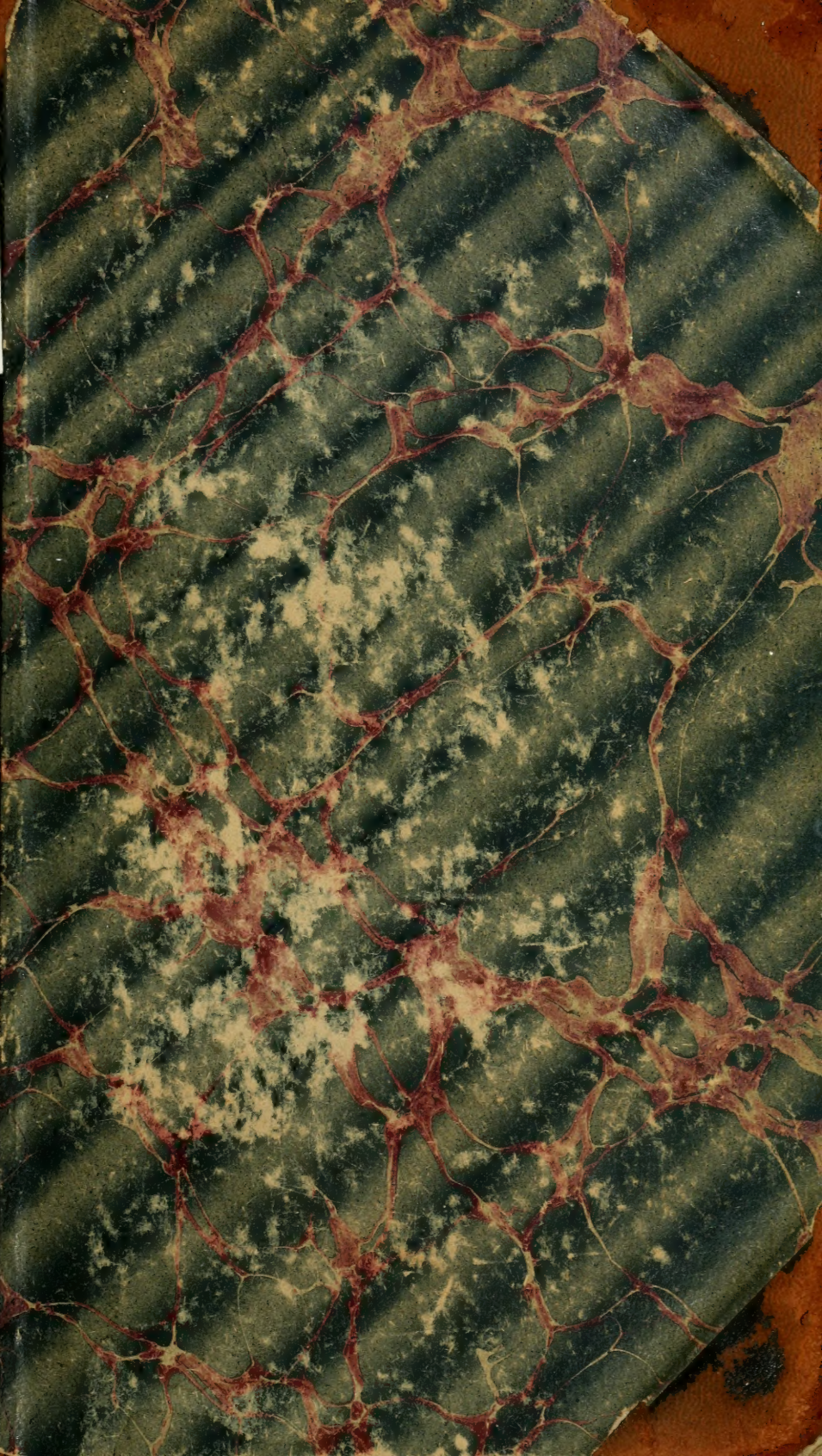
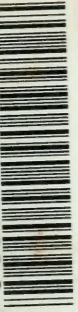


3 1761 07814086 0





Presented to
The Library
of the
University of Toronto
by
the Meteorological Library

030.00
I 611m

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

MONOGRAPHS ON AGRICULTURE
INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN
COUNTRIES



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2011 with funding from
University of Toronto

56524
246

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONOGRAPHS ON AGRICUL-
TURAL CO-OPERATION IN VARIOUS
COUNTRIES ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲

VOLUME I ◊ ◊ ◊
Germany, Belgium, Denmark,
British India, France, Great
Britain and Ireland, Norway,
Holland, Russia, Sweden ◊



INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONOGRAPHS ON AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION IN VARIOUS

COUNTRIES

HD
1491
A3I58

VOLUME I
v.1
650107

28.1.57



THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

The International Institute of Agriculture was established under the International Treaty of June 7th., 1905, which was ratified by 40 Governments. Eight other Governments have since adhered to the Institute.

It is a Government Institution in which each Country is represented by delegates. The Institute is composed of a General Assembly and a Permanent Committee.

The Institute, confining its operations within an international sphere, shall :

a) Collect, study and publish as promptly as possible statistical, technical, or economic information concerning farming, vegetable and animal products, the commerce in agricultural products, and the prices prevailing in the various markets;

b) Communicate to parties interested, also as promptly as possible, the above information ;

c) Indicate the wages paid for farm work ;

d) Make known the new diseases of vegetables which may appear in any part of the world, showing the territories infected, the progress of the diseases, and, if possible, the remedies which are effective;

e) Study questions concerning agricultural co-operation, insurance, and credit in all their aspects ; collect and publish information which might be useful in the various countries for the organization of works connected with agricultural co-operation, insurance, and credit ;

f) Submit to the approval of the Governments, if there is occasion for it, measures for the protection of the common interests of farmers and for the improvement of their conditions, after having utilized all the necessary sources of information, such as the wishes expressed by international or other agricultural congresses or by congresses of sciences applied to agriculture, or agricultural societies, academies, learned bodies, etc.

The Institute publishes: *a*) a Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics; *b*) a Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Intelligence and Diseases of Plants; *c*) a Monthly Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence:

It has also published a volume on "The Organization of Agricultural Statistical Services in the Several Countries", and a volume on "Statistics of Cultivated Areas and of Vegetable and Animal Production in the Adhering Countries" (an Inventory drawn up from documents published by Governments), and "Studies upon the Present Condition of Agricultural Association in Various Countries" (2 vols).

Officers of the Institute and List of the Delegates to the Permanent Committee.

President: Marquess RAFFAELE CAPPELLI, *Delegate of Italy.*

Vice-President: M. LOUIS-DOP, *Delegate of France.*

General Secretary: Prof. PASQUALE JANNACONE.

*Delegates of the adhering States to the Permanent Committee.**

No. of order	Adhering States	Groups in which the Adhering States are classified	Names and Rank of the Delegates
1	Germany	I	Dr. T. MÜLLER, Privy Councillor.
2	Argentine Rep..	I	E. PORTELA, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Rep. to H. M. the King of Italy.
3	Austria	I	Chev. V. DE POZZI, Government Councillor.
4	Hungary	I	E. DE MIKLÓS DE MICLOSVÁR, Member of the House of Magnates, Secretary of State for Agriculture.
5	Belgium	IV	O. BOLLE.
6	Brazil	I	His Excell. A. FIALHO, Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil to H. M. the King of Italy.
7	Bulgaria	III	D. RIZOFF, Minister Plenipotentiary of Bulgaria to H. M. the King of Italy.
8	Chile	I	S. ALDUNATE BASCUÑAN, Minister Plenipotentiary of Chile to H. M. the King of Italy.
9	China	I	His. Exc. OU-TSONG-LIEN, Minister Plenipotentiary of China to H. M. the King of Italy.

* On the 1st of December.

N ^o . of order	Adhering States	Groups in which the Adhering States are classified	Names and Rank of the Delegates
10	Costa-Rica	V	R. MONTEALEGRE, Minister Plenipotentiary of Costa-Rica to H. M. the King of Italy.
11	Cuba	V	C. M. DE CESPEDES Y QUESADA, Minister Plenipotentiary of Cuba to H. M. the King of Italy.
12	Denmark	IV	H. H. KONOW, Secretary to the Danish Legation to the Italian Government.
13	Ottoman Empire	I	Dr. MEHMED DJÉMIL BEY.
14	Egypt	II	B. CHIMIRRI, Delegate of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland.
15	Ecuador	V	A. NORERO, Minister Plenipotentiary of Ecuador to H. M. the King. of Italy.
16	Spain	I	ENRIQUE R. DE CELIS, Agricultural Engineer.
17	United States . .	I	DAVID LUBIN.
18	Ethiopia	V	Prof. G. CUBONI, Director of the Station of Vegetable Pathology of Rome.
19	France	I	LOUIS-DOP, Vice-President of the Institute.
20	Algeria	V	LOUIS-DOP, Delegate of France.
21	Tunis	V	LOUIS-DOP, Delegate of France.
22	Great Britain & Ireland	I	H. G. DERING, Counsellor to the British Embassy to the Italian Government.
23	Australia	IV	H. G. DERING, Delegate of Great Britain and Ireland.
24	Canada	II	H. G. DERING, Delegate of Great Britain and Ireland.
25	British India.	II	Sir EDWARD BUCK, K. C. S. I.
26	New Zealand.	IV	H. G. DERING, Delegate of Great Britain and Ireland.
27	Mauritius. . . .	V	H. G. DERING, Delegate of Great Britain and Ireland.
28	Union of South Africa.	IV	.....
29	Greece	IV	B. INTRIGILA, Consul General of Greece at Rome.
30	Italy	I	Marquess R. CAPPELLI, Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies, President of the Institute. *
31	Eritrea and Italian Somaliland	IV	B. CHIMIRRI, Member of Parliament.

No. of order	Adhering States	Groups in which the Adhering States are classified	Names and Rank of the Delegates
32	Japan	I	NAOTOSHI MARUMO, First Secretary to the Imperial Japanese Embassy to the Italian Government.
33	Luxembourg	V	O. BOLLE, Delegate of Belgium.
34	Mexico	II	G. A. ESTEVA, Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico to H. M. the King of Italy.
35	Montenegro	V	G. VOLPI, Director General of the Monopolies of the Kingdom.
36	Nicaragua	V	V. E. BIANCHI, Consul General of Nicaragua at Rome.
37	Norway	IV	Dr. G. FJELSTAD, Landowner.
38	Paraguay	V	. . . . .
39	Holland	IV	H. DE WEEDE, Minister Plenipotentiary of Holland to H. M. the King of Italy.
40	Peru	V	Dr. M. M. MESONES.
41	Persia	IV	A. DEL GALLO Marquess of ROCCAGIOVINE.
42	Portugal	IV	LUIZ FILIPPE DE CASTRO, Professor of the Institute of Agriculture at Lisbon.
43	Roumania	I	G. C. NANO, Minister Plenipotentiary of Roumania to H. M. the King of Italy.
44	Russia	I	His Exc. G. ZABIELLO, Consul General of Russia in Rome.
45	Salvador	V	A. BALLO, Acting Consul General of Salvador at Genoa.
46	San Marino	V	His Excell. L. LUZZATTI, Minister of State of the Kingdom of Italy.
47	Servia	III	B. I. SOUBOTITCH, Secretary to the Servian Legation to the Italian Government.
48	Sweden	IV	Baron DE BILDT, Minister Plenipotentiary of Sweden to the Italian Government.
49	Switzerland	IV	J. B. PIODA, Minister Plenipotentiary of Switzerland to H. M. the King of Italy.
50	Uruguay	V	REQUEÑA BERMUDEZ, Chargé d'affaires of Uruguay to the Italian Government.

STAFF OF THE BUREAU
OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE *

Chief of the Bureau

Prof. GIOVANNI LORENZONI, LL. D.

Chief of Section

K. A. WIET-KNUDSEN, D. Pol. Sc.

Redacteurs

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. G. COSTANZO, LL. D. | 6. J. K. MONTGOMERY, B. A., B. Sc. |
| 2. L. DE NOBILI, LL. D. | 7. L. PAULUCCI, LL. D. |
| 3. B. GRIZIOTTI, LL. D. | 8. G. PILATI, LL. D. |
| 4. C. IARACH, LL. D. | 9. O. PIRES, Agric. Eng. |
| 5. A. MAC LEAN, Ph. D. | 10. G. ROCCA, LL. D. |
| 11. H. KRETSCHMAR, Correspondent. | |

The English translation has been made by Messrs. L. A. EDWARDS
and W. P. WATERMEYER, B. A.

* On the 14th May.

PREFACE.

In the three numbers of our *Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence*, issued in 1910, we published Monographs upon the organization of agriculture (economic, administrative and political) in nineteen countries.

As we received many requests for these numbers from every part of the world, the issue, both in the French and English text, is now completely exhausted.

As new requests continue to reach us both from readers of the Bulletin for 1911, and from a wider public desirous of profiting by our studies, the Institute has considered it its duty to respond to these requests by collecting the Monographs that have already appeared in these Bulletins and publishing them in two separate volumes for easy consultation.

In publishing this second edition of the monographs, care has been taken to bring them up to date, by the substitution of more recent data for those formerly given. We have made some improvements and additions without exceeding the limits of the original plan. And some Monographs which could not be inserted in the Bulletins are now published for the first time.

In this first volume we publish the Monographs which were easiest to revise: that is, of the nine following countries; Germany, Belgium, Denmark, British India, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Holland and Sweden; and a new Monograph on

Russia not previously published. Monographs on twelve other States will appear in the second volume.

We have deemed it necessary that the Monographs should be preceded by the Demographic and Economic Statistics which in our Bulletin served as a General Introduction to the study of each special country.

Rome, 14.th May, 1911.

GIOVANNI LORENZONI

Chief of the Bureau
of Economic and Social Intelligence.

CONTENTS.

<i>International Institute of Agriculture</i>	<i>Page</i> III
<i>Preface</i>	» IX

GERMANY:

I. — Some Demographic and Economic Statistics	<i>Page</i> I
---	---------------

II. — Agricultural Co-operation.

1. Historical and Statistical Sketch of the Present State of Agricultural Co operation in Germany	6
Authorities.	6
§ 1. General Development.	8
§ 2. Influence of Legislation on the Development of the Co-operative Societies.	17
§ 3. The Law of 1889 concerning Co-operative Societies.	21
§ 4. The Central Co-operative Bank of Prussia	24
§ 5. Co-operative Central Banks in the other Confederated States	26
§ 6. Statistical Tables.	30
2. Co-operative Land Credit Societies in Germany. The « <i>Landschaften</i> » and « <i>Ritterschaften</i> ».	49
Authorities.	49
A. <i>Prussia</i>	50
§ 1. Co-operative Land-credit Societies for Large Estates.	50
§ 2. <i>Landschaften</i> for Small Estates.	64
B. <i>Other States of Germany</i>	64
C. <i>Private Institutions of the Landschaften Type</i>	65
3. Present Conditions of Non-Co-operative Agricultural Associations	67
Bibliography.	67
§ 1. General Development — Administrative Organisation.	68
§ 2. Scientific and Economic Associations	84
§ 3. Political Agricultural Associations.	95

BELGIUM:

I. — Some Demographic and Economic Statistics	Page 103
II. — Agricultural Organisation in Belgium.	
Bibliography	107
Introduction	108
I. — <i>Legislation</i>	111
§ 1. Professional Unions	111
§ 2. Co-operative Societies	112
§ 3. Mutual Societies	113
II. — <i>General Sketch of Agricultural Organisation.</i>	114
A. <i>Official Organisations</i>	114
§ 1. « Comices »	114
§ 2. Provincial Societies of Agriculture	114
§ 3. Superior Council of Agriculture	115
§ 4. « Polders » and « Wateringues »	116
B. — <i>Free Organisations</i>	116
§ 1. Professional Unions	116
§ 2. Federation of Professional Unions in the Flemish Provinces.	117
§ 3. Federation of the Professional Unions in the Walloon Lands	120
§ 4. Women's Clubs	121
III. — <i>Technical Work of the Professional Unions.</i>	122
§ 1. Livestock Improvement Societies	122
§ 2. Poultry-breeders', Beekeepers', Horticultural and Hop Planters' Societies.	124
IV. — <i>Commercial Action of the Professional Unions</i>	126
§ 1. Co-operation for Purchase	126
§ 2. Co-operation for Sale. Eggs; Fruit; Beetroot	130
§ 3. Co-operative Dairies	131
V. — <i>Credit</i>	133
§ 1. Local Rural Banks	134
§ 2. The Central Banks	136
§ 3. General Savings Banks	138
§ 4. Schultze-Delitzsch Banks	139
VI. — <i>Co-operative Insurance</i>	139
§ 1. Mutual Cattle Insurance	141
§ 2. Insurance against Hail	146
§ 3. Fire Insurance	147
§ 4. Reinsurance Offices	149

