	1707	14
Kilnhurst	2103	41751	1830	3106	10068	4665	2717	33874	292	15
Masbro'	17050	325012	51835	20947	108493	83180	42482	158955	32743	16
Oughtibridge	652	6056	183	922	3814	2009	264	833	1162	17
Oxcroft	411	6325	405	734	4108	1001	..	3643	369	18
Pilsley	705	10419	2737	1260	10205	3850	1135	946	852	19
Pontefract	9540	74099	1654	7160	26780	19805	2141	40725	..	20
Scunthorpe	8098	105427	7369	7096	43737	53288	3229	27059	1076	21
Sheffield and Ecclesall	27088	272200	29110	15971	103277	68923	14064	155714	3786	22
Staveley Town	1721	33184	2550	1700	17050	4628	6858	12253	2000	23
Stocksbridge	3405	87005	1212	2440	25305	20980	13241	35528	118	24
Worksop	6269	15090	10923	5319	39791	59504	32697	39884	6334	25
District Total for 1921	219537	3798597	250469	174001	1297170	1131577	424867	1587265	153018	
**District Total for previous year* (1920)	217052	3895171	193127	200127	1807412	992468	425311	1557909	71305	
WHOLESALE SOCIETY— Co-op. Wholesale Society	I. 1205	4933818	18833929	II. 1618290	9434386	10891900	8065	2585723	4041985	1
Wholesale Society Total for previous year (1920)	1222	4270408	19981969	2987951	16859051	6722064	3881	2853091	4439820	
SPECIAL SOCIETY— Co-operative Insurance	*h*2	20000	A 75768	B 1996924	..	34445	69329	1957041	C 96214	1
Special Society Total for previous year (1920)	*h*2	20000	67657	1612010	..	34031	68968	1577210	81112	

* This total includes the Tideswell Society, which is now transferred to No. 11 District.

I. Societies representing 3,457,556 individual members.

II. Exclusive of 2,000 ordinary shares of £10 each (paid up) in the Manchester Ship Canal Company; 8,000 shares of £1 each (paid up) in the Gilsland Convalescent Home; 5,500 shares of £1 each (paid up) in the British Cotton-Growing Association; and £9,000 (paid up) in the North-Western Co-operative Convalescent Homes Association.

A Premiums paid in advance. B Including Insurance and Sinking Funds. C Premiums.

h Societies.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
11	1	..	264	..	5273	761	52	2 8	..	..	..	0 15 0
12	3	1	608	271	13043	856	170	1 2	..	..	6	1 11 6
13	14	2	2676	363	42983	3109	322	1 0	..	..	22	6 0 0
14	9	3	2135	517	36652	3501	443	1 8	..	..	20	1 2 2
	285	113	51674	18873	879740	95038	15040	..	..	1465	301	128 14 6
	272	127	46448	18073	955271	110060	13191	..	..	1048	294	121 8 0
1	7	..	761	..	10778	586	70	1 5	..	..	2	3 6 4
2	1103	464	153143	73346	3005687	261718	78934	1 4½	..	1955	2247	249 0 0
3	932	230	133063	43171	1526303	84652	26516	1 0	..	1950	688	319 8 6
4	141	14	23474	2872	345569	22671	4831	1 0	..	757	185	62 5 8
5	43	9	6039	1316	104637	6373	2529	0 8¾	..	..	18	17 0 0
6	7	..	998	..	16984	1634	93	..	..	..	..	....
7	22	1	3872	180	63325	6037	1458	2 1	..	90	..	9 2 4
8	41	7	5579	1593	68916	1576	1858	0 3½	..	22	34	17 3 4
9	398	107	67821	19197	783310	32871	13125	0 8	1111	847	398	168 19 10
10	16	1	2228	196	44031	3382	753	1 2¾	..	12	34	6 5 8
11	66	7	9802	1307	126978	7789	1257	0 11	..	120	97	29 3 4
12	60	22	10959	2728	123980	2103	2619	0 5	108	79	..	22 5 2
13	14	7	2587	1225	46688	3132	294	1 1½	5	95	106	6 16 2
14	28	2	4249	234	64241	4983	1835	0 11½	..	75	..	10 0 6
15	35	1	5417	173	119215	15662	2040	2 1½	..	38	155	16 19 2
16	338	75	55031	13211	912628	68039	16900	1 1	..	786	645	133 3 2
17	12	..	2390	..	31737	1080	294	0 7	..	..	48	5 8 4
18	8	..	1525	..	30390	2042	299	1 1	..	..	79	3 10 0
19	20	4	2853	440	37162	e158	151	0 1½	..	13	11	6 14 8
20	174	24	24329	3077	309146	26066	3469	1 6	..	..	46	81 19 6
21	151	38	25272	4894	378724	36802	5031	1 7½	..	442	152	61 12 10
22	504	107	76045	19565	892600	55210	13656	1 0	..	800	1072	230 4 6
23	38	..	4502	..	113595	9187	1435	1 4	..	151	5	14 14 4
24	78	26	12220	2703	158081	4385	4340	0 4½	..	74	59	28 8 0
25	139	41	27375	5285	334868	17207	8092	0 7	..	201	216	50 1 8
	4376	1187	661534	196713	9649573	†675187	191879	..	1224	8507	6297	1553 13 0
	4492	1163	653844	194301	11548767	1037371	174750	..	1277	7105	6028	1431 17 3
1	4006	III. 27353	1012573	III. 4227987	81941682	e4569600	281441	..	..	194	11424	900 0 0
	4610	31781	1081132	4873735	105439628	502962	223820	..	..	204	5907	900 0 0
1	D 1496	..	E 161621	..	C 1653321	17216	1000	..	..	..	..	35 0 0
	1469	..	161339	..	1384933	9787	1000	..	..	..	..	35 0 0

† Before deducting the loss of £158.

III. Including Purchasing Depôts, Shipping Departments, Building Departments, &c.

C Premiums. D Including 929 Full-time Agents. E Excluding Agents' Commissions, £190,315.

F On Members' Premiums.

e Loss.

SUMMARY OF THE

NAME OF DISTRICT.	No. of Societies	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
No. 1—AIREDALE.....	44	187186	3552874	214351	175144	1222995	1077830	322286	1691003	46144	1
,, 2—BOLTON.....	33	129700	2920655	236742	179076	644087	749251	550667	1501763	67613	2
,, 3—CALDERDALE .	26	51404	1176789	61036	65552	290854	194521	184237	751924	16121	3
,, 4—CHESHIRE AND N. WALES ..	46	186721	1932764	348577	163886	747121	913145	136852	848232	41083	4
,, 5—DEWSBURY....	28	83363	1918594	98140	94536	398975	398195	237240	1185923	48903	5
,, 6—EAST YORKS. .	19	74890	993941	259960	54363	395034	456996	27452	529709	29341	6
,, 7—HUDDERSF'LD.	43	56210	1438160	214197	61079	327107	332942	136806	961815	74385	7
,, 8—MACCLESF'LD & CREWE....	25	105511	1789379	295886	109556	498414	491254	229584	1090963	75022	8
,, 9—MANCHESTER .	35	181171	3777910	406194	191869	892862	1137553	402964	2193010	92273	9
,, 10—NORTH-EAST LANCS.	31	105952	2282499	445621	94564	716443	659719	771193	797854	48941	10
,, 11—NORTH LANCS.	16	80920	1557289	88741	62702	299424	266897	242014	1004500	14799	11
,, 11A—ISLE OF MAN.	3	1757	11648	1036	883	8857	4307	..	3670	1294	12
,, 12—N. LONSDALE..	17	34248	634451	61092	29708	239533	179623	69832	257812	18992	13
,, 13—OLDHAM	18	82182	2239967	282631	117086	405573	370043	546374	1431556	13049	14
,, 14—ROCHDALE	22	80999	1752344	135371	110609	415711	304600	306254	1090367	17538	15
,, 15—ROSSENDALE ..	14	15386	329240	63431	34707	81619	70624	39199	251819	19527	16
,, 16—SOUTH YORKS..	25	219537	3798597	250469	174001	1297170	1131577	424867	1587265	153018	17
WHOLESALE SOCIETY.	1	1205	4933818	18353929	1618299	9434386	10891900	8065	2585723	4041985	18
CO-OP. INSURANCE SOC.	1	2	20000	75768	1996924	..	34445	69329	1957041	96214	19
Total, 1921....	447	1678844	37060919	21893172	5334475	18316165	19665422	4705215	21721949	4916442	
Total, 1920....	454	1655840	36173967	17579193	6468058	29732726	14417618	4738195	19909991	5223382	
Increase	..	22504	886952	4313979	..	..	5247804	..	1812858	..	
Decrease	7	..	..	..	1133583	11416561	..	32980	..	307140	

Summary showing Members, Capital, Trade, &c.,

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Retail Distrib. Socs...	416	1671940	31733484	3271652	1672352	8701552	8510632	4625902	17040584	659073
Distributive Feds.....	5	62	38722	4359	2767	5877	6783	1563	34995	12461
Productive Societies .	23	4647	327622	187464	44132	170306	220540	356	101218	109670
Supply Association ..	1	488	7273	..	..	4044	1122	..	2038	5839
Wholesale Society ..	1	1205	4933818	18353929	1618299	9434386	10891900	8065	2585723	4041985
Co-op. Insur'nce Socy.	1	2	20000	75768	1996924	..	34445	69329	1957041	96214
Total for Section, 1921	447	1678844	37060919	21893172	5334475	18316165	19665422	4705215	21721949	4916242

Summary showing Members, Capital, Trade, &c., of

given for purposes of comparison. See also Introduction to

1920.			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Retail Distrib. Socs. .	422	1649520	31571251	3069845	1787417	12578928	7483209	4663388	15378712	464944
Distributive Feds......	5	61	40632	3513	2531	7898	5404	1592	37549	15576
Productive Societies ..	24	4618	265921	177990	76780	285269	172292	366	65445	155973
Supply Association....	1	417	5755	..	1369	1580	618	..	2084	5957
Wholesale Society	1	1222	4270408	14260188	2987951	16859051	6722064	3881	2853091	4499820
Co-op. Insurance Socy.	1	2	20000	67657	1612010	..	34031	68968	1577210	81112
Total for Section ..	454	1655840	36173967	17579193	6468058	29732726	14417618	4738195	19909991	5223382

1484

NORTH-WESTERN SECTION.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.					
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Am'nt Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.					Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	3681	1573	615792	265531	8933459	784575	152102	..	5036	5692	1547 7 9
2	2785	938	497949	153635	6739922	683400	118246	114	7019	2789	1073 11 5
3	831	411	160744	61556	2474204	217917	56596	52	1680	1184	411 16 7
4	3386	627	520018	120450	6713308	510220	101254	1390	4155	1845	1230 9 3
5	1457	516	252048	80297	3698981	304716	97409	..	4567	2598	688 11 3
6	1464	458	239204	79128	3132302	197077	52051	3217	3304	1850	571 18 0
7	1087	520	194843	73146	3096377	250075	70314	..	1345	1049	451 17 8
8	2078	813	335205	121650	4862046	441867	84841	1560	4277	2617	818 4 1
9	3900	2002	672847	351616	9128760	845760	177840	7452	9359	5599	1529 8 6
10	2081	1156	350867	189505	4606368	333360	107284	..	4982	2587	845 4 0
11	1139	449	191677	79558	2834933	266328	72884	..	2635	1133	649 15 6
12	30	7	3274	660	52968	2853	385	..	..	1	4 14 4
13	620	265	115033	36866	1635560	112713	30406	9	693	1673	283 7 2
14	1575	601	282691	88044	3907178	378216	104893	..	6478	1967	678 12 9
15	1209	599	206525	99216	3196474	300179	82758	..	2778	1898	683 4 11
16	285	113	51674	18873	879740	95038	15040	..	1465	301	128 14 6
17	4376	1187	661534	196713	9649573	675187	191879	1224	8507	6297	1553 13 0
18	4006	27353	1013573	4227987	81941682	e4569600	281441	..	194	11424	900 0 0
19	1496	..	161621	..	1653321	17216	1000	..	..	..	35 0 0
	37506	39588	6527119	6244431	159137156	6416697	1798623	15018	68474	52504	14085 10 8
	39547	45887	6369122	6854028	195146423	9549652	1555744	15699	69479	44873	13010 14 2
	..	..	157997	..	..	..	242879	..	..	7631	1074 16 6
	2041	6299	..	609597	36009267	3132955	..	681	1005	..	..

of various classes of Societies for Year 1921.

		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
31912	10302	5329756	1736898	74357512	6334095	1504745	7662	68280	40240	13049	2 8
22	13	3543	2155	151218	8288	1958	.	..	23	5	5 0
61	1920	17131	277391	970973	55420	9185	7356	..	817	98	17 0
9	..	1495	..	62450	1678	294	..	..	..	..	
4006	27353	1013573	4227987	81941682	e4569600	281441	..	194	11424	900	0 0
1496	..	161621	..	1653321	17216	1000	..	..	..	35	0 0
37506	39588	6527119	6244431	159137156	6416697	1798623	15018	68474	52504	14088	4 8

various classes of Societies for previous Year (1920),

Statistics to tables showing increases of membership, &c.

		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
33380	11985	5103981	1666289	86616817	8959541	1317270	7047	69275	37976	11975 2 2
21	13	2619	2074	193695	13405	1954	..	..	16	5 5 0
59	2108	18862	311930	1446414	62448	11411	8622	..	974	95 7 0
8	..	1189	..	64936	1509	289	30	..	..	..
4610	31781	1081132	4873735	105439628	502962	223820	..	204	5907	900 0 0
1469	..	161339	..	1384933	9787	1000	..	..	..	35 0 0
39547	45887	6369122	6854028	195146423	9549652	1555744	15699	69479	44873	13010 14 2

SCOTTISH

RETURN OF TRADE, &c., of Co-operative Societies in the Counties of ABERDUMFRIES, EDINBURGH, ELGIN, FIFE, FORFAR, HADDINGTON, INVERNESS, ROXBURGH, SELKIRK, and STIRLING, for 1921,

a These particulars are taken from our last year's return. *b* These particulars are taken this office or

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
No. 1—AYRSHIRE DIST.— Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Ardrossan	2388	25440	5826	3968	9443	5577	1720	18784	4249	1
Auchinleck	1445	31829	6715	2695	16105	6155	782	16084	9788	2
Beith	942	21503	12973	2679	3384	3373	1220	29727	1786	3
Campbeltown	697	9093	99	549	4281	543	1758	2205	1683	4
Carrick (Maybole)	1086	26174	4910	1530	6319	7658	666	18542	2024	5
Catrine	721	15959	113	1205	3798	3469	5084	5341	1666	6
Crosshouse (Kilmarnock)	1198	35226	1259	1855	4000	10365	..	25397	6000	7
Dalmellington	698	18915	2186	1089	3160	4306	1065	13281	4534	8
Dalry	1008	25928	3224	1939	7357	12208	1111	11152	2600	9
Darvel	1226	46045	5363	3269	10115	15750	6083	27318	1209	10
Dreghorn (Irvine)	927	35562	76	1030	6672	9455	2350	22800	458	11
Galston	1442	46505	14951	3925	6762	6647	3811	44869	7726	12
Glenbuck	150	2942	92	245	623	853	..	3149	..	13
Hurlford	1198	33711	3707	994	8940	10511	3258	17766	2960	14
Irvine and Fullarton	1741	40087	14296	4349	12134	7405	205	38251	4189	15
Kilbirnie	2410	53922	2688	8993	18208	14585	4422	29623	7293	16
Kilmarnock Equitable	14067	401523	17749	21649	59391	90063	28623	287832	4824	17
Kilwinning	2000	38540	7454	3396	11625	12008	6510	26080	2992	18
*Largs	117	496	837	148	204	369	..	719	31	—
Mauchline	669	19520	524	846	3653	856	3160	13788	1595	19
*a*Millport	128	854	146	141	422	5	..	854	256	20
Muirkirk	856	20892	8035	2049	4625	2233	504	23925	2207	21
New Cumnock	952	17031	2014	1301	9774	4896	870	6058	5263	22
Newmilns	1260	43401	22302	1939	14750	12914	3310	38213	3465	23
Old Cumnock	755	10246	2931	750	8066	8769	239	3116	5594	24
Patna	505	14271	530	1130	3020	2199	603	10140	4571	25
Stevenston	1660	30860	21189	3477	11210	15608	7902	25440	1012	26
Troon	1500	36876	3068	2136	11147	6273	133	22920	3858	27
District Total for 1921	43629	1102865	164420	79128	258984	274684	85389	782655	93802	
Totals, previous year (1920)	43419	1138138	160208	74966	383606	226860	81351	784710	49329	
No. 2—BORDER COUNTIES DISTRICT— Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Duns	361	2947	..	190	..	..	..	..	..	1
Galashiels United	3540	56276	25412	6544	35663	42274	1614	24620	9421	2
Hawick	4679	87696	12037	7476	40984	24463	..	55609	10381	3
Innerleithen	839	23936	2581	1102	15568	3737	2108	8138	1912	4
Jedburgh	704	3174	2652	565	2570	2551	..	2111	800	5
Kelso	609	4199	857	170	1481	922	1120	2720	270	6

* Nine months' trading. The figures from the 12th to the 21st columns only are included in the totals.

SECTION.

DEEN, ARGYLE, AYR, BANFF, BUTE, CAITHNESS, CLACKMANNAN, DUMBARTON, KINCARDINE, KINROSS, LANARK, LINLITHGOW, PEEBLES, PERTH, RENFREW, arranged in their respective Conference Districts.

from the Registrar's Return for 1920. *c* These societies have not made a return either to the Registrar.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	61	18	9562	3733	166437	18769	987	2 1	..	319	167	18 3 4
2	37	31	5445	5385	121583	14434	1426	2 0¾	..	20	115	11 15 1
3	21	8	2966	1732	70333	8187	925	2 0	..	84	72	7 16 8
4	11	16	1855	2051	38127	3724	424	1 8½	..	15	56	5 18 0
5	37	15	5093	2550	90663	10369	1205	2 0	..	50	38	9 15 2
6	12	6	2421	1400	44211	5057	749	1 11¼	..	..	106	5 17 2
7	32	25	4902	4359	92780	11663	1769	2 2½	..	164	56	9 9 4
8	17	9	3001	1684	64127	7730	995	2 1	..	..	54	5 10 6
9	27	9	4433	1473	68326	7570	1141	1 10¼	..	110	35	8 17 6
10	35	29	5711	5220	93452	11594	2293	2 0	..	53	254	10 7 2
11	30	19	4184	4163	81451	9357	1456	2 0¼	..	108	97	7 19 10
12	38	28	5113	4819	114562	16443	2413	2 3	..	38	1400	12 7 6
13	4	..	357	..	14436	1667	174	2 4¼	..	5	74	1 8 10
14	30	31	4906	4837	91731	11248	1511	2 4	..	..	751	9 18 2
15	79	23	12693	5294	184758	17905	2100	1 9	..	200	165	16 13 6
16	102	49	17983	7620	219068	23666	2780	1 10	..	120	165	20 18 6
17	429	216	55799	37146	887230	89478	19850	1 6½	..	1637	..	115 19 8
18	62	27	9090	5611	135087	12392	2029	1 7½	..	131	151	16 4 0
—	3	..	91	..	3015	275	17	1 9	..	..	..	....
19	10	7	1349	1035	31315	4288	984	2 0½	..	..	59	5 10 4
20	2	..	247	..	5108	207	35	0 7	..	..	..	....
21	26	17	3797	2810	82721	10939	944	2 4¾	..	48	504	7 3 8
22	26	23	3820	2750	62610	5961	1049	1 8½	..	9	33	7 10 0
23	27	33	5817	4687	92788	10184	2092	1 10	..	..	121	10 7 9
24	22	13	2242	2232	53804	4788	467	1 5½	..	..	12	....
25	19	9	2729	1645	62347	7650	671	2 3¾	..	..	44	4 5 0
26	42	25	5694	4258	97323	10414	1768	1 9	..	208	155	14 0 0
27	42	24	6353	5064	106970	10319	1867	1 7½	..	125	68	11 13 4
	1280	710	187653	123558	3176363	346278	54121	..	..	3444	4752	355 10 0
	1290	758	160613	118902	3602733	430396	48791	..	2	3400	2486	341 18 0
1	12	..	..	..	17643	430	..	0 6	..	..	..	....
2	104	78	17807	10629	288572	37688	2255	2 6	..	54	102	28 9 4
3	146	104	23268	14466	352890	53301	4260	2 10	..	88	431	39 0 1
4	19	26	3242	3479	61077	8050	1174	2 8½	..	..	..	7 5 0
5	12	5	1465	819	31423	3167	109	2 0	..	..	15	5 11 6
6	8	5	811	994	21421	2375	221	2 2	..	..	..	4 11 0

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
BORDER COUNTIES—*Con.*		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Langholm	606	7824	6404	832	6031	2824	700	6989	1259	7
*Liddesdale	178	3243	85	40	1440	1450	..	543	330	8
Peebles	1158	24561	2287	2981	7928	6883	..	17732	2729	9
Riccarton Junction	82	1448	..	35	695	20	..	879	355	10
Selkirk	1363	29524	5021	3617	12865	7820	2764	18835	3186	11
Walkerburn	395	13936	2759	2153	5082	3695	1216	11679	1126	12
District Total for 1921	14514	258764	60095	25705	130307	96639	9522	149855	31769	
†*Totals, previous year* (1920)	13914	246368	63015	24495	173023	92240	8645	128139	30784	
No. 3—CENTRAL DIST.—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Abbey Green	586	5252	1326	1353	2978	1100	..	2364	3070	1
Auchenheath	697	8974	409	1012	2339	2171	..	3509	4022	2
Bellshill and Mossend	3464	44739	8599	4006	30031	24167	4169	12393	13988	3
Blantyre	2847	45509	1607	4106	14921	32888	3294	18305	2804	4
Burnbank	2727	49319	7903	7694	12334	14610	3024	38423	3130	5
Calderbank	412	901	7801	973	2740	708	300	8146	3297	6
Carluke	1364	27191	3268	1619	11373	12105	819	10999	..	7
Carstairs Junction	470	3350	6200	1636	4090	731	607	5872	1159	8
Chapelhall	1477	5112	30201	1885	12451	17726	913	16350	3115	9
Chapelton	126	546	..	109	610	23	7	622	329	10
Clarkston	277	4371	1287	869	1653	280	226	3264	2820	11
Cleland	824	6206	2180	1184	4059	2928	678	2499	1747	12
Coalburn	1224	15947	3056	1732	6895	4579	370	7580	5714	13
Coatbridge	12354	286009	3814	49284	103683	65557	53306	147142	46210	14
Crofthead	1406	54554	447	3008	15533	7487	5469	33201	..	15
Dalziel (Motherwell)	12288	28758	339249	21325	75148	72922	13254	236908	15163	16
Darngavil	110	1137	176	367	354	124	..	731	1073	17
Douglas Provident	420	4461	698	419	2516	3299	205	1040	..	18
,, Water	339	10042	768	828	2882	965	205	7779	1094	19
Dykehead and Shotts	2325	61864	5066	5491	15279	15664	3532	46370	1859	20
Forth Provident	8	40	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	21
f Glenboig	337	2414	406	396	1819	2214	742	1108	1334	22
Glengowan	311	5940	127	555	3149	339	..	5354	263	23
Glespin	60	1565	8	130	512	..	..	1264	97	24
Greengairs	129	1837	132	259	720	58	..	1139	578	25
Hamilton Central	4331	75858	10764	8268	27813	24361	6791	48801	6324	26
,, Palace Colliery	540	1897	3407	973	2993	114	..	4919	424	27
Lanark	1820	40491	3564	4956	13999	8830	750	29941	2012	28
Larkhall	2142	67537	14002	3677	13307	6321	841	72716	8094	29
,, Drug	*h*2	400	51	95	550	..	..	543	23	30
,, Victualling	2371	22314	52181	6731	22851	18952	355	30084	15683	31
a Law	425	15660	60	400	3376	989	224	13412	1050	32
a Leadhills	230	1602	..	610	1838	267	..	695	547	33
Moffat Mills	160	791	2936	263	1520	342	312	2317	1697	34
Newarthill	488	1182	7216	761	3706	531	364	5595	2221	35
Newmains & Cambusnthn	1714	33181	1437	3335	10943	11623	4343	12311	2746	36
Overtown	527	13336	1082	997	4423	3578	352	7052	2427	37
Plains	189	2662	81	310	2625	1443	..	2025	1806	38
Strathaven	744	6462	18955	1554	3174	7827	358	16757	276	39
Wishaw	5396	113464	8755	8925	46413	33602	12930	40483	13733	40
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	67661	1073875	549219	152095	487600	401425	118740	900056	171929	
Productive Societies—										
Chapelhall Fed. Baking	*h*8	2741	20743	1715	2773	12756	141	10119	6244	41
Hamilton Baking	*h*6	9952	63261	4352	2800	28268	530	63319	1698	42
Produc. Socs. Total for 1921	14	12693	84004	6067	5573	41024	671	73438	7942	
District Total for 1921	67675	1086568	633223	158162	493173	442449	119411	973494	179871	

* 34 weeks' trading. † These totals include the Gretna Society, now dissolved; but do not include the Duns Society, *f* 1918 figures. *h* Societies.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s d.
7	16	8	2506	1609	47493	5640	376	2 4½	..	..	31	5 2 4
8	5	..	482	..	6879	167	106	0 6	..	2	..	....
9	25	18	3823	2949	80685	12090	906	2 9½	..	..	68	8 18 4
10	2	..	303	..	6518	769	65	2 7½	..	..	..	....
11	35	27	7145	4639	110503	14283	1339	2 4½	..	15	78	11 6 7
12	11	20	2046	3071	42535	7025	698	3 0	..	..	25	3 6 6
	395	291	62898	42655	1067639	144985	11509	..	..	159	750	113 10 8
	422	306	56160	40962	1111572	157469	10441	..	..	191	877	108 0 4
1	13	2	1648	321	40622	4099	199	2 2	..	..	17	4 17 0
2	14	4	2422	581	46842	5669	316	2 3¾	..	..	50	5 14 6
3	107	38	15111	8716	255096	20236	2730	1 4½	..	120	476	36 12 6
4	86	37	12592	7859	230020	22715	2351	1 9½	..	396	101	24 0 0
5	111	31	16120	3469	253978	27123	2556	1 10½	..	262	1169	23 19 0
6	10	1	2696	208	57052	5660	62	2 0	..	..	..	3 9 2
7	41	32	5421	7207	125873	10114	1277	1 3¾	..	45	152	11 6 6
8	16	15	2427	2399	45163	4718	153	2 1	..	..	28	3 17 5
9	55	7	6609	1387	129308	12387	271	2 3	..	..	329	11 4 6
10	2	..	159	..	3352	42	22	0 2	..	..	..	....
11	6	..	882	..	25996	3572	212	2 6	..	..	22	....
12	24	14	3419	3010	69109	7088	211	2 0¼	..	..	12	6 15 10
13	27	29	2790	4970	92968	7601	623	1 8	..	..	46	11 8 0
14	563	158	80523	36770	1213789	130805	14150	1 11¼	..	1611	1113	108 15 0
15	43	22	6765	4747	132670	17161	3127	2 1½	..	80	150	11 9 2
16	583	186	67530	27147	1036367	112948	1443	2 1	..	400	1110	101 14 0
17	4	..	504	..	11950	1050	21	1 9½	..	..	18	19 0 4
18	11	5	1299	1060	26893	1945	250	1 7	..	..	11	3 6 8
19	9	5	1354	1215	34876	3534	527	1 8	..	..	24	2 16 2
20	99	78	14466	10798	300636	42752	3190	2 6¼	..	..	498	18 17 10
21	..	..	4	..	276	9	1	..	..	..	..	....
22	11	4	915	348	27013	2447	124	1 7	..	..	12	....
23	8	2	1422	60	34596	3986	324	2 2	..	..	13	2 14 2
24	2	..	285	..	6783	743	86	1 11¼	..	..	11	....
25	4	1	462	172	15348	1465	120	1 9¼	..	..	18	1 5 0
26	130	58	21254	7866	363643	37766	3829	2 1	..	356	140	34 3 4
27	19	2	3413	286	68376	7334	309	2 1	..	..	148	4 8 6
28	47	33	7345	5475	119687	13809	1981	2 0¼	..	234	181	15 11 4
29	55	40	7578	5141	210996	28600	3232	2 5¼	..	145	232	17 5 10
30	3	..	562	..	3695	567	20	3 0	..	..	..	....
31	61	69	8025	11384	199588	24233	260	2 5¼	..	56	169	20 5 6
32	10	3	1995	435	57517	6949	735	1 11	..	..	..	....
33	5	..	796	..	20015	1483	74	1 3	..	..	..	1 18 4
34	5	..	650	..	18585	2247	24	2 7½	..	..	21	1 8 4
35	12	4	2148	400	50214	5191	66	2 0¼	..	..	189	4 1 10
36	60	41	10674	7729	179836	20146	1529	2 2¾	..	33	91	15 1 4
37	22	7	2869	1378	54601	6478	601	2 2	..	..	32	4 3 4
38	8	..	847	..	23224	2020	112	1 9	..	..	71	1 16 10
39	18	13	2671	1664	46086	6058	995	2 1½	..	6	85	6 5 0
40	195	138	24539	23862	464616	55438	5218	2 3	..	335	761	44 8 4
	2499	1079	343191	188064	6097255	668188	53331	..	..	4079	7500	584 0 7
41	17	32	3340	6992	84908	12137	137	2 9¾	..	..	143	....
42	41	69	4646	15190	144389	8771	498	1 1½	..	..	483	3 0 0
	58	101	7986	22182	229297	20908	635	..	..	..	626	3 0 0
	2557	1180	351177	210246	6326552	689096	53966	..	..	4079	8126	587 0 7

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
CENTRAL DISTRICT—*Con.*										
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)	68627	1242512	638754	157938	714822	313471	99360	1138261	164401	
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1920)	14	12383	101752	5518	9128	26598	731	86272	2355	
District Total for previous year (1920)	68641	1254895	740506	163456	723950	340069	100091	1224533	166756	
No. 4—EAST OF SCOTLAND DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Armadale	1890	64305	1734	7868	12971	9371	3775	51261	2851	1
Bathgate	3996	73819	1546	3672	30288	14821	10419	36352	2883	2
Broxburn	2433	40703	4337	7120	10682	13321	2411	24362	5659	3
§Dunbar and West Barns.	733	5036	65	153	4041	514	..	1264	721	4
Edinburgh St. Cuthbert's	62827	901183	52721	307624	601385	311718	151870	587160	84391	5
Gavieside.....	99	1199	34	367	715	..	..	901	262	6
Gorebridge	2049	46020	758	3933	13219	12790	4135	17003	7682	7
Haddington	1232	14736	1186	3258	8281	7859	1757	4821	2665	8
Hillwood	1972	31144	4907	12758	9760	6756	6754	21626	5795	9
Leith	11290	176167	27207	10231	87062	58539	21980	86198	10437	10
Musselburgh & Fisherrow	8244	153570	18782	37403	68421	60610	9472	109325	43118	11
Penicuik	2596	53872	3425	5970	19074	16065	3543	33604	7245	12
Portobello	1743	29768	1951	3215	13022	9970	6360	10784	4670	13
Prestonpans	1047	13384	1317	5520	7328	4069	3535	9023	4050	14
*a*Rosewell	368	500	60	770	2899	25	..	1251	229	15
Tranent	3517	75412	19447	19718	40765	27218	31532	21763	8328	16
West Benhar	1982	55325	1009	4653	13202	15209	2844	29526	7863	17
West Calder	8786	206754	9171	30771	28990	27279	7676	196951	6836	18
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	116804	1942897	149657	465004	972105	596134	268063	1243175	205685	
Productive Society—										
Edinburgh Printing	164	13800	3543	3000	2182	12835	..	1797	5639	19
District Total for 1921	116968	1956697	153200	468004	974287	608969	268063	1244972	211324	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)	115550	1951169	170335	436615	1218840	634832	181158	1237383	190872	
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1920)	164	13145	6049	3000	3837	13193	..	356	7991	
District Total for previous year (1920)	115714	1964314	176384	439615	1222677	648025	181158	1237739	198863	
No. 5—FALKIRK DIST.—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Bo'ness	2649	59321	11444	2685	14786	14589	5313	44432	1610	1
Bonnybridge	1395	40608	6148	2831	11583	7656	2662	31382	1899	2
*†Camelon	2055	39226	9098	4301	18854	14211	4387	19603	2414	—
Carron	958	16975	3952	1580	9177	1463	530	11132	3130	3
Carronhall and Kinnaird.	205	3826	161	422	2710	8	..	1181	2174	4
*a*Condorrat	293	2752	91	514	2339	186	..	1445	584	5
Cumbernauld	363	3650	1567	556	1460	444	442	4053	265	6
Denny and Dunipace ...	1235	34546	3009	4228	8571	5571	3910	26842	1725	7
‡Falkirk	9016	204109	21472	15828	63167	72456	14547	110397	16133	8
‡†Grahamston & Bainsford	4154	89339	6762	5698	36173	33170	4104	34097	6853	—
Grangemouth	1960	74363	1991	11640	14043	26892	3545	44724	5759	9
Kilsyth	2500	35600	25191	4817	9466	13870	588	48968	3790	10
‡†Larbert	1137	28940	5443	1315	11571	9916	1460	14636	869	—
Laurieston.....	584	12057	218	882	3122	3507	120	7420	785	11
Longcroft	818	14219	4544	1362	5669	4961	2361	8771	390	12
Redding.....	3515	130446	1375	7089	18066	31647	1061	114000	13626	13
Skinflats	240	13145	101	493	1127	458	160	12380	932	14

* 24 weeks' trading. † Figures from the 12th to the 21st columns only are included in the totals.
‡ 26 weeks' trading. These societies are amalgamated, and now form the Falkirk Society.
§ This society replaces the West Barns Society.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
	2740	1265	343198	197214	7994740	1003991	51999	..	..	5398	5809	518 16 7
	55	98	7432	21267	245821	21332	604	..	..	..	319	6 0 0
	2795	1363	350630	218481	8240561	1025323	52603	..	..	5398	6128	524 16 7
1	80	39	11127	7946	216120	30317	3468	2 4½	..	190	280	15 16 6
2	73	47	14275	9720	271166	30870	3845	2 0½	..	..	121	33 14 6
3	66	32	13286	4784	220772	24689	1936	2 7	..	250	146	20 16 8
4	20	6	2384	1548	44202	4985	171	2 2	..	37	..	....
5	2302	1278	320188	206720	4727736	779322	34466	3 1½	..	752	2810	504 6 6
6	2	..	266	..	6855	1018	62	1 5½	..	..	38	0 15 8
7	62	35	8891	5667	138694	18506	1958	2 5½	..	80	167	16 19 10
8	35	20	4434	4626	96641	11174	650	2 2	..	..	57	9 15 0
9	62	24	8573	4506	155700	21625	1642	2 7	..	..	45	....
10	321	123	50298	20771	745559	108550	8986	2 9½	..	150	522	94 16 2
11	345	192	46601	30508	783666	105249	6537	2 6	..	190	939	65 13 8
12	86	56	11481	8964	231429	38133	2092	3 1½	..	29	108	21 16 4
13	58	30	7824	5197	155099	22043	1059	2 9½	..	..	60	14 10 6
14	32	15	4438	2744	84900	10893	461	2 7½	..	14	178	8 6 8
15	9	3	1295	668	41893	6008	23	2 11	..	..	338	....
16	133	100	19002	18256	321746	35402	3814	2 6	..	..	318	29 6 8
17	59	29	8645	5247	208158	29248	3426	2 5¾	..	..	245	16 6 1
18	213	106	32583	17356	611149	88695	10116	2 6¾	..	230	1504	74 11 4
	3958	2135	565591	355228	9061485	1366727	84712	..	..	1922	7876	927 12 1
19	..	78	..	13650	24214	678	684	..	71	..	73	....
	3958	2213	565591	368878	9085699	1367405	85396	..	71	1922	7949	927 12 1
	4265	2287	532679	315740	9629197	1537048	71088	..	..	1859	6093	883 0 8
	..	80	..	13797	26622	916	779	..	..	..	41	....
	4265	2367	532679	329537	9655829	1537964	71867	..	..	1859	6134	883 0 8
1	55	50	7743	10358	221075	30276	3129	2 6	..	8	178	20 7 10
2	73	30	9804	6016	193546	24037	1920	2 3½	..	202	340	11 9 10
—	87	41	6322	3502	105651	13374	834	2 4¾	..	134	134	....
3	24	17	3651	2756	91912	10999	699	2 5¼	..	..	60	7 13 10
4	4	1	483	128	16246	2432	136	3 1	..	..	23	....
5	8	..	851	..	24036	2829	99	2 2½	..	..	61	2 6 8
6	6	1	899	196	28455	3320	183	2 1¾	..	21	39	3 3 4
7	57	28	8887	5008	161815	20868	1681	2 4½	..	..	..	9 16 0
8	305	470	22863	16253	338737	38202	4919	2 0	..	175	198	....
—	114	33	10869	3081	197772	23910	1949	2 2½	..	110	320	34 12 4
9	51	46	11172	7803	178647	25188	3335	2 0¼	..	67	84	16 3 8
10	71	43	9092	7558	239630	37287	1485	3 0	..	..	657	20 0 0
—	34	22	2648	2023	51081	5770	705	2 3½	..	..	53	....
11	15	2	3004	266	56468	7050	582	2 3	..	..	13	4 19 0
12	27	10	3983	1924	75366	8967	723	2 2½	..	..	90	7 15 2
13	98	39	15114	7948	367943	57707	6163	2 8¼	..	35	560	30 2 4
14	5	..	791	..	24308	3471	655	2 5¼	..	..	10	2 0 0

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
FALKIRK DISTRICT—*Con.*		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Slamannan	1280	3078	29889	2488	15772	4129	..	17501	4446	15
Stenhousemuir Equitable	1624	36383	2228	3372	8076	8495	1919	26869	1314	16
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	28635	685078	113381	60787	189134	196332	37158	511497	58562	
Productive Societies—										
‡†Bainsford & Grahamston Baking	5314	54119	986	4314	2716	11975	3784	46289	1764	—
Carronshore Baking	297	3195	185	328	249	900	..	1713	1174	17
Produc. Socs. Total for 1921	297	3195	185	328	249	900	..	1713	1174	
District Total for 1921	28932	688273	113566	61115	189383	197232	37158	513210	59736	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)	26517	634259	109883	48804	266549	157358	26996	438209	47003	
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1920)	5637	55806	1349	4009	2614	14251	1971	47626	2801	
District Total for previous year (1920)	32154	690065	111232	52813	269163	171609	28967	485835	49804	
No. 6—FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Auchtermuchty	670	6883	119	900	3820	1502	156	2824	828	1
Buckhaven	3024	54383	1800	4285	19149	22828	1609	24922	9368	2
Burntisland	898	14882	3167	802	6819	5329	5196	5408	1731	3
Coaltown of Wemyss	429	12285	525	488	3111	1607	670	8104	1867	4
Cowdenbeath	3190	79180	1344	10701	22566	16586	4251	56674	..	5
Cupar (Fife)	644	6784	414	510	4927	2173	..	1539	744	6
Dunfermline	14165	299566	12494	26836	195010	154850	..	56302	..	7
Dysart	3064	50171	994	3729	15182	19614	1335	24156	6739	8
East Wemyss	1517	32611	62	1300	8768	5297	1710	19307	3722	9
Falkland	255	2067	..	234	1497	558	..	916	233	10
Freuchie Reform	170	730	..	360	656	217	..	724	65	11
Guardbridge	695	10267	1620	1700	3148	4534	331	8333	755	12
Kelty	2805	62033	2528	9457	29271	23120	422	42076	6329	13
Kettle	583	5502	62	725	1320	140	220	6729	289	14
Kingseat	356	6955	523	491	2183	4306	1157	2703	448	15
Kinross and Vicinity	307	2688	70	201	1828	374	..	1280	242	16
Lassodie	234	4316	308	319	4751	49	..	2427	768	17
Leslie	274	6412	..	600	1404	207	..	6575	..	18
,, and District	1211	28178	211	2120	9130	7792	2750	14850	2008	19
Lochgelly	4817	108773	1217	13154	42460	32064	4629	50029	15267	20
Markinch	2298	59075	1785	2028	16446	30365	..	25763	4396	21
Methil	1533	25679	4199	1510	16505	11133	3710	5433	6926	22
Newburgh and District	294	4161	2332	511	1805	570	350	5224	160	23
Pathhead & Sinclairtown	7378	118536	2254	9175	47357	74560	13795	20966	..	24
Reform (Leven)	3009	60493	509	3270	16363	27289	2486	25230	6306	25
St. Andrews	425	3318	44	544	1356	858	..	2795	102	26
Townhill	886	15662	1328	2171	6242	13958	1600	1276	265	27
West Wemyss	313	8256	262	..	3015	847	615	3381	1239	28
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	55444	1089846	40181	98121	486089	462727	46992	425946	70797	
Productive Societies :—										
Burntisland Bread	276	384	..	1000	158	884	730	311	..	29
Kettle Baking	690	2024	36	333	362	460	..	2423	107	30
Lochgelly, Kelty, & Cowdenbeath Laundry	*h*3	9000	10	..	295	6750	..	874	597	31
Newburgh and Mount Pleasant Baking	402	844	..	190	179	572	..	1603	6	32
Produc. Socs. Total for 1921	1371	12252	46	1523	994	8666	730	5211	710	
District Total for 1921	56815	1102098	40227	99644	487083	471393	47722	431157	71507	

† Figures from the 12th to the 21st columns only are included in the totals.
‡ 26 weeks' trading. These societies are amalgamated, and now form the Falkirk Society.
h Societies.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d	£	£	£	£ s. d.
15	35	19	5908	3907	116065	12776	154	2 2¼	..	..	..	10 19 4
16	52	38	7976	5965	143433	18913	1794	2 5	..	120	150	13 1 2
	886	794	132060	84692	2632186	347376	31145	..	..	872	2970	194 10 6
—	48	69	2886	5513	55174	9032	981	..	..	104	50	15 0 0
17	2	5	357	929	8102	916	128	2 3½	..	..	25	....
	2	5	3243	6442	63276	9948	1109	..	..	104	75	15 0 0
	888	799	135303	91134	2695462	357324	32254	..	..	976	3045	209 10 6
	853	462	115822	74104	2924843	394472	26702	..	..	1093	1648	207 10 8
	54	77	7214	14666	148518	19808	2491	..	..	83	173	15 0 0
	907	539	123036	88770	2073361	414280	29193	..	..	1176	1821	222 10 8
1	13	4	1846	759	28527	2680	300	1 9	..	33	..	5 13 4
2	76	51	10108	8569	204795	24579	2326	2 3¾	..	200	303	23 14 2
3	16	11	2625	2308	40357	1404	660	0 7½	..	63	115	7 15 2
4	12	5	1303	987	28889	2340	589	1 4	..	..	65	3 5 8
5	111	42	15880	8214	255130	33970	4093	2 2	..	311	598	25 5 4
6	11	5	1043	1272	31168	2938	327	2 2	..	4	..	4 15 0
7	457	269	62441	47277	918901	112508	15071	2 2	..	871	268	119 12 4
8	98	46	12220	9225	222337	29851	2195	2 6½	..	121	210	24 19 6
9	33	26	4710	4701	102949	12778	1661	2 4	..	..	166	12 1 0
10	4	3	446	539	14000	1748	87	2 6	..	..	3	2 0 7
11	2	..	328	..	6711	1020	36	3 2	..	..	..	1 7 2
12	16	7	1934	1671	48614	6632	463	2 8	..	..	28	5 13 4
13	91	71	15287	10965	263169	34139	2895	2 3½	..	303	424	22 12 6
14	9	3	1021	287	27527	4333	247	3 0	..	..	6	4 1 10
15	9	7	1724	1880	32670	4394	271	2 6¼	..	..	176	2 12 10
16	5	..	526	..	13940	843	137	0 11	..	..	16	....
17	8	..	1101	..	26950	3307	234	2 4	..	20	65	1 19 8
18	5	..	637	..	12269	2410	330	3 3	..	..	42	2 5 8
19	26	19	4949	3148	96424	13487	1509	2 6	..	81	73	10 16 8
20	149	70	27011	10333	392730	48968	5149	2 1½	..	324	747	39 9 10
21	78	60	12230	8129	224944	31797	2920	2 9	..	340	..	10 1 8
22	46	33	6259	5260	133814	16480	1378	2 3	..	10	8	12 14 6
23	4	2	506	224	15303	2176	199	2 8	..	10	16	2 9 4
24	224	111	35261	21044	506348	57338	7224	2 0	..	381	490	62 12 8
25	73	51	10975	7289	215988	31026	3025	2 9	..	165	387	25 1 6
26	11	4	1042	811	19526	2063	143	2 0¼	..	35	9	3 9 2
27	18	13	3455	2652	60996	7845	792	2 3¼	..	86	110	6 5 0
28	7	3	874	573	16012	*e*688	450	0 10	..	17	..	2 11 8
	1612	916	238742	158117	3960988	†493054	54811	..	..	3375	4325	445 7 1
29	..	7	..	1034	4850	101	55	..	..	..	1	....
30	6	7	764	1332	15856	1860	89	2 4	..	..	12	5 9 6
31	..	15	..	1963	3337	*e*634	2	..	..	..	..	....
32	..	6	..	877	5979	1199	42	4 0	..	..	11	....
	6	35	764	5206	30022	‡3160	188	..	..	..	24	5 9 6
	1618	951	239506	163323	3991010	§496214	54999	..	..	3375	4349	450 16 7

e Loss. † Before deducting the loss of £688.
‡ Before deducting the loss of £634. § Before deducting the loss of £1,322

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
FIFE & KINROSS DIST.—*Con.*		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)	53995	1174131	47263	97217	629525	396620	31641	496013	59786	
**Productive Societies Total for previous year* (1920)	1311	3004	34	1453	1172	2122	500	3414	71	
**District Total for previous year* (1920)	55306	1177135	47297	98670	630697	398742	32141	499427	59857	
No. 7—GLASGOW & SUBS.—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Anniesland	707	13266	3115	1502	6286	3024	1875	7846	1152	1
Avonbank (Rutherglen) .	3112	50715	7346	4371	19179	18299	10231	23649	9214	2
Blairdardie	80	1258	35	108	122	91	71	1197	50	3
Cambuslang	2579	45265	7784	5196	18365	17851	5266	37352	..	4
Clydebank	10853	170488	81095	28009	98678	78332	24133	90419	19692	5
Cowlairs.....	11720	232426	53191	47538	80889	28372	9148	234127	26604	6
Dalmuir	1344	11146	9984	1993	9462	4469	5817	7940	2875	7
Dumbarton Equitable ..	6394	136832	39040	7644	53369	43129	6736	79983	10797	8
Duntocher and Hardgate	605	4790	4756	1456	3276	1419	1112	6735	1529	9
East Kilbride	286	3811	800	838	526	1104	989	3156	404	10
Gilbertfield	1189	12709	16835	2270	8388	7376	7739	19671	..	11
Glasgow—D'py & Furnish.	5281	133447	165590	16586	141627	59904	12000	101078	7690	12
,, Eastern	16996	100036	100274	7326	46223	17147	20419	158076	14	13
,, Kinning Park..	30922	311616	89164	62465	168218	101315	19237	242040	22647	14
,, London Road..	3630	9050	26024	3518	13162	3520	546	26236	1841	15
,, Progress	7747	207069	2165	14487	55281	19748	7482	138220	9648	16
,, St. George	27350	84000	200124	37419	150355	68081	28503	127942	13430	17
,, St. Rollox	9528	72935	32657	17852	23239	4160	9530	105753	5194	18
Kirkintilloch	2280	51003	2307	5093	21806	9574	5932	27904	3035	19
Lennox (Dumbarton) ...	2112	25865	6198	1744	13834	9925	4138	3876	7076	20
Lennoxtown	669	5431	2138	1492	3496	4310	641	3896	545	21
Milngavie	949	12386	1135	1849	5069	5949	484	8373	2028	22
Newton	400	5088	1173	374	2316	1143	388	4998	223	23
Rutherglen New.....	1200	3106	5173	2442	3089	7473	750	1174	5579	24
Shettleston	8244	85995	63767	16989	41900	22237	30974	96123	2157	25
Stonefield	338	5173	..	753	2824	723	1430	1526	940	26
Tollcross	2055	6685	32752	5649	9389	9286	4540	24721	..	27
Uddingston.....	2620	9883	65166	5186	20093	14511	6943	39438	5262	28
Vale of Leven (Alexand'a)	5784	148557	8577	16987	50512	23212	16398	98187	1531	29
Westerton Garden Sub'rb	108	588	1723	130	441	259	..	1647	211	30
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	167082	1960619	1030088	319266	1071414	585943	243452	1723283	161368	
Productive Societies—										
Glasgow—Civic Press	177	1775	429	3560	232	639	..	2842	2537	31
,, United Baking..	220	318147	380289	150170	90621	303422	11078	422605	47214	32
Produc. Socs. Total for 1921	397	319922	380718	153730	90853	304061	11078	425447	49751	
District Total for 1921	167479	2280541	1410806	472996	1162267	890004	254530	2148730	211119	
†*Retail Societies Total for previous year* (1920)	170822	2111286	1201347	318132	1570747	547341	212126	1810586	165480	
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1920)	390	300350	390541	143171	88623	241485	12198	483358	54733	
†*District Total for previous year* (1920)	171212	2411636	1591888	461303	1659370	788826	224324	2293944	220213	

* These totals do not include the Lochgelly, Kelty, and Cowdenbeath Laundry.
† These totals include the Bridgeton Old Victualling Society, which is now dissolved.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productve.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
	1695	1061	213472	155446	4486850	617720	48957	..	..	3587	2912	415 18 0
	6	19	639	2925	24293	2787	182	..	..	..	12	4 17 6
	1701	1080	214111	158371	4511143	620507	49139	..	..	3587	2924	420 15 6
1	29	7	4745	1218	61596	4568	655	1 2½	..	78	53	5 17 4
2	120	19	17450	2396	243985	20498	2440	1 4½	..	315	283	26 13 4
3	1	..	223	..	13822	588	64	0 9½	..	..	..	....
4	101	34	14701	4231	220630	15053	2751	1 3½	..	29	246	22 11 8
5	394	98	75829	15702	893594	55954	8834	0 11¾	..	1100	1168	92 3 2
6	540	151	87053	25674	1125464	121103	12075	1 10½	..	1652	1069	102 6 8
7	34	3	6016	365	77644	5691	509	1 2½	..	56	53	11 9 2
8	218	93	32525	13832	444040	41719	5837	1 6½	..	455	1134	51 18 2
9	15	6	3231	1315	41484	2921	236	1 3½	..	34	..	6 0 0
10	5	2	760	214	15906	1354	194	1 4¾	..	19	..	2 0 0
11	46	4	7248	505	135098	12234	787	1 7¾	..	179	49	9 0 0
12	204	165	28569	19440	370023	17950	8006	2 0	4500	..	320	20 0 0
13	366	47	55719	6935	752230	78762	4850	1 9	5361	1180	1180	144 0 4
14	1041	199	153611	30258	1762678	138224	16150	1 2½	13615	2986	3982	273 11 6
15	67	10	11112	1754	181712	16395	525	1 8	656	455	413	27 1 2
16	92	71	15513	11590	336352	10324	9945	..	..	54	1265	66 16 10
17	945	91	147520	13555	1591865	117460	4640	1 2½	11253	2241	541	229 11 8
18	204	34	29683	5407	444885	51433	3144	2 0	..	2055	662	76 2 8
19	134	44	17167	8716	211604	14549	2931	1 0	..	83	424	19 7 8
20	64	28	10632	5280	122665	8528	1288	1 4¼	..	..	97	18 19 0
21	27	8	3835	1503	59405	5552	222	1 9	..	..	111	5 8 10
22	36	2	4994	330	74735	5962	554	1 3¾	..	125	80	8 1 0
23	10	2	1211	206	22978	1126	321	0 5	..	6	46	3 6 8
24	38	12	4411	1915	68461	6116	70	1 10½	..	..	..	....
25	275	37	43292	6741	546499	55047	4414	1 9½	..	491	457	67 8 8
26	12	4	3009	1258	30638	2104	210	1 9½	..	..	14	2 18 0
27	47	23	8713	2296	116017	12920	334	1 11½	..	..	..	17 2 0
28	93	38	15956	6353	279527	30233	4080	1 9½	..	..	447	22 16 8
29	193	96	30908	13285	450461	45444	7838	1 7½	..	496	454	48 2 8
30	5	..	783	..	9050	497	29	1 3	..	..	6	0 18 10
	5356	1328	836419	202274	10705048	900309	103933	..	35385	14080	14554	1381 13 8
31	..	23	..	4825	7800	*e*245	89	..	..	..	12	1 1 0
32	572	1478	109952	238285	1884712	123943	18653	0 11½	17518	1830	2129	40 0 0
	572	1501	109952	243110	1892512	‡123943	18742	..	17518	1830	2141	41 1 0
	5928	2829	946371	445384	12597560	‡1024252	122675	..	52903	15910	16695	1422 14 8
	5771	1637	812414	224856	13605557	1385139	94688	..	37499	17433	13598	1257 16 10
	609	1422	119014	221586	2232691	142025	13410	..	16765	2177	1077	51 1 0
	6380	3059	931428	446442	15838248	1527164	108098	..	54264	19610	14675	1308 17 10

e Loss. ‡ Before deducting the loss of £245.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
No. 8—NORTH-EASTERN—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Abernethy	191	126	..	..	356	635	..	411	95	1
Aberuthven	68	202	..	117	237	..	..	497	79	2
*Alness	233	..	208	..	426	341	..	..	520	3
Arbroath Equitable	1984	32424	..	2358	12755	7016	2034	16059	4308	4
,, Friendly Coal	2142	1968	..	1219	548	828	340	281	2733	5
,, High Street	2110	24412	9694	1366	18373	11502	4000	6496	3960	6
,, West Port	2781	33230	..	791	15835	6029	4169	10817	3134	7
Auchterarder Provident	257	3020	..	369	1453	243	..	2792	463	8
,, United	586	10349	..	733	2054	2074	1651	6987	1070	9
*Banff	329	..	272	..	574	12	..	..	41	10
Blairgowrie	367	3612	..	489	1300	905	..	1994	440	11
Brechin United	3614	45731	1411	5227	26218	21477	4393	13414	6956	12
*Buchlyvie	160	..	533	..	1051	..	..	..	320	13
†Buckie	911	4920	905	229	4342	1176	..	1047	489	14
Carnoustie Association	1122	7592	5303	512	3858	5935	165	5730	656	15
Crieff	178	785	1700	427	401	2570	..	340	102	16
Dundee (City of)	1299	13146	6445	3313	18415	3710	408	2369	3497	17
,, Coal Supply	2946	6105	..	598	846	2070	..	5882	731	18
,, Eastern	9040	130664	..	28957	64724	16000	17075	58174	27880	19
*Elgin	406	..	968	..	827	296	..	..	397	20
*a*Forfar Coal	1291	1220	..	..	259	235	150	1187	791	21
,, East Port Saving	339	567	733	130	451	440	620	1859	25	22
a ,, Northern	238	356	855	7	1119	889	..	1031	..	23
‡ ,, United	547	1079	1908	159	2082	2380	820	908	300	24
,, Victoria Coal	974	922	38	170	204	232	..	248	1378	25
a ,, West Town	241	392	875	..	650	780	600	..	51	26
*Forres	570	..	1100	..	1390	216	..	..	274	27
Fraserburgh	805	10965	1020	233	5379	3377	3480	767	902	28
Inverness	771	3847	148	600	607	137	..	5269	199	29
Kirriemuir	1422	11702	..	..	9942	2736	..	3527	1332	30
,, Coal	503	460	27	..	130	..	..	389	696	31
Monifieth Coal	156	254	..	55	59	20	..	156	218	32
Montrose B'k'g & Grocery	1485	3185	2011	1044	1409	3114	..	4279	462	33
*a*Muthill	135	296	..	158	1114	6	..	905	137	34
Northern, Aberdeen	37142	179385	77981	21874	246373	133003	7200	74447	1124	35
Perth (City of)	7586	135835	46618	16703	107039	66072	14625	34908	..	36
,, Coal	3067	5244	2	1225	860	997	407	5805	355	37
*Peterhead	764	..	2159	..	372	1947	..	..	58	38
Strathisla	532	1773	586	..	1186	873	..	390	175	39
Thurso	1092	9672	..	1793	6304	1605	912	2880	2025	40
Wick & Pulteney Town	494	1789	1000	524	314	849	1280	907	287	41
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	90878	687229	164500	101380	561836	302727	64329	273152	68660	
Productive Society—										
Dundee Printers	51	1373	1	62	343	657	..	11	749	42
District Total for 1921	90929	688602	164501	101442	562179	303384	64329	273163	69409	
‖*Retail Societies Total for previous year* (1920)	91745	672098	158963	96356	721477	297447	68510	224220	66555	
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1920)	44	460	405	11	180	545	..	..	240	
‖*District Total for previous year* (1920)	91789	672558	159368	96367	721657	297992	68510	224220	66795	