DENMARK:

I. — Some Demographic and Economic Statistics . . . Page 153

II. — Agricultural Co-operation in Denmark.

§ 1. Introduction	159
§ 2. Co-operative Dairies	161
§ 3. Co-operative Bacon-factories and Slaughter-houses.	167
§ 4. Co-operative Societies for Purchase and Sale	172
§ 5. Live-stock Improvement Societies and « Central » Societies	175

BRITISH INDIA:

I. — Some Demographic and Economic Statistics . . . Page 181

II. — Agricultural Co-operation in British India.

A. — <i>Historical Sketch</i>	187
§ 1. The Initial Stages	187
§ 2. The Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904	189
§ 3. The Working of the Act	191
B. — <i>The Co-operative Movement in 1908-09</i>	193
§ 1. General Progress of the Rural Credit Societies	193
§ 2. The Transaction of the Rural Credit Societies	199
§ 3. Sources of Capital	211
§ 4. Central Societies and District Banks	219
§ 5. Co-operation other than Credit	236
C. — <i>The Popularisation of the Movement.</i>	238
D. — <i>The Supervision of Societies</i>	240
E. — <i>Proposals for a Central Bank</i>	241
F. — <i>Suggested Amendments of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act.</i>	244
G. — <i>Co-operation amongst Aboriginal Tribes.</i>	245

FRANCE:

I. — Some Demographic and Economic Statistics . . . Page 247

II. — The Agricultural Associations in France.

Present State of Agricultural Unions in France	253
A. — <i>Agricultural Associations</i>	254
B. — <i>The Agricultural Syndicates and Unions derived from them</i>	256
§ 1. Agricultural Syndicates	256
§ 2. Mutual Agricultural Credit Banks	269
a) Individual Credit	273
b) Collective Credit	275

§ 3. Agricultural Co-operative Societies	<i>Page</i> 278
<i>a</i>) Agricultural Co-operative Distributive Societies	279
<i>b</i>) Co-operative Credit Societies	280
<i>c</i>) Co-operative Societies for Production and Sale	280
§ 4. Agricultural Mutual Insurance Societies	282
1) Societies for the Mutual Insurance of Live Stock	283
2) Agricultural Mutual Fire Insurance Societies	286
3) Insurance Societies against Hail.	288
4) Insurance against Accidents in Agriculture	289
C. — <i>Syndicate Associations</i>	290
Statistics Relative to Agricultural and Credit Co-operation	295

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:

I. — Some Demographic and Economic Statistics *Page* 325

I. — Agricultural Organisation in Great Britain and Ireland.

Bibliography	330
I. — <i>Legislation</i>	331
§ 1. Methods of obtaining Legal Recognition	331
§ 2. The Industrial and Provident Societies Act.	331
§ 3. The Friendly Societies Act	332
II. — <i>Non Co-operative Agricultural Societies in the United Kingdom</i>	332
§ 1. Societies for the Encouragement of Agriculture	333
§ 2. Societies for the Protection of Farmers' Interests	335
§ 3. Live-stock Societies.	335
§ 4. Statistics	337
III. — <i>Agricultural Co-operation in Great Britain</i>	338
§ 1. Voluntary Propaganda.	338
§ 2. State-aid	339
§ 3. Societies for the Supply of Requirements.	341
§ 4. The Sale of Produce	341
§ 5. Co-operative Dairying.	342
§ 6. Mutual Insurance.	343
§ 7. Agricultural Credit.	343
§ 8. Small Holdings and Allotments Societies.	343
§ 9. Statistics of Agricultural Co-operation in Great Britain.	344
IV. — <i>Agricultural Co-operation in Ireland</i>	344
§ 1. Voluntary Propaganda	344
§ 2. State-aid	345
§ 3. Co-operative Creameries.	346

§ 4. Agricultural Credit	<i>Page</i> 348
§ 5. The Supply of Requirements	349
§ 6. The Sale of Produce	348
§ 7. Other Forms of Co-operation	349
§ 8. Statistics of Agricultural Co-operation in Ireland	350
§ 9. Plunkett House	350
V. — Relations between the Agricultural Co-operative Movements in England, Scotland and Ireland	351

NORWAY:

I. — Some Demographic and Economic Statistics	<i>Page</i> 353
--	-----------------

II. — Agricultural Co-operation.

Bibliography	357
Introduction	357
§ 1. Credit	358
§ 2. Societies of Collective Purchase and Sale	359
§ 3. Co-operative Societies for Production	360
§ 4. Technical Co-operative Societies	361
§ 5. Agricultural Insurance	362
§ 6. Life Insurance, etc.	364

HOLLAND:

I. — Some Demographic and Economic Statistics	<i>Page</i> 365
--	-----------------

II. — Agricultural Co-operation and Association.

Bibliography	370
Introduction	371
A. — Co-operative Legislation	372
§ 1. Naamlooze Vennootschap	372
§ 2. Associations Regulated by the Law of 1876 upon Co-operation	372
§ 3. Associations not possessing Civil Personality	372
§ 4. Associations Founded in accordance with the Law of 1855 upon the « Zedelyke lichamen »	373
B. — Co-operative Associations	373
§ 1. Co-operative Credit Societies	373
§ 2. Societies for Purchase or for Sale	375
§ 3. Co-operative Production	377
§ 4. Co-operation in Cattle Rearing	378
§ 5. Agricultural Insurance Societies	379

RUSSIA:

I. — Some Demographic and Economic Statistics . . . Page 381

II. — Agricultural Co-operation in Russia.

Bibliography.	387
§ 1. General Development.	388
§ 2. Co-operative Credit Societies	389
§ 3. Co-operative Societies for Production, Purchase and Sale	398
§ 4. Co-operative Butter Factories in Western Siberia	398
§ 5. Other Agricultural Co-operative Societies.	405
Statistical Tables	407

SWEDEN:

I. — Some Demographic and Economic Statistics . . . Page 433

II. — Agricultural Co-operation in Sweden.

Bibliography.	437
Introduction	437
§ 1. Credit Associations	438
§ 2. Societies for the Purchase of Family Properties.	441
§ 3. Associations for Collective Purchase.	441
§ 4. Associations for the Sale of Eggs.	443
§ 5. Associations for Production of Peat Moss Litter.	443
§ 6. Associations for Purchase and Maintenance of Stallions.	443
§ 7. Associations for the Purchase and Use of Agricultural Machines.	444
§ 8. Associations for the Purchase and Maintenance of Bulls	444
§ 9. Associations for the « Control » of Cowhouses	444
§ 10. Co-operative Dairies	445
§ 11. Co-operative Slaughter-houses	446
§ 12. Agricultural Insurance Societies.	447

GERMANY

I. — SOME DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS.

Sources :

- Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, herausgegeben vom Kaiserlichen Amte, 1910, Berlin, 1910. Puttkammer und Mühlbrecht (*Statistical Yearbook for the German Empire, published by the Kaiserlichen Statistischen Amte, 1910. Berlin, 1910.*)
- Berufsstatistik, Berufs- und Betriebszählung vom 12. Juni 1907, Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, Berlin, 1910 (*Statistics of Professions, Professions and Trades, Census of the 12th. June, 1907. Statistics of the German Empire. Berlin, 1910.*)
- Landwirtschaftliche Betriebsstatistik, Berufs- und Betriebszählung vom 12. Juni, 1907, Berlin, 1909 (*Agricultural Statistics, Professions and Trades Census of the 12th June, 1907. Berlin, 1909.*)
- Die Ergebnisse der Viehzählung vom 1. Dezember 1900 im Deutschen Reiche, Berlin, 1903 (*The Results of the Live-Stock Census of the 1st. December, 1900, in the German Empire. Berlin, 1903.*)
- Die Ergebnisse der Ermittlung der landwirtschaftliche Bodenbenutzung im Jahre 1900, Berlin, 1902 (*The Results of the Inquiry upon the Agricultural Utilisation of the Soil in 1900. Berlin, 1902.*)
- Die Forsten und Holzungen im Deutschen Reiche nach der Erhebung des Jahres 1900, Bearbeitet in Kaiserlichen Statistischen Amte Berlin, 1903 (*The Forests and Woodlands in the German Empire according to the Inquiry of the Year 1900. Compiled in the Kaiserl. Statistischen Amt. Berlin, 1903.*)

A. — Territory and Population.

Area: 540,777.5 km.

Population on the 1st December, 1905: 60,641,278.

Density of the population per sq. km. on the 31st Dec., 1905: 112.1.

» » » » » in 1871: 75.9.

(1) *The order of the States is the alphabetical order in the French text.*

Occupations of the population (Professions census of the 12th June, 1907).

Agriculture, gardening, stock breeding, forestry and fisheries	9,883,257 = 36.8 %
Manufactures	11,256,254 = 41.9 %
Commerce	3,477,626 = 13.0 %
Domestic service	471,695 = 1.8 %
Public services (including the army and navy)	1,738,530 = 6.5 %
Total	26,827,362 = 100.00

Birth and Death Rate per 1000:

	Year	Births	Deaths
Average for 1871-1880		40.7	28.8
» » 1901-1908		34.6	20.2
» » 1908		33.0	19.0

Illiterates per each 10,000 conscripts:

In 1880	157
» 1890	51
» 1897	12
» 1904	4

Over-sea emigration of Germans leaving German and Foreign ports:

In 1891	120,089 = 2.41 ‰ of population
» 1909	24,921 = 0.39 ‰ »

B. — *Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries.*

Division of land-areas in 1900 (hundreds of hectares):

Arable lands and gardens	262,573.1 = 48.6 %
Vineyards	1,352.1 = 0.2 %
Meadow lands	59,561.6 = 11.0 %
Pasturage and grazing lands	27,067.1 = 5.0 %
Forests and woods	139,958.7 = 25.9 %
Lands built on, barren lands, roads and water surfaces	50,135.2 = 9.3 %

Principal Products in 1909 :

	Areas — hectares	Production — tons
Rye	6,130,732	11,348,415
Wheat	1,831,383	3,755,747
Summer barley.	1,646,354	3,495,616
Potatoes	3,323,733	46,706,252
Oats	4,309,967	9,125,816
Hay.	5,961,536	22,140,927

Value of Forest products in recent years 48,576,911 marks.

Occupiers of farms having arable lands in 1907 :

	Number —	Total areas in hect. —
Less than 1 hectare.	1,962,247	869,921
From 1 to 5 hectares.	1,609,099	5,035,774
» 5 to 10 »	641,983	5,634,159
» 10 to 20 »	408,713	7,489,501
» 20 to 50 »	223,388	8,758,232
» 50 to 100 »	36,087	3,184,446
» 100 to 200 »	10,493	1,989,104
» 200 to 500 »	9,297	3,946,108
» 500 to 1000 »	3,107	2,755,551
» 1000 or over »	365	677,646
	4,904,779	40,341,242

Live-stock (Census of 1907)

Horses	4,345,047
Mules and donkeys	11,291
Cattle	20,630,544
Sheep	7,703,710
Pigs.	22,146,532
Goats	3,533,970
Poultry.	77,103,045
Bee-hives	2,594,690

Sea Fisheries (North Sea and the Baltic):

Value of productions in 1909 — 33,214,522 marks.

C. — *Mines, Manufactures and Commerce.*

Mines :

No. of Steam H. P.	in 1895 =	995,069
» » »	in 1907 =	2,228,476
» miners	in 1907 =	860,903
Mineral output	in 1908 =	249,138.5 mill. of tons
Value of mineral products	in 1908 =	1,970,763 mill. of marks

Manufactures :

No. of establishments on the 12th June, 1907	=	2,081,102
» » hands employed » » »	=	9,991,970
» » steam H. P. » » »	=	5,779,929
(» » » » in 1905 » » »	=	2,361,469)

Home Trade in 1909:

	Imports — millions of marks	Exports — millions of marks
Raw material for manufactures including partially prepared products	4,688.9	1,701.9
Manufactured goods	1,275.8	4,216.9
Food stuffs	2,324.3	662.3
Live-stock	231.1	11.1
	8,520.1	6,592.2

D. — *Navigation and Inland Communications.*

Sea-going navigation in 1908 :

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
German vessels	83,282	15,771,071	82,983	15,410,479
Foreign »	24,412	11,662,406	24,457	11,680,933

Inland Communications at the end of 1908 :

Length of ordinary gauge railways 57,125.0 km. = 105.6 km. per sq. km. of land and 90.7 km. for each 100,000 inhabitants. (In 1898, 89.2 km. per sq. km. of land and 88.8 km. for each 100,000 inhabitants).

Length of narrow gauge railways	2,116	km.
» Kleinbahnen (tramways and local light railways)	13,172.7	»
» canals and navigable rivers	21,752	»

of which 15,269 km. are navigable for ships and 6,483 km. for rafts.

E. — *Finance.*

Budget voted for the year 1910:

Ordinary expenses in millions of marks.	2,663,050.8
Special » » »	<u>190,730.3</u>
	1,853,781.1

Ordinary revenues in millions of marks.	2,663,050.8
Special » » »	<u>190,730.3</u>
	2,853,781.1

F. — *Money, Weights and Measures.*

Unit of value: the mark of 100 pfennige; the doppelkrone piece of 20 marks in gold weighs 7.96495 gr. $\frac{900}{1000}$ pure gold. The mark = 1.25 frs.

The decimal metric system is adopted for weights and measures.

II. — AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION.

1. Historical and Statistical Sketch of the present State of Agricultural Co-operation in Germany.

Authorities.

I. — Official :

- 1) The « Preussische Centralgenossenschaftskasse » (*The Central Bank of the Prussian co-operative societies*) publishes an annual report upon the business accomplished for each financial year. Fourteen of these reports, the last of which was for the 15th. financial year (from the 1st. April, 1909 to the 1st. March, 1910), have already appeared.
- 2) Other publications of the Prussian Bank, edited by Dr. Heiligenstadt in 1907, which have appeared, are, « Die Preussische Centralgenossenschaftskasse » (*The Central Bank of the Prussian co-operative societies*) and « Die Preussische Centralgenossenschaftskasse von 1895-1905 - Festschrift » (*The Central Bank of the Prussian co-operative societies from 1895 to 1905. Commemorative publication*).
- 3) The Prussian Bank has also edited from 1904 to 1908 the « Jahr und Adressbuch der Erwerbs- und Wirtschaftsgenossenschaften in Deutschen Reiche » (*Directory and Annual of the co-operative societies in the German Empire*). The publication of this directory has been abandoned since 1908.
- 4) The Prussian Bank also published : « Das Genossenschaftskataster für das deutsche Reich, enthaltend die eingetragenen Erwerbs- und Wirtschaftsgenossenschaften nach dem Stande am 1. Januar 1903 » (*The Register of Assessment of the co-operative societies for the German Empire, containing the co-operative societies registered according to their condition on the 1st. January, 1903*).
- 5) The « Mitteilungen zur deutschen Genossenschaftsstatistik » (*Statistical communications upon the German co-operative societies*), edited by Prof. Dr. A. Petersilie, have been published since 1905. Up to the present the numbers for the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908 have appeared.

II. — Publications of Federations of Co-operative Societies :

A) The most numerous publications are edited by the « Reichsverband der deutschen andwirtschaftlichen Genossenschaften » (*Imperial Federation of the German agricultural co-operative societies*).

We shall mention the most important :

- 1) The « *Jahrbuch des Reichsverbandes der deutschen landwirtschaftlichen Genossenschaften* » (*Yearbook of the Imperial Federation of the German agricultural co-operative societies*). The number for 1909, published in 1910, contains the report of the Director General (*Generalanwalt*), the minutes of the General Meeting and statistics of the business done by 17,192 co-operative societies during the year 1908.
- 2) « *Die Festschrift zum 25. jährigen Bestehen des Reichsverbandes der deutschen landwirtschaftlichen Genossenschaften 1883-1908* » (*Publication in commemoration of the 25th. anniversary of the existence of the Imperial Federation of the German agricultural co-operative societies, 1883-1908*) appeared in 1908.
- 3) The « *Taschenbuch für landwirtschaftliche Genossenschaften* » (*Pocketbook for the agricultural co-operatives societies*), the 4th. edition of which appeared in 1910.
- 4) The official organ of the Imperial Federation, published fortnightly, is: « *Die Deutsche landwirtschaftliche Genossenschaftspresse* » (*The German Agricultural Co-operative Societies' Press*) which is now in its 37th. year of existence.
- 5) The Imperial Federation also occupies itself specially with current questions, either by forming conferences to study the subjects or by means of special periodical publications which form the « *Deutsche landwirtschaftliche Genossenschaftsbibliothek* » (*Library of the German agricultural co-operative societies*).

B) The Raiffeisen Bank of Neuwied, in conjunction with the Imperial Federation, publishes an annual report upon the activity of 13 affiliated federations besides: « *Das landwirtschaftliche Genossenschaftsblatt* » (*The Journal of the German agricultural co-operative societies*) (31st. year).