* Branch of S.C.W.S. † 37 weeks' trading. ‡ 48 weeks' trading, and is the society formed by the amalgamation of Forfar Free Trade Saving and Forfar High Street Societies.
‖ These totals include the Don Society, now amalgamated with Northern (Aberdeen) Society; also Forfar West Port Society, now dissolved.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions		
	Distributive.	Productve.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	3	3	177	392	4536	370	10	1 3	..	..	3	1 12 8
2	2	..	148	..	4612	300	5	1 6	..	..	..	....
3	5	3	572	615	8477	261	..	0 9	..	..	..	....
4	40	31	5691	4096	112094	13976	1596	2 2	..	..	..	18 1 8
5	10	..	1508	..	8553	*e*543	..	..	..	..	..	....
6	52	38	6372	4170	109410	12673	1458	2 2	..	..	..	17 11 8
7	48	38	5785	4696	97510	12148	1638	2 2	..	..	58	....
8	5	..	607	..	11128	1287	154	2 2	..	..	4	....
9	11	6	1404	939	30121	3868	461	2 4½	..	7	26	4 13 4
10	4	..	328	..	4984	140	..	1 0	..	..	..	....
11	11	3	1100	652	23481	1966	145	1 8	..	..	3	....
12	80	64	9940	8531	157553	14852	2400	1 6	..	160	431	30 13 0
13	5	..	607	..	8602	560	..	1 3	..	..	..	....
14	26	8	1401	1009	29076	1436	173	1 4	..	14	..	....
15	21	20	2833	3009	44185	3554	352	1 4	..	30	9	2 6 9
16	5	3	349	479	7873	257	39	0 6	..	..	..	1 9 8
17	69	14	10220	4160	89580	*e*1523	631	0 3	..	48	1	12 16 3
18	33	..	3847	..	20914	*e*176	244	..	..	..	22	12 0 0
19	264	88	35367	16635	648595	60162	6086	1 7½	..	..	..	....
20	5	..	598	..	10428	520	..	1 1	..	..	..	....
21	9	..	1295	..	6626	648	..	2 0	..	..	..	....
22	5	4	600	686	16113	2462	25	3 1	..	..	..	....
23	5	3	419	449	11808	1333	19	2 0	..	..	..	....
24	10	6	1203	1056	27039	1229	55	1 9	..	5	..	....
25	8	..	908	..	5816	452	14	1 6	..	..	..	....
26	2	3	441	640	10226	1239	19	2 8	..	..	..	....
27	7	..	840	..	11468	585	..	1 1	..	..	..	....
28	19	8	1606	1435	36431	3233	480	1 11	..	6	..	4 1 2
29	12	3	1321	615	25261	3021	161	2 0	..	170	30	5 11 11
30	23	15	3392	2289	63152	5565	571	1 8	..	..	..	....
31	3	..	387	..	3619	402	22	2 4	..	..	..	....
32	1	..	187	..	1268	59	10	..	..	..	..	....
33	13	8	2021	1744	46974	6036	139	2 4	..	..	..	....
34	4	..	258	..	7063	246	9	0 9	..	..	..	....
35	995	378	131852	62620	2007235	267698	8901	2 8¼	..	225	1202	298 10 6
36	312	197	43075	26995	586023	51368	7095	1 6	..	779	342	66 0 6
37	10	..	1851	..	11709	369	192	*t*0 9	..	10	40	6 6 0
38	9	..	954	..	16328	1703	..	1 11	..	..	..	....
39	6	4	949	543	12600	464	76	0 6	..	..	..	....
40	26	5	2305	701	36087	2288	477	1 3	..	..	..	....
41	4	6	481	888	12440	871	73	1 4	..	..	..	....
	2182	959	285199	150044	4386998	§479601	33730	..	..	1454	2171	481 15 1
42	..	8	..	1329	2353	97	67	..	..	5	..	....
	2182	967	285199	151373	4389351	§479698	33797	..	..	1459	2171	481 15 1
	2384	986	264054	135211	4567738	572485	31805	..	..	1427	1900	454 17 7
	..	7	108	820	3680	90	38	..	..	..	5	....
	2384	993	264162	136031	4571418	572575	31843	..	..	1427	1905	454 17 7

e Loss. § Before deducting the loss of £2 242. *t* Per ton.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
No. 9—RENFREWSHIRE DIS. Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Barrhead	3869	87828	47529	12321	20957	15768	26499	89294	3493	1
Bridge of Weir	240	4079	344	320	930	627	900	2449	149	2
Busby	312	3166	99	438	2045	618	335	2453	569	3
Bute	865	9746	42	342	2120	726	1553	6697	28	4
Cathcart	955	15248	4338	2099	6526	3700	1705	10203	658	5
Greenock Central	12057	187363	61341	25958	121720	123848	25800	76042	15739	6
,, East End	1434	21099	14296	5209	12244	9251	3881	19723	3887	7
Howwood	119	3496	46	159	575	27	..	3288	88	8
Hurlet and Nitshill	320	8498	2183	556	1229	992	4504	4154	1062	9
Johnstone	2769	66340	3059	6368	13703	25037	11700	28183	2575	10
Kilbarchan	549	19465	1750	1274	4056	1441	1000	16599	607	11
Linwood	311	9445	..	728	2072	51	..	8172	515	12
Lochwinnoch	418	8223	3679	402	2207	3376	2394	5091	500	13
Newton Mearns	200	6374	2894	285	1224	1402	962	5945	645	14
Paisley Equitable	2474	37665	10947	1961	8929	19266	4426	20560	1882	15
,, Provident	10605	186069	18853	48567	37789	107825	7871	115613	5662	16
,, Underwood Coal.	1275	7703	3492	4013	1340	2272	..	13133	1182	17
Pollokshaws	1831	29687	384	3114	10288	7950	3615	17138	5264	18
Port Glasgow—United	5690	79910	6398	14322	25634	22937	5661	52539	3131	19
Renfrew Equitable	2515	34111	46568	8711	6484	7955	..	80369	1290	20
Thornliebank	630	21413	90	1425	3330	1806	4812	13037	1915	21
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	49438	846928	228332	139572	285402	356875	107618	590682	50841	
Productive Societies—										
Paisley Manufacturing	10110	147829	113162	18799	106345	37857	24274	117026	15319	22
Scottish Laundries Association (Barrhead)	79	5100	14700	3823	1072	12654	..	9222	1417	23
Produc. Socs. Total for 1921	10189	152929	127862	22622	107417	50511	24274	126248	16736	
District Total for 1921	59627	999857	356194	162194	392819	407386	131892	716930	67577	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)	49378	851316	227322	127984	366577	261141	113377	591517	52493	
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1920)	10039	133509	124341	19866	130862	47371	14740	99155	27232	
District Total for previous year (1920)	59417	984825	351663	147850	497439	308512	128117	690672	79725	
No. 10—SOUTHERN DIS.— Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Annan	772	4467	275	173	4855	1160	..	502	397	1
Carronbridge	217	1097	439	172	1097	175	..	882	174	2
Creetown	129	1156	282	294	662	409	70	760	316	3
Dalbeattie	219	2235	23	208	810	332	..	1584	294	4
Dumfries & Maxwelltown	3902	62752	9492	5670	12476	18731	6680	47216	7040	5
Kirkconnel	926	16427	4066	1060	4823	11455	915	2625	4487	6
Newton Stewart	427	3121	109	186	1700	581	..	1920	260	7
Stranraer	260	2125	103	210	841	931	400	1121	285	8
Wanlockhead	261	2590	42	244	994	782	258	1607	978	9
Wigtown	265	3833	193	204	1804	68	234	2581	540	10
District Total for 1921	7378	99803	15024	8421	30062	34624	8557	60798	14771	
**District Total for previous year* (1920)	7336	83829	18247	7258	46193	31677	7941	41788	10458	

* These totals include the Gretna, East Riggs, Society, now dissolved.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productve.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d	£	£	£	£ s. d
1	116	51	17309	11384	300235	30118	3880	1 8¼	..	521	1043	31 9 0
2	5	..	552	..	11386	977	184	1 5½	..	13	18	2 0 0
3	12	..	1237	..	20635	1211	189	0 11¼	..	16	31	3 1 2
4	18	..	1976	..	28524	2016	473	1 1½	..	10	..	7 19 2
5	39	1	5540	180	72691	6133	908	1 4¼	..	93	35	8 3 4
6	481	120	69741	22645	911716	83555	11418	1 6	..	818	1087	94 0 0
7	53	10	8008	2301	118718	12559	881	1 9½	..	35	123	12 0 0
8	3	..	356	..	10663	1119	177	2 0½	..	..	13	1 6 0
9	11	1	1494	40	28866	2681	505	1 7¾	..	23	36	3 16 8
10	79	18	11902	3579	173361	22150	3454	1 11	..	245	297	11 2 7
11	22	3	3875	349	55901	5492	981	1 6	..	40	105	5 10 0
12	7	..	1286	..	25365	3038	482	1 11¼	..	..	31	2 14 8
13	10	7	1650	1290	29579	2511	240	1 5¼	..	4	82	3 5 0
14	7	..	1345	..	21589	2422	301	2 1	..	..	..	1 16 8
15	85	21	12211	3369	151755	14393	2222	1 6	..	166	366	20 2 0
16	467	122	55442	22394	743687	68603	9348	1 6	..	1617	323	94 2 6
17	41	..	6184	..	46541	3738	384	1 6½	..	..	143	10 6 2
18	60	16	10372	2233	144330	12261	1145	1 5¼	..	331	331	16 1 0
19	229	36	27277	11360	373638	39320	4494	1 9¾	..	..	307	47 5 0
20	83	5	12924	624	212370	24860	1539	2 0¾	..	319	303	20 15 4
21	25	..	3658	..	62351	7501	1130	2 0	..	..	124	5 2 6
	1853	411	254339	81748	3543901	346658	44335	..	..	4251	4798	401 18 9
22	112	419	19869	42214	311542	13467	7153	0 5½	755	..	918	30 0 0
23	..	177	..	15134	33045	1384	255	0 9	..	12	14	1 10 0
	112	596	19869	57348	344587	14851	7408	..	755	12	932	31 10 0
	1965	1007	274208	139096	3888488	361509	51743	..	755	4263	5730	433 8 9
	1882	415	223874	75510	4004342	409157	38114	..	44	4172	3710	395 7 7
	104	647	19206	69879	611928	35717	5501	..	1068	23	859	31 10 0
	1986	1062	243080	145389	4616270	444874	43615	..	1112	4195	4569	426 17 7
1	20	..	1875	..	34324	2065	165	1 1	..	19	6	....
2	4	..	448	..	8808	493	56	1 9	..	..	1	....
3	4	..	376	..	9727	914	53	1 10	..	..	7	1 0 0
4	4	..	374	..	12555	1123	86	1 10	..	..	2	....
5	62	22	12663	4598	230310	30366	2750	2 4½	..	231	120	31 19 0
6	24	11	3369	2608	84985	9717	706	2 2	..	..	11	7 0 8
7	10	..	1443	..	20276	1423	114	1 2½	..	14	2	2 11 8
8	9	..	1221	..	15473	1053	99	1 6	..	15	5	....
9	5	..	544	..	12981	938	119	1 5¾	..	..	2	2 8 4
10	7	..	849	..	17347	1872	174	2 1	..	..	6	2 5 10
	149	33	23162	7206	446786	49964	4322	..	..	279	162	47 5 6
	167	38	16339	6375	368615	43020	3470	..	..	45	142	37 7 10

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bidings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
No. 11—STIRLING, WEST FIFE, AND CLACKMANNAN DISTRICT—Retail Distrib. Societies—										
*Aberfoyle	379	..	1680	..	1489	441	..	..	424	1
Alloa	6324	150347	12246	13586	32471	39984	16393	105060	12013	2
Alva Bazaar	1378	29251	552	2431	14652	6361	569	14246	2621	3
Balfron	221	809	35	44	400	348	..	1115	460	4
Bannockburn	2262	50116	..	8703	16667	15223	2455	15910	20685	5
Clackmannan	457	10257	261	855	940	522	760	9769	814	6
Coalsnaughton	261	2547	767	1014	1712	300	100	1951	1344	7
Deanston	93	279	63	94	459	..	..	277	..	8
Dunblane	657	15822	53	820	3002	3027	445	10621	537	9
aKinlochleven	198	2361	1843	572	6179	508	..	821	1766	10
Lochaber	343	1156	89	..	1233	139	..	805	558	11
Menstrie	300	6071	218	752	1575	621	300	4941	468	12
Newtonshaw	960	18404	3106	2056	9368	3238	292	11671	4079	13
Stirling	6004	121094	3000	10364	29296	34733	9596	70083	2648	14
Tillicoultry	1585	19727	138	2170	9545	4050	1050	12223	2038	15
District Total for 1921	21422	428241	24051	43471	128988	109495	31960	259493	50455	
District Totals for previous year (1920)	20991	430199	25661	39065	186698	95372	33699	254425	37094	
Wholesale Society—Scottish Wholesale (Glasgow) for 1921	1. 273	1347580	4346799	1041216	3076165	1272526	50742	1988136	1016630	
Scottish Wholesale Society Totals for previous year (1920)	272	1189382	4606513	1370198	4511510	1037859	56029	2133351	802523	

* Branch of S.C.W.S. 1. Societies and 680 employee members.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	10	3	1033	107	16070	962	..	1 3	..	..	..	....
2	191	113	31360	21229	523115	70884	7162	2 4	..	348	531	54 9 6
3	44	25	6042	3901	105949	12943	1441	2 2½	..	157	70	11 9 4
4	4	..	570	..	9851	577	18	1 3¼	..	4	2	1 10 2
5	62	47	8626	6599	208044	30910	2251	2 11	..	..	..	18 11 8
6	10	9	1714	1622	42361	6027	478	2 7	..	41	177	3 17 2
7	7	5	997	644	25026	3370	95	2 8	..	24	105	2 4 8
8	1	..	242	..	6295	503	14	1 6	..	..	..	....
9	16	6	2028	1007	37449	3937	887	1 9	..	..	18	5 5 6
10	11	8	1429	1317	30901	1614	120	0 5	..	..	1	....
11	9	..	746	..	10186	537	43	0 9¾	..	..	1	....
12	6	4	962	670	23023	3303	225	2 8	..	20	23	2 4 8
13	28	25	4609	3498	82420	9886	804	2 3	..	..	155	7 13 4
14	119	68	20722	11412	368111	46629	5985	2 2	..	470	88	48 4 4
15	35	31	6346	4472	124821	16124	1054	2 3½	..	180	30	13 4 0
	553	344	87436	56478	1613622	208206	20577	..	..	1244	1201	168 14 4
	595	402	78296	57051	1738776	231595	19235	..	..	1416	773	162 15 11
	1821	II. 8402	410223	II. 968569	22041158	*e*293497	80618	..	III. 4500	..	11661	212 0 0
	1864	9023	392344	1150618	29559314	397489	50002	..	10603	..	7931	132 0 0

II. Including buying branches and service departments. III. Bonus equivalent.
e Loss.

SUMMARY OF THE

NAME OF DISTRICT.	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
No. 1—AYRSHIRE.....	27	43629	1102865	164420	79128	258984	274684	85389	782655	93802	1
„ 2—BORDER COUNTIES..	12	14514	258764	60095	25705	130307	96639	9522	149855	31769	2
„ 3—CENTRAL	42	67675	1086568	633223	158162	493173	442449	119411	973494	179871	3
„ 4—EAST OF SCOTLAND.	19	116968	1956697	153200	468004	974287	608969	268063	1244972	211324	4
„ 5—FALKIRK	17	28932	688273	113566	61115	189383	197232	37158	513210	59736	5
„ 6—FIFE AND KINROSS..	32	56815	1102098	40227	99644	487083	471393	47722	431157	71507	6
„ 7—GLASGOW & SUBURBS	32	167479	2280541	1410806	472996	1162267	890004	254530	2148730	211119	7
„ 8—NORTH-EASTERN ...	42	90929	688602	164501	101442	562179	303384	64329	273163	69409	8
„ 9—RENFREWSHIRE	23	59627	999857	356194	162194	392819	407386	131892	716930	67577	9
„ 10—SOUTHERN	10	7378	99803	15024	8421	30062	34624	8557	60798	14771	10
„ 11—STIRLING, WEST OF FIFE, & CLACKMANNAN	15	21422	428241	24051	43471	128988	109495	31960	259493	50455	11
WHOLESALE SOCIETY.....	1	273	1347580	4346799	1041216	3076165	1272526	50742	1988136	1016630	12
Totals, 1921.....	272	675641	12039889	7482106	2721498	7885697	5108785	1109275	9542593	2077970	
Totals, 1920.....	279	680165	12243344	8051982	2976056	11025988	4437783	950973	9998783	1772201	
Increase	..	..	..	..	..	..	671002	158302	..	305769	
Decrease	7	4524	203455	569876	254558	3140286	..	..	456190	..	

Summary showing Members, Capital, Trade, &c.,

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Distributive Societies	258	662885	10176145	2538948	1492950	4601921	3417605	1021780	6920592	978639
Productive Societies	13	12483	516164	596359	187332	207611	418654	36753	633865	82701
Wholesale Society	1	273	1347580	4346799	1041216	3076165	1272526	50742	1988136	1016630
Total for Section ..	272	675641	12039889	7482106	2721498	7885697	5108785	1109275	9542593	2077970

Summary showing Members, Capital, Trade, &c., of

given for purposes of comparison. See also Introduction to

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Distributive Societies Total for previous year (1920)	264	662294	10535305	2820998	1428830	6278057	3054359	864804	7145251	874255
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1920)	14	17599	518657	624471	177028	236416	345565	30140	720181	95423
Wholesale Society Total for previous year (1920) ..	1	272	1189382	4606513	1370198	4511510	1037859	56029	2133351	802523
Total for Section for previous year (1920)	279	680165	12243344	8051982	2976056	11025988	4437783	950973	9998783	1772201

SCOTTISH SECTION.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.							
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Am'nt Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.				
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.					Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.		
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.
1	1280	710	187653	123558	3176363	346278	54121	..	3444	4752	355	10	0
2	395	291	62898	42655	1067639	144985	11509	..	159	750	113	10	8
3	2557	1180	351177	210246	6326552	689096	53966	..	4079	8126	587	0	7
4	3958	2213	565591	368878	9085699	1367405	85396	71	1922	7949	927	12	1
5	888	799	135303	91134	2695462	357324	32254	..	976	3045	209	10	6
6	1618	951	239506	163323	3991010	496214	54999	..	3375	4349	450	16	7
7	5928	2829	946371	445384	12597560	1024252	122675	52903	15910	16695	1422	14	8
8	2182	967	285199	151373	4389351	479698	33797	.	1459	2171	481	15	1
9	1965	1007	274208	139096	3888488	361509	51743	755	4263	5730	433	8	9
10	149	33	23162	7206	446786	49964	4322	..	279	162	47	5	6
11	553	344	87436	56478	1613622	208206	20577	.	1244	1201	168	14	4
12	1821	8402	410223	968569	22041158	*e*293497	80618	4500	..	11661	212	0	0
	23294	19726	3568727	2767900	71319690	5524931	605977	58229	37110	66591	5409	18	9
	24756	20990	3362878	2896929	86887840	7402656	518297	65981	42304	50365	5023	18	6
	..	..	205849	..	..	..	87680	..	..	16226	386	0	3
	1462	1264	..	129029	15568150	1877725	..	7752	5194	..	....		

of various classes of Societies for Year 1921.

		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.
20723	9000	3016690	1450064	46692271	5351346	496526	35385	35159	51059	5101	18	3
750	2324	141814	349267	2586261	173585	28833	18344	1951	3871	96	0	6
1821	8402	410223	968569	22041158	*e*293497	80618	4500	..	11661	212	0	0
23294	19726	3568727	2767900	71319690	5524931	605977	58229	37110	66591	5409	18	9

various classes of Societies for previous Year (1920),

Statistics for Tables showing increase of membership, &c.

		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.
22064	9617	2816921	1401371	54034963	6782492	445290	57545	40021	39948	4783	10	0
828	2350	153613	344940	3293563	222675	23005	17833	2283	2486	108	8	6
1864	9023	392344	1150618	29559314	397489	50002	10603	..	7931	132	0	0
24756	20990	3362878	2896929	86887840	7402656	518297	65981	42304	50365	5023	18	6

e Loss.

SOUTHERN

RETURN OF TRADE, &c., of Co-operative Societies in the Counties of ISLE OF WIGHT, LONDON, KENT, MIDDLESEX, OXFORD, arranged in their respective

a These particulars are taken from our last year's return. *b* These particulars are taken this office or to

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bidings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	C
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
No. 1—COMBINED NORTH & SOUTH METROPOLITAN DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Anchor	2098	10615	1433	84	9255	1868	..	3269	294	1
*†Co-op. Brotherhood Trust	131	388	..	..	235	17	..	201	..	2
Co-op. Brotherhood Trust Extension	41	182	..	4	..	..	..	110	..	3
Croxley	717	9022	804	744	3371	1885	1167	5696	422	4
Enfield Highway	16612	262853	21392	13258	138798	86682	4719	94431	1658	5
Epping	1722	17588	1667	1214	6062	8528	..	6806	308	6
Euston	998	253	..	365	2499	..	..	1824	51	7
Gothic (Edmonton)	83	142	..	100	251	21	..	300	116	8
Grays	9012	93244	15785	12104	42761	34692	581	57821	1533	9
Hendon	1982	15823	7188	49	9857	14940	524	1185	..	10
†Kingston-on-Thames	475	1676	74	..	1061	309	..	111	..	11
London	100020	959888	129617	48155	359399	610812	29835	253089	3109	12
¶†London Perseverance	915	4351	1518	180	3110	3205	..	580	334	—
‡North-West London	9174	63099	56740	341	33986	69452	6508	6391	1272	13
Railway Clearing House	1275	1557	6747	253	3615	1042	..	4110	2387	14
St. Clements	158	273	..	100	414	84	..	132	..	15
South Suburban	28281	258968	39939	16146	114433	107832	17327	105990	2767	16
Staines	3040	24646	3061	621	13403	13917	..	3486	29	17
§†West London	14723	148763	17663	..	64289	71043	1376	35945	1054	18
‖†Willesden and District	8318	61626	56596	785	36788	66164	6651	6923	2013	—
Willesden Junc. Railway	460	4862	215	181	2031	82	..	3402	..	19
Woolwich (Royal Ars'n'l)	92413	1025470	98690	120727	290387	453759	17438	623218	10807	20
Yiewsley & West Drayton	1650	22415	2890	1034	8395	10471	171	8274	..	21
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	269726	2770900	386168	215480	1038917	1416068	78270	1179534	24753	
Supply Association—										
Civil Service Supply	7520	353920	134356	134174	421216	203321	24572	87357	42050	22
Productive Societies—										
Co-op. Bass Dressers	64	767	..	3453	704	..	..	4973	516	23
East London Toy Factory	21	67	108	..	561	..	..	228	445	24
King's Cross Publishing	8	150	1000	1900	28	..	..	7416	2418	25
London Bookbinders	72	306	..	..	188	52	..	524	151	26
London Clothiers	140	4164	1109	997	2765	64	..	208	706	27
d Woodworkers Limited (Letchworth)	7	8430	15572	..	3962	11256	..	10307	1061	28
Produc. Socs. Total for 1921	312	13884	17789	6350	8208	11372	..	23656	5297	
Special Society—										
Stevedores	101	676	..	..	..	167	..	395	..	29
District Total for 1921	277669	3139380	538313	356004	1468341	1630928	102842	1290942	72100	

*28 weeks' trading. † The figures from the 12th to the 21st columns only are included in the totals. ‡ 25 weeks' trading. This society is formed by the amalgamation of the London Perseverance and Willesden and District Societies. § 45 weeks' trading. ‖ 36 weeks' trading. ¶ 38 weeks' trading. *d* 1919 figures. 29 weeks' trading.

SECTION.

BEDFORD, BERKS, BUCKS, CAMBRIDGE, DORSET, ESSEX, HANTS, HERTS, NORFOLK, SUFFOLK, SURREY, SUSSEX, and WILTS, for 1921, Conference Districts.

from the Registrar's Return for 1920. *c* These societies have not made a return either to the Registrar.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	31	7	4318	1550	61194	114	592	0 1½	..	27	24	18 9 0
2	1	..	135	..	1466	*c*8	..	..	..	2	2	....
3	..	..	..	..	..	*c*77	..	..	..	..	..	....
4	14	2	2005	372	45484	3711	393	1 4½	24	..	4	5 0 6
5	319	77	54570	12429	653784	45369	13464	1 0	..	1026	638	130 17 6
6	25	7	4810	1014	61715	1622	879	0 2½	58	31	65	15 6 0
7	33	..	1453	..	40387	1910	25	1 6	..	..	11	....
8	1	..	139	..	1825	*c*4	6	0 9	..	..	..	....
9	216	35	35095	7612	406294	27768	4001	1 1	511	751	211	71 1 6
10	34	6	5842	1054	52756	*c*818	828	..	11	41	69	18 8 4
11	9	..	516	..	5529	*c*736	..	..	..	..	..	2 0 8
12	2453	632	241739	119071	2601809	80034	35650	0 4½	..	689	1438	805 9 8
—	13	..	1283	..	13605	*c*690	139	..	..	..	12	3 15 0
13	144	23	6774	1211	58111	*c*5631	878	..	..	..	..	....
14	11	1	2300	58	45252	1568	..	0 6½	..	..	..	....
15	2	..	236	..	3956	103	10	1 6	..	..	..	....
16	564	62	84131	11659	892334	39806	11865	0 7	..	698	488	237 17 8
17	62	11	11492	2160	101525	*c*350	1190	..	61	50	18	28 18 0
18	239	24	32205	4547	312442	2089	5564	..	..	126	220	52 19 0
—	135	23	17120	3189	144649	*c*4003	2602	..	..	..	25	66 5 0
19	8	..	1250	..	19030	947	234	0 9¼	..	..	4	3 18 8
20	1964	447	297107	86886	3364800	204798	51117	0 9	14135	3512	892	708 17 0
21	35	6	5731	882	60424	745	1082	0 4	126	46	32	15 7 0
	5926	1316	810251	253694	8948371	*j*410584	130519	..	14926	6999	4153	2184 10 6
22	1266	159	229053	32640	1985569	49341	..	..	887	..	308	62 17 10
23	2	13	899	1894	6114	502	40	..	550	25	19	0 7 0
24	..	17	..	914	1770	12	..	..	12	..	..	0 10 0
25	..	4	..	1554	17623	2376	..	..	..	..	..	0 10 0
26	..	7	..	993	1684	131	15	..	10	..	..	0 13 2
27	..	26	..	2070	3588	*c*2962	205	..	170	..	8	1 0 0
28	..	6	..	772	1975	703	674	..	..	..	..	....
	2	73	899	8197	32754	*k*3724	934	..	742	25	27	3 0 2
29	4	..	407	..	377	*c*118	..	..	..	..	..	....
	7198	1548	1040610	294531	10967071	*l*463649	131453	..	16555	7024	4488	2250 8 6

c Loss. *j* Before deducting the loss of £12,317.
k Before deducting the loss of £2,962. *l* Before deducting the loss of £15,279

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
NORTH AND SOUTH METROPOLITAN DIS.—*Con.*										
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)	270603	2999685	323248	220379	1555500	1307932	83802	1085008	15971	
Supply Association Total for previous year (1920)	7547	353920	117748	133199	428351	203162	24572	75940	45813	
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1920)	313	13420	17723	5765	11340	11386	..	20583	6083	
g District Total for previous year (1920)	278463	3367025	458719	359343	1995191	1522480	108374	1181531	67867	
NO. 2—SURREY DISTRICT— Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Addlestone	2248	21376	1306	2218	12197	9210	1295	4378	42	1
Aldershot	2565	18201	7075	15	10273	13637	532	2840	419	2
Godalming	2008	33352	6983	127	16658	23530	872	1702	925	3
Gomshall	323	4323	105	208	1356	456	495	2316	173	4
Guildford.....	5975	85421	12273	20069	41912	41022	8081	46093	1610	5
Haslemere	2165	36737	2685	1884	14862	15525	1100	11228	984	6
Reigate	1658	21063	3319	933	7878	15655	10813	3222	265	7
Woking.....	4008	34369	18991	2201	15873	26984	12649	4557	1593	8
District Total for 1921	20950	264942	52737	27655	121009	146019	35837	76336	6011	
**District Total for previous year* (1920)	17010	225983	37143	21264	118129	99382	35770	65137	5879	
NO. 3—KENT DISTRICT— Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Ashford	3383	59936	8702	2400	23685	23154	3375	27102	881	1
Canterbury	1414	7930	336	426	2185	4721	..	2812	155	2
Chatham and District...	5025	70198	15916	1740	29574	18826	1360	41214	1623	3
Dartford	4819	52558	8372	6532	17468	27837	1736	26825	2554	4
Faversham	2225	43303	2416	3484	15965	4507	40	35724	..	5
Folkestone	4878	80046	3133	4259	21580	13842	6315	54286	1718	6
Gillingham	7586	155250	22323	8141	51704	41588	10723	92082	4367	7
Gravesend (Borough of) .	4597	40631	2153	2370	18220	18628	1158	10008	189	8
Greenstreet	496	4999	1	867	1968	1173	528	3006	281	9
Isle of Thanet	1480	10682	730	338	5604	2078	..	4170	937	10
Maidstone	919	10943	2121	11	6703	3083	..	3424	271	11
Rainham	881	17795	1147	1112	4507	2484	664	14440	..	12
River and District.....	6204	100607	8592	5469	32765	27417	2997	65104	1570	13
Rochester and District..	4633	51038	6245	1183	18376	21667	1385	19087	452	14
Sheerness and District ..	5440	94074	5140	7247	47504	26954	8049	35267	1051	15
Sittingbourne	5196	86620	13783	8725	33604	23112	4584	57803	462	16
Tonbridge	920	6877	3553	162	3874	4735	1200	1213	554	17
Walmer and Mongeham .	1009	10916	550	502	4646	3138	..	4950	806	18
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	61105	904403	106213	54968	339932	268944	44114	498517	17871	
Productive Society— Alfred Joint Stock Bread and Flour	568	3815	2136	350	409	6208	..	1310	208	19
District Total for 1921	61673	908218	108349	55318	340341	275152	44114	499827	18079	

g These totals do not include the Stevedores' Society.
* These totals include the Addington Society, now dissolved, but do not include the Aldershot Society, which is transferred from No. 5 District.

"Isle of Thanet" formerly named "Ramsgate"

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productve.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
	5609	1384	745798	265240	10277599	601140	129743	..	13846	9504	4321	1979 2 5
	1524	143	239849	39069	2380469	59627	63699	..	..	..	145	63 5 4
	2	67	933	11356	46001	5175	921	..	1592	34	35	3 0 2
	7135	1594	986580	315665	12704069	665942	194363	..	15438	9538	4501	2045 7 11
1	60	7	7898	1239	84759	802	1065	0 1½	145	50	52	20 3 8
2	50	9	6987	1515	71063	545	983	..	..	20	25	28 7 8
3	50	22	7022	3521	80177	1944	1785	0 3	..	61	14	15 15 4
4	7	2	765	323	12815	420	210	0 4½	21	..	3	2 12 4
5	154	15	18530	2196	256702	32751	4363	1 5½	..	638	..	40 5 4
6	46	4	5720	818	79100	5455	1730	0 10½	99	138	17	16 6 8
7	51	6	6014	914	70725	1909	1596	0 3	..	10	6	14 4 4
8	116	27	12318	3462	166225	10266	1571	1 0	216	268	364	30 11 5
	534	92	65254	13988	821566	54092	13303	..	481	1185	481	168 6 9
	439	49	44806	8071	712582	50494	10148	..	495	692	298	124 13 1
1	89	15	12624	2267	160014	10189	3099	0 11½	222	195	80	28 10 6
2	21	4	1999	308	35505	2125	313	1 0	..	25	14	10 10 0
3	97	22	14827	3247	171539	10208	3575	0 10½	..	189	115	39 8 8
4	108	22	16597	4017	224223	13545	2558	1 0	..	317	167	37 8 0
5	65	8	9129	1096	125501	10492	1683	1 4½	..	118	102	22 16 10
6	118	14	16561	2609	208851	13802	3758	1 0	..	..	121	39 8 0
7	191	127	31279	16223	394984	20051	7671	0 8	..	490	254	63 3 10
8	89	11	10923	1938	129122	6837	1817	0 9	..	228	28	35 11 8
9	10	7	1298	647	24825	2091	187	1 7	33	56	5	3 16 0
10	22	4	3093	539	46131	1184	451	0 5	..	40	33	11 8 8
11	25	4	4032	931	47914	*e*4	577	..	..	9	18	8 8 0
12	14	7	2540	961	40030	3743	854	1 3½	..	75	41	7 1 4
13	159	44	21552	5257	270403	21971	4958	1 3½	..	160	162	53 13 4
14	82	11	10846	1824	135437	8119	2355	0 10	..	149	118	36 13 4
15	155	36	21231	5881	267474	20282	4257	1 2	..	541	151	42 10 10
16	151	39	20549	7760	286023	23181	4290	1 3½	..	200	169	41 18 0
17	15	2	2097	262	27360	566	335	0 3½	..	24	5	7 12 4
18	26	4	3232	517	46915	2208	493	0 9½	..	25	113	10 0 0
	1437	381	204409	56284	2642251	†170594	43231	..	255	2841	1696	499 19 4
19	..	28	..	4939	37708	4608	276	..	..	..	39	....
	1437	409	204409	61223	2679959	†175202	43507	..	255	2841	1735	499 19 4

† Before deducting the loss of £4. *e* Loss.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bidings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
KENT DISTRICT—*Con.*										
**Retail Societies Total for previous year* (1920)	60182	853171	102991	54842	467140	230241	39847	391831	13565	
Productive Society Total for previous year (1920)	578	3769	2181	350	1226	5745	..	482	320	
**District Total for previous year* (1920)	60760	856940	105172	55192	468366	235986	39847	392313	13885	
No. 4—SUSSEX DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
√Arundel .... √.....	830	6658	72	1144	3440	2150	579	2115	..	1
√Brighton ..... √.....	10767	116824	12709	7290	50019	81747	8919	14568	1116	2
√Crawley and Ifield.. √...	706	8549	1041	519	3221	1876	..	5576	71	3
√Hastings, St. Leonards and Bexhill ..... √...	1149	5292	4727	125	4911	4887	800	723	..	4
√Haywards Heath .. √...	2005	19597	2019	..	7126	9241	..	6554	127	5
√Lewes..... √...	2164	28053	10798	950	12368	9826	8408	9433	1960	6
√Newhaven ..... √...	3448	28567	21097	74	24903	21914	2171	2664	1352	7
√Tunbridge Wells .. √....	2975	31419	2401	1551	11035	5809	2531	18183	..	8
District Total for 1921	24044	244959	54864	11653	117023	137450	23408	59816	4626	
District Total for previous year (1920)	22332	232112	70680	12884	157801	116300	25878	47938	5168	
No. 5—HANTS DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
√Andover ..... √.....	2134	30380	3235	4845	7883	3158	250	32232	..	1
√Basingstoke ... √.....	2634	30169	3204	2258	14547	9468	..	13106	..	2
Co-operative Workers ..	234	292	777	..	60	858	..	8	87	3
√Cowes..... √.....	2898	19992	18565	56	14325	15260	4134	6303	203	4
√Eastleigh ... √.....	3219	28282	6020	2344	16800	11105	385	10839	110	5
√Farnham and District √..	1649	8020	3290	25	5426	4856	..	2231	355	6
Jersey ..... √	332	1906	2510	..	1039	4269	..	69	41	7
√Parkstone & Bournem'th	9760	84062	28107	5224	35331	59582	4272	21507	..	8
√Portsea Island √.....	22468	274441	55226	15822	160686	167476	10557	30881	6760	9
√Ringwood .... √.....	845	9712	552	427	5460	2941	311	2634	310	10
√Shanklin Lake and Branatone Union .... √....	1423	18604	1792	915	4696	3725	2711	11416	532	11
√Southampton .... √.....	10569	105244	13130	2143	45326	42086	10890	30094	..	12
√Winchester ..... √.....	1861	21615	4586	1545	11414	14316	1275	2130	93	13
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	60026	632719	140994	35604	322993	339100	34785	162450	8491	
Special Society— Farnham and Alton Farmers	126	421	..	1649	525	..	..	1703	1190	14
Productive Society— Portsmouth Printers ...	126	767	1210	..	218	961	392	295	626	15
District Total for 1921	60278	633907	142204	37253	323736	340061	35177	165448	10307	
†Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)	59274	664028	115756	47572	462277	285067	38049	149230	7539	
Special Society Total for previous year (1920).....	129	431	..	1549	38	..	..	1750	723	
Productive Society Total for previous year (1920)	123	710	1225	..	359	1015	402	205	591	
†District Total for previous year (1920)	59526	665169	116981	49121	462674	286082	38451	151185	8853	..

* These totals include the Crayford Works Society, which is now amalgamated with the Dartford Society.

† These totals include the Aldershot Society, which is now in District No. 2.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
	1494	396	177160	58011	2827588	206247	37844	..	944	2918	1608	464 14 0
	20	20	2270	2205	37716	2448	227	..	..	..	29	....
	1514	416	179430	60216	2865304	208695	38071	..	944	2918	1637	464 14 0
1	12	4	1586	612	25062	960	320	0 4¾	43	19	9	6 16 10
2	281	41	46381	7094	434144	18800	5586	0 8	..	489	235	83 9 8
3	20	2	2088	315	25541	1249	396	0 7	..	35	33	5 5 0
4	24	5	2659	934	32764	534	217	0 2¼	..	11	9	6 3 6
5	40	7	5006	1105	62588	5	899	0 1½	..	50	42	17 7 8
6	43	7	5080	909	72515	3081	1194	0 6	..	53	28	17 18 4
7	62	8	9092	1540	123681	1066	1405	0 3¾	..	72	26	27 18 6
8	56	9	8967	1494	79451	1651	1523	..	..	61	83	23 18 2
	538	83	80859	14003	855746	27346	11540	..	43	790	465	188 17 8
	498	83	65564	13060	867542	45206	9986	..	169	838	457	160 2 6
1	41	14	5646	1946	90349	6878	1413	1 1½	..	179	15	16 10 8
2	72	16	9664	2288	125678	5685	1425	0 9½	..	149	9	19 9 8
3	2	2	182	195	3274	38	..	..	..	..	..	1 17 6
4	63	24	6401	3082	82228	368	1092	..	..	72	32	25 0 0
5	81	21	9667	4202	128404	3782	1284	0 3	158	120	35	26 17 10
6	25	4	3167	618	32184	420	426	..	12	4	19	14 0 0
7	8	4	624	549	8047	523	34	0 8½	..	..	..	....
8	187	72	23822	13151	275994	4354	4036	0 1½	184	221	257	74 5 4
9	581	221	80125	40287	896487	20412	13767	0 2	1474	700	874	170 16 8
10	21	5	2378	664	28635	1683	457	0 10	27	27	13	6 7 2
11	35	6	4060	1067	67527	3568	788	0 9	..	85	35	10 18 2
12	195	33	31773	6974	286722	4575	5377	..	..	109	148	87 19 6
13	47	9	7304	1569	76358	2236	1094	0 3½	..	49	46	16 1 0
	1358	431	184813	76592	2101887	54522	31293	..	1855	1715	1483	470 3 6
14	1	..	70	..	11010	383	..	..	117	..	..	....
15	1	7	285	1010	2068	*e*250	..	..	..	..	..	....
	1360	438	185168	77602	2114965	†54905	31293	..	1972	1715	1483	470 3 6
	1416	418	159645	65435	2278206	132667	29177	..	2954	2796	1086	459 15 4
	1	..	70	..	8725	238	24	..	103	..	..	....
	2	11	299	1221	3000	33	50	..	..	..	..	....
	1419	429	160014	66656	2289931	132938	29251	..	3057	2796	1086	459 15 4

† Before deducting the loss of £250. *e* Loss.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bidings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	C
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
No. 6— WILTS AND DORSET DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Amesbury	268	1144	169	965	1012	170	..	1325	..	1
Beaminster	253	933	6	55	519	46	..	531	..	2
Bradford-on-Avon	1230	18890	2935	1162	8431	7309	..	8379	322	3
Bridport	856	4421	20	323	1144	2305	..	1975	..	4
Calne	601	3917	1418	..	3047	894	37	1655	355	5
Childe Okeford	612	7255	111	..	5092	1409	..	322	600	6
Chippenham	2690	33492	5998	2025	15252	17199	..	9683	1378	7
Devizes	1155	7912	1490	479	3160	3466	..	3219	321	8
Mere	627	3723	1850	348	2937	2059	575	416	299	9
Salisbury	2781	31320	8634	1951	12322	11187	7893	14178	..	10
Sturminster Newton	683	4791	..	97	3396	562	..	1378	..	11
Trowbridge	5746	120512	17724	3868	26511	43293	22357	50798	..	12
Warminster	860	7399	1494	1278	1483	2543	..	6646	286	13
Weymouth	5928	56814	9217	358	31748	21130	4773	6478	1514	14
Wilton	894	7626	871	305	2859	4027	556	1955	200	15
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	25184	310144	51937	13214	118913	117599	36191	108938	5275	
Productive Society—										
Sherston Co-op. Milling	60	712	876	412	112	1040	..	533	888	16
District Total for 1921	25244	310856	52813	13626	119025	118639	36191	109471	6163	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)	24065	277494	50958	16352	168993	104737	31023	77496	4670	
Productive Society Total for previous year (1920)	58	707	872	312	137	1227	..	319	1070	
District Total for previous year (1920)	24123	278201	51830	16664	169130	105964	31023	77815	5740	
No. 7—OXFORD DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Aldermaston	148	1261	91	100	1156	121	..	783	511	1
Banbury	7437	137315	9490	2893	52830	70598	11704	19031	4821	2
Basildon	93	516	5	114	362	27	..	478	25	3
Carterton (Agric. and Dist.)	142	1254	..	261	624	534	..	638	48	4
Chipping Norton	2793	72372	3424	2919	19822	13720	6289	44961	450	5
Kingshill	2373	10382	108	..	1404	7891	305	7530	79	6
Maidenhead	1655	11879	4038	570	5912	4887	..	6819	75	7
Middleton Stoney	137	1494	..	128	288	10	..	1326	60	8
New Swindon Industrial	8727	155483	18671	6838	34828	44781	4815	115642	898	9
Oxford	11159	135664	13855	15544	59471	38839	18478	52895	1278	10
Reading	15336	275993	17791	13258	57128	105442	15069	146863	9733	11
*Slough	3030	32400	3947	989	22328	12008	1414	3858	..	12
Sunningdale	497	1643	637	..	2028	273	..	424	436	13
Windsor	1515	9978	2282	79	5492	5568	..	2241	5	14
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	55042	847634	74339	43693	263673	304699	58074	403489	18419	
Productive Societies—										
Oxford Builders	42	530	145	159	217	37	..	332	464	15
Swindon Provident	4100	25738	455	900	2316	12000	4039	8381	6703	16
Produc. Socs. Total for 1921	4142	26268	600	1059	2533	12037	4039	8713	7167	
District Total for 1921	59184	873902	74939	44752	266206	316736	62113	412202	25586	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)	54606	837322	68573	51084	361394	256262	63663	365142	18297	
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1920)	3860	20385	1179	1036	6815	14878	..	729	6488	
District Total for previous year (1920)	58466	857707	69752	52120	368209	271140	63662	365871	24785	

* Nine months' trading.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	4	2	522	317	11397	558	51	1 0	13	..	..	1 15 2
2	3	..	298	..	3990	229	190	0 11	..	..	..	1 16 2
3	33	6	3813	921	54275	3068	901	0 11	..	5	53	9 16 8
4	7	..	845	..	15282	1214	169	1 2	..	36	24	6 9 0
5	9	2	985	465	18847	*e*104	227	0 1½	..	16	..	4 17 10
6	13	..	1199	..	22234	*e*954	453	0 3	..	..	..	....
7	56	12	7844	1795	120001	4483	1491	0 6½	..	167	21	22 0 0
8	16	9	1868	1195	28534	647	384	0 3¼	..	9	39	9 16 2
9	17	2	1719	340	25203	810	184	0 8	..	..	..	5 13 10
10	40	13	5993	1645	93178	3834	1440	0 9	..	74	..	22 4 10
11	8	..	850	..	11499	480	214	0 5	..	..	..	5 10 4
12	110	31	16477	5156	195598	6554	5577	0 4½	..	269	128	46 13 0
13	17	3	1434	338	37487	2684	279	1 4	..	7	17	6 15 11
14	116	14	13392	2733	156922	414	1665	0 4	198	164	42	48 2 6
15	18	2	1474	250	26583	1535	360	0 11	..	20	..	6 2 10
	467	96	58713	15155	821030	*26510	13585	..	211	767	324	197 14 3
16	..	3	..	370	7984	188	..	0 6	..	..	3	0 10 0
	467	99	58713	15525	829014	*26698	13585	..	211	767	327	198 4 3
	471	95	51448	13193	862722	58119	11798	..	227	664	385	182 18 7
	..	3	..	308	9325	333	39	..	..	..	1	0 10 0
	471	98	51448	13501	872047	58452	11837	..	227	664	386	183 8 7
1	4	1	496	184	11231	479	60	0 9¾	..	..	..	....
2	170	93	19094	13995	277012	4821	5831	0 5	..	176	165	62 7 8
3	2	..	153	..	3725	253	21	1 0	..	..	..	....
4	2	..	303	..	8397	487	64	1 9	..	10	10	1 3 8
5	69	34	9844	4800	154638	15247	3513	1 5½	..	172	33	22 8 0
6	15	11	2254	2079	42369	6380	450	2 10½	..	..	29	19 3 4
7	30	5	3635	728	49838	1238	541	0 3	116	41	11	12 12 6
8	3	..	226	..	5018	243	61	1 2½	19	..	..	1 0 0
9	158	20	22275	4349	305714	31831	7050	1 6	913	645	149	87 10 0
10	193	38	29209	7102	409009	11298	7272	0 3	..	238	269	102 6 0
11	227	164	44849	17298	535907	38555	11673	1 0	2657	1029	211	122 7 4
12	64	11	6354	1839	74502	174	1235	0 3	71	49	29	24 12 4
13	8	3	935	309	10099	*e*210	..	..	..	12	3	....
14	25	2	3465	428	30203	481	502	..	11	5	20	12 8 4
	970	382	143092	53111	1917662	†111487	38273	..	3787	2377	929	467 19 2
15	..	11	..	1894	2698	101	25	0 2½	56	9	4	0 10 0
16	26	26	3927	4824	85731	12020	1143	3 0	..	..	7	....
	26	37	3927	6718	88429	12121	1168	..	56	9	11	0 10 0
	996	419	147019	59829	2006091	†123608	39441	..	3843	2386	940	468 9 2
	993	328	131795	48601	2183922	162782	35903	..	3287	3005	1224	414 11 6
	25	38	3369	5600	72344	9494	786	..	40	10	10	0 10 0
	1018	366	135164	54201	2256266	172276	36689	..	3327	3015	1234	415 1 6

* Before deducting the loss of £1,058. † Before deducting the loss of £210. *e* Loss.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bidings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
No. 8—CAMBRIDGE DIST.—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Arlesey	715	10832	55	1349	428	1206	1425	11239	25	1
Burwell	400	3598	7	365	1208	1791	..	1245	33	2
Cambridge	10965	132634	28491	15194	47607	44630	378	94524	..	3
Chatteris	641	12190	..	684	3726	5539	155	4025	136	4
Ely	2163	25709	1100	666	12777	10327	838	4877	..	5
Garden City Co-operators	1310	12801	2450	239	4487	4400	..	6883	709	6
Hitchin	765	4854	2310	287	3895	2094	..	538	344	7
Newmarket	2326	37567	8959	1845	14717	12029	1373	22293	1202	8
Potton	457	8368	..	785	1175	824	770	7331	..	9
St. Neots	658	4874	2307	352	5556	2432	..	761	292	10
Saffron Walden	1255	10151	1201	692	3233	4712	583	4626	50	11
Sawston	753	19261	958	21	7450	4583	432	8077	191	12
Soham	234	1385	303	70	1279	260	50	354	137	13
District Total for 1921	22642	284224	48141	22549	107538	95827	6004	166773	3119	
District Total for previous year (1920)	20539	250373	29290	20935	124898	79402	5371	118951	2712	
No. 9—NORFOLK DIST.—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Beccles	2343	22681	22386	1589	18103	6410	3290	22831	846	1
Brandon	349	3128	30	562	2280	680	..	1788	..	2
Bury St. Edmunds	1908	10939	2844	621	7202	6100	..	2083	..	3
Cromer	702	5147	70	358	3001	247	..	2762	..	4
Diss	695	10316	1745	867	1822	6095	..	5491	183	5
Fakenham	831	8108	149	676	1580	5247	..	3344	47	6
Great Yarmouth	4580	36859	9706	1941	15308	27141	..	10652	500	7
King's Lynn	5142	25718	29653	2826	20897	22313	2467	18544	..	8
Lakenheath	170	546	144	10	672	442	..	355	..	9
Lowestoft	3434	26882	11091	916	20240	20933	..	3000	485	10
Melton Constable	786	8237	1218	..	3906	1768	1675	2477	..	11
Norwich	12728	199296	15513	17018	46930	58983	16243	121566	..	12
Sheringham	744	4180	93	796	3129	406	596	1492	374	13
Swaffham	669	5568	195	555	2480	465	580	3783	20	14
Thetford	1348	13701	868	2407	10796	1578	1180	4889	..	15
Wymondham	991	9574	960	98	4330	3108	36	3332	228	16
District Total for 1921	37420	390880	96665	31240	162676	161916	26067	208389	2683	
District Total for previous year (1920)	34950	362305	87784	30581	208340	105990	25389	197389	2655	
No. 10—ESSEX & SUFFOLK DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Braintree & West Essex	2019	32553	3942	1168	10463	12218	1908	14911	..	1
Chelmsford Star	5184	89054	2753	5321	42500	21215	8370	29259	186	2
Clacton	1530	27332	8032	5056	5748	18904	3887	13181	35	3
Coggeshall	394	3144	35	337	1315	1026	..	1407	66	4
Colchester	11738	226857	15512	14547	43800	38342	34602	163032	..	5
Dunmow	341	4637	355	43	4007	229	959	673	..	6
Earls Colne	370	4934	828	120	1385	756	777	3158	11	7
Halstead	1940	38487	6446	2581	11981	3483	5086	28845	55	8
Harwich, Dovercourt, & Parkstone	2273	32231	1695	5948	19441	8704	2305	11991	..	9
Haverhill	2064	25993	42250	4363	22212	26804	..	26359	643	10
Ipswich	17884	288636	34661	23953	9 747	111002	13116	161085	248	11
Lavenham	202	1026	808	148	1271	173	231	561	..	12
Leiston	1493	22748	142	1083	7590	4183	530	14837	..	13
Maldon and Heybridge	1641	21405	3461	..	11992	9829	1655	2887	..	14

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.							
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.			
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.	
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d	
1	11	4	1113	745	34233	3978	456	1 11¼	..	..	7	5 15 4	
2	7	..	843	..	12883	1284	174	2 0	..	..	17	3 3 0	
3	195	46	24752	6994	326201	28272	6002	1 3½	..	345	180	83 12 2	
4	10	5	1314	594	22212	1653	555	0 11½	..	..	5	5 0 0	
5	34	11	3836	1291	68294	3729	1203	0 10	..	40	14	17 6 0	
6	26	5	2975	801	43654*	1269	553	0 4	..	32	23	10 0 6	
7	10	2	1333	198	17263	*e*180	237	0 4½	..	14	9	6 3 2	
8	71	15	7311	1781	105639*	5163	1816	0 8	..	100	28	18 14 11	
9	6	..	929	..	15949	1516	379	1 4	..	33	10	3 6 8	
10	16	2	1883	340	31186*	1144	231	0 9	..	35	8	5 7 4	
11	24	4	3018	540	37616*	2014	458	0 10½	..	40	15	10 0 0	
12	22	3	2952	480	36876	*e*451	972	..	..	15	7	10 0 0	
13	5	..	369	..	7426	584	70	1 8	..	..	..	....	
	437	97	52628	13764	759432	*50606	13106	..	..	654	323	178 9 1	
	406	90	44627	11903	798427	59880	10640	..	36	665	483	159 14 2	
1	57	12	6363	1113	118207*	9905	1050	1 5¾	..	80	147	19 4 4	
2	4	3	566	373	18213*	2043	144	2 1	..	..	15	2 19 8	
3	27	3	3437	459	48124*	1914	492	0 9	..	87	42	13 5 6	
4	12	2	1954	312	23607*	498	270	0 7½	21	26	4	6 5 4	
5	12	4	2030	377	29774*	1910	437	1 0	..	..	11	4 7 10	
6	12	..	1682	..	30219*	2262	346	1 2	..	53	8	6 16 8	
7	91	15	10131	2761	134237*	8778	1596	1 0	..	195	27	60 10 0	
8	109	14	14391	2656	176998*	9983	1386	0 11	235	343	33	42 0 2	
9	3	..	226	..	6487*	*e*27	23	1 0	..	..	..	....	
10	88	8	9736	1595	108168*	4929	1320	0 6¾	97	128	39	25 6 8	
11	13	4	1656	450	22419*	*e*15	401	..	47	17	11	6 0 0	
12	330	50	46227	8260	581845*	41721	9881	1 0¼	3343	554	..	105 9 8	
13	6	7	1234	718	22848*	1577	227	1 3½	..	26	..	7 14 6	
14	12	2	1350	170	22385*	1722	250	1 2	..	38	4	5 16 8	
15	31	5	3827	744	63967*	6654	734	1 9	..	..	282	11 5 2	
16	12	2	2047	353	32629*	931	450	0 7	67	10	9	7 13 4	
	819	131	106857	20341	1440127	†94827	19007	..	3810	1557	632	324 15 6	
	783	146	97816	20094	1565699	129888	15848	..	4008	1575	518	260 1 9	
1	41	11	4824	1852	67317	2484	1672	..	..	77	174	17 9 0	
2	136	21	18321	3224	212726	6040	4216	0 5	..	..	157	40 3 0	
3	41	4	3601	750	54792	3685	1165	1 0	..	82	33	8 6 8	
4	8	2	867	271	14834*	1047	144	1 4	..	..	4	3 2 6	
5	252	63	29930	9681	460275*	37014	10567	1 2	..	571	111	93 12 0	
6	6	..	838	..	12418*	379	203	0 9	..	7	2	2 7 0	
7	4	2	547	270	10598*	489	246	0 6	15	4	3	3 2 6	
8	36	11	5485	1325	69588*	3259	1819	0 6	..	70	39	17 9 4	
9	90	13	10158	2165	133866*	6913	1640	0 8½	164	154	67	19 9 10	
10	45	46	5852	5613	110405*	6663	1269	1 0	..	80	25	16 18 4	
11	419	124	55919	21273	686402*	43581	14345	1 0	..	1008	224	138 10 10	
12	3	..	285	..	5779*	451	51	1 6	..	..	..	....	
13	35	..	3276	..	56095*	4547	917	1 4½	..	..	35	10 0 0	
14	33	14	5000	1488	54918*	1019	1087	0 2	..	20	44	12 19 4	

* Before deducting the loss of £631. † Before deducting the loss of £42. *e* Loss.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bidings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
ESSEX & SUFFOLK DIS.—*Con.*		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
√ Stowmarket ✓	1930	9986	569	5851	10123	5198	..	4475	..	15
√ Terling ✓	96	1748	834	185	581	22	..	2666	..	16
√ ‡ Tiptree ✓	823	993	257	..	3199	4235	700	3123	..	17
√ Walton-on-the-Naze ✓	165	419	11	11	368	30	..	53	22	18
√ * † Wickham Market ✓	549	2912	1022	141	1752	1367	350	801	24	19
√ Witham ✓	985	18543	2148	1388	7701	1371	1724	12948	..	20
√ Woodbridge ✓	533	2115	..	52	2115	602	..	321	..	21
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	53605	861783	124739	72155	301549	268326	75850	495772	1266	
Special Society—Mersea Isl'nd Fisherm'n's	123	277	..	122	136	14	..	228	17	22
District Total for 1921	53728	862060	124739	72277	301685	268340	75850	496000	1283	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)	51045	781553	107354	76106	401620	213097	71930	372153	1651	
Special Society Total for previous year (1920)	123	273	..	120	202	15	..	252	..	
District Total for previous year (1920)	51168	781826	107354	76226	401822	213112	71930	372405	1651	
NO. 11—BEDS. AND BUCKS. DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
√ Aylesbury ✓	1250	22261	1014	1275	8552	6173	226	10773	587	1
√ Bedford ✓	2868	17308	3461	1470	7750	6965	868	7942	..	2
√ Berkhamsted ✓	1351	26980	6044	197	8430	7987	5702	11315	878	3
√ Bletchley ✓	2190	31859	2551	2403	10238	15730	1228	12491	238	4
√ § Chesham and Wycombe ✓	3463	53713	3464	2260	9634	28054	5939	22166	480	5
√ Grandborough ✓	53	33	..	200	124	..	..	255	..	6
√ Hemel Hempstead (Boro' of) ✓	1066	13478	1748	88	5127	8622	..	2368	..	7
√ Leighton Buzzard ✓	1123	21532	527	1010	2399	5984	2515	13082	507	8
√ Luton ✓	8262	168928	27554	7642	27571	36580	22014	126075	152	9
√ Newport Pagnell ✓	963	14857	1309	287	6166	4840	899	5633	439	10
√ Olney ✓	426	2726	538	341	1901	366	1327	486	10	11
√ Radlett ✓	351	3858	..	2320	2761	1072	..	2725	460	12
√ Ravenstone ✓	57	254	..	87	168	5	..	199	1	13
√ St. Albans ✓	2778	26805	8373	972	9901	23626	1229	2720	284	14
√ Silsoe ✓	404	3136	..	427	2049	259	..	1412	83	15
√ Stony Stratford ✓	1068	36462	1706	79	9304	8706	1091	19893	304	16
√ Swanbourne ✓	125	274	396	132	981	..	..	65	128	17
√ Tring ✓	1053	20842	1591	836	3361	3248	5985	11673	240	18
√ Watford ✓	8127	93350	27279	7087	52663	35675	..	45339	509	19
√ Wolverton ✓	3224	99137	15899	1044	27173	28293	5391	60584	1293	20
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	40202	657793	103454	30157	196253	222185	54414	357196	6593	
Productive Societies—										
Chesham Boot and Shoe	136	7081	3190	2206	12300	1891	..	527	2248	21
Chesham Builders and Decorators	55	548	270	452	132	212	..	768	377	22
Produc. Socs. Total for 1921	191	7629	3460	2658	12432	2103	..	1295	2625	
District Total for 1921	40393	665422	106914	32815	208685	224288	54414	358491	9218	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)	38509	595417	94420	33553	265715	169872	58321	292017	5848	
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1920)	243	7834	3823	4208	10955	2565	..	3670	3109	
District Total for previous year (1920)	38752	603251	98243	37761	276670	172437	58321	295687	8957	

* 26 weeks' trading. † Figures from the 12th to the 21st columns only are included in the totals. ‡ 65 weeks' trading. § 50 weeks' trading. ‖ These totals include the Chesham Brush Society, which is now dissolved.