C) Also almost all the 41 federations publish their own annuals and some journals, which would take too long to specify here.

III. — Other Publications :

- CRÜGER, DR. HANS: Einführung in das deutsche Genossenschaftswesen (*Introduction to German Co-operation*).
- DOP, LOUIS: L'Association et la Coopération agricole en Allemagne - Annales des sciences politiques. XIX^e année, 15 mai 1904. (*Agricultural Association and Co-operation in Germany - Annals of political sciences, 19th. year, the 15th. May, 1904*).
- ERTL and LICHT: Das landwirtschaftliche Genossenschaftswesen in Deutschland. Wien, 1899 (*Agricultural co-operation in Germany*).
- FASSBENDER, DR. MARTIN: F. W. Raiffeisen in seinem Leben. Denken und Wirken (*F. W. Raiffeisen, his Life, Thoughts and Actions*). 1902.
- GRABEIN, DR. MAX: Wirtschaftliche und sociale Bedeutung der ländlichen Genossenschaften in Deutschland. (*The economic and social importance of the rural co-operative societies in Germany*), 1908.
- LINDECKE, DR. OTTO: Das Genossenschaftswesen in Deutschland. (*Co-operation in Germany*). 1908.
- LORENZONI, DR. GIOVANNI: La cooperazione agraria nella Germania moderna. (*Agricultural co-operation in modern Germany*). 2 vols. Trent, 1901-02).

- MÜLLER, Dr. FRIEDRICH: Die geschichtliche Entwicklung des landwirtschaftlichen Genossenschaftswesens in Deutschland von 1848 bis zur Gegenwart. (*The historical development of agricultural co-operation in Germany from 1848 to the present day*). 1901.
- PARISIUS and CRÜGER, Dr. HANS: Das Reichsgesetz betr. die Erwerbs- und Wirtschaftsgenossenschaften. Kommentar zum praktischen Gebrauch für Juristen und Genossenschaften. (*The law of the Empire concerning co-operative societies - Commentary for practical use of jurists and co-operative societies*). 1908.
- SCHOLTZ and DONATH: Rechtsbuch für Genossenschaften. (*Code for co-operative societies*). 1908.

§ 1. — *General development.*

The principle of co-operative organisation is derived from the consciousness that the economic resources of a single individual do not suffice for the solution of a given problem and for the attainment of a determinate object, but that this demands collective action capable of evolving the necessary economic force.

If we call this principle more shortly "the idea of association" we find its germ in the most ancient habits of the German people.

It is enough to recall the ancient village communities (Mark and Hofgenossenschaften) with their right of common possession and utilization of lands susceptible of cultivation, forests, pasture lands and waters.

We see another proof of it in the common utilisation of roads, springs, bread ovens, mills and floating lumber, which shows that co-operation had already entered into the habits of the population.

If it is true that by mere force of circumstances the greater part of these ancient co-operative forms have disappeared, we still find traces of them in these days, as, for example, the "Gehöferschaften" in the district of Treves, the "Hauberggenossenschaften" (co-operative societies for clearing forests) of the district of Siegen and the "Allmende" in Southern Germany.

However, agricultural co-operation, as it exists to-day, is of quite recent origin, both in respect of its legal forms and of the causes which have given it birth.

These causes are far from being all of the same nature, but it is evident they were all determined by the urgent exigencies of economic life.

Thus the co-operative credit societies were formed as a necessary consequence of the substitution of the monetary system for that of barter. The constitution of co-operative societies for sale and production is due to the need of more intensive cultivation and of profiting more and more by the improvements offered by technical science.

It must not be forgotten how much the agricultural crisis of the ten years 1890-1899 contributed to favour the co-operative movement.

All these causes have had the effect of spreading co-operative agricultural societies, in the space of a few decades, over the whole of Germany, where now some 24,000 of these organizations are to be numbered.

As has been seen, the co-operative idea was not new to the German people; all that had to be done was to give the co-operative societies a form better corresponding to the new exigencies of economic life.

Two men, acting each quite independently, and never seeing or knowing each other, two men separated by a great distance, came about the middle of the 19th. century to almost the same conclusion with regard to the remedy for the grave economical crisis that was then being gone through. These were Frederick William Raiffeisen, burgomaster of Weyerbusch, and Francis Hermann Schulze, more familiarly known by the name Schulze-Delitzsch.

The first is well known as the founder of the co-operative agricultural banks, which we now see at work everywhere, the second as founder of the urban co-operative banks.

The services of these two men to the nation are incalculable.

We shall only occupy ourselves here, for want of space, with the Raiffeisen Banks.

On the initiative of Raiffeisen in the winter of 1847-48, the first associations was formed for the poorer inhabitants of the commune of Weyerbusch. Transferred soon after as burgomaster to Flammersfeld in the Westerwald, Raiffeisen founded in this little Rhenish district an association under the title of "Flammersfelder Hilfsverein zur Unterstützung unbemittelter Landwirte" (1st. December 1849).

This society began, by purchasing cattle, to combat the usury practised in that branch of rural commerce. To obtain the necessary funds, the members assumed joint and several liability. The cattle bought by the society were distributed among the small farmers who had not themselves the means of purchasing, who repaid the cost, with interest at reasonable rate, in five yearly instalments. They went on then to a service of money loans, which gave the association the character of a loan bank. Raiffeisen was next transferred to Heddersdorf (Neuwied) where he soon after (1854) founded the "Heddersdorfer Wohltätigkeitsverein". This Society bought cattle for its members and interested itself in works of benevolence, especially coming to the assistance of the poorer classes. The principles of these Raiffeisen foundations differed from those adopted later in this respect, that the people to be assisted did not form part of the association, which was composed of the better off.

Raiffeisen himself recognized the impossibility of continuing this state of things.

In the first chapter of a work he published in 1866, under the title of "Die Darlehenskassenvereine als Mittel zur Abhilfe der Noth der

ländlichen Bevölkerung so wie auch die städtischen Handwerker und Arbeiter", he wrote: "The members wanted nothing and asked for nothing for themselves; the unions acted quite disinterestedly, inspired by the principle of love for their neighbours. We have gone on for fifteen years tenaciously upon the same principle, but we must confess that it can no longer be continued, and that unions based on this principle have no vitality".

Raiffeisen acted upon this conclusion, founding in 1862 the first co-operative banks, properly so called (Darlehenskassen) at Anhausen, Rengsdorf and Bonefeld and a bank for the commune of Engers, and for the upper part of the County of Wied.

Among the members of these societies for the first time figured persons desirous of borrowing money; the liability was joint and several.

Section 2 of the Rules (1) of the Anhausen Society read as follows: "The object of the Union is to provide members with the money necessary, in the form of loans at interest, so as to put them in a condition to utilise to their own advantage the fruit of their labour and to assure them a certain independence, so that they may dispense with aid from third parties".

These four first loan banks already present all the special features which were later characteristic of the Raiffeisen banks and which marked the great contrast existing between these establishments and the Schulze-Delitzsch banks, that is to say: the absence of any shares, loans for periods (5-10 years) with reservation of right to call up the loans in certain exceptional cases at four weeks' notice; limitation of operations to a determined district, inalienability of the capital of the Society by division among members.

Raiffeisen soon found collaborators, and the loan banks were not slow in propagating themselves in the different parts of Germany, especially in the West. In proportion as they increased in number - about 500 banks were already working about the middle of 1883 - the need became stronger for these co-operative organisations to unite in one group to form an organically compact federation.

After an unsuccessful attempt to found, by the union of the three central co-operative banks of the Rhine provinces of Hesse and of Westphalia, a General German Agricultural Bank, Raiffeisen succeeded in 1876 in establishing at Neuwied, "the Central Agricultural Loan Bank for Germany" (Landwirtschaftliche Zentralsparlehenskasse für Deutschland) in the form of a company with liability limited by shares, the mission of which was to play the part of intermediary and regulating agency between

(1) D. FR. MÜLLER: *Die geschichtliche Entwicklung der landw. Genossenschaften von 1848-49 bis zur Gegenwart.*

those banks that had need of financial support, on the one hand, and the banks in which there was a surplus of money on the other.

A year later there was formed at Neuwied a Federation of Agricultural Co-operative Societies ("Anwaltschaftsverband ländlicher Genossenschaften"). This federation was to be a central organ to defend the interests of these rural organisations and to encourage their development.

At the date of its constitution the federation comprised thirty loan banks. The number of affiliated co-operative societies increased rapidly as is shown below:

Affiliated to the Federation in 1877 - 30 societies		
»	»	1878 - 40 »
»	»	1879 - 53 »
»	»	1880 - 113 »
»	»	1881 - 130 »
»	»	1882 - 178 »
»	»	1883 - 212 »

Raiffeisen had hoped to unite in this federation all the agricultural co-operative credit societies existing in Germany; but results did not confirm his expectations: for only a fifth part of the 1,100 banks (in round numbers) at work in 1883, had adhered to the federation. The unfavourable attitude of the great majority of the societies was due, it seems, to the fact that Raiffeisen had given the federation too centralized a character, without taking account of the special conditions presented by each region and by the different confederated States, from the point of view of their historical, moral and economic development.

Experience has shown that these special conditions call for a decentralization to which Raiffeisen's organization did not sufficiently lend itself.

Raiffeisen besides had assigned to his loan banks (*Darlehenkassen*) the business of supplying agricultural requirements (feeding stuffs, manure, coal), without taking into consideration that in certain countries, as for example, Hesse, Baden, the Rhine Provinces, Oldenburg, the Kingdom of Saxony, the Palatinate of the Rhine and Hanover, agricultural co-operative societies for the purchase of requirements had been formed as far back as about the year 1860 and even earlier, and that these societies also felt the need of federating themselves. For some of these co-operative societies federation had even become an accomplished fact, as for example those of Hesse, in 1873, thanks to the initiative of the *Kreisassessor* Haas-Friedberg. By the side of the co-operative societies for collective purchase, there had been constituted at the beginning of the decade 1870-1879, cooperative dairy societies, the notable increase of urban population demanding an increased production of milk, and its derivatives (butter, cream, cheese). The invention of the centrifugal separator (Lehfeld, 1876) had given the

butter industry a powerful auxiliary, permitting the substitution for the primitive methods of production on scattered farms of the manufacture of butter on a large scale by co-operative societies and rendering the industry more lucrative.

The first co-operative dairy societies were formed in the zone of the low plains of Northern Germany, where, thanks to specially favourable physical and economic conditions, there existed many farms, of large or of medium extent, on which there were a great number of dairy cattle. Creameries were established a little later in Posen, in Silesia, in Brandenburg and in Hanover. In South Germany one only found a few isolated creameries.

In 1884, 172 co-operative dairy societies were at work, distributed geographically as follows :

East Prussia	8
West Prussia	14
Silesia	14
Schleswig Holstein	50
Hanover	20
Posen	6
Other regions of North Germany	38
South Germany	22

By the side of the three above mentioned groups (*Darlehenskassen*, associations for collective purchase, and dairy associations), there had been constituted, in smaller number, other co-operative societies, as, for example, co-operative societies for the purchase and collective use of machines, associations for the improvement of cattle breeding, co-operative societies of viticulturists, and of horticulturists.

The viticulturists' societies, especially, are of comparatively early foundation. That of Reil on the Moselle, for example, dates from 1852, that of Asperg in Würtemberg from 1854, that of Neckarsulm from 1855, and that of Fellbach from 1858. These associations had no federal organization. At the beginning of the decade 1880-1889, the situation was as follows: $\frac{2}{5}$ of the Loan and Savings Banks belonged to the federation of Neuwied, whilst the three other fifths of these societies, and nearly all the co-operative societies for the purchase of requirements, as well as a small number of co-operative dairy societies (East and West Prussia) had formed their own regional and provincial federations.

This grouping certainly had its importance, constituting already, so to speak, the foundations on which to continue the construction of the great edifice of co-operation, but there was still need, however, of a union of regional federations in one central organization, to represent them in their external relations and also to provide for the internal development of agricultural co-operation.

The necessity of having a central organisation was thus felt everywhere, and after some years of preliminary study they succeeded in founding the Federation of German Agricultural Co-operative societies (6th July, 1883), which twenty years later took the title of *Imperial Federation of the German Agricultural Co-operative Societies* (*Reichsverband der deutschen landwirtschaftlichen Genossenschaften*). In this union are now comprised, with the exception of the Württemberg Federation (Württembergischen Landsverband) and some others of less importance, all the German agricultural federations, to which, on the 1st. June, 1910, 18,962 co-operative societies were affiliated. The prefect Haas, now privy councillor, who had been up to that date president of the Federation of Hessian Co-operative Societies for the Purchase of Requirements was appointed president and manager of the new federation and he is still to day its general representative.

In the constitution of the Imperial Federation of German Agricultural Co-operative Societies 9 federations participated, comprising altogether 236 co-operative societies; in addition 9 co-operative dairy societies had become directly affiliated. At the start, the Imperial Federation, according to its rules, could only admit as members, co-operative societies for purchase, production and butter making, and their federations (*Verbände*). The agricultural co-operative credit societies had been provisionally excluded out of regard for the susceptibilities of the federations of these societies under the direction of Raiffeisen and Schulze-Delitzsch.

On the death of Raiffeisen (11th. February 1888), the 4th session of the Congress of Co-operative Societies discussed at its meetings of the 5th. and 6th. April 1888, and adopted, the following important resolution:

“ The sphere of action, of the Federation is extended to the business of rural and agricultural co-operative credit societies ”.

This resolution meant not only more external strength, but also, and above all, a notable internal reinforcement of the federation, because the co-operative credit societies, were, so to speak, the foundation of agricultural co-operation. Thus the co-operative societies were able to federate themselves systematically, by regions, in one powerful union.

At the 6th. Congress of Co-operative Societies, which met at Darmstadt on the 20th. and 21st. August 1890, it was decided to substitute for the name *Federation of German Agricultural Co-operative Societies* (*Vereinigung deutscher landwirtschaftlichen Genossenschaften*) the title *General Federation of German Agricultural Co-operative Societies* (*Allgemeiner Verband der deutschen landwirtschaftlichen Genossenschaften*). The Congress negatived the proposal of President Haas, to give the union the title of *Imperial Federation of German Agricultural Co-operative Societies* (*Reichsverband der deutschen landwirtschaftlichen Genossenschaften*), the title which was however definitely adopted fourteen years later.

In 1889 after the promulgation of the Act of 1st. May, a new era opened for the German co-operative societies, and a large number of new organizations was formed. The troubles which the commercial treaties concluded in 1893 brought upon German agriculture, did not contribute to this in the least degree.

This surprising increase of co-operative societies appears clearly from the table given hereafter in which the number of existing organizations is shown separately for each year.

By the side of the General Federation of Co-operative Societies, the Federation of Neuwied (*Anwaltschaftsverband*) continued its work, without taking any steps for union with it. The number of organizations affiliated to the Federation of Neuwied also increased very considerably, when, under the pressure of imperious necessity, it started branches in several rural communes. It is easy to imagine that constant friction was inevitable between the decentralised system of action of the General Federation and the centralised system of Neuwied, which above all was the case in the rural communes in which the two federations contended for support.

This friction, sometimes giving rise to conflicts full of bitterness, lasted almost uninterruptedly until the year 1905, when, after long negotiations, often interrupted, the Raiffeisen organization at Neuwied, and the Federation at Darmstadt, which meanwhile had assumed the title of *Imperial Federation of German Agricultural Co-operative Societies*, came to an understanding, by virtue of which Neuwied, including 4,300 co-operative societies, adhered to the Imperial Federation of Darmstadt.

The manifesto published in 1908 by the Imperial Federation of German Co-operatives, on the occasion of the 15th. anniversary of its foundation, devotes the following passage to this union:

“ The union with the Federation of Neuwied has marked a memorable page in the annals of the internal organization of the Imperial Federation. The division, up to that moment, of the co-operative forces into two camps, separated and sometimes opposed, undoubtedly caused a regrettable dispersion of energy.

“ Certainly, the competition of these two great organizations was of some advantage, contributing as it did to the rapid development of agricultural co-operation, but it had also injurious results shown by an excessive haste to form new associations, and more or less violent polemics in the press and in public meetings, whence arose internal and external loss of strength.

“ As the advantage of healthy competition decreased with the growth of co-operative societies the more apparent became these disadvantages. Besides, the increasing opposition met with by the co-operative societies in the commercial world and from other adversaries, together with the fact that in the matter of production and sale of articles of agricultural con-

sumption economic concentration was becoming more marked, rendered unity of action by the co-operative societies more and more necessary".