Tiptree amalgamated with Colchester
Wickham Market " " Ipswich

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
15	51	11	5712	1840	84381	3355	432	0 5½	99	372	19	19 12 6
16	2	..	281	..	7534*	587	89	1 3½	..	..	2	....
17	19	2	2679	600	36009*	*e*123	632	0 3	..	..	..	7 6 10
18	3	..	221	..	3467*	19	..	0 3	..	..	1	....
19	11	3	514	242	7853*	3	65	..	..	..	3	....
20	22	3	3201	569	40635*	3100	886	1 0	42	40	38	8 15 2
21	8	2	893	327	13723	502	99	0 11½	..	..	6	4 3 4
	1254	329	158404	51490	2143615	*125137	41544	..	320	2485	987	423 8 2
22	2	..	99	..	773	*e*52	5	..	..	2	..	....
	1256	329	158503	51490	2144388	†125137	41549	..	320	2487	987	423 8 2
	1244	331	135866	44560	2217253	169788	34263	..	335	2447	2512	392 16 10
	3	..	117	..	1035	16	9	..	..	5	..	....
	1247	331	135983	44560	2218288	169804	34272	..	355	2452	2512	392 16 10
1	35	10	4610	1716	53828	1741	1099	0 3	..	41	29	13 17 2
2	44	7	6153	1247	80680	3216	807	0 7	..	79	13	23 10 2
3	30	9	5232	1187	65464	76	1318	0 7¾	..	72	21	11 8 0
4	46	11	5945	1715	83652	4912	1453	0 10	..	141	43	14 11 8
5	80	16	10296	2684	128914	9599	2590	1 0	..	166	86	26 6 10
6	1	..	84	..	1695	138	2	1 4	..	..	..	....
7	24	7	4200	1293	42690*	169	664	0 0½	..	13	17	9 12 2
8	18	2	1725	366	32734	3696	978	1 5½	..	5	21	7 18 4
9	169	34	23225	7044	324453	29603	7908	1 4	389	594	143	66 7 6
10	22	3	3216	673	38822	1797	711	0 6	..	25	21	8 8 9
11	6	2	672	245	12693	866	122	1 0	..	35	3	3 7 10
12	11	2	1692	312	22904*	489	188	0 6	..	..	13	2 13 6
13	1	..	111	..	2167	144	11	1 5½	..	..	1	0 10 0
14	41	9	6918	1506	80291*	3473	1299	0 6	..	71	17	21 10 10
15	4	3	540	157	11651	289	143	0 3	..	..	7	3 1 4
16	25	8	4080	876	54916	3875	1705	0 10¼	..	70	13	9 15 0
17	2	..	275	..	5572	341	13	1 4	..	..	..	1 1 0
18	28	3	3067	412	42575*	1787	825	0 5¼	..	19	28	8 3 0
19	141	31	22042	6379	319610*	15884	4367	0 8½	..	308	453	69 4 2
20	89	41	14120	5279	192073	13802	4594	1 3	..	345	56	25 12 6
	817	198	118203	33091	1597384	95897	30797	..	389	1984	985	326 19 9
21	..	74	..	9467	21764	*e*1954	345	..	111	18	19	1 2 8
22	..	8	..	1763	3639	226	26	..	..	10	3	....
	..	82	..	11230	25403	‡226	371	..	111	28	22	1 2 8
	817	280	118203	44321	1622787	‡96123	31168	..	500	2012	1007	328 2 5
	782	197	95437	25241	1557926	122334	24021	..	371	1729	1034	284 19 9
	..	98	..	16918	56090	1448	329	..	462	55	89	1 15 0
	782	295	95437	42159	1614016	123782	24350	..	833	1784	1123	286 14 9

* Before deducting the loss of £122. † Before deducting the loss of £175.
‡ Before deducting the loss of £1,954. *e* Loss.

SUMMARY OF THE

NAME OF DISTRICT.	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
No. 1—NORTH AND SOUTH METROPOLITAN	29	277669	3139380	538313	356004	1468341	1630928	102842	1290942	72100	1
,, 2—SURREY.....	8	20950	264942	52737	27655	121009	146019	35837	76336	6011	2
,, 3—KENT.....	19	61673	908218	108349	55318	340341	275152	44114	499827	18079	3
,, 4—SUSSEX	8	24044	244959	54864	11653	117023	137450	23408	59816	4626	4
,, 5—HANTS.	15	60278	633907	142204	37253	323736	340061	35177	165448	10307	5
,, 6—WILTS. AND DORSET	16	25244	310856	52813	13626	119025	118639	36191	109471	6163	6
,, 7—OXFORD.....	16	59184	873902	74939	44752	266206	316736	62113	412202	25586	7
,, 8—CAMBRIDGE	13	22642	284224	48141	22549	107538	95827	6004	166773	3119	8
,, 9—NORFOLK	16	37420	390880	96665	31240	162676	161916	26067	208389	2683	9
,, 10—ESSEX AND SUFFOLK	21	53728	862060	124739	72277	301685	268340	75850	496000	1283	10
,, 11—BEDS. AND BUCKS...	22	40393	665422	106914	32815	208685	224288	54414	358491	9218	11
Totals, 1921.....	183	683225	8578750	1400678	705142	3536265	3715356	502017	3843695	159175	
Totals, 1920.....	189	666089	8480892	1232948	732091	4751230	3208275	504017	3266222	148152	
Increase	..	17136	97858	167730	..	..	507081	..	577473	11023	
Decrease	6	.	..	..	26949	1214965	..	2000	..	..	

Summary showing Members, Capital, Trade, &c.,

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Retail Distrib. Societies ..	166	669956	8170381	1240251	558368	3090476	3478133	473014	3718210	99107
Productive Societies	13	5399	53075	26071	10829	23912	33721	4431	35802	16811
Supply Association	1	7520	353920	134356	134174	421216	203321	24572	87357	42050
Special Societies.....	3	350	1374	..	1771	661	181	..	2326	1207
Total for Section (1921)..	183	683225	8578750	1400678	705142	3536265	3715356	502017	3843695	159175

Summary showing Members, Capital, Trade, &c., of

given for purposes of comparison. See also Introduction to

		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Retail Distrib. Socs. Totals for previous year (1920) ..	172	653115	8079443	1088197	585552	4291807	2968282	479043	3162292	83955
Productive Societies Totals for previous year (1920) ..	14	5175	46825	27003	11671	30832	36816	402	25988	17661
Supply Association Totals for previous year (1920)	1	7547	353920	117748	133199	428351	203162	24572	75940	45813
Special Societies Totals for previous year (1920)	2	252	704	..	1669	240	15	..	2002	723
Total for Section for previous year (1920)	189	666089	8480892	1232948	732091	4751230	3208275	504017	3266222	148152

SOUTHERN SECTION.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.					
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Am'nt Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.					Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	7198	1548	1040610	294531	10967071	463649	131453	16555	7024	4488	2250 8 6
2	534	92	65254	13988	821566	54092	13303	481	1185	481	158 6 9
3	1437	409	204409	61223	2679959	175202	43507	255	2841	1735	499 19 4
4	538	83	80859	14003	855746	27346	11540	43	790	465	188 17 8
5	1360	438	185168	77602	2114965	54905	31293	1972	1715	1483	470 3 6
6	467	99	58713	15525	829014	26698	13585	211	767	327	198 4 3
7	996	419	147019	59829	2006091	123608	39441	3843	2386	940	468 9 2
8	437	97	52628	13764	759432	50606	13106	..	654	323	178 9 1
9	819	131	106857	20341	1440127	94827	19007	3810	1557	632	324 15 6
10	1256	329	158503	51490	2144388	125137	41549	320	2487	987	423 8 2
11	817	280	118203	44321	1622787	96123	31168	500	2012	1007	328 2 5
	15859	3925	2218223	666617	26241146	1292193	388952	27990	23418	12868	5499 4 4
	15712	3897	1996869	650086	28764171	1817357	415455	28869	26937	14235	4952 10 5
	147	28	221354	16531	..	..	..	..	..	..	546 13 11
	..	..	..	..	2523025	525164	26503	879	3519	1367	..

of various classes of Societies for Year 1921.

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
14557	3536	1983483	601513	24049071	1221602	386198	26077	23354	12458	5431 3 8
29	230	5111	32464	194346	20867	2749	909	62	102	5 2 10
1266	159	229053	32640	1985569	49341	..	887	..	308	62 17 10
7	..	576	..	12160	383	5	117	2	..	..
15859	3925	2218223	666617	26241146	1292193	388952	27990	23418	12868	5499 4 4

various classes of Societies for previous Year (1920),

Statistics for Tables showing increases of membership, &c.

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
14135	3517	1749962	573409	26149466	1738545	349371	26672	26833	13926	4888 9 11
49	237	6871	37608	224476	18931	2352	2094	99	164	5 15 2
1524	143	239849	39069	2380469	59627	63699	..	..	145	63 5 4
4	..	187	..	9760	254	33	103	5	..	..
15712	3897	1996869	650086	28764171	1817357	415455	28869	26937	14235	4952 10 5

SOUTH-WESTERN

RETURN OF TRADE, &c., of Co-operative Societies in arranged in their

a These particulars are taken from our last year's return. *b* These particulars are taken this office or to

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bidings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
No. 1—CORNWALL—										
Retail Distrib. Societies –										
*Bodmin	566	2037	881	52	1868	1449	..	407	110	1
*Camborne	1700	7831	2077	380	5001	5454	..	617	..	2
*Delabole	1101	11309	..	636	5220	4446	631	3284	..	3
*East Cornwall	130	1036	145	397	900	716	..	148	101	4
*Falmouth	492	1072	1771	..	666	2239	..	277	107	5
*Liskeard, St. Cleer & Dist.	2193	20466	899	934	6900	5011	2086	10795	220	6
*Lostwithiel	569	2897	1434	..	2345	1126	..	455	507	7
*Menheniot	205	2217	555	370	1221	126	409	1678	75	8
*Newquay	487	1607	152	83	911	570	..	626	44	9
*Pensilva	407	1954	931	143	900	1740	..	694	103	10
*Penzance	2598	14947	1770	530	7871	3351	..	5861	386	11
*Roche	345	770	1787	494	1692	457	..	1397	..	12
*St. Austell	1943	12809	97	669	6231	4267	..	1205	787	13
*St. Blazey	620	6147	307	350	2260	1514	..	3695	..	14
*St. Columb Road	1162	13358	1168	1503	5872	2845	1350	6859	..	15
*St. Mawes	395	608	808	238	967	718	..	7	..	16
*Saltash	1680	16638	942	2654	3720	5328	312	16100	200	17
*Truro	277	597	1566	87	1649	431	..	703	..	18
*Wadebridge	636	4204	108	271	3020	1255	..	660	238	19
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	17506	122504	17398	9791	59214	43043	4788	55468	2878	
Productive Society:— Tamar Valley Basket and Box Making	110	2746	1175	35	674	2873	..	645	980	20
Special Society:— United Fishermen's	166	671	300	100	639	800	..	472	100	21
District Total for 1921	17782	125921	18873	9926	60527	46716	4788	56585	3958	
**Retail Societies Total for previous year* (1920)	16875	107572	14578	10205	77907	33486	4971	35821	2394	
Productive Society Total for previous year (1920)	108	2716	656	..	1002	2851	..	75	1354	
Special Society Total for previous year (1920)	161	614	300	..	900	398	..	338	90	
**District Total for previous year* (1920)	17144	110902	15534	10205	79809	36735	4971	36234	3838	
No. 2—DEVON—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
*Ashburton	273	935	189	353	1418	369	..	220	242	1
*Axminster	129	210	106	31	202	11	..	211	37	2
*Barnstaple	912	2706	362	251	1281	..	..	2317	..	3

* These totals include the Tokenbury Corner Coal Society, which is now dissolved.

SECTION.

the Counties of CORNWALL, DEVON, and SOMERSET, for 1921, respective Counties.

from the Registrar's Return for 1920. *c* These societies have not made a return either to the Registrar.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	5	2	746	273	11968	341	92	0 6	..	..	..	4 6 10
2	21	6	1688	557	25088	164	232	..	..	..	2	14 3 4
3	16	8	2171	754	45005	2226	696	0 11½	..	25	..	8 14 6
4	1	..	119	..	4563	261	38	1 6	..	..	..	....
5	5	1	707	175	7639	*e*472	..	..	..	..	..	3 12 10
6	26	6	3608	881	70500	4723	944	1 2	..	13	33	17 5 4
7	12	..	1294	..	20222	286	133	0 6	..	..	..	4 4 0
8	5	..	506	..	9580	696	102	1 6	..	10	14	2 2 0
9	6	..	783	..	11212	509	68	0 8	4	3	..	3 6 8
10	3	2	318	341	8685	557	95	1 4	..	..	..	3 7 10
11	34	9	3298	1175	55018	708	657	0 1½	..	..	..	20 9 0
12	6	..	768	..	17036	432	35	1 0	..	..	..	....
13	34	..	3104	..	51238	803	539	0 7½	..	85	29	15 11 4
14	10	..	1222	..	20206	1305	297	1 0	..	14	10	5 0 0
15	17	..	1726	..	43585	2441	606	1 3	..	15	42	8 5 4
16	2	..	220	..	2599	77	25	..	1	..	..	3 6 2
17	30	7	3553	1128	66925	6847	761	1 8½	230	100	..	13 4 8
18	5	..	354	..	8694	*e*4	12	0 2	..	..	..	5 19 0
19	8	..	843	..	13784	775	193	1 1	..	..	12	5 0 0
	246	41	27028	5284	493547	†23151	5525	..	235	265	142	137 18 10
20	2	20	314	1390	7733	150	186	..	..	..	..	....
21	2	..	120	..	4610	324	33	..	..	..	..	....
	250	61	27462	6674	505890	†23625	5744	..	235	265	142	137 18 10
	255	30	24446	3864	524202	32695	4532	..	171	259	213	118 5 10
	3	21	204	827	6396	274	..	..	..	..	..	....
	1	..	46	..	2531	124	13	..	..	..	..	....
	259	51	24696	4691	533129	33093	4545	..	171	259	213	118 5 10
1	8	1	529	200	8543	219	43	0 5¾	..	..	1	....
2	2	..	156	..	3442	*e*139	9	0 8¾	10	..	1	1 0 6
3	8	..	1015	..	15945	1062	103	1 0	..	33	27	6 8 10

† Before deducting the loss of £476. *e* Loss.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, Including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
DEVON—*Con.*		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Bideford	854	3916	2623	79	1222	4593	..	1221	151	4
Bovey Tracey	916	10398	6976	920	7605	10497	..	1389	87	5
Brixham	1450	21160	3040	1223	7603	8151	186	11907	450	6
Buckfastleigh	1341	26670	3338	3504	10911	12749	2728	7409	..	7
Budleigh Salterton	349	4679	714	274	2343	2250	..	1337	..	8
Colyton	190	352	480	38	590	343	..	224	63	9
Cornwood	237	1097	76	279	1263	..	..	577	..	10
Cullompton	209	3731	432	67	740	376	263	3064	28	11
Dartmouth	507	2753	894	..	1554	1395	..	512	21	12
Exeter	9087	67108	13251	2020	35011	48376	607	5537	629	13
Exmouth	1103	14433	1581	54	4453	3770	..	8839	..	14
Honiton	415	1993	659	209	977	1233	..	841	..	15
Ilfracombe	845	3097	209	534	2800	159	..	776	107	16
Kingswear	254	1012	519	350	827	1260	..	209	57	17
Lee Moor	287	1489	51	448	620	713	..	938	40	18
Moreton Hampstead	404	2974	33	..	2655	322	..	265	665	19
Newton Abbot	2690	35517	4978	2192	21054	10885	1107	12114	800	20
North Tawton	155	1225	330	109	778	34	..	1001	..	21
Okehampton	774	3403	146	..	1978	1115	..	1121	..	22
Paignton	3525	33179	20412	82	21272	26069	..	2317	769	23
Plymouth	66189	944677	117255	131616	423994	660731	50712	110135	2019	24
Plympton	1406	8969	4448	760	6950	7809	769	1080	270	25
Sidmouth	697	8725	908	524	2566	3171	2100	2524	58	26
South Molton	837	8949	610	198	2682	981	..	6472	..	27
Tavistock	1331	8633	114	545	4235	2296	..	4298	..	28
Teignmouth	1418	17016	1232	632	10503	2939	..	6333	80	29
Tiverton	828	6592	1897	..	3168	3513	..	1199	106	30
Torquay	5703	96710	4748	7453	33461	48665	3885	33431	1516	31
Torrington	671	4440	14	509	1548	242	..	3778	64	32
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	106286	1348748	192625	155254	618264	865017	62357	233596	8259	
Productive Society:— Plymouth Printers	226	2334	1251	212	702	2462	..	8	1086	33
Special Society:— Devonport Royal Dockyard Canteen	486	153	94	3892	440	302	..	4365	..	34
District Total for 1921	106998	1351235	193970	159358	619406	867781	62357	237969	9345	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)	105204	1417319	124258	178913	825242	746193	69684	228135	9202	
Productive Society Total for previous year (1920)	233	2261	849	664	1035	2665	..	20	1416	
Special Society Total for previous year (1920)	484	150	473	3787	757	235	..	4334	..	
District Total for previous year (1920)	105921	1419730	125580	183364	827034	749093	69684	232489	10618	
No. 3.—SOMERSET— Retail Distrib. Societies -										
Bath	1520	7943	2744	73	3801	5577	..	1378	480	1
Bridgwater	3579	22831	5144	2575	12100	6686	2033	11474	2500	2
Bristol	27100	347845	52146	20071	105297	143478	..	194310	13342	3
Bruton	1026	7869	6627	324	5296	8081	1552	911	1107	4
Butleigh	231	2998	66	250	2051	..	..	1651	72	5
Chard	2931	72899	175	2386	22049	14663	10720	32687	3138	6
Chewton Mendip	160	1685	..	287	1451	..	..	866	..	7
Coleford	948	12309	1217	511	5046	3441	906	5195	..	8
Crewkerne	956	14444	428	750	9231	4220	878	1045	2248	9
East Harptree	222	3806	117	358	2134	1252	..	1211	22	10
Frome	2286	34798	6403	1012	10438	7627	1569	24757	414	11

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d
4	12	4	1347	639	25911	1677	159	1 3½	..	..	17	5 15 0
5	22	4	2868	556	36137	1601	454	0 7½	..	13	25	7 9 4
6	25	5	2494	923	53414	2973	1092	1 0	..	20	18	3 0 0
7	27	21	3638	2273	76955	4334	1314	1 1¾	..	74	112	11 11 2
8	7	..	610	..	10312	486	211	0 10	10	..	..	2 15 0
9	3	1	248	133	6364	111	14	0 6½	..	..	..	1 7 4
10	5	1	661	191	12359	718	48	1 3	11	..	..	1 18 10
11	4	1	401	133	5868	440	177	1 0	..	..	3	1 15 0
12	5	1	753	186	8262	21	85	..	..	..	..	4 7 2
13	176	30	22959	4344	215829	4049	3120	0 3	259	189	134	67 15 8
14	17	3	1761	540	29090	1615	665	0 8½	36	23	14	8 18 10
15	4	1	476	160	8587	422	91	0 9	..	2	..	3 4 0
16	12	4	1472	729	23238	139	140	0 2	..	12	4	6 19 10
17	3	2	405	259	6404	*e*114	51	..	..	..	..	....
18	5	2	939	343	14859	648	67	0 9	..	..	5	1 18 9
19	13	1	1143	232	14180	*e*1669	..	..	..	..	..	....
20	64	13	7862	1724	111945	4591	1691	0 7½	..	20	60	22 6 4
21	1	..	99	..	3850	282	58	1 3	5	2	2	1 5 0
22	7	1	1547	172	20882	87	164	0 2½	..	..	6	5 16 8
23	71	8	11312	1877	136366	*e*11758	1141	..	..	..	56	28 0 0
24	1503	736	223146	119490	2438907	173081	50256	0 11½	14883	4326	1879	564 7 4
25	29	5	2953	703	45911	1440	405	0 7	..	15	14	....
26	11	4	1548	625	19265	785	427	0 5½	19	..	9	5 16 8
27	12	5	1353	846	22322	1575	393	1 0¼	8	20	13	6 8 0
28	15	5	1726	637	37740	2415	466	0 11¾	..	..	3	8 19 5
29	30	5	3279	581	44389	1340	875	0 2	29	5	15	11 13 8
30	5	2	795	347	12471	*e*2373	158	0 6¼	..	..	..	....
31	148	42	17074	6260	230832	20093	4598	1 3	..	350	211	44 1 6
32	11	3	1030	441	23076	2776	201	2 0	..	62	9	5 6 4
	2265	911	317599	145544	3723655	*228980	68676	..	15270	5166	2638	840 6 2
33	..	16	..	3349	6279	*e*311	112	..	..	..	..	1 18 4
34	16	..	1096	..	15450	575	..	..	..	..	142	4 0 8
	2281	927	318695	148893	3745384	†229555	68788	..	15270	5166	2780	846 5 2
	2370	1063	281883	141678	3976699	345431	65042	..	14141	6023	1984	806 4 9
	..	23	..	3811	8766	45	119	..	50	26	..	1 16 8
	16	..	1078	..	15668	435	..	..	..	..	152	4 1 0
	2386	1086	282961	145489	4001133	345911	65161	..	14191	6049	2136	812 2 5
1	15	4	1808	464	23449	383	379	0 1½	..	..	..	13 13 4
2	63	11	7968	1605	110941	5569	1081	0 9	137	139	20	31 16 8
3	698	59	100067	14710	972748	63018	16000	1 0	..	1326	680	101 8 11
4	16	11	1806	1407	46159	2221	331	1 0	..	..	..	7 10 0
5	4	1	471	104	11123	608	139	1 4	..	..	2	....
6	51	6	5993	900	104854	8351	3561	0 11½	..	..	30	24 18 8
7	4	..	338	..	7728	389	90	0 11	..	..	1	1 5 0
8	17	6	2719	1060	40953	2311	695	0 9½	..	..	24	8 4 0
9	19	12	1685	1259	46515	2133	682	0 10	..	..	1	....
10	4	..	623	..	11866	592	189	0 11	..	..	..	1 18 4
11	30	8	4056	1824	65497	3657	1566	0 9	..	5	17	17 8 8

* Before deducting the loss of £16,053. † Before deducting the loss of £16,364. *e* Loss.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
SOMERSET—*Con.*		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Minehead	428	1735	78	1002	1096	..	..	2386	..	12
Oakhill	243	3659	53	394	2584	1291	..	1220	329	13
*Portishead	820	4359	2369	..	2654	2663	953	1118	241	14
Radstock	9444	211610	15995	5664	42064	63430	15255	119467	..	15
Shepton Mallet	936	8086	5471	..	8953	3719	1296	1012	703	16
Stoke-under-Ham	385	2529	1562	152	1579	1914	333	585	139	17
Street Industrial	1119	9556	3374	..	3553	3934	230	4802	718	18
Taunton	3048	38970	994	1798	11396	12050	10504	12317	..	19
Templecombe	308	2376	214	417	652	827	..	1540	107	20
Twerton-on-Avon	6971	75208	15037	5402	35377	20056	4380	45037	1707	21
Wellington	1748	43174	467	625	11656	9920	8430	15591	780	22
Wells	444	1305	2027	114	2365	800	..	536	..	23
Weston-super-Mare	1620	16986	2740	1012	6339	4357	2035	8986	67	24
Yeovil	2373	37405	6237	2319	11017	10867	4408	24957	183	25
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	71846	986385	131685	47556	320179	330853	65482	515039	28297	
Productive Society:— Bristol Printers	89	1559	707	592	394	1718	..	586	542	26
District Total for 1921	71935	987944	132392	48148	320573	332571	65482	515625	28839	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)	67755	905601	129836	52677	439515	294002	60515	486942	29887	
Productive Society Total for previous year (1920)	84	1367	819	503	462	1818	..	329	506	
District Total for previous year (1920)	67839	906968	130655	53180	439977	295820	60515	487271	30393	

* 14 months' trading.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
12	5	..	449	..	10477	600	70	1 0	..	..	..	3 14 2
13	10	2	664	330	19799	1299	164	1 4	..	..	9	....
14	14	3	1855	561	26332	102	238	0 3	..	..	..	6 16 8
15	187	52	27532	9202	419547	33965	10565	1 3	..	241	51	72 18 6
16	23	5	3315	650	36614	*e*275	200	0 6	..	..	1	6 19 0
17	6	2	721	312	11616	230	117	0 9	..	..	..	3 1 10
18	13	2	2015	578	32586	*e*593	119	0 9¼	..	..	..	....
19	59	12	7314	1610	88017	6362	1837	1 0	..	77	10	21 6 4
20	4	1	672	214	9990	576	111	1 0	10	..	1	2 11 8
21	139	33	18746	5535	225603	12634	3421	0 10	..	342	184	54 17 4
22	23	14	2750	2770	56971	3741	2148	0 8	..	52	5	14 13 6
23	7	..	738	..	14688	716	52	0 11¼	7	..	..	3 9 0
24	26	4	3124	899	39589	1394	752	0 3½	49	36	60	12 9 6
25	47	10	7540	1790	92421	5991	1764	0 11	..	143	62	28 5 0
	1484	258	204969	47784	2526083	†156842	46271	..	203	2361	1159	439 6 1
26	..	17	..	2705	5506	346	93	0 2	84	10	..	0 10 6
	1484	275	204969	50489	2531589	†157188	46364	..	287	2371	1159	439 16 7
	1457	257	178749	43992	2697884	201136	39346	..	193	2234	1028	491 7 3
	..	16	..	2729	4802	193	45	..	..	13	..	0 12 0
	1457	273	178749	46721	2702686	201329	39391	..	193	2247	1028	491 19 3

† Before deducting the loss of £868. *e* Loss.

SUMMARY OF THE

NAME OF DISTRICT.	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. Honse Property.	All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
No. 1—CORNWALL	21	17782	125921	18873	9926	60527	46716	4788	56585	3958	1
,, 2—DEVON	34	106998	1351235	193970	159358	619406	867781	62357	237969	9345	2
,, 3—SOMERSET.....	26	71935	987944	132392	48148	320573	332571	65482	515625	28839	3
Totals, 1921	81	196715	2465100	345235	217432	1000506	1247068	132627	810179	42142	
Totals, 1920.....	82	190904	2437600	271769	246749	1346820	1081648	135170	755994	44849	
Increase	..	5811	27500	73466	..	..	165420	..	54185	..	
Decrease	1	..	..	..	29317	346314	..	2543	..	2707	

Summary showing Members, Capital, Trade, &c.,

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Retail Distrib. Societies ..	76	195638	2457637	341708	212601	997657	1238913	132627	804103	39434
Productive Societies	3	425	6639	3133	839	1770	7053	..	1239	2608
Special Societies	2	652	824	394	3992	1079	1102	..	4837	100
Total for Section (1921)..	81	196715	2465100	345235	217432	1000506	1247068	132627	810179	42142

Summary showing Members, Capital, Trade, &c., of

given for purposes of comparison. See also Introduction to

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Retail Distrib. Socs. Total for previous year (1920) ..	77	189834	2430492	268672	241795	1342664	1073681	135170	750898	41483
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1920) ..	3	425	6344	2324	1167	2499	7334	..	424	3276
Special Societies Total for previous year (1920)	2	645	764	773	3787	1657	633	..	4672	90
Total for Section for previous year (1920) ..	82	190904	2437600	271769	246749	1346820	1081648	135170	755994	44849

SOUTH-WESTERN SECTION.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.					
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Am'nt Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productve.	Distributive.	Productive.					Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	250	61	27462	6674	505890	23625	5744	235	265	142	137 18 10
2	2281	927	318695	148893	3745384	229555	68788	15270	5166	2780	846 5 2
3	1484	275	204969	50489	2531589	157188	46364	287	2371	1159	439 16 7
	4015	1263	551126	206056	6782863	410368	120896	15792	7802	4081	1424 0 7
	4102	1410	486406	196901	7236948	580333	109097	14555	8555	3377	1422 7 6
	..	..	64720	9155	..	..	11799	1237	..	704	1 13 1
	87	147	..	..	454085	169965	..	..	753	..	..

of various classes of Societies for Year 1921.