The very marked antagonism at the beginning of the desperate contests on behalf of the opposed principles of "centralization" and "decentralization", had been little by little effaced with the course of time. The two organizations had received a lesson from the imperious force of circumstances. The organization of Neuwied, when instituting twelve dependent organizations in different regions of Germany, had had to make some concessions to the principle of decentralization; the Imperial Federation, in its turn, recognized the advantages of an opportune centralization.

Thus since the 26th. January and the 9th. February, 1905 all the German co-operative societies, with a single exception (in Wurtemberg, where the co-operative societies form a federation of some importance) have advanced in serried ranks like an army on the march.

A single organisation, namely the *Imperial Federation of German Co-operative Societies* fulfils the important mission of representing externally and officially the interests of more than 19,000 agricultural co-operative societies comprising about 1 3/4 millions of members.

It is needless to demonstrate how efficacious is this unified representation of interests in the solution of legislative questions, in treating with the constituted authorities and with the public, and especially what weight it has in the scale of economic contests.

Before passing on to examine the principles by which the legislation upon co-operative societies has been inspired, it will not, perhaps, be inexpedient to set forth here the manner of working of one of the Raiffeisen banks, as these banks, in number 15,476 (on the 1st June, 1910) form so to speak, the basis of the great edifice of co-operation in Germany.

The Raiffeisen Bank (*Spar- und Darlehenskasse*) is a registered co-operative society with unlimited liability. Its operations extend over a district defined in its rules, which must be more or less limited, a parish, often even a single village. For legal constitution the society must consist of at least seven members. The society consists exclusively of inhabitants of the district of full age, and in enjoyment of all civil rights. The management of affairs is entrusted to an elected committee (Vorstand) composed in the majority of cases, of four or five members. This committee has a president, a vice-president, and two or three committeemen of whom one generally has the office of treasurer or accountant. The Raiffeisen Banks of the old type choose their accountant from persons not included in this committee, at the sittings of which the accountant has a right to be present but without voting. As we have just said, this committee manages all business, deciding as to the admission of new members, upon the loans to be granted, and also upon the purchase of agricultural

requirements. The committee must put itself in touch with the tribunal, in the chancery of which the society is registered; the members of this committee are inscribed as such in the same registry office.

The committee advises the registry office of the admission of new members, as well as of the names of the members who withdraw from the society; it also keeps the registry informed of any changes that take place in the composition of the committee itself. Every year before the expiration of 6 months from date of closing accounts, the committee transmits to the registry the balance sheet, a statement showing the number of members of the society and an auditor's certificate given by the auditor of the federation (*Verband*) to which the society belongs.

Besides the committee, there is a Council of Supervision; the number of its members is unlimited, but at least three.

Generally this Council has 6 to 9 members, chosen from the inhabitants of the different villages, which allows of the council being always well informed as to the circumstances of the inhabitants of its district.

The Council of Supervisions controls the acts of the committee (*Vorstand*) seeing, for example, that loans are granted in a regular manner, that the admission of new members, as well as the purchase of feeds and manure take place in virtue of decisions arrived at in the meetings of the committee and duly recorded in the minutes. The Council of Supervision must, as often as possible, at least once in the course of every three months, proceed, without previous warning, to inspect the cash, to see if the cashier fulfils his charge conscientiously. The acts of the Council of Supervision are also recorded in minutes.

The services of the members of the committee and of the Council of Supervision are gratuitous; the members of these bodies have only a right to the reimbursement of their expenses.

Only the cashier or accountant is paid; his emoluments are fixed by the committee in consultation with the Council of Supervision, taking into account the amount of the work he has to do.

The supreme authority in the society is the general assembly of members which meets once a year; for the Raiffeisen societies of the old type the general assembly meets twice a year.

The General Assembly approves the accounts and the annual balance sheet duly passed by the Council of Supervisions, confirms the work of the committee, and decides as to the division of the net profits.

The general assembly, in which each member, be he rich or poor, be he of exalted or of humble position, be he president, member of the Council of Supervision, or a mere private member, has only one vote, deliberates upon every question, general or special, that concerns the society.

The working capital of the society is composed in the first place

of the members' shares; each of the members must buy one. The value of these shares varies according to the economic condition of the different regions, oscillating between 10 and 500 marks. Nowadays, we observe a general tendency not to fix the value of these shares too low. If so provided by the rules, the society may admit payments by annual instalments.

The principal working capital, however, consists of the savings book deposits (*Spareinlagen*), which the society accepts from any one; it is enough that these deposits come in abundantly for the Raiffeisen Bank to be in a position to fulfil its mission efficiently. With regard to the available surplus, first a sum is set aside for a small dividend on the members' shares, calculated at a moderate interest (from 3 to 4 %); then a certain amount is placed to the reserve fund; this sum, as we have said above, according to the rules, must remain inalienable. The remaining amount is generally assigned, by decision of the general assembly, to some work of common utility.

With very few exceptions, all the German agricultural co-operative credit societies are organised in this simple way, which has permitted of their becoming a continually increasing source of prosperity for the farming population. The societies are to be counted by hundreds, which, with cautious, intelligent and active men at the head of their committees and councils of supervision, reap truly "golden harvests" in the form of constantly increasing reserve funds, but their chief merit consists in their being true nuclei of that spirit of solidarity which stimulates healthy support of whatever is most nobly philanthropic.

§ 2. — *Influence of Legislation on the Development of the Co-operative Societies.*

The position of the German co-operative societies, up to the year 1867, was not regulated by any special law. The members were liable jointly and severally and without limit towards third parties. The members of the Mutual Aid Society of Flammersfeld had, in the first place, bound themselves to this joint and several liability, by a deed to that effect, and all the Schulze-Delitzsch credit associations were governed by the same principle. Of all the laws in force at that date there was not one adapted to the co-operative societies.

The common law of Prussia, governing most of the co-operative societies, recognized in the association only a private character, simply assimilating them to a group of individuals who, through their representative as intermediary, could obtain the exercise in common of certain rights, and could incur obligations with respect to which they were equally liable.

The absence of precise provisions in the law with reference to this new form of association naturally created many difficulties, above all when it was a matter of rights to be decided by law.

Schulze-Delitzsch, the well-known founder of the urban co-operative credit societies that bear his name, had presented a bill drafted by himself, in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies on the 10th. of March 1863. He had later to struggle hard to free the societies from the permanent control of the State, affirming with insistence that these associations, in view of their special character, must be considered within the domain of private law.

A long series of obstacles had to be overcome before the first German law dealing with co-operative societies was promulgated. First passed for Prussia only, this law was published 27th. March 1867, to come into operation on the 1st. January 1868. On the 4th. July 1869 the Federal Council adopted it as the law of the North German Confederation, where it came into force on the 1st. January 1869.

From that date the co-operative societies had a civil personality.

It will perhaps be as well here to mention the steps taken from the above date by Raiffeisen experimentally, to provide the co-operative societies with central organs that were to facilitate their business relations, which was only effected after the promulgation, in 1889, of the second law relating to co-operative societies, thanks to which the institution of central co-operative banks was rendered possible.

Raiffeisen had founded in 1872 the Rhenish Agricultural Co-operative Bank, as a registered association, the members of which were only the Raiffeisen Banks (Darlehenskassen) that is to say, associations likewise registered.

In the same way and about the same date, a Westphalian Agricultural Bank (Westfälische landwirtschaftliche Bank eingetragene Genossenschaft) was founded at Iserlohn, and an Agricultural Central Bank at Darmstadt.

As Raiffeisen could not reconcile himself to the principle enunciated in Section 3 of the law relative to co-operative societies, according to which these must have a capital in members' shares, the three Central Banks above-mentioned were founded in such a way as completely to eliminate the members' shares.

Centralisation reached its height in 1874 with the foundation of the General Agricultural Bank at Neuwied (Landw. Generalbank), as a registered co-operative society of which the only members were the three provincial banks mentioned above.

The registry offices having made no opposition to the registration of these three central co-operative societies, Schulze-Delitzsch, who at this time completely disagreed with Raiffeisen, on the 19th February 1876

asked a question in the Reichstag on the matter, and he triumphed; the General Bank and the three provincial banks had to be dissolved.

Raiffeisen founded after this in 1876, the Central Agricultural Loan Bank for Germany (Landwirtschaftliche Zentraldarlehenskasse für Deutschland) at Neuwied in the form of a company with liability limited by shares.

This bank is still working to-day, only its headquarters are now at Berlin. Analogous societies were instituted later for the co-operative societies which had not become affiliated to the Neuwied organisations. Thus we see the Co-operative Bank (Genossenschaftsbank) founded at Darmstadt, and the Rural Central Bank (Landliche Zentralkasse at Munich. The Baden co-operative societies grouped themselves round the Karlsruhe branch of the Rhenish Credit Bank at Mannheim (Rheinische Kreditbank in Mannheim) whilst the co-operative societies of Würtemberg had for their central bank the Royal Bank (Kgl. Hofbank) of Stuttgart.

We do not possess complete data as to the number of agricultural cooperative societies in Germany till after 1884.

Of the Neuwied Federation founded in 1877 we have the following figures :

The federation comprised :

At the end of 1877 . . .	30	co-operative societies
» » 1878 . . .	40	»
» » 1879 . . .	53	»
» » 1880 . . .	113	»
» » 1881 . . .	130	»
» » 1882 . . .	178	»
» » 1883 . . .	212	»

Although in the law on co-operative societies there was no clause rendering obligatory the inspection of their affairs, Raiffeisen was the first to recognize that the members of the co-operative societies must be given guarantees for the regular keeping of the accounts, and that by means of inspection. From the year 1880, there were inspectors in his institution; in 1884 these inspectors, four in number, carried out 106 ordinary and 13 special inspections.

The Congress of Co-operative Societies at Bonn, 4th. June, 1883, pronounced unanimously in favour of obligatory inspection, and the supplementary clause that follows was inserted in the rules of the Neuwied Federation :

« The co-operative societies belonging to the Neuwied Federation are obliged to submit to the control of the Federation and cannot oppose the inspections the Federation may order any time that it deems in necessary ».

After the year 1884, several other federations followed this example. This, for instance, was done by the Federation of the Hessian Agricultural Co-operative Societies for the Purchase of Requirements and the Federation of the Hessian Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies. The Federation of the German Agricultural Co-operative Societies, in the second session of its Congress, held at Berlin, laid down also the obligatory introduction of the inspection of accounts and cash of the societies belonging to the Federation, and this by experts appointed by the directors of the different federations.

The number of agricultural co-operative societies has gone on increasing constantly and satisfactorily. There were:

	Raiffeisen Banks (Savings and Loan Banks)	Co-operative Societies for Purchase of Requirements	Co-operative creameries	Other Co-operative Societies	Total
At the beginning of 1884. .	500	350	172	50	1,050
Towards the middle of 1889. .	1,200	725	613	62	2,600

The co-operative societies according as they belonged to the Neuwied organization or to the federation of Darmstadt, were divided as follows :

	Neuwied federation	General Federation of Darmstadt					Total (excluding regional federations)
		Regional Federations	Co-operative credit societies	Co-operative Societies for the Purchase of Requirements	Dairy Societies	Miscellaneous	
End of 1884.....	255	10	..	315	25	..	340
» 1885.....	288	10	..	402	55	..	457
» 1886.....	312	9	..	444	71	..	515
» 1887.....	359	12	..	555	79	10	644
» 1888.....	423	14	163	631	93	24	911
» 1889.....	610	18	175	714	117	24	1026

§ 3. — *The Law of 1889 concerning Co-operative Societies.*

In consequence of the promulgation of the new law concerning co-operative societies, the year 1889 marked, as we said, a new era for agricultural co-operation.

The title of the law is textually as follows:

« *Law of the Empire concerning co-operative societies possessing an economic character*, of the date of 1st. May 1889, with the Amendment of 12th. August, 1896, and the changes contained in Article 10 of the Law of 17th. May, 1897, on the putting into force of the commercial code, according to the tenor of the order of the Chancellor of the Empire, dated 20th. May 1898, as well as the regulations of the Federal Council concerning the application of the Law on the forms to be observed for the registration of co-operative societies, dated 1st. July 1889 ».

* * *

Whilst the old law of 1868 only recognized unlimited liability, the new law admits limited liability.

In the course of discussion in the committee, a third form of liability was considered: *Unbeschränkte Nachschusspflicht* or the unlimited obligation of members to the payment of the sums necessary to satisfy completely the creditors of the association. The difference in the three forms of liability appears clearly from Section 2 of the law which is thus worded:

Liability.

The Associations may be constituted:

1) In such a manner that each of the members assumes both as to the association and directly towards the creditors of this latter, a liability affecting all his personal possessions (registered co-operative societies with unlimited liability);

2) In such a manner that the members are liable to the extent of all their personal possessions but not directly to the creditors of the co-operative societies, that is to say, they are only obliged to provide the co-operative societies, if necessary, with the sums required for payment of creditors (registered co-operative societies with liability to make unlimited payments);

3) In such a manner that the individual liability of the members, both towards the society and towards the creditors of this latter, is fixed in advance at a certain sum (registered co-operative societies with limited liability).

Central Cooperative Societies.

The authorization given by the law to the co-operative societies to unite in federations was an act of distinct importance for the completion of the internal organization of co-operation according to the principle put forward by Raiffeisen in his projects for the creation of a general bank and of central banks.

Inspection.

Section 52 of the law conferred on the federations the right to get the affiliated co-operative societies inspected by special inspectors, and Section 53 made inspection obligatory every two years at least.

Other important provisions were: *a*) obligatory constitution of an initial capital by fixed contributions of members; *b*) provisions regarding the division of the net profits; *c*) allocation of a certain dividend on members' shares on condition that this dividend should serve first to complete the payments due by the shareholders upon their shares; *d*) constitution of a reserve fund.

The co-operative societies of Neuwied having adopted the principle of the inalienability of the joint capital, found the provisions of their rules infringed: *a*) by Section 7, Sub-section 4, concerning the constitution of a reserve fund; *b*) Section 19 concerning the division of the net profits; whilst in virtue of Section 20 the question of knowing if it were necessary or not, to divide the net profits could only, according to the rules, be decided every ten years, and exclusively by decision of the general assembly, at the expiration of each decade; *c*) and above all by Section 89 as to the division of the joint assets among the members in case of dissolution of the society.

The organization, by ingenious provisions in the rules, was able to elude the requirements of the Law which conflicted with the Raiffeisen principle, until an amendment to the Law concerning Co-operative Societies, dated 12th. August, 1896, modified the situation a little in favour of the tendencies of Neuwied. Section 98, Sub-section 3, of this amendment admitted the insertion in the rules of the co-operative societies of a clause providing for the inalienability of the joint assets. In terms of Section 92, in case of dissolution of the society, « the available and inalienable residue of assets, unless it be assigned by the rules to an individual or to a body corporate for a fixed use, devolves upon the Commune in which the society has its office. The revenue produced by this fund is to be applied to works of public utility ».

A few words may be added as to the favourable effect produced by the new legislative provisions.

The admission of limited liability by the side of unlimited liability, the only kind that had been recognized previously, from the first favoured the formation of co-operative credit societies in regions where there were great differences in the conditions of wealth, and in which the richer classes, having naturally greater risks to incur, were scarcely disposed to enter into co-operative societies with unlimited liability.

The co-operative societies for purchase, sale, or production, found themselves encouraged in their development, by the introduction of limited liability, because these societies can approximately determine in advance the amount of working capital necessary, which eliminates all fear of exposing themselves to more considerable risks, such as come from unlimited liability.

The possibility of starting central banks to regulate the banking operations of the co-operative societies and to centralize the purchase of goods, soon permitted the division in a rational manner of the various duties of the federations, separating business problems from those of a general character.

The federations acquired great liberty of action for the accomplishment of their true mission, which also had been notably extended by the service of inspection with which they had just been charged. In the same way, the central banks, as well as the central co-operative societies for purchase and sale found themselves placed in a much better position in the field of action assigned to them.

These opportune modifications of the Law concerning Co-operative Societies had for their first consequence a notable increase in the number of these organizations.

During the six years 1883-1889, the number of co-operative societies had increased by 1,550, that is to say by about 260 per year; in the course of the six following years (1889-1895) their number increased by 4,570, that is to say by 760 per year. Contributory to this increase, besides the legal provisions, and an energetic propaganda on the part of the federations, was also the agricultural crisis, especially acute at the beginning of the decade 1890-1899. Indeed the annual increase during the period 1889-1892 was only 591, whilst for the period 1892-1895 it rose to 932.

The number of co-operative credit societies rose from 1,200 to 4,782, from which one sees how urgent was the need of their establishment. The increase in the co-operative societies for the purchase of requirements was slower, the number rising from 869 to 725.

Much more considerable was the development of the co-operative dairy societies whose number has almost doubled (1,222 against 613). It is, however, to be observed that the societies of this class are even to-day almost exclusively limited to North Germany. In South Germany in 1905 there were only 149 such societies.

Amongst the other co-operative societies there has been an increase

amongst those of the viticulturists, the horticulturists, and the market gardeners, as well as of the associations for the sale of grain and the sale of cattle.

The following table shows the progress of the different classes of agricultural co-operative societies :

	Total	Number of societies			
		Credit	Purchase of Requirements	Dairy	Miscellaneous
1895.....	7,170	4,872	869	1 122	207
1889.....	2,600	1,200	725	613	62
1883.....	1,050	500	358	150	50

§ 4. — *The Central Cooperative Bank of Prussia.*

The central banks, soon after their constitution in the different regions as provincial clearing house centres felt the need of establishing closer relations amongst themselves. As far back as 1891, the Congress of Kiel had expressed its aspirations as follows :

« It is desirable that business relations be established between the different clearing-house centres now working in Germany for the agricultural co-operative banks, to the end that these institutions may mutually support each other ».

The need became more and more urgent, and the Congress of Co-operative Societies assembled at Hanover in 1894 placed the following on the order of the day :

« How to establish business relations (within the sphere of action of the Federation) between the central regulating banks, so that they may mutually facilitate each other's banking operations ».

After having studied the question in all its aspects, the Permanent Committee of Congress in its sitting of 10th March 1895 declared that it was absolutely necessary to institute a central co-operative bank for the regional credit institutions, and took measures for the necessary preparatory work.

However Prussia, quite unexpectedly, took up the plan, and it was brought before the Chamber of Deputies in the form of a bill, drawn up by the Minister of Finance, Miquel, for the institution of a central establishment to encourage the development of co-operative credit. The bill was passed with surprising rapidity. On the 18th. June 1895 it was referred to the Budget Commission, and the second and third reading were

passed by the Chamber on the 2nd. and 3rd. July respectively. On the 31st of the same month the Act was promulgated, coming into force on the 1st. October 1895. In this way the *Central Co-operative Bank of Prussia* (*Preussische Zentralgenossenschaftskasse*) began.

Section 1 of the Act declares the institution of an establishment at Berlin, called "the Central Co-operative Bank of Prussia", with the object of « encouraging the development of personal credit, especially co-operative credit ».

Section 2 assigns the following functions to the Prussian Bank :

1. Granting loans on interest :

a) to registered co-operative societies and federations, having the right to sue in their own name ;

b) to provincial land credit banks (*Ritterschaftlichen Darlehenskassen*) ;

c) to analogous credit institutions founded by the provinces (*Provinzialhilfskassen*) ;

2. Receiving from associations specified under Section 1, deposits at interest ;

Further, for the discharge of the functions mentioned above in Sections 1 and 2, the Bank is authorized :

3. To accept other moneys as deposits or in current accounts ;

4. To accept savings deposits (*Spareinlagen*) ;

5. To discount bills of exchange and bills to order, and grant loans on the security of bills and of merchandise ;

6. To get its bills in hand rediscounted ;

7. To contract loans ;

8. To buy or sell bills of exchange for the account both of the federations specified under Section 1, as well as of the co-operative societies composing them, and of other classes of depositors (individuals who have placed their savings in deposit or have opened current accounts).

The sphere of action of the bank can, by royal decree, be extended beyond the establishments specified under Section 1 to certain specified classes of Savings Banks.

The Bank of Prussia received first from the State a capital of 5 millions of marks in revenue bonds at 3 % at their nominal value, as a first endowment. This capital has been increased on three occasions : by act of 8th. July 1896 it was brought up to 20 millions, then to 50 millions (act of 20th. April 1898) and finally to 75 millions of marks (act of 13th. July 1909).

The Prussian Bank, as it is habitually called for short, at first excited the distrust of the societies on account of the subventions received by it from the State. And even to-day the Prussian Bank, though it will soon have been 15 years at work, has against it the Federation of Urban Co-

operative Societies, of Schulze-Delitzsch system, with Dr. Hans Crüger at its head.

The agricultural co-operative societies have long abandoned their hostile attitude and, renouncing their first optimism with regard to work unassisted by third parties, they now consider the question of co-operation with calmness.

According to Dr. Müller (1), « the institution of the Prussian Bank took place at the most propitious moment. It was a moment of agricultural depression for Germany and for Prussia, and the Prussian State considered it its duty to safeguard by effective intervention the gains agriculture had made by its own efforts, and which ran the risk of being compromised ».

The Prussian central banks were in their turn not slow in coming into relations with the *Bank of Prussia*. In November 1895, 11 co-operative federation banks had recourse to it. The number of banks affiliated to the *Prussian Bank* continued increasing afterwards, rising from 21 in March 1896 to 28 on the 1st. April 1899. In the course of the first six months there was business done to the extent of 141 $\frac{1}{2}$ million marks. The total business, which for the period 1896-97 had been 1,117 $\frac{1}{3}$ millions of marks was for the last financial period (ending 31st. March 1910) 15,197,808,796.64 marks. At the close of the 15th annual period the Bank of Prussia was composed of 52 federation banks, 19 urban and 33 rural banks. Besides this, the *Prussian Bank* was in business relation with:

6 provincial land credit banks (*Ritterschaftliche Darlehenskassen*);
6 similar banks instituted for the provinces (*Landeskommunalverbände*);

744 public and communal savings banks;

495 independent associations, firms and individuals;

189 different banks, public, private, guardian offices, etc. (in conformity with Section 76 of the Act as to the procedure to be adopted for the Civil Code, dated 20th. September 1899 and the order of the Ministers of Finance, Agriculture, Public Lands and Forests, and Justice, given the 17th. December 1899, concerning the application of Section 85 of the same Act).

§ 5. — *Co-operative Central Banks in the other Confederated States.*

The arrangements made by Prussia could not, naturally, remain without their effect on the other confederated States.

In Bavaria the Central Bank (*Zentraldarlehenskasse*) of the Agricul-

(1) DR. MÜLLER: *Die geschichtliche Entwicklung des landwirtschaftlichen Genossenschaftswesens* (The Historical Development of Agricultural Co-operative Societies).

tural Co-operative Credit Societies received an endowment of capital of 100,000 marks, on which it had not to pay interest, besides an advance of 1.9 millions, increased later to 4 millions of marks at 3 % interest.

The Agricultural Co-operative Bank (Landesgenossenschaftskasse) founded in 1897 in the Kingdom of Saxony, first received 2 millions of marks to be distributed in the form of loans at 2 ½ % among the different co-operative societies. In 1900 this allocation was increased to a million. Besides, 2 millions was placed at its disposal for the encouragement of trade co-operative societies; this last was increased in 1909 to 3 millions of marks.

The agricultural co-operative movement, equally encouraged in Württemberg, in Baden, in Mecklenburg Schwerin, in the principality of Oldenburg and in other States, was not slow in developing. It was especially in the Eastern Provinces of Prussia where capital was least abundant that the action of the *Prussian Bank* was most effective for the development of co-operative banks (*Spar- und Darlehenskassen*).

The following figures are very interesting (1):

	Number of Banks in existence on 1st. July	
	1895	1900
East Prussia	135	225
West Prussia	28	160
Brandenburg	114	343
Pomerania	35	178
Posen.	48	339
Silesia.	293	927
Total	653	2,172

Thus in the course of the period of five years 1895-1900, the number of co-operative credit societies in the 6 above-mentioned provinces had increased by 233 %, whilst for the other parts of Germany the increase was only 80 % (7621 against 4257).

For want of space, we cannot give a more detailed analysis of the impressive progress of agricultural co-operation in Germany from every point of view: we must limit ourselves to the reproduction of some figures.

(1) *Festschrift zum 25 jährh. Jubiläum des Reichsverbandes.*

There remains only one fact to note, that is, that a certain development of co-operative dairy societies is also to be remarked in South Germany. In Rhenish Prussia the number of these societies rose from 42 in 1895 to 212 in 1900, in Bavaria during the same period from 27 to 120, in Würtemberg from 28 to 126.

The other kinds of co-operative societies are also very notably increasing (about 400 %); their number has grown from 207 in 1895 to 811 in 1900. The difficulties German agriculture had to pass through from the fact that the commercial treaties favoured industry almost exclusively undoubtedly contributed to stimulate the co-operative movement, and a great number of co-operative societies for sale and production (sale of cereals, eggs, fruit, and cattle), and societies of distillers and viticulturists, were formed.

The manifesto, above-mentioned, of the Federation of German Agricultural Co-operative Societies defines the period 1895-1900 as the « active phase of the early youth of German agricultural co-operation ». But the manifesto makes it equally clear that this considerable progress of co-operation does not come entirely from the support given by the State, a support which has perhaps contributed less than other factors, such as the popularization of the co-operative idea, the confidence in their own strength, urgent necessity, and the internal strengthening of the co-operative federations.

It is not to be doubted that a systematic propaganda followed up with perseverance on the part of the federations was absolutely indispensable to give agricultural co-operation such a development, for the German peasant, — and it is his class that is especially concerned — is extremely suspicious and rather hostile than favourable to innovations.

It required then, again to follow the text of the manifesto, “ the help of a stimulating external force to overcome his attachment to older customs, his distrust of everything new, his indifference, his fear of undertaking more work and increasing his responsibilities, the narrow local spirit, and besides this his personal considerations ”.

But even after 1900 and up to the present moment, this development, vigorous both externally and internally, has continued, without however reaching the rate of increase of the years 1890-99, for in 1895-96 alone 1,890 new co-operative societies were founded and in 1896-97 the number was 1,683, from which it appears that, in spite of all, about a thousand co-operative societies were founded per year.

The co-operative societies have never lacked problems to solve and never will lack them.

The progressive and centralising development going on in industry, in commerce and above all in the great capitals, obliges the societies to concentrate all their attention upon this movement,

The constant increase of the population brings with it the necessity of more and more intensive cultivation, that the soil may be made more productive. That naturally demands a more extensive use of the latest technical improvements, and it is the co-operative societies which can put the farmer in a position to profit by the methods of improvement which modern science offers.

The progress of the agricultural co-operative societies up to date is made clear by the figures which follow and which require no further comment.

§ 6. — STATISTICAL TABLES.

1.

Total Number of agricultural co-operative societies existing in the German Empire and their distribution in categories according to their purpose.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Date of Statistics — First July	Loan and Savings Banks	Cooperative societies			Total
		for collective Purchase	dairy	others	
1890.....	1729	537	639	101	3006
1891.....	2134	629	731	131	3625
1892.....	2647	708	869	150	4374
1893.....	3040	764	1003	172	4979
1894.....	3850	854	1145	182	6031
1895.....	4872	869	1222	207	7170
1896.....	6391	925	1397	273	8986
1897.....	7612	990	1574	484	10669
1898.....	8595	989	1628	627	11839
1899.....	9208	1040	1764	724	12736
1900.....	9793	1115	1917	811	13636
1901.....	10487	1294	2245	1008	15034
1902.....	11121	1422	2396	1158	16097
1903.....	11750	1601	2542	1269	17162
1904.....	12477	1754	2713	1365	18309
1905.....	13181	1867	2832	1443	19323
1906.....	13635	1977	2931	1585	20128
1907.....	14096	2052	3055	1770	20973
1908.....	14709	2141	3146	2028	22024
1909.....	15158	2189	3279	2338	22964
1910 (31st. December)....	15526	2265	3364	2836	24081

Amongst the societies in existence on the 1st. July 1908:

17,494 or 79.43 % had taken the legal form of co-operative societies with unlimited joint and several liability of members;

105 or 0.50 % had taken the form of co-operative societies with unlimited obligation for the members to make payments;

4,425 or 20.07 % had taken the legal form of co-operative societies with limited liability of members.

2.

Distribution of the co-operative societies in States and in relation to the population and to area cultivated for the years 1890, 1901 and 1908.

1 Numerical order	2 State or Province	3 Co-operative societies existing on the 1st. July			6 No. of inhabitants corresponding to each society on 1st. July		8 Number of hectares of area cultivated corresponding to each society on 1st. July	
		4 1890	5 1901	5 1909	6 1890	7 1909	8 1890	9 1909
1	East Prussia.....	88	400	541	22258	3753	30705	5017
	West Prussia.....	40	319	483	35842	3400	43698	3618
	Brandenburg.....	34	713	1039	121192	5363	69416	2217
	Pomerania.....	42	372	791	36212	4129	51611	2726
	Posen.....	40	603	794	43791	2502	53689	2709
	Silesia.....	58	1123	1818	72836	2719	45812	1458
	Prussian Saxony.....	70	578	1088	36858	2738	26038	1664
	Schleswig-Holstein.....	178	346	699	6851	2152	8503	2157
	Hanover.....	209	788	1279	10901	2158	10455	1679
	Westphalia.....	167	620	888	14543	4063	7340	1383
	Hesse-Nassau.....	213	839	988	7814	2095	4086	879
	Rhenish Provinces.....	277	1453	2100	17005	3065	5906	584
	Hohenzollern.....	4	14	49	16521	1394	17933	1453
	Prussia.....	1420	8168	12557	21097	2970	16273	1833
	Bavarian Provinces of the left bank of the Rhine.	370	2230	3594	..	1569	..	1196
	Bavarian Provinces of the right bank of the Rhine								688	735	..	1205	..	449
2	Bavaria.....	370	2918	4329	15122	1507	12528	1069
3	Saxony.....	15	189	446	233512	10109	68877	2305
4	Wurtemberg.....	322	1100	1563	6325	1473	3874	796
5	Baden.....	323	588	1042	5133	1929	2655	878
6	Hesse.....	263	659	833	3775	1451	1872	590
7	Mecklemburg-Schwerin.....	53	165	292	12761	2140	20974	3202
8	Mecklemburg-Strelitz.....	..	23	34		3043			4950
9	Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.....	21	127	171	15528	2269	11406	1408
10	Oldenburg.....	73	207	290	4863	1513	4790	1241
11	Brunswick.....	8	134	265	50472	1834	29274	874
12	Saxe-Meiningen.....	5	51	68	44766	3955	26728	1944
13	Saxe-Altenburg.....	1	39	50	170864	4130	90778	1784
14	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	25	69	86	8261	2818	5103	1487
15	Anhalt.....	4	18	55	67991	5964	39766	2869
16	Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....	16	23	37	..	2301	1443	
17	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....					23		33	2934	1439
18	Waldeck.....	..	61	63	..	939	1011	
19	Reuss-Greiz.....	..	6	7	35555	10086	4024	2657
20	Reuss-Gera.....	..	10	15	..	9639	3220	
21	Schaumburg-Lippe.....	..	5	8	..	5624	2800	
22	Lippe.....	..	25	28	..	5199	2975	
23	Lübeck.....	6	6	9	..	11792	2300	
24	Bremen.....					3	7	..	37634	2985
25	Hamburg.....	..	5	24	..	36453	1258	
26	Alsace-Lorraine.....	81	412	652	19796	2783	11546	1431
	German Empire.....	3006	15034	22964	16443	2641	11698	1526

3.

Distribution of German agricultural co-operative societies in the different States or Provinces according to the type to which they conformed on the 1st. July 1890, 1906 and 1908.

Numerical order	State or Province	Loan and Saving Banks existing on 1st. July			Co-operative societies for collective purchase existing on 1st. July			Dairy co-operative societies on 1st. July			Other co-operative societies in existence on 1st. July		
		1890	1901	1909	1890	1901	1909	1890	1901	1909	1890	1901	1909
		1	East Prussia	51	269	380	9	14	16	27	72	83	1	45	62
	West Prussia	8	182	273	..	3	6	30	88	116	2	46	88
	Brandenburg	10	382	762	..	9	16	23	255	177	1	67	84
	Pomerania	2	202	469	1	24	30	39	104	185	..	42	107
	Posen	9	401	495	1	29	82	29	68	86	1	105	131
	Silesia	26	1048	1506	4	5	72	26	44	111	2	26	129
	Prussian Saxony	35	316	657	4	37	41	26	178	253	5	47	137
	Schleswig-Holstein	..	125	321	36	45	96	139	163	228	3	13	54
	Hanover	67	323	467	32	123	192	91	271	343	19	71	277
	Westphalia	137	384	476	2	97	221	28	93	99	..	46	92
	Hesse-Nassau	168	665	775	24	81	95	12	35	44	9	58	74
	Rhenish Provinces	237	969	1408	7	111	222	7	226	229	26	147	241
	Hohenzollern	4	13	46	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1
	Prussia	754	5279	8035	120	578	1089	477	1197	1956	69	714	1477
	Bavarian Provinces of the left bank of the Rhine	290	1916	2742	62	39	45	7	158	451	11	117	356
	Bavarian Provinces of the right bank of the Rhine	..	481	494	..	188	194	..	2	3	..	17	44
2	Bavaria	290	2397	3236	62	227	239	7	160	954	11	134	400
3	Saxony	6	117	251	4	30	92	5	23	26	..	19	77
4	Wurtemberg	288	933	1202	5	14	17	23	139	298	6	14	46
5	Baden	125	343	503	193	207	423	4	30	71	1	8	45
6	Hesse	140	451	510	104	157	220	12	29	38	7	22	65
7	Mecklenburg-Schwerin	2	74	101	..	..	3	50	80	129	1	11	59
8	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	16	108	129	..	2	2	5	11	28	..	6	12
9	Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach	..	9	13	..	..	1	..	10	12	..	4	8
10	Oldenburg	5	77	106	36	51	67	30	43	59	2	36	58
11	Brunswick	..	55	150	..	..	1	7	70	86	1	9	28
12	Saxe-Meiningen	2	41	52	..	1	3	1	5	7	2	4	6
13	Saxe-Altenburg	..	34	41	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	5	6
14	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	13	49	62	11	12	13	1	4	3	..	4	8
15	Anhalt	2	9	31	1	2	2	1	5	12	..	2	10
16	Schwarzburg - Sondershausen	6	19	28	..	1	1	9	2	7	1	1	1
17	Schwarzb.-Rudolstadt	..	17	19	..	3	4	..	..	1	..	3	9
18	Waldeck	..	41	42	..	7	6	..	10	12	..	3	3
19	Reuss-Greiz	..	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Reuss-Gera	..	10	13	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
21	Schaumburg-Lippe	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	1	3
22	Lippe	..	16	13	..	..	2	..	9	13	..	..	..
23	Lübeck	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	1	1
24	Bremen	1	..	2	..	..	..	5	2	4	..	1	1
25	Hamburg	..	2	6	..	..	1	..	1	15	..	2	2
26	Alsace-Lorraine	79	398	602	1	1	2	1	9	35	..	4	13
	German Empire	1729	10487	15158	537	1294	2189	639	2245	3279	101	1008	2338

4.