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
	3995	1210	549596	198612	6743285	408973	120472	15708	7792	3939	1417 11 1
	2	53	314	7444	19518	496	391	84	10	..	2 8 10
	18	..	1216	..	20060	899	33	..	..	142	4 0 8
	4015	1263	551126	206056	6782863	410368	120896	15792	7802	4081	1424 0 7

various classes of Societies for previous Year (1920),

Statistics for tables showing increase of membership, &c

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
	4082	1350	485078	189534	7198785	579262	108920	14505	8516	3225	1415 17 10
	3	60	204	7367	19964	512	164	50	39	..	2 8 8
	17	..	1124	..	18199	559	13	..	..	152	4 1 0
	4102	1410	486406	196901	7236948	580333	109097	14555	8555	3377	1422 7 6

WESTERN

RETURN OF TRADE, &c., of Co-operative Societies in the Counties HEREFORD, MONMOUTH, MONTGOMERY, PEMBROKE, and Part of

a These particulars are taken from our last year's return. *b* These particulars are taken this office or to

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
No. 1—GLOUCESTER AND HEREFORD DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Bream	493	3128	589	912	2718	1169	..	641	1357	1
Cainscross and Ebley	5643	77540	6286	4957	19081	18976	7764	48822	3095	2
Cinderford	3237	44104	1914	8050	16427	8618	4027	18429	8976	3
Coln Independent	210	1251	..	732	1005	214	..	852	540	4
Dumbleton	370	2242	5	128	1646	388	..	411	208	5
Frampton Cotterell	1116	24878	2675	1003	7963	5301	349	15065	906	6
*Gloucester	19927	462217	16098	21153	89633	93388	52580	297571	..	7
Hereford	4302	55769	3409	289	14590	24269	44	23062	2713	8
Kemble	618	4499	378	504	2095	511	476	2205	565	9
Lydney	582	8466	1057	242	3186	3293	413	3222	..	10
Pillowell and Yorkley	637	14771	352	700	7740	3315	..	4053	799	11
South Cerney	167	764	5	168	798	60	..	280	..	12
Stroud	4095	49305	2042	427	17530	13863	2997	19536	949	13
Upper Lydbrook	93	433	1319	100	898	621	95	166	456	14
District Total for 1921	41490	749367	36129	39365	185310	173986	68745	434315	20564	
†*District Total for previous year* (1920)	40746	736013	33951	45164	267132	156937	67228	397412	11723	
No. 2—BRECON, MONMOUTH, AND EAST GLAMORGAN DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Aberdare Workmen's	4883	86011	22611	5962	47200	34484	4707	4655	53241	1
Abergavenny	530	4428	280	305	878	2512	..	1798	225	2
Abersychan and Talywain	4454	48961	14761	5818	37674	19206	8918	9993	2809	3
Blaenavon	2720	53007	17839	1226	30681	17204	14774	23734	1665	4
Blaina	10767	125237	71751	12288	93442	83169	23526	33476	46442	5
Brecon	486	5124	1955	327	3108	394	..	4070	164	6
Cardiff	10872	53431	24666	65	37645	55790	1163	13523	989	7
Chepstow	1305	11987	26328	..	11255	36911	1060	6250	1068	8
Cwmbach	8001	148109	29157	7000	107502	27001	7751	10825	71545	9
Cwmbran & Pontnewydd	783	10045	703	233	5919	4171	..	1968	600	10
Cwmtillery	1430	17237	12400	1247	28490	9136	318	2051	4174	11
Dowlais	2782	40034	12322	2046	18198	8157	5482	4699	30518	12
Ebbw Vale	5737	37937	8661	2018	13480	16122	5433	15249	15363	13
Garndiffaith and Varteg	1086	25649	3539	200	16712	4879	4360	3316	5055	14
Merthyr and Troedyrhiw	2614	20346	10743	3131	18410	10012	1810	4941	18066	15
Newport	6352	105916	9174	4422	44226	32005	10905	34156	6344	16
New Tredegar	3958	65882	30625	1391	45512	21032	1641	6800	39704	17
Penarth	1561	10786	3754	15	8921	3622	1137	2322	1554	18
Penrhiwceiber	290	2524	8290	..	6837	7203	..	79	3882	19
Senghenydd & Aber Valley	2255	30157	9230	2649	31059	13892	..	1254	1773	20
Trecynon and Cwmdare	1158	18588	4012	..	12544	5813	234	796	11689	21

* 39 weeks' trading. † These totals include the Tortworth Society, which is now dissolved, and the Llanidloes Society, which is transferred to Midland No. 10 district.

SECTION.

of BRECKNOCK, CARDIGAN, CARMARTHEN, GLAMORGAN, GLOUCESTER, WORCESTER, for 1921, arranged in their respective Counties.

from the Registrar's Return for 1920. *c* These societies have not made a return either to the Registrar.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productve.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	13	3	1643	398	24097	1350	201	0 9	..	..	..	2 17 2
2	112	24	16158	4346	279803	25348	2974	1 7½	..	..	151	45 16 8
3	95	15	10957	3835	160642	7764	2318	0 8¼	..	..	76	27 8 6
4	5	1	416	213	9741	1015	10	2 0	..	..	..	....
5	6	..	658	..	11305	192	113	0 1½	9	..	..	3 0 2
6	28	6	5183	433	68488	2079	1030	0 6	..	..	98	9 0 6
7	433	81	44737	10326	623695	69682	12970	1 9	..	490	561	163 10 4
8	87	14	11547	3179	140409	6026	2574	0 10½	..	..	37	25 15 0
9	12	3	1190	437	26366	1512	208	1 0¾	..	30	5	4 14 2
10	10	3	1447	207	23522	612	400	0 6	..	9	2	4 12 8
11	16	3	2179	804	38568	1351	751	0 6	..	..	33	5 0 0
12	3	1	228	147	5195	153	46	0 8¾	..	..	..	1 7 4
13	86	19	12880	3466	169506	6898	2618	0 9¾	..	90	30	31 13 7
14	4	1	355	149	5482	130	23	0 7¾	..	..	..	0 15 0
	910	174	109578	27940	1586819	124112	26236	..	9	619	993	325 11 1
	903	180	117971	27312	2027350	194336	28014	..	24	1055	954	284 3 11
1	106	25	18904	4735	343229	19838	2297	1 1½	..	60	86	42 15 0
2	7	2	1329	480	21471	1335	208	1 0¾	..	20	17	4 3 4
3	128	22	19934	4544	229795	11334	2403	0 8¼	..	210	121	27 19 3
4	80	20	11359	2690	128612	*e*11297	..	..	..	54	77	27 1 10
5	233	33	38354	7200	495511	*e*13549	..	..	..	500	463	87 5 10
6	9	2	1494	260	20735	587	248	0 7½	..	10	6	4 0 6
7	203	23	32076	4727	288479	*e*3696	3399	..	..	410	784	80 6 8
8	27	4	4264	1032	57998	*e*8505	623	..	..	9	46	12 10 0
9	230	27	39460	5247	557977	21844	9592	0 9	..	225	173	70 17 7
10	24	4	2836	780	41739	47	538	0 4	..	..	12	6 10 0
11	45	23	7094	2766	94030	*e*1013	978	..	85	92	20	14 16 8
12	62	12	11484	2711	165479	*e*2753	1633	0 1½	..	50	88	25 10 6
13	123	33	16808	6613	231914	15694	2373	1 0	..	116	178	46 4 2
14	33	6	4298	971	77644	1970	1408	0 6	.	15	44	4 5 4
15	66	17	9630	3266	175122	6980	1073	0 8	..	81	43	19 3 4
16	145	25	23637	5111	327651	17373	4389	0 9	..	45	377	56 19 0
17	122	22	19783	4485	323466	8615	1958	0 9	..	139	32	34 0 0
18	39	4	5159	758	64466	*e*495	675	0 1½	..	31	34	15 0 4
19	11	1	1777	51	22829	*e*2359	72	0 7¾	..	..	12	....
20	51	9	8847	2322	143182	1076	1496	1 4	..	50	..	18 0 6
21	29	7	4192	1858	83636	1442	614	0 4½	..	23	51	8 6 8

e LOSS.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
BRECON, MONMOUTH, AND EAST GLAMORGAN DISTRICT—*Con.*		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Tredegar	4841	39742	25421	1980	26984	7528	857	11529	29220	22
Treharris	2447	32163	19436	5922	21795	27171	2754	5376	16719	23
Ynysybwl	6541	96141	19611	6817	64797	40824	1735	5261	38514	24
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	87853	1089442	387269	65062	733269	488238	98505	208121	401323	
Productive Societies—										
Cardiff Printers	56	1099	1085	..	82	2428	..	47	328	25
Eastern Valley Laundry ..	*h*3	6600	..	..	199	5250	..	957	98	26
Produc. Socs. Total for 1921	59	7699	1085	..	281	7678	..	1004	426	
Supply Association :—										
West Breconshire Farmers	454	3677	4398	905	3875	1623	..	1009	7429	27
District Total for 1921	88366	1100818	392752	65967	737425	497539	98505	210134	409178	
**Retail Societies Total for previous year* (1920)	89073	1354322	317767	87475	1234701	353551	102232	275668	95207	
Supply Association Total for previous year (1920)	441	3399	5141	1119	4654	2005	..	1352	8975	
Productive Society Total for previous year (1920)....	49	7614	929	..	375	7577	..	246	350	
**District Total for previous year* (1920)	89563	1365335	323837	88594	1239730	363133	102232	277266	104532	
No. 3—WEST WALES DIST.—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
Abercrave	116	1600	..	1011	1328	520	..	204	1070	1
Alltwen and Pontardawe	1906	23735	7723	3822	10935	3512	1970	4362	16406	2
Ammanford ...	1670	32521	7510	..	18100	14362	78	2014	6400	3
Blaendulais ...	283	3388	2699	..	4818	2510	..	410	2633	4
Briton Ferry...	1671	28074	3295	1572	14649	10115	1494	7648	1773	5
Burry Port.....	1014	10990	8479	850	6978	10560	375	1465	2905	6
Carmarthen	351	8422	469	993	4454	3181	..	2691	130	7
Craigcefnparc ..	150	884	1847	366	1631	791	..	367	945	8
Crynant	98	1172	157	..	1511	124	136	47	1220	9
Cwmgorse	870	10038	3738	2476	7752	3078	190	5686	5824	10
Cwmllynfell ...	299	4734	227	909	3256	854	..	1610	915	11
Goodwick and Fishguard	185	678	..	..	660	249	..	111	80	12
Gorslas	597	8488	2080	240	6035	2089	..	1952	2019	13
Kilgetty ...	225	1321	34	437	773	495	..	873	..	14
Llandovery ...	161	770	1395	..	2145	1180	..	109	802	15
Llanelly.....	1836	22371	1491	4428	7103	4141	265	16551	2052	16
Llangennech ..	132	1385	..	266	409	457	..	213	1176	17
Lower Cwmtwrch .	188	2736	1949	78	2151	894	..	573	1812	18
Neath Abbey and Skewen	882	19852	1465	224	8299	6584	618	1474	8295	19
Pembroke Dock .	2317	9696	584	1086	10934	3059	..	1050	200	20
Pontardulais ...	1410	27462	3165	2203	16577	6291	925	2305	9459	21
Pontyberem ..	777	14620	2387	400	8267	6387	..	545	3983	22
Porthcawl	343	3974	2230	841	2892	4408	..	352	302	23
Resolven ...	1566	31946	10609	217	14391	22898	398	868	14459	24
Swansea	5371	39265	25445	316	34171	27009	3585	6108	1688	25
Trimsaran	220	2243	350	403	4197	198	..	249	3291	26
Whitland	158	412	59	278	798	..	..	191	95	27
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	24796	312777	89387	23416	195214	135946	10034	60028	89934	
Productive Society :—										
Swansea Printers	114	3035	1793	706	712	2029	..	2859	1208	28
District Total for 1921	24910	315812	91180	24122	195926	137975	10034	62887	91142	

* These totals include the Builth Wells Society, which is now dissolved.
h Societies.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
22	79	10	12351	2652	197577	3251	1170	0 4½	..	159	61	38 8 6
23	100	14	11955	3147	226222	10868	1222	1 2	..	41	106	5 7 0
24	125	26	29351	5910	454775	24117	4506	0 10½	..	273	195	58 6 8
	2077	371	336376	74316	4773539	†146371	42875	..	85	2611	3026	707 16 8
25	..	8	..	1182	2633	132	60	..	..	..	..	....
26	4	51	698	1823	5454	491	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0
	4	59	698	3005	8087	623	60	..	..	..	..	1 0 0
27	12	..	1804	..	30838	e226	212	..	..	..	..	3 14 0
	2093	430	338878	77321	4812464	‡146994	43147	..	85	2611	3026	712 10 8
	2326	376	333235	70189	6109809	443009	49076	..	446	3023	2629	661 13 8
	10	..	1652	..	36556	e636	205	..	..	..	..	3 9 0
	..	39	..	2240	4038	1	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0
	2336	415	334887	72429	6150403	443010	49281	..	446	3023	2629	666 2 8
1	3	1	639	95	8718	e84	41	0 4	..	..	..	....
2	31	11	5305	1075	84108	4584	713	1 1	..	12	11	16 15 8
3	40	9	8966	1539	110946	e4557	525	0 4½	..	..	19	14 10 3
4	8	..	1188	..	12208	e1376	..	..	..	..	..	2 6 8
5	40	5	7202	1270	77456	e230	1563	0 3	..	38	43	11 13 4
6	16	..	2486	..	37992	e1210	616	0 3	..	39	42	8 2 8
7	17	3	2015	382	33879	1391	388	0 6	..	80	40	8 6 8
8	4	..	620	..	9401	7	33	0 3	..	3	..	1 5 0
9	4	..	488	..	8360	e347	..	..	..	..	..	....
10	16	..	3122	..	64001	6213	305	2 0	..	41	5	6 9 4
11	7	2	1358	300	23285	796	210	0 7½	..	9	3	2 10 0
12	3	..	501	..	7598	e272	30	0 3¾	..	..	..	....
13	12	8	2559	1197	45599	303	386	0 6	..	19	..	5 0 0
14	3	..	340	..	9469	789	52	1 1½	..	..	..	1 16 4
15	5	..	587	..	9961	e494	3	..	..	..	..	....
16	30	5	5312	1071	66872	1843	1131	0 3	..	68	88	15 8 10
17	4	..	409	..	9934	588	19	1 6½	..	..	..	1 3 4
18	5	..	1068	..	14775	569	96	0 6	..	..	122	1 5 4
19	28	13	4930	1545	74075	376	950	0 3	..	10	58	7 2 8
20	35	2	4380	539	73966	3271	426	0 9	..	10	8	18 10 8
21	32	7	6237	1069	91866	e1671	993	0 6	..	12	26	12 19 0
22	20	7	3344	779	52377	e2757	472	..	..	..	10	6 9 4
23	8	..	1066	..	20627	1188	227	1 0	..	19	17	2 17 2
24	34	7	8232	1382	114511	1307	1691	0 3¾	..	90	32	13 10 0
25	99	18	15065	3588	168258	e8971	2256	..	..	91	114	50 0 0
26	6	1	968	163	17759	e299	19	0 3¾	..	..	4	1 16 8
27	3	..	266	..	4669	127	16	0 6¾	..	13	..	....
	513	99	88653	15994	1252670	§23352	13161	..	..	554	642	209 18 11
28	..	24	..	3956	6832	574	180	0 1¾	296	..	100	1 0 0
	513	123	88653	19950	1259502	§23926	13341	..	296	554	742	210 18 11

† Before deducting the loss of £43,658. ‡ Before deducting the loss of £43,884.
§ Before deducting the loss of £22,268. e Loss.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
WEST WALES DIS.—*Con.*		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Retail Societies Total for previous year (1920)	25733	353837	74225	35492	346560	90795	9230	89847	21223	
Productive Societies Total for previous year (1920)	106	2635	1599	515	518	2195	..	2333	1442	
District Total for previous year (1920)	25839	356472	75824	36007	347078	92990	9230	92180	22665	
No. 4—MID-GLAMORGAN DISTRICT—										
Retail Distrib. Societies—										
* Abergwynfi	562	8287	1289	1962	7153	1981	..	1577	4310	1
* Afan Valley	715	13295	2086	1508	10651	561	632	1964	4480	2
* Barry and District	3270	43800	5840	2306	23221	16190	..	14798	2910	3
* Blaengarw	628	8126	6787	934	7523	2314	3400	570	6021	4
* Bryn....	160	2216	183	571	1265	..	101	554	1298	5
* Caerau and Maesteg	1267	11403	13642	2097	17397	6838	1530	1691	7103	6
* *Cymmer	763	16421	7218	2011	11824	12110	..	869	8299	7
* Ferndale	3458	28492	24015	29523	21968	18721	2536	2892	53208	8
* Glyncorrwg	224	7940	891	1040	9435	800	..	126	4644	9
* Llanharan	357	2768	90	154	1692	562	..	883	463	10
* Mid-Rhondda	5869	51306	24994	6434	50995	17157	3803	7175	65022	11
* Nantymoel....	2418	28387	14709	3778	24654	9313	566	12768	6890	12
* Pantdu	428	14205	1247	1437	7397	5497	152	1600	3407	13
* Penygraig	4425	24243	3674	6375	17258	12061	1250	10951	14010	14
* Pontrhydyfen	267	6930	946	2074	4780	1951	..	2797	2577	15
* Pontycymmer	2794	32793	11360	4688	28672	20890	1672	4184	11410	16
* Pontyrhyl	115	1530	18	295	1900	178	..	336	137	17
* Taibach and Port Talbot	3230	41668	6887	5951	20872	25197	261	27120	997	18
* Ton	6227	67136	52432	3930	45085	71468	4040	13489	11993	19
* Treorchy....	2353	24050	1733	10880	31303	14366	1000	4696	9187	20
Retail Socs. Total for 1921	39530	434996	180041	87948	345045	238155	20943	111040	218366	
Productive Society:—										
†Rhondda Butchery.....	*h*2	7000	..	122	43	5512	..	2569	17	21
District Total for 1921.	39532	441996	180041	88070	345088	243667	20943	113609	218383	
‡ *District Total for previous year* (1920)	39768	544939	130281	84862	597023	172070	19179	164113	32602	

* 45 weeks' trading. † 41 weeks' trading

‡ These totals do not include the Rhondda Butchery Society, which has commenced business this year. *h* Societies.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.						
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital	Average Dividend per £.	Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.						Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
	563	113	80377	17489	1542465	109235	13285	..	..	1213	428	186 8 0
	..	24	..	3983	9320	907	213	..	201	..	..	1 0 0
	563	137	80377	21472	1551785	110142	13498	..	201	1213	428	187 8 0
1	18	5	4461	551	52062	437	407	0 7½	..	11	38	2 10 0
2	16	3	3566	627	63933	3620	832	1 0	..	10	3	5 4 2
3	87	15	10990	2606	163289	10104	2166	1 0	..	200	35	24 2 8
4	17	6	3066	1340	61891	3850	426	1 4½	..	52	..	5 12 8
5	4	1	701	257	12405	705	67	1 3	..	..	..	1 5 0
6	51	8	11418	1443	145957	2728	319	0 6	..	13	13	13 2 10
7	26	5	3689	1137	56476	1800	608	0 6	..	104	59	8 0 10
8	95	42	20103	4707	283063	16207	72	0 3	..	63	82	30 17 3
9	10	..	1970	..	32357	369	537	..	..	..	..	....
10	8	1	751	290	16909	932	131	1 0	..	..	2	1 5 0
11	165	18	33801	2916	508479	7104	1050	0 6	..	28	87	54 3 4
12	79	20	15188	3747	246911	19426	841	1 5½	..	117	46	20 8 0
13	10	4	2200	954	47625	3918	724	1 6	..	..	3	3 9 4
14	144	17	21911	3138	355397	18854	654	1 0	..	25	110	38 11 8
15	5	3	1737	539	26999	1799	478	0 4	..	5	..	....
16	67	9	12089	2209	208584	7535	1745	0 6	..	144	109	21 18 4
17	5	..	575	..	10191	182	78	0 7½	..	1	3	0 15 6
18	75	13	12012	2185	201357	18897	2780	1 6	..	355	131	21 10 10
19	163	33	27022	5544	442105	6867	2920	0 6	..	464	141	46 9 8
20	58	5	9545	488	172943	6349	1210	0 10½	..	..	118	19 12 4
	1103	208	196795	34678	3108933	131683	18045	..	..	1592	980	318 19 5
	3	6	225	1087	64979	1383	292	0 3½	..	..	..	....
	1106	214	197020	35765	3173912	133066	18337	..	..	1592	980	318 19 5
	1196	170	181902	36070	3736187	349047	17465	..	..	1146	1142	268 12 8

SUMMARY OF THE

NAME OF DISTRICT.	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Bildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
No. 1—GLOUCESTER AND HEREFORD	14	41490	749367	36129	39365	185310	173986	68745	434315	20564	1
,, 2—BRECON, MONMOUTH, AND EAST GLAMORGAN	27	88366	1100818	392752	65967	737425	497539	98505	210134	409178	2
,, 3—WEST WALES.....	28	24910	315812	91180	24122	195926	137975	10034	62887	91142	3
,, 4—MID-GLAMORGAN ..	21	39532	441996	180041	88070	345088	243667	20943	113609	218383	4
Totals, 1921.....	90	194298	2607993	700102	217524	1463749	1053167	198227	820945	739267	
Totals, 1920.....	92	195916	3002759	563893	254627	2450963	785130	197869	930971	171522	
Increase	..	..	..	136209	..	..	268037	358	..	567745	
Decrease	2	1618	394766	..	37103	987214	..	..	110026	..	

Summary showing Members, Capital, Trade, &c.,

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Retail Distrib. Societies ..	85	193669	2586582	692826	215791	1458838	1036325	198227	813504	730187
Productive Societies	4	175	17734	2878	828	1036	15219	..	6432	1651
Supply Association	1	454	3677	4398	905	3875	1623	..	1009	7429
Total for Section (1921) ..	90	194298	2607993	700102	217524	1463749	1053167	198227	820945	739267

Summary showing Members, Capital, Trade, &c., of

given for purposes of comparison. See also Introduction to

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Retail Distrib. Socs. Totals for previous year (1920) ..	88	195320	2989111	556224	252993	2445416	773353	197869	927040	160755
Productive Societies Totals for previous year (1920) ..	3	155	10249	2528	515	893	9772	..	2579	1792
Supply Association Totals for previous year (1920) ..	1	441	3399	5141	1119	4654	2005	..	1352	8975
Total for Section for previous year (1920).....	92	195916	3002759	563893	254627	2450963	785130	197869	930971	171522

WESTERN SECTION.

	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the Year.	PROFIT.					
						Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Am'nt Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.					Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	910	174	109578	27940	1586819	124112	26236	9	619	993	325 11 1
2	2093	430	338878	77321	4812464	146994	43147	85	2611	3026	712 10 8
3	513	123	88653	19950	1259502	23926	13341	296	554	742	210 18 11
4	1106	214	197020	35765	3173912	133066	18337	..	1592	980	318 19 5
	4622	941	734129	160976	10832697	428098	101061	390	5376	5741	1568 0 1
	4998	902	715137	157283	13465725	1096535	108258	671	6437	5153	1406 7 3
	..	39	18992	3693	..	..	..	..	..	588	161 12 10
	376	..	..	..	2633028	668437	7197	281	1061	..	..

of various classes of Societies for Year 1921.

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
	4603	852	731402	152928	10721961	425518	100317	94	5376	5641	1562 6 1
	7	89	923	8048	79898	2580	532	296	..	100	2 0 0
	12	..	1804	..	30838	*e* 226	212	..	..	..	3 14 0
	4622	941	734129	160976	10832697	*428098	101061	390	5376	5741	1568 0 1

various classes of Societies for previous Year (1920),

Statistics for tables showing increases of membership, &c.

			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
	4988	839	713485	151060	13415811	1095627	107840	470	6437	5153	1400 18 3
	..	63	..	6223	13358	908	213	201	..	..	2 0 0
	10	..	1652	..	36556	..	205	..	..	..	3 9 0
	4998	902	715137	157283	13465725	1096535	108258	671	6437	5153	1406 7 3

* Before deducting the loss of £226. *e* Loss.

A SUMMARY FOR ALL THE SECTIONS.

	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	LIABILITIES. Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	LIABILITIES. Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	ASSETS. Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	ASSETS. Investments. House Property.	ASSETS. Investments. All other Investments.	ASSETS. Owing to the Society for Goods.	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Ireland (excluding Agricultural, Dairy, Specials, &c.)	52	47783	499697	430617	61574	368394	343385	15364	165058	303967	1
Midland..	210	622972	10789229	1871115	778946	3775875	4252169	1295135	4822661	270522	2
Northern	137	499759	9061636	1277525	543398	3026073	2365006	964365	4588560	779875	3
North-Western	447	1678344	37060919	21893172	5334475	18316165	19665422	4705215	21721949	4916242	4
Scottish.....	272	675641	12039889	7482106	2721498	7885697	5108785	1109275	9542593	2077970	5
Southern	183	683225	8578750	1400678	705142	3536265	3715356	502017	3843695	159175	6
South-Western	81	196715	2465100	345235	217432	1000506	1247068	132627	810179	42142	7
Western	90	194298	2607993	700102	217524	1463749	1053167	198227	820945	739267	8
Total for 1921	1472	4598737	83103213	35400550	10579989	39372724	37750358	8922225	46315640	9289160	
Total for 1920	1501	4559311	83719369	30849106	12257073	59687905	29980078	8851448	44346797	8507568	
Increase	....	39426	....	4551444	....	....	7770280	70777	1968843	781592	
Decrease	29	....	616156	....	1677084	20315181	....	....	....	....	

A SUMMARY FOR ALL THE SECTIONS.—*Continued.*

	No. of Employees on December 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the year.	PROFIT.					
									Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Amount Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	1127	366	185310	44055	3292951	81538	26356	470	1022	595	329 15 3
2	11309	9285	1851142	1260829	26668469	1646007	500450	35454	23982	21091	5092 13 7
3	11676	3177	2108705	548190	30108166	2428997	467036	48	12516	14875	4150 9 2
4	37506	39588	6527119	6244431	159137156	6416697	1798623	15018	68474	52504	14085 10 8
5	23294	19726	3568727	2767900	71319690	5524931	605977	58229	37110	66591	5409 18 9
6	15859	3925	2218223	666617	26241146	1292193	388952	27990	23418	12868	5499 4 4
7	4015	1263	551126	206056	6782863	410368	120896	15792	7802	4081	1424 0 7
8	4622	941	734129	160976	10832697	428098	101061	390	5376	5741	1568 0 1
	109408	78571	17744481	11899054	334383138	18231829	4009351	153391	179700	178346	37559 12 5
	114501	87008	16888594	12746347	404144150	26993396	3636768	205022	195866	153586	34700 2 8
	....	....	855887	....	....	....	372583	....	....	24760	2859 9 9
	5093	8437	....	847293	69761012	8761567	....	51631	16166	....	....

1921

DETAILED SUMMARY SHOWING SOCIETIES OF VARIOUS TYPES.

	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	LIABILITIES. Loans, including any Over-draft from Bank.	LIABILITIES. Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	ASSETS. Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	ASSETS. Investments. House Property.	ASSETS. Investments. All other Investments.	ASSETS. Owing to the Society for Goods.	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Distributive Societies	1352	4548557	74818802	10848646	5204274	25407754	24184390	8667156	38452421	3439983	1
Distributive Federations ..	5	62	38722	4359	2767	5877	6783	1563	34995	12461	2
Productive Societies	102	38360	1529202	1362542	558240	929511	1080537	100798	1188063	393576	3
Supply Associations.....	4	8592	365237	139209	135109	429422	206386	24572	90674	55318	4
Special Societies	6	1004	22198	76162	2002687	1740	35728	69329	1964204	97521	5
English Wholesale Socy.—Distributive.....	1	1205	4933818	8384707	1618290	4427620	7597928	8065	2585723	4041985	6
Productive	..	..	..	9969222	..	5006766	3293972	..	..	..	7
Scottish Wholesale Socy.—Distributive.....	1	273	1347580	2179130	1041216	1585461	724070	50742	1988136	1016630	8
Productive	..	..	..	2167669	..	1490704	548456	..	..	..	9
Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society.....	3 1	2162 684	47654	268904	17406	87869	72108	..	11424	231686	10
Total for 1921	1472	4598787	83103213	35400550	10579989	39372724	37750358	8922225	46315640	9289160	
	2	11478	628 1398	22700722	2659506						
¶ Total for 1920	1501	4559311	83719369	30849106	12257073	59687905	29980078	8851448	54573657	8507568	

DETAILED SUMMARY SHOWING SOCIETIES OF VARIOUS TYPES.—*Continued.*

	No. of Employees on December 31st.		Salaries and Wages.		Sales during the year.	PROFIT.					
									Subscriptions.		
	Distributive.	Productive.	Distributive.	Productive.		Net Profit.	Interest on Share Capital.	Amount Paid as Bonus on Wages.	Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.	Co-operative Union.
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1	99695	32296	15711119	5371137	218780384	*17831464	3577793	94187	174825	146727	35992 7 9
2	22	13	3543	2155	151218	†8288	1953	..	..	23	5 5 0
3	882	10348	178850	1296566	6581587	‡322358	65985	53692	4679	8061	340 19 6
4	1289	159	232734	32640	2082850	§51221	518	895	..	308	67 13 6
5	1521	..	163413	..	1685541	18498	1038	117	2	142	39 0 8
6	4006	..	1013573	..	81941682	*e*3743145	281441	..	194	11424	900 0 0
7	..	27353	..	4227987	‖*26569333*	*e*826445	*f502029*	..	..	..	..
8	1821	..	410223	..	22041158	*e*265902	80618	4500	..	11661	212 0 0
9	..	8402	..	968569	‖*7023453*	*e*27595	*f109626*	..	..	..	..
10	172		31026		1118718	*e*50917		..			5 0 0
	109408	78571	17744481	11899054	334383138	18231829	4009351	153391	179700	178346	37562 6 5
	114501	87008	16888594	12746347	404144150	26993396	3636768	205022	195866	153586	34700 2 8

The figures in italics are not included in the totals. * Total profits of societies showing a profit; some societies showed a loss, the total being £129,885. † Before deducting the loss of £186. ‡ Before deduction of loss of ~~£180,000~~. § Before deducting the loss of £226. ‖ Included in distributive sales. ¶ For comparison of the various types of societies with the figures of 1920 see summary given in the Introduction to these statistics. *e* Loss. Charged to productive works for capital. The productive profits are the amounts before deducting this interest.

~~£80,000~~ £129,3 This amount includes £50917 I.A.W.S.

RETURNS RELATING TO

a These particulars are taken from our last year's returns. *b* These particulars are taken this office or to

	OBJECT OF MANUFACTURE.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	
	ENGLAND AND WALES.		
(A) *Cotton, Linen, Silk, & Wool.*	Corsets	Kettering Corset Manufacturing	1
	Cotton Cloth	Burnley Self-Help Manufacturing	2
	Hosiery	Kirkby-in-Ashfield Manufacturers	3
	,,	Wigston Hosiers	4
	Ready-made Clothing	Kettering Clothing	5
	,, ,,	Ideal Clothiers (Wellingborough)	6
	,, ,,	London Clothiers	7
	Quilts, Table Covers, &c.	Eccles Manufacturing	8
	Silk Twist	†Leek Silk Twist Manufacturing	9
	,,	Macclesfield Silk	10
	Worsted and Wool	Thomson, Wm., and Sons Limited (Huddersfield)	11
	,,	Airedale Worsted Manufacturing (Bradford)	12
		Total	
(B) *Leather Workers.*	Boots and Shoes	Avalon (Rothwell) Boot and Shoe	13
	,,	Chesham Boot and Shoe	14
	,,	Crompton (Desborough) Boot and Shoe	15
	,,	Excelsior (Silehy) Boot and Shoe	16
	,,	Finedon Boot and Shoe	17
	,,	Glenfield Boot and Shoe	18
	,,	Higham Ferrers Boot and Shoe	19
	,,	Kettering Boot and Shoe	20
	,,	Kettering Union Boot and Shoe	21
	,,	Leather Supply Association	22
	,,	Leicester Anchor Boot and Shoe	23
	,,	Leicester Equity Boot and Shoe	24
	,,	Leicester Self-Help Boot and Shoe	25
	,,	Midland (Wellingborough) Boot and Shoe	26
	,,	Nantwich Boot and Shoe	27
	,,	Northamptonshire Productive (Wollaston)	28
	,,	Pioneer Co-operative Boot	29
	,,	St. Crispin Productive (Raunds)	30
	,,	Shipper Manufacturing Association	31
	,,	"Sperope" Boot and Shoe (Barwell)	32
		Total	

† Eleven months' trading.

PRODUCTIVE SOCIETIES, 1921.

from the Registrar's Returns for 1920. *c* These societies have not made a return either to the Registrar.

	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, B'ldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.	Salaries and Wages.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	448	24296	1727	3652	24233	3630	..	595	3275	197	12337
2	289	12034	27319	..	18657	10977	..	813	3296	61	6348
3	499	23304	16431	..	16787	14377	..	4895	8700	102	7131
4	661	29963	5934	9870	21507	14249	..	12643	5383	69	9065
5	1434	54998	47732	39864	82133	17500	2000	13713	16612	1020	80174
6	1682	61159	42167	59681	80026	21904	..	54028	33156	980	85613
7	140	4164	1109	997	2765	64	..	208	706	26	2070
8	255	20583	11202	4691	24835	8860	..	1809	5743	82	9545
9	135	14581	19850	2489	14350	6603	..	11568	12167	109	13 70
10	254	8600	8533	..	12049	6245	..	549	4360	102	8580
11	508	28040	52400	36	19931	23385	..	871	25562	99	11569
12	534	21999	6383	2726	14817	1	..	5151	848	26	2671
	6839	303721	240787	124006	332090	127795	2000	106843	119808	2873	248573
13	388	13693	15628	21882	13483	6626	428	37255	4930	280	34894
14	136	7081	3190	2206	12300	1891	..	527	2248	74	9467
15	339	11492	563	15119	5109	6671	275	14263	3980	136	12889
16	142	5436	8723	7704	5270	1022	..	15358	4692	88	14110
17	30	5460	3392	1550	5097	..	..	2892	3359	85	9912
18	321	7085	7907	3071	6837	6054	..	4103	2114	89	10914
19	309	9537	3810	4999	10149	1615	..	3854	3066	87	10489
20	706	24440	16031	9545	13318	1743	..	31898	7241	235	29800
21	332	5854	6200	4035	7357	820	505	5132	2847	75	9671
22	48	2301	6742	1535	2008	9197	..	346	1989	30	3856
23	647	16522	15408	4554	30044	6104	..	1613	1651	120	16290
24	1140	18105	22221	27937	26629	8536	..	32006	2287	250	26177
25	293	8616	5597	7745	8826	9491	..	1283	1899	74	9008
26	444	11327	6655	13611	21540	4396	..	8770	3375	126	12656
27	139	1215	925	1191	340	2071	..	263	10	31	836
28	293	5887	11329	5733	10201	..	..	11796	1887	95	12774
29	132	5172	847	1947	4928	3640	..	71	100	31	2702
30	64	8478	13783	4389	10743	1700	..	12663	2929	72	10155
31	21	548	607	..	715	795	..	25	311	11	879
32	266	6103	12659	11378	13101	1767	..	13558	2907	80	12392
	6190	174352	162217	150131	206995	74139	1208	197676	53822	2069	249871

RETURNS RELATING TO

a These particulars are taken from our last year's returns. *b* These particulars are taken
this office or to

	OBJECT OF MANUFACTURE.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	
	ENGLAND AND WALES.		
(A) *Cotton, Linen, Silk, & Wool*	Corsets	Kettering Corset Manufacturing	1
	Cotton Cloth	Burnley Self-Help Manufacturing	2
	Hosiery	Kirkby-in-Ashfield Manufacturers	3
	"	Wigston Hosiers	4
	Ready-made Clothing	Kettering Clothing	5
	" "	Ideal Clothiers (Wellingborough)	6
	" "	London Clothiers	7
	Quilts, Table Covers, &c.	Eccles Manufacturing	8
	Silk Twist	†Leek Silk Twist Manufacturing	9
	"	Macclesfield Silk	10
	Worsted and Wool	Thomson, Wm., and Sons Limited (Huddersfield)	11
	"	Airedale Worsted Manufacturing (Bradford)	12
		Total	
(B) *Leather Workers.*	Boots and Shoes	Avalon (Rothwell) Boot and Shoe	13
	"	Chesham Boot and Shoe	14
	"	Crompton (Desborough) Boot and Shoe	15
	"	Excelsior (Sileby) Boot and Shoe	16
	"	Finedon Boot and Shoe	17
	"	Glenfield Boot and Shoe	18
	"	Higham Ferrers Boot and Shoe	19
	"	Kettering Boot and Shoe	20
	"	Kettering Union Boot and Shoe	21
	"	Leather Supply Association	22
	"	Leicester Anchor Boot and Shoe	23
	"	Leicester Equity Boot and Shoe	24
	"	Leicester Self-Help Boot and Shoe	25
	"	Midland (Wellingborough) Boot and Shoe	26
	"	Nantwich Boot and Shoe	27
	"	Northamptonshire Productive (Wollaston)	28
	"	Pioneer Co-operative Boot	29
	"	St. Crispin Productive (Raunds)	30
	"	Slipper Manufacturing Association	31
	"	"Sperope" Boot and Shoe (Barwell)	32
		Total	

† Eleven months' trading.

PRODUCTIVE SOCIETIES, 1921.

from the Registrar's Returns for 1920. *c* These societies have not made a return either to the Registrar.

	Sales during the Year.	Profits during the Year.	Share Interest.	NET PROFIT (after paying share interest stated): HOW DIVIDED.							
				To Capital.		To Labour.		To Purchaser.		Subscriptions	
				Amount Paid.	Rate per cent.	Amount Paid.	Rate per £ on Wages.	Amount Paid.	Rate per £.	Educational Purposes	Charitable Purposes
	£	£	£	£		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	£
1	70601	*e*4833	586	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
2	42064	*e*8367	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	61894	*e*3721	704	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	11
4	48491	*e*3512	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	309040	*e*25903	2774	..	..	4327	..	..	..	150	373
6	446432	12647	3045	1522	2½	2140	0 6	5382	0 3	1000	935
7	3588	*e*2962	205	..	..	170	..	..	..	..	8
8	40451	*e*130	1174	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
9	57293	*e*6873	658	658	5	1216	1 6	..	..	..	100
10	20628	*e*4385	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	56568	*e*15964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
12	20673	*e*13144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
	1177723	12647	9146	2180	..	8353	..	5382	..	1150	1544
13	118018	4587	1363	..	..	3650	..	..	..	..	169
14	21764	*e*1954	345	..	..	111	..	..	..	18	19
15	55994	6036	530	334	3⅛	1105	1 6	3091	0 9	27	145
16	65105	3344	262	155	3	980	1 4½	753	0 3	215	..
17	28431	*e*134	275	..	..	310	..	..	..	..	2
18	34324	2609	336	190	1¼	1184	1 6	1098	0 5	100	51
19	25357	663	469	59	⅝	172	..	..	..	..	8
20	111450	6143	1211	401	1½	1941	1 0½	2700	0 5¾	182	265
21	33609	747	288	..	..	242	..	..	..	55	113
22	20957	940	119	117	5	90	..	250	..	25	..
23	40767	*e*3151	822	..	..	..	.	..	..	56	72
24	87807	8151	902	240	1⅔	3589	2 3	2400	0 9	268	178
25	38457	*e*357	261	..	..	171	..	..	..	30	55
26	42784	1867	583	182	2¼	676	..	..	..	84	236
27	1640	*e*1160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
28	37220	360	290	104	1¼		..	450	0 3	..	..
29	10597	365	255	..	..	170	..		..	34	12
30	40598	1112	212	..	..	1164	..	..	..	..	..
31	2867	*e*388	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	40957	2491	300	212	5	1334	1 0	1465	0 5	75	39
	858703	39415	8823	1994	..	16889	..	12207	..	1169	1366

e Loss.

	OBJECT OF MANUFACTURE.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	
	ENGLAND AND WALES—*Continued.*		
(C) *Metal Workers.*	Needles	Alcester Needle Makers	33
	Locks, &c.	†Walsall Locks and Cart Gear	34
	Clog Iron and Sundries	Calderdale Clog Sundries Manufacturing (Walsden)	35
		Total	
(D) *Wood Workers.*	Cabinet Making, &c.	Bolton Cabinet Makers	36
	,,	Bradford ,, ,,	37
	,,	Newcastle-on-Tyne Household Furnishing	38
	,,	Midland Wood Workers	39
	Carriage Builders	Leicester Carriage Builders and Wheelwrights	40
		Total	
(E) *Building, &c.*	Building, &c.	Chesham Builders and Decorators	41
	,,	Lincoln Land and Building	42
	,,	Oxford Builders	43
	,,	Wood Workers Limited (Letchworth)	44
		Total	
(F) *Printing and Bookbinding.*	Bookbinding	Bookbinders (London)	45
	Printing	Birmingham Printers	46
	,,	Blackpool Union Printers	47
	,,	Bristol Printers	48
	,,	Cardiff Printers	49
	,,	Co-operative Printing (Manchester)	50
	,,	Derby Printers	51
	,,	Hull Printers	52
	,,	King's Cross Publishing (London)	53
	,,	Leicester Printers	54
	,,	Long Eaton Printers	55
	,,	National Publishing (Manchester)	56
	,,	Nottingham Printers	57
	,,	Plymouth Printers	58
	,,	Portsmouth Printers	59
	,,	Swansea Printers	60
		Total	

† Eleven months' trading.

	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, B'ldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.	Salaries and Wages.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£
33	152	1708	..	..	1790	665	..	442	2089	20	2857
34	350	16219	6295	12611	12989	9607	289	13308	7514	353	41697
35	157	1792	350	1236	665	948	..	1356	420	17	1691
	659	19719	6645	13847	15444	11220	289	15106	10023	390	46245
36	78	2226	1527	2457	3681	371	..	1240	1451	43	3626
37	64	3455	7939	65	4218	1954	..	56	95	10	2198
38	120	6363	25511	1506	5697	29750	..	234	2835	68	8963
39	119	3287	3282	250	1356	4058	..	4	590	6	2770
40	188	3905	2193	804	3104	3134	..	462	1318	42	7569
	569	19236	40452	5082	18056	39267	..	1996	6389	169	25126
41	55	548	270	452	132	212	..	768	377	8	1763
42	648	5371	52786	5490	433	462	48173	13934	1140	4	1087
43	42	530	145	159	217	37	..	332	464	11	1894
44	7	8430	15572	..	3962	11256	..	10307	1061	6	772
	752	14879	68773	6101	4744	11967	48173	25341	3042	29	5516
45	72	306	..	..	118	52	..	524	151	7	993
46	328	27952	3078	3117	1377	22223	765	4294	7635	115	22522
47	137	1173	787	881	491	416	..	1126	1237	16	2664
48	89	1559	707	592	394	1718	..	586	542	17	2705
49	56	1099	1085	...	82	2428	..	47	328	8	1182
50	825	74053	14100	15905	20955	48089	..	32284	33650	547	108801
51	79	1530	1543	1655	253	2250	..	2020	416	17	2463
52	70	2808	2625	2020	677	5116	..	807	1519	30	4698
53	8	150	1000	1900	28	..	..	7416	2418	4	1554
54	527	16982	19446	3666	8703	26343	..	917	9558	162	27939
55	24	526	..	209	197	140	..	459	310	7	1398
56	551	34721	6287	2179	4778	24558	..	14807	10014	71	20727
57	109	801	559	860	344	455	..	1010	408	10	1867
58	226	2334	1251	212	702	2462	..	8	1086	16	3349
59	126	767	1210	..	218	961	392	295	626	7	1010
60	114	3035	1793	706	712	2029	..	2859	1208	24	3956
	3341	169796	55471	33902	40099	139240	1157	70159	71176	1058	297738

	OBJECT OF MANUFACTURE.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	
	ENGLAND AND WALES—*Continued.*		
(C) *Metal Workers.*	Needles	Alcester Needle Makers	33
	Locks, &c.	†Walsall Locks and Cart Gear	34
	Clog Iron and Sundries	Calderdale Clog Sundries Manufacturing (Walsden)	35
		Total	
(D) *Wood Workers.*	Cabinet Making, &c.	Bolton Cabinet Makers	36
	"	Bradford " "	37
	"	Newcastle-on-Tyne Household Furnishing	38
	"	Midland Wood Workers	39
	Carriage Builders	Leicester Carriage Builders and Wheelwrights	40
		Total	
(E) *Building, &c.*	Building, &c.	Chesham Builders and Decorators	41
	"	Lincoln Land and Building	42
	"	Oxford Builders	43
	"	Wood Workers Limited (Letchworth)	44
		Total	
(F) *Printing and Bookbinding.*	Bookbinding	Bookbinders (London)	45
	Printing	Birmingham Printers	46
	"	Blackpool Union Printers	47
	"	Bristol Printers	48
	"	Cardiff Printers	49
	"	Co-operative Printing (Manchester)	50
	"	Derby Printers	51
	"	Hull Printers	52
	"	King's Cross Publishing (London)	53
	"	Leicester Printers	54
	"	Long Eaton Printers	55
	"	National Publishing (Manchester)	56
	"	Nottingham Printers	57
	"	Plymouth Printers	58
	"	Portsmouth Printers	59
	"	Swansea Printers	60
		Total	

† Eleven months' trading.

	Sales during the Year.	Profits during the Year.	Share Interest.	NET PROFIT (after paying share interest stated): HOW DIVIDED.							
				To Capital.		To Labour.		To Purchaser.		Subscriptions.	
				Amount Paid.	Rate per cent.	Amount Paid.	Rate per £ on Wages.	Amount Paid.	Rate per £.	Educational Purposes	Charitable Purposes.
	£	£	£	£		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	£
33	16902	509	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	90018	2783	1084	40	3¾	1144	0 9	..	..	120	100
35	5900	e237	90	..	..	52	0 6	197	0 4½	..	7
	112820	3292	1259	40	..	1196	..	197	..	120	107
36	15134	310	110	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	12
37	3163	e5399	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	20167	e135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	4864	e1853	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
40	15810	e211	256	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	59138	310	366	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	23
41	3639	226	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3
42	1914	412	410	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	2698	101	25	32	6¼	56	0 5	25	0 2½	9	4
44	1975	703	674	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10226	1442	1125	32	..	56	.	25	..	19	7
45	1684	131	15	15	5	10	0 6	..	..	..	..
46	38047	1185	1388	..	..	1025	..	..	..	50	149
47	5582	146	56	56	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	5506	346	93	18	1½	84	0 6½	37	0 2	10	..
49	2633	132	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	371371	40408	2468	..	..	5871	..	..	1 0	..	492
51	6802	1299	71	71	5	207	2 0	326	1 0	50	33
52	9566	371	139	191	5	112	0 6	..	1 0	..	..
53	17623	2376	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	51753	e1907	814	..	..	358	..	..	..	110	71
55	2526	408	42	16	3	125	0 8	214	1 8¾	10	43
56	77709	2152	1680	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
57	3500	e5	40	7	5/12	99	0 5	28	0 2	15	13
58	6279	e311	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	2068	e250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	6882	574	180	..	..	296	..	..	0 1¾	..	100
	609481	49528	7158	374	..	8187	..	605	..	245	962

e Loss.

	OBJECT OF MANUFACTURE.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	
	ENGLAND AND WALES—*Continued.*		
(G) *Corn Milling.*	Corn Milling	Derwent Flour Mills	61
	"	*Northallerton Corn Mill	62
	"	Sherston Milling	63
		Total	
(H) *Baking.*	Baking	Alfred Joint Stock Bread and Flour	64
	"	Colne Valley	65
	"	Jacksdale Co-operative Baking	66
	"	Co-operative Bakeries (West Stanley)	67
	"	Northumberland Bakeries	68
	"	Swindon Provident	69
	"	Three E's	70
		Total	
(I) *Laundries.*	Laundries	Dewsbury	71
	"	Eastern Valley	72
	"	Hyde	73
	"	Keighley	74
	"	Manchester and District	75
	"	Midland	76
	"	Newcastle	77
	"	North-East Lancashire	78
	"	Rochdale and District	79
		Total	
(J) *Various.*	Basket and Box Making	Tamar Valley	80
	Bass Dressers	London Bass Dressers	81
	General	†Brandsby Agricultural Trading	82
	"	Riverside Village	83
	Grocery Sundries, &c.	Co-operative Sundries (Droylsden)	84
	" "	Morning Star Sundries	85
	Butchery	Rhondda Butchery	86
	Piggery	Workington Piggery	87
	Preserves	Teeside Co-operative Federation Limited	88
	Toy Factory	East London	89
		Total	
	SCOTLAND.		
(A)	*Cotton and Wool.*—Woollen & Cotton	Paisley Manufacturing	90
(F)	*Printing and Bookbinding.*—Printing	Dundee Printers	91
	" " "	Edinburgh Printing	92
	" " "	Glasgow Civic Press	93
		Total	
(H)	Baking	‡Bainsford and Grahamston Baking	94
	"	Burntisland Bread	95
	"	Carronshore Baking	96
	"	Chapelhall Federated Baking	97
	"	Glasgow United Baking (Glasgow)	98
	"	Hamilton Baking	99

* This society has had no productive operations this year. † 1920 figures.
‡ Figures from the 11th column only are included in the totals.

	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.	Salaries and Wages.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£
61	*h*10	41007	9577	9578	23868	11148	..	25868	1011	56	13735
62	454	1769	..	..	233	2719	..	1490	1033	..	..
63	60	712	876	412	112	1040	..	533	888	3	370
	524	43488	10453	9990	24213	14907	..	27891	2932	59	14105
64	568	3815	2136	350	409	6208	..	1310	208	28	4939
65	*h*16	4588	2233	108	395	3376	..	2735	1142	18	3270
66	*h*4	820	..	183	209	944	..	29	..	8	1200
67	*h*9	2114	6561	2260	158	3208	523	6318	1473	19	4249
68	*h*7	1650	491	715	214	1608	..	1340	..	10	2512
69	4100	25738	455	900	2316	12000	4039	8381	6703	26	4824
70	*h*3	3703	..	..	220	2961	..	685	..	8	1431
	4707	42428	11876	4516	3921	30305	4562	20798	9526	117	22425
71	11	3649	3552	927	299	3431	356	3952	392	35	3644
72	*h*3	6600	..	..	199	5250	..	957	98	51	1823
73	*h*8	5123	1960	..	1610	4906	..	1565	59	80	9100
74	*h*17	5220	1731	120	526	4836	..	197	573	37	4006
75	*h*15	27970	..	..	..	28410	..	3644	167	215	25449
76	14	7250	992	350	516	6852	..	821	816	52	5047
77	67	28028	60800	5163	1893	41415	..	46924	7609	283	21266
78	13	4509	3500	200	1219	6761	..	884	48	63	6407
79	*h*18	7000	7993	1400	288	17919	..	109	197	100	10842
	166	95349	80528	8160	6550	119780	356	59053	9959	915	87524
80	110	2746	1175	35	674	2873	..	645	980	20	1380
81	64	767	..	3453	704	..	..	4973	516	13	1894
82	661	12291	10726	940	9282	3690	..	5099	12919	20	3399
83	57	1818	1233	..	1304	491	..	410	46	6	948
84	550	38580	6268	5501	25305	8346	..	14747	6550	120	15818
85	656	46315	53539	5122	24759	58685	6300	590	2676	114	12080
86	*h*2	7000	..	122	43	5512	..	2569	17	6	1087
87	*h*2	3500	..	..	305	956	..	56	49	2	418
88	*h*7	16986	15932	..	6851	12710	..	18	..	27	2228
89	21	67	108	..	561	..	..	228	445	17	914
	2130	130070	88981	15173	69788	93263	6300	29395	24198	345	40176
90	10110	147829	113162	18799	106345	37857	24274	117026	15319	419	42214
91	51	1373	1	62	343	657	..	11	749	8	1329
92	164	13800	3543	3000	2182	12835	..	1797	5639	78	13650
93	177	1775	429	3560	232	639	..	2842	2537	23	4825
	392	16948	3973	6622	2757	14131	..	4650	8925	109	19804
94	5314	54119	986	4314	2716	11975	3784	46289	1764	69	5513
95	276	384	..	1000	158	884	730	311	..	7	1034
96	297	3195	185	328	249	900	..	1713	1174	5	929
97	*h*8	2741	20743	1715	2773	12756	141	10119	6244	32	6992
98	220	318147	380289	150170	90621	303422	11078	422605	47214	1478	238285
99	*h*6	9952	63261	4352	2800	28268	530	63319	1698	69	15190

h Societies.

	OBJECT OF MANUFACTURE.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	
	ENGLAND AND WALES—*Continued.*		
(G) *Corn Milling*	Corn Milling	Derwent Flour Mills	61
	"	*Northallerton Corn Mill	62
	"	Sherston Milling	63
		Total	
(H) *Baking.*	Baking	Alfred Joint Stock Bread and Flour	64
	"	Colne Valley	65
	"	Jacksdale Co-operative Baking	66
	"	Co-operative Bakeries (West Stanley)	67
	"	Northumberland Bakeries	68
	"	Swindon Provident	69
	"	Three E's	70
		Total	
(I) *Laundries.*	Laundries	Dewsbury	71
	"	Eastern Valley	72
	"	Hyde	73
	"	Keighley	74
	"	Manchester and District	75
	"	Midland	76
	"	Newcastle	77
	"	North-East Lancashire	78
	"	Rochdale and District	79
		Total	
(J) *Various.*	Basket and Box Making	Tamar Valley	80
	Bass Dressers	London Bass Dressers	81
	General	†Brandsby Agricultural Trading	82
	"	Riverside Village	83
	Grocery Sundries, &c.	Co-operative Sundries (Droylsden)	84
	" "	Morning Star Sundries	85
	Butchery	Rhondda Butchery	86
	Piggery	Workington Piggery	87
	Preserves	Teeside Co-operative Federation Limited	88
	Toy Factory	East London	89
		Total	
	SCOTLAND.		
(A)	*Cotton and Wool*—Woollen & Cotton	Paisley Manufacturing	90
(F)	*Printing and Bookbinding*—Printing	Dundee Printers	91
	" " "	Edinburgh Printing	92
	" " "	Glasgow Civic Press	93
		Total	
(H)	Baking	‡Bainsford and Grahamston Baking	94
	"	Burntisland Bread	95
	"	Carronshore Baking	96
	"	Chapelhall Federated Baking	97
	"	Glasgow United Baking (Glasgow)	98
	"	Hamilton Baking	99

* This society has had no productive operations this year. † 1920 figures.
‡ Figures from the 11th column only are included in the totals.

	Sales during the Year.	Profits during the Year.	Share Interest	NET PROFIT (after paying share interest stated): HOW DIVIDED.							
				To Capital.		To Labour.		To Purchaser.		Subscriptions.	
				Amount Paid.	Rate per cent.	Amount Paid.	Rate per £ on Wages.	Amount Paid.	Rate per £.	Educational Purposes	Charitable Purposes.
	£	£	£	£		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	£
61	374510	2986	2045	~~41007~~	5	..	..	1447	0 2	..	18
62	8645	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	7984	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 6	..	3
	391139	3177	2045	41007	..	..	..	1447	..	..	21
64	37708	4608	276	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
65	17098	705	275	..	..	..	..	..	0 4½	..	1
66	8632	e31	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	27763	1062	106	..	..	..	..	..	0 9	..	3
68	18463	679	82	..	..	..	..	533	0 9½	..	40
69	85731	12020	1143	..	..	..	..	11393	3 0	..	7
70	9011	251	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	204406	19325	2109	..	..	..	..	11926	..	..	91
71	6829	146	182	181	5	..	..	..	0 3	..	..
72	5454	491	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	17370	654	193	..	..	..	..	..	0 11½	..	..
74	7455	e1158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	48321	6309	1399	..	..	..	..	..	1 5	..	..
76	10923	702	357	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	65939	5320	1314	..	..	..	..	..	1 0	..	10
78	12110	653	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
79	22078	3315	350	..	..	..	..	..	2 0	..	..
	196479	17590	4020	181	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
80	7733	150	186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	6114	502	40	..	..	550	..	..	..	25	19
82	119613	e1254	573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	2375	e1014	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	102959	e1174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
85	49455	e6573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	64979	1383	292	..	..	..	..	829	0 3½	..	..
87	1054	e2182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	19159	e7800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	1770	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
	375211	2047	1091	..	..	562	..	829	..	25	57
90	311542	13467	7153	..	..	755	0 5½	4494	0 5½	..	918
91	2353	97	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
92	24214	678	684	898	6¾	71	0 1	..	..	..	73
93	7800	e245	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
	34367	775	840	898	..	71	..	..	..	5	85
94	55174	9032	981	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	50
95	4850	101	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
96	8102	916	128	..	..	..	..	..	2 3½	..	25
97	84908	12137	137	..	..	..	..	..	2 9¾	..	143
98	1884712	123943	18653	..	..	17518	0 11½	83018	0 11½	1830	2129
99	144389	8771	498	..	..	..	..	7625	1 1½	..	483

e Loss.