Distribution of the agricultural co-operative societies in different federations.

A. — *Societies belonging to the General Federation of Agricultural Co-operative Societies of the German Empire.*

According to statistics of the 31st. December 1909 this Federation comprises 41 local federations having their seats in the towns indicated in the following table in which they are divided in categories:

1 Seat of regional Federations	2 Year of their foundation	3 Co-operative societies					8 Total	9 Observations
		central	credit	collective purchase	dairy	others		
Insterburg	1872	2	..	8	25	5	40	
Wormditt	1889	2	70	1	..	..	73	
Koenigsberg	1905	1	294	10	17	17	339	Branch of Neu- wied since 1894.
Neumark	1890	1	..	1	36	5	43	
Danzig	1905	2	264	1	49	60	376	Branch of Neu- wied since 1895.
Berlin I	1894	3	471	6	40	70	590	
Berlin II	1905	2	472	4	46	28	552	Branch of Neu- wied since 1895.
Stettin I	1892	3	362	22	..	103	490	
Stettin II	1890	..	..	..	122	..	122	
Posen I	1890	2	289	18	14	67	420	
Posen II	1905	2	181	12	24	63	282	Branch of Neu- wied since 1899.
Breslau I	1894	2	722	2	38	62	826	
Breslau II (Neisse)	1890	3	313	72	13	27	428	
Breslau III	1905	1	460	..	43	43	547	Branch of Neu- wied since 1895.
Halle on S.	1889	2	616	43	254	144	1059	
Erfurt	1905	1	438	6	35	21	501	Branch of Neu- wied since 1895.
Kiel	1884	2	324	94	68	40	528	
Hanover	1880	3	447	180	307	329	1266	
Münster in W. I	1889	..	..	2	95	3	100	
Münster in W. II	1889	2	533	200	..	45	780	
Cassel I	1891	1	68	3	18	5	95	
Cassel II	1882	1	382	6	18	11	418	Branch of Neu- wied since 1895.
	1905							

1	2	Co-operative societies					8	9
Seat of regional Federations	Year of foundation	central	credit	collective purchase	dairy	others	Total	Observations
Wiesbaden	1888	2	126	71	2	14	215	
Frankfort on Main.	1905	1	180	6	3	31	221	Branch of Neu-wied since 1895.
Bonn	1889	2	113	146	122	68	451	
Cologne	1891	2	545	75	69	64	755	
Coblentz	1905	1	305	6	14	23	430	Branch of Neu-wied since 1899.
Munich	1893	1	2232	..	212	18	2463	
Nuremberg	1905	1	467	2	26	20	516	Branch of Neu-wied since 1895.
Landau	1882	2	290	138	..	19	425	
Ludwigshafen	1891	4	240	4	1	36	291	Branch of Neu-wied since 1895.
	1905							
Dresden	1891	2	236	83	21	71	413	
Karlsruhe	1882	1	2	659	14	24	700	
Darmstadt	1873	3	405	168	29	55	660	
Rostock	1889	1	32	..	100	30	163	
Oldenburg	1897	3	57	86	35	18	199	
Brunswick	1905	..	153	2	19	9	183	Formerly united with that of Erfurt.
Strassburg I	1903	1	126	1	17	5	150	
Strassburg II	1900	..	..	23	..	..	23	
Strassburg III	1905	2	450	..	16	10	478	Branch of Neu-wied since 1895.
Windhoek in the German Colony of S. W. Africa	1907	1	1	6	..	..	8	
Central co-operative societies directly belonging to the Imperial Federation . . . . .	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	
Total . . . . .	..	73	12738	2167	1992	1663	18633	

5.

Distribution of the Agricultural Co-operative Societies
in different Federations. (continued)B. — Federations not belonging to the General Federation of the Empire
existing on the 31st. December 1908.

1 Title of Federations	2 Seat	3 4 5 6 Co-operative societies				7 Total
		3 for credit	4 for collective purchase	5 dairy	6 others	
		1) Federation of the Rural Banks of the Grand-Duchy of Baden,	Karlsruhe	401	..	
2) Federation of the Agricul- tural Co-operative Societies of Wurtemberg,	Stuttgart	1122	1	216	44	1383
3) Federation of Treves for the inspection of the accounts of the agricultural co-opér- ative Societies existing in the Rhenish Provinces in the Principality of Birkenfeld and in Alsace-Lorraine..	Trèves	350	..	..	18	368
4) Federation for the inspec- tion of accounts of the Con- federation of Agriculturists (B. d. L.),	Berlin	100	33	35	..	168
5) Federation for the inspection of accounts of dairies in the Provinces of Brandenburg Pomerania, Saxony and in the Grand duchies of Meck- lenburg	Prenzlau	..	..	66	..	66
6) Federation of the dairies of Western Holstein,	Hohenwestadt	..	..	61	..	61
7) Federation of the agricul- tural co-operative societies of the county of Hildesheim and the district of Burgdorf and of Springe,	Hildesheim	..	..	27	..	27
Total, ..		1973	34	405	62	2474
8) Federation of the urban and rural agric. co-operative so- cieties of Posen and West- Prussia (1),	Posen	142	14	..	19	175

(1) These last figures refer to the year 1905.

6.

Business of the Co-operative Societies.

We give information in regard to the business of co-operative societies belonging to the Federation of the Empire, as well as of those which do not belong to it.

A. — *Rural Banks.*

	Towards the end of the year		
	1892	1902	1908
Number of Loan and Savings Banks	463	4,343	13,675
Number of members.	51,551 marks	319,483 marks	1,293,993 marks
Total Business done.	87,748,226	746,748,419	4,198,350,741
Working capital.	48,486,329	337,424,136	1,889,176,293
Net profit.	351,733	2,093,348	6,616,239
Shares paid-up wholly or in part by members.	2,173,596	9,387,061	27,706,491
Reserve.	1,302,820	7,436,223	49,361,508
Credits to members (Loans).	—	—	1,015,850,818
Credits to members (Current accounts).	—	—	415,904,922
Deposits.	—	—	(1) 1,398,633,590

(1) This figure should be much larger, but the data of the Federation of Treves are entirely wanting and those of Wurtemberg are incomplete.

B. — *Co-operative Societies for Collective Purchase.*

	Towards the end of the year		
	1892	1902	1908
Number of co-operative societies. . .	420	1,112	1,970
Number of members.	32,192	108,329	220,728
Quantity of produce bought, centners (1).	—	—	17,425,114
Value of produce bought, in Marks.	—	34,583,004	101,038,577
Working capital in Marks.	3,921,957	15,044,387	79,139,153
Profit in Marks.	161,099	598,970	2,138,630
Shares paid-up in Marks.	360,950	1,160,618	3,789,794
Reserve in Marks.	317,943	1,545,786	5,270,072
Registered value of goods belonging to societies in Marks (lands, houses, machines).	—	2,396,877	9,261,064

(1) Centner = 50 Kg.

6.

Business of the Co-operative Societies. (*continued*)C. — *Co-operative Dairy Societies.*

	Towards the end of the year		
	1892	1902	1908
Number of dairy societies.	288	891	2,138
Number of members	12,384	81,172	213,297
Quantity of milk produced in Kg.	252,954,433	1,070,203,505	2,224,556,452
Quantity of milk sold in Kg. . . . .	..	71,838,075	131,921,459
Quantity of butter sold in Kg. . . . .	..	52,548,632	80,505,464
	Marks	Marks	Marks
Price obtained for total dairy produce sold. . . . .	..	..	229,443,345
Price paid for milk supplied. . . . .	..	107,229,448	186,815,202
Expenses of management and working. . . . .	..	15,478,100	19,689,785
Transfers. . . . .	..	..	3,438,675
Working capital.	14,571,113	40,023,327	81,260,651
Net profit.	631,057	2,575,410	4,981,463
Shares paid-up.	2,482,613	4,023,199	6,873,264
Reserve.	954,985	6,487,703	14,127,810
Registered value of goods belonging to the societies (lands, houses, machines).	11,962,635	30,061,580	52,881,029

7.

Development of the Central Agricultural Banks.

The total amount of business done in the years 1894, 1900, 1908 was as follows:

1894.	37,447,041	Marks
1900.	1,387,467,644	"
1908.	5,811,044,140	"
1909.	6,537,075,959	"

Business done with members either on current account or in the form of loans granted on condition of repayment at any date, was for the years 1893, 1900, 1908 as follows:

1893.	17,504,694	Marks
1900.	344,945,957	"
1908.	1,651,333,448	"
1909.	1,931,821,997	"

The working capital (uninvested) was:

1893.	14,369,214	Marks
1900.	115,772,690	»
1908.	331,842,004	»
1909.	371,997,675	»

In these sums the working capital belonging to the central banks (paid-up shares and reserve) amounted to:

1893.	1,588,496	Marks
1900.	9,060,866	»
1908.	35,343,070	»
1909.	40,117,050	»

1909.

11	12		13	14	15	16
Banks	Deposits made by members			Due		Numerical order
services	On current account	In loans revocable upon notice given	to the Prussian Bank for Co-operative Societies	to private persons or bodies corporate		
Marks	in Marks	in Marks	in Marks	in Marks	in Marks	
43,277	711,495	..	531,509	..	..	1
64,668	688,894	..	..	890,270	..	2
17,957	45,206	..	286,275	..	..	3
94,356	2,245,452	..	..	2,874,728	..	4
141,669	9,697,876	..	..	223,450	..	5
30,926	5,052	..	974,771	514,698	..	6
219,854	8,920,297	7,139,400	42,271	..	..	7
168,701	4,136,817	3,290,700	829,167	499,224	..	8
290,042	150,457	..	..	5,495,304	..	9
293,801	7,723,203	8,393,341	..	405,793	..	10
90,500	5,587,769	..	1,356,091	1,633,760	..	11
60,337	113,808	1,593,293	..	..	..	12
374,641	14,003,608	6,713,588	..	..	..	13
14,775	81,616	..	..	197,194	..	14
152,084	3,012,765	1,408,330	75,480	2,172,445	..	15
88,624	6,151,476	..	1,401,945	140,559	..	16
203,589	9,214,813	5,388,000	1,363,344	844	..	17
11,000	370,565	..	53,851	..	..	18
68,587	129,400	..	46,777	850,302	..	19
55,921	502,825	588,000	512,856	488,464	..	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	21
150,000	1,594,602	1,412,223	..	10,000	..	22
224,374	10,533,583	4,511,000	..	..	..	23
18,028	..	..	..	542,471	..	24
515,867	15,131,471	16,535,800	..	809,283	..	25
87,143	5,744,661	1,699,800	..	261,331	..	26
2,488	18,738	..	..	253,219	..	27
100,000	703	..	..	680,430	..	28
107,340	5,499,136	..	..	3,775,238	..	29
37,130	291,285	..	..	1,794,112	..	30
100,000	6,556,387	4,101,800	..	1,008,419	..	31
9,500	130,646	480,765	..	100,000	..	32
38,128	1,024,488	1,069,644	..	..	..	33
30,476	1,384,134	1,039,028	179,401	..	..	34
10,717	107,238	..	..	1,000	..	35
16,500	121,510,466	65,364,712	7,653,738	25,622,538	..	36
8,602	3,269,991	6,652,422	..	2,699,414	..	36
12,416	80,379,685	..	..	..	..	37
5,000	219,187	251,410	..	1,626,770	..	38
42,518	(1) 124,999,644	(1) 72,268,544	7,653,738	29,948,722	..	38

osits made by members) must be calculated as follows:

Financial position of the Central Banks of the Federation of the Empire on the 31st December 1909.

Name of Bank	Number of affiliated members and other members	Sum of total guarantee by limited liability of members (nominal capital) in Marks	Working Capital (passive) in Marks	Total Business done (in figures and no. minus) in 1909 in Marks	Value of business done with members in Marks	Credits to members		Working Capital belonging to the Banks		Deposits made by members		Other	
						Loans advanced in Marks	Current Accounts in Marks	Paid up shares in Marks	Reserves in Marks	In current account in Marks	In special reserve account in Marks	In special reserve account in Marks	In special reserve account in Marks
1. Westphalia	71	1,050,000	2,860,043	33,103,182	6,160,000		1,433,516	175,500	43,277	111,495		511,500	
2. Rhineland	72	4,224,000	3,002,550	127,720,312	48,720,000	394,362	2,131,471	432,800	60,000	788,804		800,000	
3. Northrhine	22	600,000	403,044	17,487,008	4,571,342		401,001	54,423	17,057	45,266		280,000	
4. Hesse	23	2,032,000	5,512,107	18,800,000	10,000,000		2,587,100	207,001	98,356	2,242,452		2,000,000	
5. Baden	115	1,020,000	1,043,808	10,400,000	4,473,000		780,000	144,000	9,000,000	5,000,000		500,000	
6. Württemberg	47	2,200,000	1,020,000	17,808,342	1,874,000		1,011,000	102,000	30,000	5,000		400,000	
7. Prussia	179	22,000,000	18,110,272	437,777,700	214,080,486		15,250,000	1,000,000	210,854	8,000,000		7,000,000	
8. Saxony	170	10,170,000	10,010,258	200,104,072	88,400,000		6,100,544	1,010,000	108,701	4,100,000		3,000,000	
9. Thuringia	135	6,014,000	8,208,008	247,732,002	51,000,000		5,801,045	687,000	200,000	150,000		5,000,000	
10. Bremen	201	3,274,000	18,508,854	204,804,880	76,000,000		10,155,780	1,040,570	248,001	7,200,000		400,000	
11. Hamburg	268	14,040,000	10,084,707	78,000,810	31,475,200		1,314,400	9,508,888	1,000,000	90,500		1,000,000	
12. Lübeck	204	4,050,000	2,088,087	31,100,427	6,000,000		211,104	410,000	60,357	110,808		1,000,000	
13. Schleswig	85	2,030,000	2,318,487	42,147,358	14,000,170		1,300,000	12,008,002	1,472,550	374,001		1,000,000	
14. Holstein	111	3,000,000	300,500	6,418,785	2,000,000		180,215	1,000,000	30,314	14,775		1,000,000	
15. Mecklenburg	30	1,500,000	8,724,104	34,800,100	11,000,000		253,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	152,000		1,000,000	
16. Pomerania	50	1,100,000	8,870,121	33,000,145	10,000,000		7,000,000	710,250	88,000	6,180,000		1,000,000	
17. Magdeburg	80	1,000,000	10,838,812	30,000,430	6,000,000		11,800,000	600,000	200,000	6,000,000		1,000,000	
18. Anhalt	80	1,000,000	802,308	6,104,770	1,000,000		708,000	340,000	11,000	370,000		1,000,000	
19. Saxony	20	150,000	1,800,000	30,000,000	8,411,000		1,015,000	151,000	68,000	120,000		1,000,000	
20. Westphalia	105	5,840,000	4,442,200	44,504,128	16,500,000		4,000,000	200,000	55,000	500,000		400,000	
21. Northrhine	20	810,000											
22. Hesse	205	6,500,000	3,022,122	61,000,000	61,000,000	300,000	2,000,000	600,000	1,000,000	1,000,000		1,000,000	
23. Baden	720	11,838,000	10,000,497	220,500,000	81,000,000	210,000	1,300,000	1,300,000	224,000	10,000,000		4,000,000	
24. Württemberg	20	700,000	500,100		500,000		500,000	700,000				500,000	
25. Prussia	2157	6,000,000	2,000,422	63,370,000	13,000,000		14,000,000	1,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000		10,000,000	
26. Saxony	286	5,050,000	8,123,808	73,713,114	20,000,150		4,000,000	155,000	27,000	2,000,000		2,000,000	
27. Thuringia	20	1,050,000	610,000		600,000		600,000	500,000	2488	18,738		1,000,000	
28. Bremen	30	8,210,000	4,325,477	11,000,172	2,500,000		2,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	700		800,000	
29. Hamburg	400	6,014,000	9,000,731	125,717,128	31,100,000		2,000,000	300,000	100,000	5,000,000		2,000,000	
30. Schleswig	411	1,000,000	10,000,750	27,000,000	10,000,000	3,345,555	2,000,000	100,000	100,000	5,000,000		1,000,000	
31. Holstein	508	2,500,000	34,000,000	70,000,000	20,000,000		10,000,000	100,000	50,000	1,000,000		1,000,000	
32. Pomerania	57	510,000	743,171	6,210,854	2,510,000		400,000	20,000	0,000	1,000,000		1,000,000	
33. Magdeburg	74	1,745,000	2,180,500	58,000,000	700,000		800,000	17,000	38,128	1,000,000		1,000,000	
34. Saxony	180	1,800,000	2,745,470	40,400,000	10,000,000		2,000,000	10,000	30,000	1,000,000		1,000,000	
35. Thuringia	18	3,000,000	1,180,015	5,100,000	1,442,800		1,187,800	90,000	10,717	1,000,000		1,000,000	
1-25. Banking in the Thuringian Central Bank			202,318,203	4,303,894,010	1,500,548,707		173,154,493	21,472,800	4,310,500	121,510,400		7,000,000	25,000,000
26-35. Banking in the Thuringian Central Bank			17,058,810	830,082,752	300,404,508		10,000,000	8,000	3,000,000	6,000,000		2,000,000	
36. Prussia	4,000	8,581,000	61,520,183	787,000,730	2,032,461		7,000,000	8,500,000	7,100,000	8,500,000		1,000,000	
37. Saxony	110	5,050,000	497,303	10,801,558	8,720,000		1,457,000	170,000	200,000	2,000,000		1,000,000	
Total	154.6	281,000,500	371,000,075	6,537,075,050	1,021,821,007		11,211,010	250,000,025	35,000,452	5,000,518	(1)	124,000,000	2,000,000