OBJECT OF MANUFACTURE.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	
SCOTLAND—*Continued.*		
(H) Baking	Kettle Baking	100
"	Newburgh and Mount Pleasant Baking	101
	Total	
(I) *Laundry*	Scottish Laundry (Barrhead)	102
"	Lochgelly, Kelty, and Cowdenbeath Laundry	103
	Total	
ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY.		
(A) Flannel	Littleborough, Delph, Diggle, and Dobcross	104
(A) Hosiery	Huthwaite	105
(A) Corsets	Desborough and Bristol	106
(A) Shirt Factories	Broughton, Cardiff, Pelaw, and Sheffield	107
(A) Woollens	Batley Bradford, Buckfastleigh, and Diggle	108
(A) Weaving Sheds	Bury, Chorley, and Radcliffe	109
(A) Clothing Factories	Brislington, Broughton, Cardiff, Crewe, Hebden Bridge, Leeds, London, and Pelaw	110
(B) Boots and Shoes and Tanneries	Buckfastleigh, Derby, Grappenhall, Heckmondwike, Leeds, Leicester, Pontefract, Rushden, and Street	111
(C) Iron Works	Keighley	112
(C) Hardware	Dudley	113
(C) Tinplate	Birtley	114
(D) Cabinet Works	Birmingham, Bristol, Broughton, and Pelaw	115
(F) Printing Works	Longsight, Leicester, Pelaw, and Reddish	116
(G) Flour Mills	Avonmouth, Bristol Cake, Dunston, Halifax, Hull, Liverpool, Oldham, Silvertown, Slaithwaite, Sowerby Bridge, and Trafford Park	117
(J) Biscuits, Sweets, &c.	Cardiff and Crumpsall	118
(J) Preserves, Pickles, &c.	Acton, Clayton, Hull, Middleton, and Reading	119
(J) Soap, &c.	Dunston, Irlam, and Silvertown	120
(J) Tobacco	Manchester	121
(J) Lard	Hartlepool and Irlam	122
(J) Brushes, Mats, &c.	Leeds	123
(J Paints, Varnish, &c.	Rochdale	124
(J) Creameries	Tralee and two auxiliaries	125
(J) Farms	Adlingfleet, Coldham, Compton Bassett, Clitheroe, Crewe, Down Ampney, Hetton, Holburn, Marden, Roden, Stoughton, and Withgill	126
(J) Margarine	Higher Irlam	127
(J) Colliery	Shilbottle	128
(J) Rope and Twine	Patricroft	129
	Total	
SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY.		
(A) Woollen and Clothing	Shieldhall (Glasgow), Ettrick, and Galston Mills	130
(B) Leather, Boots and Shoes	Shieldhall (Glasgow)	131
(D) Cabinet, Brush, Saddlery, & Tinware	" "	132
(F) Printing and Bookbinding	" "	133
(G) Corn Milling, &c.	Chancelot, Junction, and Regent Flour Mills, Edinburgh and Glasgow	134
(J) Various—		
Preserves, Confections, Chemicals, Pickles, and Coffee	Shieldhall (Glasgow)	135
Tobacco	" "	136
Miscellaneous	" "	137
Soap	Grangemouth	138
	Total	

	No of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	Value of Land, B'ldings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	Investments. House Property.	Investments. All other Investments.	Owing to the Society for Goods.	No. of Employees on Dec. 31st.	Salaries and Wages.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		£
100	690	2024	36	333	362	460	..	2423	107	7	1332
101	402	844	..	190	179	572	..	1603	6	6	877
	1899	337287	464514	158088	97142	347262	12479	502093	56443	1604	270152
102	79	5100	14700	3823	1072	12654	..	9222	1417	177	15134
103	h3	9000	10	..	295	6750	..	874	597	15	1963
	82	14100	14710	3823	1367	19404	..	10096	2014	192	17097
104	..	..	155817	..	52074	77120	..	..	..	237	36983
105	..	..	186000	..	75319	114770	..	..	..	677	50913
106	..	..	183555	..	132922	23852	..	..	..	301	28746
107	..	..	453461	..	273156	55334	..	..	..	1059	77089
108	..	..	330027	..	82607	208571	..	..	..	624	59375
109	..	..	248087	..	103491	118739	..	..	..	532	46500
110	..	..	361519	..	172360	112621	..	..	..	2065	192142
111	..	..	1014768	..	596663	307875	..	..	..	2397	300743
112	..	..	21618	..	13688	11768	..	..	..	113	18183
113	..	..	38874	..	10013	37741	..	..	..	142	21541
114	..	..	10998	..	5592	16318	..	..	..	38	5250
115	..	..	433741	..	222528	130429	..	..	..	665	125228
116	..	..	387978	..	146184	126824	..	..	..	2095	313294
117	..	..	2079385	..	888774	486077	..	..	..	1760	383987
118	..	..	274204	..	35408	216704	..	..	..	1060	120912
119	..	..	1388042	..	676543	403102	..	..	..	1688	230252
120	..	..	387411	..	425489	54860	..	..	..	1697	263761
121	..	..	812416	..	728291	19419	..	..	..	827	103405
122	..	..	37461	..	31913	2862	..	..	..	42	8966
123	..	..	54020	..	45279	4455	..	..	..	190	30743
124	..	..	24692	..	18939	4342	..	..	..	33	6153
125	..	..	629	..	152	..	..	..	..	10	1677
126	..	..	721524	..	214350	454240	..	..	..	645	76872
127	..	..	242812	..	42805	203352	..	..	..	502	107910
128	..	..	21409	..	84	19291	..	..	..	456	63725
129	..	..	98774	..	12142	83306	..	..	..	127	10855
	..	..	9969222	..	5006766	3293972	..	..	..	*19982	*2680205
130	..	..	606241	..	355296	219228	..	..	..	2320	203379
131	..	..	70717	..	60694	8171	..	..	..	1047	120907
132	..	..	201383	..	119404	66432	..	..	..	501	73806
133	..	..	436[illegible]8	..	3536	25650	..	..	..	518	68105
134	..	..	574648	..	536173	66795	..	..	..	372	90277
135	..	..	261898	..	174926	41863	..	..	..	891	102440
136	..	..	234554	..	162298	12808	..	..	..	258	24814
137	..	..	114316	..	21022	92699	..	..	..	470	81662
138	..	..	60214	..	57355	14810	..	..	..	206	33869
	..	..	2167669	..	1490704	548456	..	..	..	†6583	†799259

* Excluding Purchasing Depôts, &c. † Excluding Buying and Service Departments.
h Societies.

OBJECT OF MANUFACTURE.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	
SCOTLAND—*Continued.*		
(H) Baking	Kettle Baking	100
	Newburgh and Mount Pleasant Baking	101
	Total	
(I) *Laundry*	Scottish Laundry (Barrhead)	102
"	Lochgelly, Kelty, and Cowdenbeath Laundry	103
	Total	
ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY.		
(A) Flannel	Littleborough, Delph, Diggle, and Dobcross	104
(A) Hosiery	Huthwaite	105
(A) Corsets	Desborough and Bristol	106
(A) Shirt Factories	Broughton, Cardiff, Pelaw, and Sheffield	107
(A) Woollens	Batley, Bradford, Buckfastleigh, and Diggle	108
(A) Weaving Sheds	Bury, Chorley, and Radcliffe	109
(A) Clothing Factories	Brislington, Broughton, Cardiff, Crewe, Hebden Bridge, Leeds, London, and Pelaw	110
(B) Boots and Shoes and Tanneries	Buckfastleigh, Derby, Grappenhall, Heckmondwike, Leeds, Leicester, Pontefract, Rushden, and Street	111
(C) Iron Works	Keighley	112
(C) Hardware	Dudley	113
(C) Tinplate	Birtley	114
(D) Cabinet Works	Birmingham, Bristol, Broughton, and Pelaw	115
(F) Printing Works	Longsight, Leicester, Pelaw, and Reddish	116
(G) Flour Mills	Avonmouth, Bristol Cake, Dunston, Halifax, Hull, Liverpool, Oldham, Silvertown, Slaithwaite, Sowerby Bridge, and Trafford Park	117
(J) Biscuits, Sweets, &c.	Cardiff and Crumpsall	118
(J) Preserves, Pickles, &c.	Acton, Clayton, Hull, Middleton, and Reading	119
(J) Soap, &c	Dunston, Irlam, and Silvertown	120
(J) Tobacco	Manchester	121
(J) Lard	Hartlepool and Irlam	122
(J) Brushes, Mats, &c.	Leeds	123
(J) Paints, Varnish, &c.	Rochdale	124
(J) Creameries	Tralee and two auxiliaries	125
(J) Farms	Adlingfleet, Coldham, Compton Bassett, Clitheroe, Crewe, Down Ampney, Hetton, Holburn, Marden, Roden, Stoughton, and Withgill	126
(J) Margarine	Higher Irlam	127
(J) Colliery	Shilbottle	128
(J) Rope and Twine	Patricroft	129
	Total	
SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY.		
(A) Woollen and Clothing	Shieldhall (Glasgow), Ettrick, and Galston Mills	130
(B) Leather, Boots and Shoes	Shieldhall (Glasgow)	131
(D) Cabinet, Brush, Saddlery, & Tinware	" "	132
(F) Printing and Bookbinding	" "	133
(G) Corn Milling, &c.	Chancelot, Junction, and Regent Flour Mills, Edinburgh and Glasgow	134
(J) Various—		
Preserves, Confections, Chemicals, Pickles, and Coffee	Shieldhall (Glasgow)	135
Tobacco	" "	136
Miscellanous	" "	137
Soap	Grangemouth	138
	Total	

	Sales during the Year.	Profits during the Year.	Share Interest.	NET PROFIT (after paying share interest stated): HOW DIVIDED.							
				To Capital.		To Labour.		To Purchaser.		Subscriptions.	
				Amount Paid.	Rate per cent.	Amount Paid.	Rate per £ on Wages.	Amount Paid.	Rate per £.	Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.
	£	£	£	£		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	£
100	15856	1860	89	84	5	..	..	1596	2 4	..	12
101	5979	1199	42	..	..	..	..	..	4 0	..	11
	2203970	157959	20583	84	5	17518	..	92239	..	1934	2854
102	33045	1384	255	..	..	..	..	904	0 9	12	14
103	3337	*e*634	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	36382	1384	257	..	..	..	..	904	..	12	14
104	108119	*e*10504	7498	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	282029	*e*16945	8994	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	97761	*e*36139	8718	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	335386	*e*158076	22403	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	280532	*e*63163	17210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109	359524	*e*27266	12504	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	473964	*e*53762	17727	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	1239718	*e*256657	50460	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	49976	1604	921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	50991	*e*4176	1827	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	9467	*e*1908	425	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	298030	*e*73520	20604	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116	725385	*e*72509	19842	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	12894854	58871	96922	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118	757484	87434	13342	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119	1724447	*e*575699	80021	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120	2804362	437216	27566	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	1476218	*e*2592	39013	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122	534799	653	2104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	63233	866	2493	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	64505	896	1318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125	24416	210	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126	252323	*e*97492	33203	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	1475398	24453	11338	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128	101619	19007	1109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129	84793	*e*5515	4453	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26569333	*630344	502029	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
130	636668	*e*106952	30848	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
131	417879	7184	3593	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
132	207699	*e*22616	10166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	212779	13776	2175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
134	2789298	99472	29078	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	819926	*e*3280	13115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
136	669689	15911	11750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	927942	47246	5826	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
138	341573	31290	3075	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7023453	†214879	109626	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Before deducting the loss of £1,456,789. † Before deducting the loss of £132,848. *e* Loss.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE PRODUCTIVE SOCIETIES.

	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	LIABILITIES. Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	LIABILITIES. Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	ASSETS. Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	ASSETS. Investments. House Property.	ASSETS. Investments. All other Investments.	ASSETS. Owing to Society for Goods.	
			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
England and Wales	..	25877	1013038	766183	370908	721900	661883	64045	554198	310875	1
Scotland	..	12483	516164	596359	187332	207611	418654	36753	633865	82701	2
English Wholesale Society	..	..	..	9969222	..	5006766	3293972	..	..	..	3
Scottish Wholesale Society	..	..	..	2167669	..	1490704	548456	..	..	..	4
Total	..	38360	1529202	13499433	558240	7426981	4922965	100798	1188063	393576	

	No. of Employees on December 31st.	Salaries and Wages.	Trade during the Year.	Amount of Surplus for Year.	Share Interest.	NET SURPLUS (after paying share interest stated): HOW DIVIDED. To Capital. *Amount Paid.	To Labour. Amount Paid.	To Purchaser. Amount Paid.	Subscriptions. Educational Purposes.	Subscriptions. Charitable Purposes.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	8024	947299	3995326	148778	37152	45808	35348	32618	2728	4190
2	2324	349267	2586261	173585	28833	982	18344	97637	1951	3871
3	19982	2680205	26569333	630344	502029	..	..	..	..	..
4	6583	799259	7023453	214879	109626	..	..	..	..	..
	36913	4776030	40174373	1167581	677640	46790	53692	130255	4679	8061

* Before deducting the loss given in detailed tables.

DETAILED SUMMARY OF THE PRODUCTIVE SOCIETIES

(Exclusive of the Productive Departments of the Wholesale Societies).

OBJECT OF MANUFACTURE.	No. of Societies.	No. of Members.	LIABILITIES. Share Capital.	LIABILITIES. Loans, including any Overdraft from Bank.	LIABILITIES. Reserve Fund.	ASSETS. Value of Stock in Trade.	ASSETS. Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, and Fixed Stock.	ASSETS. Investments. House Property.	ASSETS. Investments. All other Investments.	ASSETS. Owing to the Society for Goods.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:—			£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Wool	..	6839	303721	240787	124006	332090	127795	2000	106843	119808	1
Boots, Shoes, and Leather ...	..	6190	174352	162217	150131	206995	74139	1208	197676	53822	2
Metal, Hardware, &c.	..	659	19719	6645	13847	15444	11220	289	15106	10023	3
Wood Workers	..	569	19236	40452	5082	18056	39267	..	1996	6389	4
Building and Quarrying.....	..	752	14879	68773	6101	4744	11967	48173	25341	3042	5
Printing and Bookbinding....	..	3341	169796	55471	33902	40099	139240	1157	70159	71176	6
Corn Milling	..	524	43488	10453	9990	24213	14907	..	27891	2932	7
Baking	..	4707	42428	11876	4516	3921	30305	4562	20798	9526	8
Laundries	..	166	95349	80528	8160	6550	119780	356	59053	9959	9
Various	..	2130	130070	88981	15173	69788	93263	6300	29335	24198	10
Total.....	..	25877	1013038	766183	370908	721900	661883	64045	554198	310875	
SCOTLAND:—											
Cotton and Wool	..	10110	147829	113162	18799	106345	37857	24274	117026	15319	1
Printing and Bookbinding....	..	392	16948	3973	6622	2757	14131	..	4650	8925	2
Baking	..	1899	337287	464514	158088	97142	347262	12479	502093	56443	3
Laundry	..	82	14100	14710	3823	1367	19404	..	10096	2014	4
Total.....	..	12483	516164	596359	187332	207611	418654	36753	633865	82701	
Total for United Kingdom ..	..	38360	1529202	1362542	558240	929511	1080537	100798	1188063	393576	

DETAILED SUMMARY OF THE PRODUCTIVE SOCIETIES—*Continued.*

(Exclusive of the Productive Departments of the Wholesale Societies.)

	No. of Employees on December 31st.	Salaries and Wages.	Sales during the Year.	Amount of Profit for Year.	Share Interest.	NET PROFIT (after paying share interest stated): HOW DIVIDED.				
						To Capital.	To Labour.	To Purchaser.	Subscriptions.	
						*Amount Paid.	Amount Paid.	Amount Paid.	Educational Purposes.	Charitable Purposes.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	2873	248573	1177723	12647	9146	2180	8353	5382	1150	1544
2	2069	249871	858703	39415	8823	1994	16889	12207	1169	1366
3	390	46245	112820	3292	1259	40	1196	197	120	107
4	169	25126	59138	310	366	..	105	..	..	23
5	29	5516	10226	1442	1135	32	56	25	19	7
6	1058	207738	609481	49528	7158	374	8187	605	245	962
7	59	14105	391139	3177	2045	~~41007~~	..	1447	..	21
8	117	22425	204406	19325	2109	..	..	11926	..	91
9	915	87524	196479	17590	4020	181	..	..	..	12
10	345	40176	375211	2047	1091	..	562	829	25	57
	8024	947299	3925326	148773	37152	45808	35348	32618	2728	4190
					less	41007				
1	419	42214	311542	13467	7153	..	755	4494	..	918
2	109	19804	34367	775	840	898	71	..	5	85
3	1604	270152	2203970	157959	20583	84	17518	92239	1934	2854
4	192	17097	36382	1384	257	..	..	904	12	14
	2324	349267	2586261	173585	28833	982	18344	97637	1951	3871
	10348	1296566	6581587	322358	65985	46790	53692	130255	4679	8061

FARMING BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

N.B.—Societies holding less than ten acres are not included.

(a) *By Societies.*

Society.	County.	Acreage.		Capital Invested by Society.		Interest on Capital Invested	Rent.	Result of Year covered by R'turn	
		Owned by Society	Rented.	In Land.	In Implements, Stock, &c.			Surplus.	Deficiency.
				£	£	£	£	£	£
IRISH SECTION—									
Belfast	Antrim	188	..	9634	611	383	..	..	1720
MIDLAND SECTION—									
Barwell	Leicester	220	15	6981	5175	405	30	93	..
Birmingham	Warwick	584	..	25792	10000	1811	..	..	1953
Burton-on-Trent	Stafford	250	..	11000	6300	680	..	..	..
Coalville	Leicester	397	..	11755	3196	847	..	..	3300
Coventry	Warwick	927	..	22827	36582	2882	..	..	6400
Daventry Indus.	Northants	117	..	3750	3249	352	..	50	..
Derby	Derby	224½	149	10336	11727	1103	400	..	..
Desbro' Indus.	Northants	3000	..	75000	..	3000	..	..	6496
Earl's Barton	Northants	45	..	2137	520	120	..	..	255
Enderby	Leicester	664	245	18480	19005	1874	318	..	1026
Gainsborough	Lincoln	697	100	25594	11410	1850	122	..	1695
Gt. Wigston	Leicester	170	40	5630	..	..	120	..	..
Hinckley	Leicester	300	..	11060	7500	869	..	..	680
Hucknall Torkard	Notts.	1059	131	40494	25597	1850	189	..	2284
*Ilkeston	Derby	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	Notts.	145	..	..	441	..	144	..	785
Langley Mill and Aldercar	Derby	245	96½	6068	5556	581	115	1204	..
Leicester	Leicester	..	205	..	3000	150	256	..	368
Lincoln	Lincoln	1468	147	49053	20335	3246	165	..	15843
Lockhurst Lane	Warwick	228	..	4900	4178	388	..	..	349
Long Buckby	Northants	267	3	12475	252	600	3	..	2015
Long Eaton	Derby	574	153	32177	14096	..	404	..	7241
Lowdham	Notts	10	..	603	..	..	..	..	..
Market Harboro'	Leicester	200	..	9503	2300	590	..	..	408
Morning Star Sun.	Leicester	620½	289	..	..	..	1226	..	6767
Netherfield	Notts	175	..	7165	1252	..	..	..	..
Northampton	Northants	503	..	18734	12218	1442	..	..	6482
Nottingham	Notts.	590	11	28764	11676	1904	56	..	6318
Nuneaton	Warwick	240	..	12959	2363	659	..	..	125
Oakengates	Salop	60	..	2460	990	172	..	..	..
Peterborough	Northants	594	..	23875	5198	425	..	..	3953
Raunds Distrib.	Northants	407	193	11558	13311	1250	257	..	4400
Rugby	Warwick	564	..	14117	12055	..	..	..	6441
Rushden	Northants	206	..	9259	3936	575	..	..	2380
Selston	Notts.	21	1¾	619	960	48	4	..	192
*Shepshed	Leicester	..	14½	..	..	..	76	..	..
Tamworth	Stafford	1107	..	47107	22333	..	..	..	8522
Ten Acres and Stirchley	Worcester	202	..	18781	7062	1170	..	..	..
Worcester	Worcester	260	..	10094	3633	213	353	..	1725
NORTHERN SECTION—									
Ashington Equit.	N'berland.	..	61½	..	288	..	98	7	..
Birtley	Durham	..	458	..	8491	375	621	519	..
Bishop Auckland	Durham	330	250	11000	19570	1528	410	314	..
Brandon and Byshottles	Durham	3	10½	..	..	..	30	25	..
Chester-le-Street	Durham	..	212	..	1476	64	304	399	..
Cleator Moor	C'berland.	63	..	3330	1402	...	..	..	784
Consett	Durham	400	..	3857	3154	106	144	..	984
Cornforth and Coxhoe	Durham	30	..	1649	..	82	..	..	40
Darlington	Durham	..	79	..	230	15	237	..	88
Derwent Flour Mill.	Durham	..	144	..	..	3943	220	250	..

* Used for grazing purposes only.

Society.	County.	Acreage. Owned by Society.	Acreage. Rented.	Capital Invested by Society. In Land.	Capital Invested by Society. In Implements, Stock, &c.	Interest on Capital Invested	Rent.	Result of Year covered by R'turn. Surplus.	Result of Year covered by R'turn. Deficiency.
NORTHERN SECTION—*Continued*—				£	£	£	£	£	£
East Cleveland ...	Yorks.	80	80	5356	2834	446	120	..	1203
Hartlepools	Durham ...	210	..	17050	530	604	..	..	1530
Haswell	Durham ...	..	56	..	..	..	115	..	382
Hetton Downs ...	Durham ...	..	263	..	..	..	350	..	367
Newbiggin-by-the Sea.....	Northumbld	85	4	6045	1578	150	16	..	172
New Brancepeth ..	Durham ...	..	16	..	..	..	18	..	68
Ryhope and Silksworth	Durham ...	..	40	..	350	17	112	120	..
Seaton Delaval ...	Northumbld	..	242	..	5507	275	375	467	..
Skelton	Yorks.	175	45	3940	3877	339	135	..	1374
Stockton	Durham ...	312	..	13898	1734	..	..	..	4524
Teasdale Workmen's.....	Durham ...	4	9	..	..	..	36	..	..
West Wylam and Prudhoe	Northumbld	973	10	16676	8040	760	28	..	860
Willington	Durham ...	27	..	2161	..	..	..	..	..
NORTH-WESTERN SECTION—									
Ashton-u.-Lyne ..	Lancs.	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barrow	Lancs.	..	305	..	18150	810	520	..	4403
Bingley	Yorks.	120	..	4100	3188	160	..	..	816
Birkenshaw	Yorks.	..	23	..	247	5	52	..	271
Blackley	Lancs.	7	9	4787	672	273	28	..	1215
Bolton	Lancs.	352	65	15864	7985	794	125	..	2638
*Bradford (City of) .	Yorks.	18	75	1800	..	74	97	..	..
Brightside and Carbrook.....	Yorks	319	14	15534	7299	1300	75	..	4914
Brighouse	Yorks.	..	50	..	334	..	80	..	16
Bury	Lancs.	123	..	6000	3740	490	..	..	756
*Carnforth	Lancs.	11¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C.W.S.....	Lancs.	14661	..	721524	33203	..	..	..	97492
Clown	Derby	73	..	2312	352	94	..	..	646
*Close Hill	Yorks.	..	10	..	..	..	15	..	..
Crewe	Chester	346	..	14430	..	649	615	..	556
Dalton-in-Furness .	Lancs.	66	15	..	..	..	185	..	47
Delph	Yorks.	36	..	666	167	82	..	..	185
Derwent Valley ..	Derby	..	106	..	84	..	90	..	289
Doncaster	Yorks.	100	22	1250	6013	925	34	..	1379
Earby	Yorks.	47	15	3600	204	284	53	..	512
Failsworth	Lancs.	19	..	3179	1328	241	..	..	2184
Farnworth and Kearsley	Lancs.	226	45	4608	3000	230	70	..	1137
Grange Moor Friendly	Yorks.	11½	..	870	324	..	..	..	36
Great Harwood ..	Lancs.	120	55	3870	1470	..	150	..	..
Hepworth	Yorks.	24	6	..	..	..	12	..	..
Hindsford and Atherton	Lancs.	..	106½	..	3000	150	205	..	1080
Honley	Yorks.	17¼	15½	892	604	70	106	..	192
Horwich	Lancs.	..	175	..	3487	192	215	..	..
Huddersfield	Yorks.	136	118	2800	6899	..	243	..	1612
Hull	Yorks.	533	10	15000	17000	..	30	..	3300
Hyde	Chester	..	74¾	..	3638	182	192	..	937
Kirkby-in-Furness.	Lancs.	40	..	3024	..	..	121	..	..
Leeds.....	Yorks.	572	..	31876	10244	1505	..	..	4875
Liverpool	Lancs.	245	..	16094	5986	1100	..	..	1910
Longridge	Lancs.	..	12	..	..	..	32	..	19
Marsden	Yorks.	43	..	1650	79	83	..	..	279
Masbro'	Yorks.	220½	4½	12998	2650	539	20	..	540
Millom.....	Cumberland	100	136	2760	2445	..	197	163	..
Milnsbridge	Yorks.	23	..	3120	..	80	..	..	146
Mirfield	Yorks.	..	14½	..	..	..	41	..	1
Mossley	Lancs.	470	239	1393	1804	549	266	..	2131
Nelson	Lancs.	564	..	26487	12277	1938	..	..	1110

* Used for grazing purposes only.

Society.	County.	Acreage. Owned by Society.	Acreage. Rented.	Capital Invested by Society. In Land.	Capital Invested by Society. In Implements, Stock, &c.	Interest on Capital Invested	Rent.	Result of Year covered by R'turn. Surplus.	Result of Year covered by R'turn. Deficiency.
				£	£	£	£	£	£
NORTH-WESTERN SECTION—*Cont'd*									
Netherthong	Yorks.	11	15	909	109	79	40	..	262
Park Lane	Lancs.	..	162	..	3506	297	272	..	2847
Pendleton	Lancs.	106	..	9000	1482	37	250	..	497
Preston	Lancs.	13	..	1822	130	83	..	..	123
Radcliffe and Pilkington	Lancs.	160	128	12500	8200	200	500	..	2490
Scunthorpe	Lincoln	330	5	13475	1638	..	..	..	1026
Shelley	Yorks.	18	..	1400	120	..	..	13	..
Shepley	Yorks.	26	..	1200	147	120	..	..	223
Silsden	Yorks.	167	66	8898	6647	..	143	..	497
Skelmanthorpe	Yorks.	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skipton	Yorks.	203	180	7769	7265	670	330	..	..
South Crosland and Netherton	Yorks.	..	50	..	730	59	90	..	1034
Sowerby Bridge	Yorks.	199	..	11919	3515	771	..	..	2238
Stockport	Chester	..	15	..	..	..	30	129	..
Sutton Mill	Yorks.	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tyldesley	Lancs.	..	87	..	5000	250	148	..	1104
Uppertown	Yorks.	18	..	2848	137	116	150	..	358
Walkden	Lancs.	..	42	..	825	36	95	..	125
Warrington	Lancs.	173	5	11800	5368	690	14	..	2613
Wigan	Lancs.	..	185	..	..	..	..	..	..
Winnington and Northwich	Chester	..	11	..	..	..	25	..	21
Withnell	Lancs.	48	..	2000	2507	..	..	..	200
Wooldale	Yorks.	16	..	2851	460	165	..	..	361
York	Yorks.	..	62	..	100	5	148	..	126
SCOTTISH SECTION—									
Bannockburn	Stirling	30	..	1195	30	60	..	28	..
Brechin United	Forfar	209	..	6240	13058	1158	..	..	..
Dalziel	Lanark	173	..	4000	7100	279	182	..	1385
Darvel	Ayr	100	..	6320	2863	..	..	165	..
Dunfermline	Fife	655	505	27290	..	1664	1118	..	8908
Galashiels	Selkirk	660	..	10500	11910	627	437	..	373
Glasgow, Kinning Park	Lanark	220	..	9250	4694	..	300	..	1485
Grangemouth	Stirling	..	125	..	2176	200	235	..	570
Greenock Central	Renfrew	175	209	6200	8997	411	578	..	452
Innerleithen	Peebles	..	2100	..	7000	..	442	..	1002
Kilmarnock	Ayr	56	..	3865	794	177	..	..	515
Newmains and Cambusnethan	Lanark	..	175	..	4235	..	210	..	1032
Pathhead and Sinclairtown	Fife	124	6	11752	5020	400	81	..	796
Scottish C.W.S. Limited	Lanark	1882½	62	39020	19606	3520	94	..	10895
St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh	Midlothian	3510	..	67000	44138	884	2877	598	..
Stevenston	Ayr	200	6	8240	4665	160	9	..	884
Tranent	Haddington	550	150	30000	17187	1200	200	..	3397
Walkerburn	Peebles	..	142	..	..	115	241	..	211
Wishaw	Lanark	..	440	..	7752	182	650	..	4394
SOUTHERN SECTION—									
Ashford	Kent	126	..	3046	4282	365	..	..	553
Banbury	Oxford	791	..	32872	14172	2352	..	..	10071
Berkhamsted	Herts.	13¾	..	3025	201	164	..	..	257
Chipping Norton	Oxford	275	..	5170	3640	488	..	..	886
Enfield Highway	Middlesex	477	5	10626	17314	1266	70	..	4988
Gillingham	Kent	113	..	13396	2376	624	..	..	4784
Godalming	Surrey	..	310	..	8261	402	258	..	857
Haverhill	Suffolk	566	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ipswich	Suffolk	641	25	20647	12716	1630	38	..	5728
London	Essex	640	..	21356	16602	1898	..	..	4981
Portsea Island	Hants.	1289	..	31630	22216	..	..	..	4890
Reading	Berks.	289	..	14126	4920	794	..	..	1828

Society.	County.	Acreage.		Capital Invested by Society.		Interest on Capital Invested	Rent.	Result of Year covered by R'turn	
		Owned by Society.	Rented.	In Land.	In Implements, Stock &c.			Surplus.	Deficiency.
				£	£	£	£	£	£
SOUTHERN SECTION—*Continued*—									
Sawston	Cambridge	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sittingbourne	Kent	383	..	6279	5445	586	..	..	2275
Trowbridge	Wilts.	376	..	19300	3934	1063	..	..	3450
Wolverton	Bucks.	435	..	8250	1300	427	..	..	4164
Woolwich (Royal Arsenal)	London	143½	..	8250	1962	415	..	..	1587
SOUTH-WESTERN SECTION—									
Buckfastleigh	Devon	207	..	7470	3651	455	56	..	999
Chard	Somerset	120	..	8500	1700	500	..	..	..
*Liskeard, St. Cleer and District	Cornwall	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newton Abbot	Devon	31½	..	3103	225	166	..	..	163
Paignton	Devon	50	10	3500	600	205	130	..	500
Plymouth	Devon	2930	..	114500	68516	9150	..	..	7485
Radstock	Somerset	700	300	28159	13003	1900	350	1645	..
Torquay	Devon	..	170	..	3900	188	636	..	678
Wellington	Somerset	78	..	6285	3372	482	..	..	503
WESTERN SECTION—									
Aberscyhan and Talywain	Monmouth	..	49	..	342	..	75	..	326
Cwmbach, Aberaman	Glamorgan	..	126	..	500	25	115	..	294
Frampton Cotterell	Gloucester	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester	Gloucester	392	..	20500	6000	1060	..	..	2143
*Gorslas	Carmarthen	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Senghenydd and Aber Valley	Glamorgan	..	68	..	..	..	45	..	..
Total		61331¼	12107½	2327078	935823	94545	23138	6189	368677

(b) *Farming Society.*

SOUTHERN SECTION—									
Assington	Suffolk	..	217	..	2370	56	140	..	463

* Used for grazing purposes only.

INDEX.

I.—SPEAKERS.

[Including the names of speakers, the names of societies represented by them, and the number of the page on which their speeches appear. The number in parenthesis ( ) indicates the number of times the same name appears on the page stated.]

SPEAKERS—*Continued.*

SPEAKERS—*Continued.*

II.—SUBJECTS.

SUBJECTS—*Continued.*

SUBJECTS—*Continued.*

SUBJECTS—*Continued.*

SUBJECTS—*Continued.*

SUBJECTS—*Continued.*

SUBJECTS—*Continued.*

Co-operative Printing Society Limited, New Mount Street, Manchester.

Co-operative Congress
Report