1. The figures in the two columns do not include the figures of the Bank of Newburg, which are not specified. The general total of the two columns 12 and 13 (that is the deposits made by members) must be associated as follows:
 Deposits in current account 124,000,000 M.
 In loans receivable upon notice given 72,268,544
 Deposits with the Bank of Newburg (not specified) 80,370,685
 General total 276,637,229 M.

9. Expenses of Management and Rates

Numerical order	2	3	4
	Headquarters of the Central Bank	Expenses of management for 1909 In Marks	% of total business done (outgoings and incomings)
1	Wormditt	5,691	0. 017
2	Königsberg	15,967	0. 012
3	Neumark	2,323	0. 013
4	Danzig	26,400	0. 017
5	Berlin I.	35,673	0. 037
6	Berlin II.	6,300	0. 035
7	Stettin	67,644	0. 015
8	Posen I.	37,864	0. 018
9	Posen II.	50,272	0. 022
10	Breslau I.	56,882	0. 027
11	Breslau II (Neisse)	35,594	0. 045
12	Breslau III.	11,144	0. 070
13	Halle a S.	60,060	0. 014
14	Erfurt	507	0. 005
15	Kiel	38,321	0. 010
16	Hanover	72,469	0. 021
17	Münster en I.	36,626	0. 010
18	Cassel I. . . . .	..	..
19	Cassel II.	3,650	0. 092
20	Wiesbaden	19,086	0. 045
21	Frankfort on M. . . . .	..	..
22	Bonn	23,831	0. 018
23	Cologne I.	56,869	0. 024
24	Cologne II.	3,680	..
25	Münich.	74,509	0. 013
26	Landau	29,736	0. 040
27	Nuremberg.	2,898	..
28	Ludwigshafen	5,529	0. 047
29	Dresden	29,800	0. 031
30	Karlsruhe.	5,875	0. 021
31	Darmstadt	106,925	0. 031
32	Güstrow	1,562	0. 052
33	Oldenburg	9,961	0. 017
34	Strassburg I.	17,915	0. 044
35	Strassburg II.	2,000	0. 038
36	Windhock	21,337	0. 107
	1-36 belong to the Federation of the Empire.	980,960	0. 020
37	Bank of the Co-operative Societies of the Empire at Darmstadt (Reichsgenossenschaftsbank).	178,127	0. 021
38	Central Loan Bank of Neuwied (Zentraldarlehenskasse) now at Berlin	1,436,000	0. 018

of Interest of the Central Banks.

Rates of Interest at the beginning of 1909			Rates of interest at the end of 1909			Numerical order
On deposits	On loans	Commission (per annum)	On deposits	On loans	Commission (per annum)	
3 1/4 - 3 3/4	4 - 4 1/4	..	4	4 1/2	1 0/100	1
4 - 4 1/2	4 1/2 - 5 1/2	1/10	4	4 1/2 - 5 - 5 1/2	..	2
4 1/2	6	1/10	3	4 1/4	1/10	3
4	6	1/10	3 1/2	4 1/2	1/10	4
4 3/4	4 1/2	1/20	3-6	4-2	1/20	5
3 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 3/4	1/10	4	5 1/2 - 6	1 0/100	6
4 - 4 1/2	4 1/4 - 5 3/4	1 1/2 - 1 0/100	3 1/4 - 4 - 4 1/4	4 1/4 - 5	1 1/2 - 1	7
4 - 4 1/4	4 1/2 - 5 1/2	1/20	4 - 4 1/8	4 1/2 - 5	1/40	8
4 - 4 1/2	5 1/2	1/10	4	4 1/2 - 5	1/16	9
3 1/2	4 - 4 1/2	1/20	3 1/2 - 4	4 - 4 1/2 - 5	1/20	10
3 3/4	4 - 4 1/2	1/10	3 3/4 - 4	4 - 4 1/2	1/10	11
3 3/4	4 1/2 - 4 3/4	1/10	3 1/2	4 1/2	1/10	12
4 1/2	5 - 5 1/2	1/10	3 1/2	4 1/2	1/10	13
4	5	..	3 3/4	4 3/4	..	14
3 1/2	5	..	3 1/2	5	..	15
4	5 1/4	1	3 1/2	4 1/4	..	16
4	5	1 1/10	3 1/2	4 1/4	1/10	17
3 1/2 - 3 3/4	3 1/2 - 4 1/4	1 1/2 - 1 1/5	3 1/2	4 1/4	1/20	18
4 1/4	1 1/2 - 6 above State Bank rate of discount	1/10	4	4 1/4 - 4 1/2 - 4 3/4	1/10	19
3 1/4	4 1/2	1/10	3 1/4	4 1/2	1/10	20
4	6	1/10	..	..	..	21
3-4	4 - 4 3/4	1/10	3 1/2 - 3 3/4	4 - 4 1/4	1/10	22
4. 2-4. 5	4 3/4	1/20	3 3/4 - 4 1/4	4 1/4	1/20	23
3 3/4 - 4	4 1/2 - 5	..	3 1/2 - 4	5	..	24
3 3/4 - 4 1/4	4 1/2	..	3 1/4 - 3 1/2	4	..	25
3 1/2	4	1/8	3 1/2 - 4	4 1/4	1/8	26
4 - 4 1/2	5 1/2 - 6	..	..	..	..	27
4 - 4 1/2	6 1/4	1/10	4	5	1/10	28
4	5	1/2	3 3/4	4 1/4	1 2 0/100	29
4 1/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/2	..	4 - 4 1/4	4 1/2	..	30
4 - 4 1/2	5	1/10	4	5	1/10	31
3-4	4 1/4	..	3-4	4 1/4	..	32
3-4 1/2	5	1/2	3-4 1/2	5	1/20	33
3 1/4 - 3 3/4	4 - 4 1/2	1/10	3 1/2 - 3 3/4	4 1/2	1/10	34
3 3/4	5 1/4	..	3 3/4	4 1/2	..	35
..	..	..	2-3	8	1 75 - 1 1/2	36
..
..	..	..	3-3 1/4	3 1/2 - 4 - 5	1 2 0/100	37
3 3/4 - 4 1/2	4 1/2 - 5	1/10	3 1/2 - 3 3/4	4 1/4 - 4 1/2	1/10	38

10.

Comparative table of the number and financial position
of the Central Savings Banks for the years 1895-1909.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year	No. of Central Banks	Total No. of their members	No. of Shares	Sum total guaranteed by limited liability of members Marks	Total business of the year (outgoings and incomings) — Marks	Capital belonging to Banks — Marks	Profits Marks
1895	10	1,216	6,803	7,368,000	93,901,495	728,523	17,728
1896	12	2,214	15,510	21,361,000	192,184,711	1,014,271	51,692
1897	17	3,194	28,919	42,420,000	287,286,278	1,367,725	110,469
1898	20	4,927	37,832	55,176,500	599,845,765	1,792,942	77,810
1899	20	5,218	44,819	65,768,000	667,220,699	2,055,957	60,269
1900	21	5,743	54,378	80,148,500	859,026,461	2,865,999	211,209
1901	21	6,060	64,760	99,575,500	1,086,429,377	4,265,999	421,269
1902	23	7,544	75,522	124,656,500	1,623,490,595	7,271,000	583,106
1903	22	7,997	79,761	141,168,000	1,782,225,299	9,443,862	623,219
1904	23	8,514	89,931	157,200,000	2,190,645,529	10,615,92 ^a	821,090
1905	35	9,788	102,456	203,945,500	2,857,198,285	14,007,532	1,113,902
1906	35	9,633	130,445	204,578,000	3,148,842,089	17,866,160	1,118,730
1907	35	10,040	135,307	231,259,500	3,754,541,587	19,676,059	1,108,515
1908	35	10,549	149,682	251,489,500	4,343,489,123	22,873,162	1,639,035
1909	36	10,987	155,337	266,830,500	4,913,786,468	25,815,032	1,775,593

e.

16	17	18	19	20		21	22
RATE of interest on credits	DATE of payment	QUANTITY of produce bought in centners *	SELLING price received in Marks	SALE of agricultural produce		Numerical order	
				Cereals and potatoes in centners *	Value in Marks		
60 above state 2 of discount	3 months	674,064	1,842,265	27,326	107,169	1	
up to 6%	..	..	..	..	..	2
4 1/2%	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Various	1,297,812	2,847,862	21,750	168,708	3	
4 1/2, -5	Various	7,218,536	12,970,213	512,016	4,790,138	4	

11.

Central co-operative societies for collective purchase belonging to the Federation of the Empire.

(31st December 1909)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11		12		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
									WORKING CAPITAL belonging to the central Co-operative Societies		DUE		EXPENSES of administration										
Numerical order	SEAT of Central Co-operation	Year of foundation	No. of affiliated societies	TOTAL of SUMS guaranteed in Marks	WORKING Capital (uninvested) in Marks	CREDITS to Customers in Marks	VALUE of goods in Marks	VALUE of real estate in Marks	Paid up Shares in Marks	Reserve (Special Reserve) in Marks	to Suppliers of goods in Marks	to Banks (generally central banks) in Marks	in Marks	in % of produce brought	RATE of interest on credits	DATE of payment	QUANTITY of produce bought in centners *	SELLING price per centner in Marks	Gross sales in Marks	Net sales in Marks	Gross profit in Marks	Net profit in Marks	Numerical order
1	Insterburg	1871	300	1,020,000	1,232,342	503,008	170,023	414,100	231,068	07,389 3,134	23,039	97,203	37,797	1.95	1% above state rate of discount up to 6% 4 1/2%	3 months	674,064	1,542,265	27,326	127,100	1		
2	Mehlsack Berlin, Central Fed. of Co-op. Soc. for Sale and Purchase	1900	333	367,000	1,285,080	1,008,428	21,880	0.153	36,700	02,795	502,216	311,780	102,545	3.30	5	Various	1,297,812	2,847,862	21,750	168,708	2		
3	Berlin, Central Coop. Soc.	1801	837	3,717,000	4,819,541	4,270,102	222,708	34,700	1,803,799	282,013	1,047,850	205,127	1.15	4 1/2-5	Various	7,218,536	12,977,211	310,016	4,700,000	3			
4	Stettin	1805	38	4,240,000	3,713,824	1,954,781	492,996	1,063,592	63,600	532,252 99,387	2,698,980	825,031	0.87	Various	Various	5,510,447	13,656,384	2,900,136	2,559,590	4			
5	Posen	1890	162	789,000	929,618	804,087	25,853	13,254	139,506	113,088	391,801	250,000	48,234	1.15	5 1/2	20 days	2,026,206	2,925,328	147,230	1,250,000	5		
6	Posen, German Storage Co-op. Soc.	1901	228	2,727,766	1,890,044	245,620	422,289	600,000	120,128	83,089	1,864,049	188,594	0.96	5	30 days	2,871,168	8,611,367	1,243,000	1,000,000	6			
7	Breslau I	1805	492	975,000	2,879,468	2,102,700	267,904	498,000	62,826	08,352	866,838	91,697	1.15	1% above Bank rate of dis.	...	4,474,210	7,934,541	63,305	...	7			
8	Breslau II	1800	269	969,000	1,733,720	1,493,079	67,803	70,064	189,094	35,449 11,831	292,240	1,178,499	59,086	1.48	5	30 days	2,138,620	2,844,856	124,072	1,100,000	8		
9	Halle	1800	735	2,154,000	2,937,799	1,106,500	796,986	877,026	323,100	10,811	1,072,011	223,518	1.19	5-5 1/2	14-21 days	3,528,861	14,960,326	587,403	2,700,000	9			
10	Kiel	1808	256	1,012,000	2,110,380	215,194	229,098	1,117,672	99,040	100,385 80,000	159,791	595,107	108,778	2.77	5-6	14 days	1,321,876	3,917,095	...	...	10
11	Osnabrück	1891	72	472,000	431,945	373,104	7,982	46,800	61,408	53,738	201,214	69,145	23,023	1.01	5	30 days	811,570	2,264,150	...	...	11
12	Hanover	1893	481	3,271,000	6,415,511	3,029,530	940,524	692,925	654,200	1,099	4,623,752	110,753	0.71	5-6	14 days	2,218,742	9,302,024	600,526	1,100,570	12			
13	Münster, Central Co-op. Soc.	1899	484	942,000	3,390,667	2,519,822	640,334	231,293	9,630	94,063 369,641	953,371	1,821,172	243,536	1.74	5	30 days	3,353,846	12,910,200	110,001	1,024,557	13		
14	Wiesbaden	1898	85	104,000	82,751	78,585	...	...	5,156	7,154	21,985	42,646	14,459	2.00	5	1, 3, 6 months	177,890	493,438	302	3,185	14
15	Bonn	1898	190	448,000	686,253	566,321	2,696	55,000	11,200	55,000 70,000	309,626	74,395	115,534	2.20	Various	Various	1,374,593	5,248,430	...	...	15
16	Cologne	1882	631	2,360,000	1,854,266	1,475,486	247,548	244,200	69,500	44,500	426,016	1,039,688	65,207	0.53	5	30 days	2,790,839	10,852,257	107,400	1,048,022	16		
17	Munich (Bavaria)	1893	2,157	6,089,000	4,125,144	1,443,751	659,862	226,403	1,217,800	297,545 318,322	412,899	1,878,578	159,180	1.98	4	...	1,872,200	4,000,123	382,410	3,365,822	17		
18	Regensburg (Id.)	1899	796	919,100	6,026,186	1,628,093	1,352,701	1,323,972	918,000	223,665 488,104	707,876	...	168,330	2.25	4 3/4	Various	2,282,345	5,979,000	204,728	2,350,100	18		
19	Neustadt an Haardt	1891	152	1,600,000	503,582	330,257	24,078	2	52,154	701,130	60,464	273,867	22,021	1.10	5	30 days	010,030	1,070,000	40,300	378,700	19		
20	Dresden	1893	290	1,516,000	1,395,799	958,340	426,376	19,001	76,600	37,700	221,296	1,016,043	81,397	0.97	Various	4 months	1,702,714	0,420,544	210,200	1,013,705	20		
21	Karlsruhe	1882	700	1,212,103	661,818	16,825	122,731	56,007	155,000	97,661	828,267	381,150	0.50	5	1-6 months	1,584,130	5,102,000	200,000	2,500,000	21			
22	Darmstadt	1890	140	105,500	238,325	118,507	...	20,962	31,600	113,378	20,250	1,000,000	...	...	5	4 weeks	534,490	1,078,720	...	...	22
23	Friedberg (Hesse)	1903	38	273,977	107,104	66,394	...	...	9,500	31,005	242,008	16,013	2.03	...	1-3 months	020,040	2,700	2,000	...	23	
24	Oldenburg	1891	65	592,000	553,947	415,884	22,113	68,000	14,800	17,382	150,031	314,554	24,110	1.00	5	4 weeks	044,410	2,279,084	1,354	12,887	24		
25	Strassburg	1900	23	1,783,021	793,662	350,658	592,190	44,000	185,005 42,321	100,333	...	155,940	4.01	...	...	077,872	3,375,008	...	...	25	
26	Federation of the Empire	...	10,125	33,070,666	53,373,933	29,945,773	7,315,023	7,313,827	7,440,397	2,001,701 34,990,548	18,970,421	10,034,512	2,078,078	1.27	...	...	52,494,317	145,793,380	7,139,527	14,452,553	26
27	Central Loan Bank for Germany at Berlin for 1908	1876	4,399	8,581,000	8,581,000	493,070	...	1,626,770	1,436,000	0.18	4 1/4-4 1/2	10 days 3 months	...	71,008,023	27	
Totals for 1907			9,646	31,489,400	50,491,100	31,525,305	5,852,634	5,981,370	5,476,612	4,374,410	13,061,518	15,440,484	2,162,897	1.52	...	...	50,411,048	152,407,770	6,035,470	58,722,554	...
" 1905			9,150	26,903,000	42,349,920	27,550,311	5,175,293	4,873,801	4,498,788	3,054,202	10,727,720	8,553,703	1,504,839	1.57	...	...	45,003,710	125,100,112	4,080,011	4,000,000	...
" 1900			8,919	27,845,000	24,934,595	10,772,710	2,977,040	2,977,574	2,470,917	1,958,814	7,955,204	8,512,602	1,100,100	1.43	...	...	33,000,708	81,147,538	3,780,507	3,042,211	...
" 1895			6,719	8,600,500	14,403,588	7,076,091	1,289,858	955,322	682,188	745,705	6,300,480	4,300,310	390,407	1.53	...	...	11,205,308	20,930,043	700,000	3,000,000	...
" 1890			1,560	2,047,304	384,596	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,808,405	14,074,007	...	...	...
" 1880			364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,153,178	7,504,184	...	...	...

* 1 centner = 50 kg.

12. Comparative Table of the Number and Position of the Central Co-operative Societies.

N. order	Y. E. A. R.	1892	1897	1912	1907	1905	1909
1	Number of Central Co-operative Societies.	7	16	22	26	26	26
2	Number of Affiliated Co-operative Societies	1,181	2,785	7,659	9,156	9,646	9,954
3	Number of Paid-up Shares	1,007	3,838	10,100	24,470	28,183	31,267
4	Total Amount Guaranteed, in Marks	1,135,000	5,255,000	12,994,000	26,093,000	31,489,400	33,670,000
5	Total Prices obtained from Sales, in Marks	8,203,028	17,481,673	48,487,875	125,102,142	142,496,776	145,793,380
6	Total Assets, in Marks	2,073,272	3,786,184	17,861,322	43,818,021	52,004,037	55,015,566
7	Total Liabilities, in Marks	2,034,037	3,475,002	17,327,803	42,346,920	50,491,100	53,373,933
8	Net Profit (Reingewinn), in Marks	97,366	310,222	473,519	1,401,101	1,512,937	1,641,633
9	Losses	58,131	..	..	186,913	6,467	76,437
10	Surplus Profits	39,235	310,222	473,519	1,274,188	1,506,470	1,718,079
11	The assets are made up as follows:						
	Cash, Bills and Acceptances, in Marks	514,116	514,451	918,689	1,974,150	1,847,940	2,927,945
	Stock of Goods, in Marks	302,075	550,797	2,488,743	5,175,203	5,852,934	7,305,023
	Fixtures and Moveables, in Marks	155,075	188,827	2,937,425	5,039,308	6,213,688	7,066,882
	Sundries, in Marks	1,041,466	2,532,109	12,356,465	31,575,320	38,009,675	37,115,716
12	The Liabilities include:						
	Shares Paid up, in Marks	368,129	452,597	879,814	4,498,788	5,476,612	7,416,397
	Reserve Fund, in Marks	72,440	239,407	684,020	1,788,107	1,569,984	2,091,791
	Special Reserve Fund, in Marks	37,765	157,348	650,420	1,866,185	2,804,932	3,499,548
	Borrowed Capital, in Marks	1,555,703	2,626,610	15,113,543	34,193,840	40,639,572	40,375,377
	Proportion of Reserve Fund to the Borrowed Capital	100:325	100:309	100:683	100:419	100:413	100:311



2. — Co-operative Land Credit Societies in Germany The « Landschaften » and « Ritterschaften ».

Authorities :

- Statistisches Jahrbuch f. d. Preussischen Staat 1909. (*Statistical Year Book for the State of Prussia, 1909*).
- HERMES : Landschaften in the *Bandsörterbuch der Staatswissenschaften*, published by J. Conrad etc., vol. V.
- V. d. GOLTZ : Landschaften in the *Wörterbuch der Volkswirtschaft*, published by Elster, vol. II.
- A. MEITZEN und F. GROSSMANN : Der Boden u. die landwirtschaftlichen Verhältnisse d. Preussischen Staates. Bd. VI. (*Land and Agricultural conditions of Prussia*).
- Dr. FELIX HECHT : Die Landschaften und landschaftlichen Kreditinstitute in Deutschland 1908. (*The Landschaften and kindred Institutions in Germany*).
- M. WEYERMANN : Zur Geschichte des Immobiliarkreditwesens in Preussen, 1910. (*Contribution to the History of Credit on Security of Real Estate in Prussia*).
- Reports of the Central Landschaft and of the different Landschaften.
- MENTZEL und V. LENGERKE'S Landwirtschaftlicher Hilfs und Schreibkalender, 1910, vol. II. (*Farmers' Kalender and Account Book*).
- BERNHARD BROCKHAGE : Einiges zur Statistik der landschaftlichen Pfandbriefe in Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft im D. Reich, 1910. (*Some Statistics of the Bonds of the Landschaften*).

Besides the numerous co-operative societies of which the preceding article gives a summary, there is another very characteristic form of co-operation in Germany, that of the Landschaften and Ritterschaften, co-operative institutions, organized generally for a province or some other administrative unit. Their object is to obtain for their members the credit they require on their land, by means of bonds guaranteed by the landowners of the province collectively. The foundation of the first of these German institutions goes back to the end of the eighteenth century. There are now 25.

It is in Prussia and above all in the five Eastern provinces, the ancient nucleus of the Monarchy, that they have always flourished best.

Even to-day, 18 are in Prussia (10 being in the five Eastern provinces), with in 1908-909 bonds issued to the total amount of 1,633,135,940 marks (1).

(1) Not counting the new Institute of Credit for Brandenburg which only issues bonds of the Central Landschaft.

This is an evident proof of the usefulness and of the vitality of this class of co-operation. The reader will have an idea of the general importance of these *Landschaften* and *Ritterschaften*, when he learns that the total of these bonds in circulation, issued by 15 *Landschaften* in Prussia, already amounted to 2,507,164,675 marks towards the end of 1906 (1). On the other hand, the total amount of these bonds issued by other German institutions, more or less of the same type, was 101,998,100 marks at the same date.

In other terms, this form of co-operation furnished German agriculture, in 1906, with a total of loans on mortgage of more than 3,147,161,977 marks. This is evidently a considerable sum, which it would not have been easy to obtain from the private and purely capitalist banks, and above all at so low a rate of interest, for these societies are satisfied with an interest which does not generally exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 %.

What distinguishes the majority of these societies from the other credit organisations mentioned, and what obliges us to treat them separately, is the form they assume in law. With the exception of the National Society of Credit on Mortgage, of Berlin, and the Bavarian Agricultural Bank of Munich, they are not subject to the provisions of the law relating to co-operative societies, but are governed by special laws of the State in which they carry on their business. Nor are they in point of law, although there may be some doubt in a few cases, corporate bodies, but public.

A. — PRUSSIA.

§ 1.— *Co-operative Land-credit Societies for Large Estates.*

In Germany, the first of these societies was founded in Prussian Silesia. After the Seven Years' War (1756-63), the great military king and administrator, Frederick II of Prussia, saw that this province, formerly rich and flourishing, was now in a deplorable condition. The continual wars, the successive alterations of the currency, and the high price of land, followed by an alarming fall in its price, had almost ruined the landowners and it is well known that at that date, the majority of them belonged to the nobility.

The king and his ministers tried to find remedies for this economic situation, but the effects of these were too limited, seeing the extent of the evil.

(1) We do not include, in this number of 15, the three co-operative land-credit societies in Hanover, for they do not issue bonds, but borrow collectively and directly the funds they need.

At this moment (1767) a Berlin tradesman, Buring, presented to the King a scheme for an administrative and financial innovation, from which he hoped the best results. It was based upon the fact that it is the soil itself which represents the greatest part of the nation's wealth. He showed that the land is an asset, and that to obtain for the farmer the credit he required, it was enough to give this asset currency, according to the expression of the day. It was, in fact, an anticipation of the fundamental principle underlying the "assignats" which he wished to put in practice in favour of the proprietors of the "noble" estates. To surround these new mortgage-bonds with sufficient guarantees and also to gain the confidence of the capitalists, he depended on the principle of co-operation, and proposed to the King to combine the noble proprietors of Silesia in a compulsory co-operative society in which, in exchange for the duties they would have to fulfil, they should be granted the enjoyment of certain privileges.

This scheme of Buring's, at first rejected by the minister von Hagen was accepted in its entirety in the Royal Decree of 29th. August, 1769. The regulation of 9th. July, 1770 combined in compulsory co-operative societies the noble landowners of each principality of Silesia. The union of these societies formed the Generallandschaft of Silesia.

The success obtained by this system was more than satisfactory. The Generallandschaft of Silesia has now been in existence for 140 years, and during that time its energy has permitted it to overcome and almost to avoid the difficulties which generally arise in enterprises of this nature where the interests of the State and those of individuals have to be reconciled. It has been able also to obtain for its members sufficient credit, and that always at a rate of interest far lower than that paid in countries and districts where this system of co-operation does not yet exist.

Encouraged by these results, several other provinces soon followed the example of Silesia.

On the 15th. June, 1777, the "Kur-und Neumärkische Landschaft" for the nobility of the province of Brandenburg was created by royal charter.

Other charters established one in each of the following provinces: in Pomerania, on the 13th. March 1781; in West Prussia, on the 19th. April 1787 and in East Prussia on the 16th. February 1788.

In 1821 the Landschaft of Posen was founded. It was, however, dissolved in 1877 and the "New Association of Credit" (founded in 1857) took its place.

These Landschaften to which the title of "old-established" is given to distinguish them from the others, have all a semi-official character. On the one hand, the inspection of their business is conducted by the State, which generally entrusts it, in the first instance, to the president or prefect

of the province, and secondly to the Prussian Minister of Agriculture. On the other hand, they possess certain prerogatives, reserved to the State, as for example in case of non-payment, they have the right to proceed to the administration of the estate, or to compulsory sale by auction, without recourse to the Law courts.

The employees of the *Landschaften* are indirect employees of the State and generally they have authority to sign certain public documents.

These *Landschaften* have constitutions varying considerably from each other, being adapted to the special needs of their province or to those of the moment of their foundation. They have, however, this in common, that each has a Committee of Management (*Generallandschafts oder Haupttritterschaftsdirektion*) and General Assembly (*Repräsentantenkollegium*) of landowners. The syndics, that is to say, the members of the Committee of Management having legal knowledge, receive pay. The other members of the Committee and of the General Assembly are landowners who receive only an annual indemnity corresponding to their travelling and incidental expenses.

Four of the five old-established *Landschaften*, those of Silesia, of Brandenburg, of Pomerania, and of West Prussia, are decentralized. In other words, they are composed each of several co-operative societies (as in Silesia the *Fürstentumslandschaften*) or of several very independent administrative sections. In Silesia each of these co-operative societies disposes of a separate fund and the engagements undertaken by them are for this season covered by a double guarantee, first by the society of the principality and then *Landschaft* of the province.

The foundation of these 5 institutes is thus a direct emanation of Governmental authority. The other Prussian societies for credit on land of great estates must be studied separately.

First of all, it is well to have before one a chronological list of the institutes created by the provinces and the administrative districts, in order to have a general idea of them.

Afterwards we shall give some account of the "Bavarian Agricultural Bank", and of the "National Society of Credit on Mortgage" of Berlin, the only Prussian institution of this kind which owes its origin exclusively to private initiative.

The first and oldest of the societies of which we have to speak here, are the three institutes of Hanover, which were founded before the union of Hanover with Prussia. They differ very much from the other types of Prussian societies. However they are, in the same way, based upon the co-operative principle and must consequently be numbered with the other *Landschaften*:

1) The Credit Institute for the Landed Gentry of Celle (for the principality of Lüneburg) founded 16th February 1790;

2) The Credit Association for the Landed Gentry of Hanover (for the principalities of Kalenburg, of Göttingen, of Grubenlagen and of Hildesheim) founded the 5th. August 1825;

3) The Credit Association for the Landed Gentry of Bremen, at Stade (for the principalities of Bremen, of Verden, and of the district of Hadeln) founded on the 17th. January 1826.

After these there come:

4) The New Credit Association (since the 28th. June 1877, *Landschaft* for Posen) founded on the 13th. May 1857;

5) The *Landschaftlicher Kreditverband* (Credit Association) (*Landschaft* since 4th. April 1887) for the province of Saxony, founded 30th. May 1864;

6) Credit Institution for Prussian Upper and Lower Lausitz at Görlitz, founded 30th. October 1865;

7) *Landschaft* of Westphalia, founded 15th. July 1877;

8) The *Landschaftliche Kreditverband* (Credit Association) for Schleswig-Holstein, founded 11th. January 1882;

9) *Landschaft* for Schleswig-Holstein, founded 13th May 1895.

Since these nine last-mentioned societies were creations not of the State, but only of the provinces, they did not enjoy the legal advantages enjoyed by the old-established *Landschaften*. Not till the Prussian law of 3rd. August 1897 were their legal rights extended. This law also conceded to all the *Landschaften* that should be founded before the 1st. January 1900, the privileges of forced administration of estates, of forced sales, and even of the seizure of the moveable property of the debtor in case of an estate already mortgaged having deteriorated. These privileges had, however, to be conceded by Royal Decree in each new case.

The same law recognized the bonds of the *Landschaften* as a trustee investment.

When we consider the whole class of *Landschaften* we see that they have in their organisation and in the management of their affairs certain features in common. The total number of landlords of a district collectively grant a loan to the proprietor applying for it, the object of the loan being stated in detail in the application. He cannot be refused this demand. His land serves as security to the *Landschaft*.

To be quite safe, and not to risk losses, the body of proprietors do not grant loans exceeding a certain percentage of the value of the land, varying with the provinces and according to the method of fixing the rate of interest. As the body of landlords possess real estate of enormous value, but have seldom large sums of money at their disposal, they have to get from third parties the sums needed for loans to the landowner borrowing. For that they have recourse indirectly to the capitalists, offering them, as investments for their money, bonds issued by the collective group. In

order to render the negotiation of this paper easier for the lenders, special banks have been instituted, in connection with the *Landschaften*, dealing with this business, under the control of the society itself and without any intention of making a profit. The profits go to the *Landschaft* as such. Formerly it was the mortgaged land that served as security under a secondary security of the *Landschaft*. To-day it is not so any longer. The capitalist who has bought the bond and is the real creditor of the borrowing landowner has nothing to do with him. He receives his interest from the *Landschaft* and the whole of the estates of the province forms his security.

This general security of the « *Kreditverbundenen* » (*Credit Leagues*) did not suffice, however, for the Frederickian legislation. To protect the legitimate interests of the creditors as well as those of the other guarantors, a system, as perfect as it is complicated, was elaborated. Certainly the precarious position of the agriculturists at that time justified it. We summarise here its fundamental principles.

First, the value of each property in need of a loan had to be estimated by competent employees of the *Landschaft*. Generally they contented themselves with the valuation of the revenue made for the land tax and they granted loans to the extent of 15 times this net revenue. Only in exceptional cases, for example, when the proprietor wants to burden his land beyond a certain degree, he must, even to-day, at his own expense, get a special valuation made of the present worth of his land.

At first most of the *Landschaften* only gave mortgages for one half of the estimated value. Now they generally go as far as to give them for $\frac{2}{3}$ of the value.

Land already burdened with other mortgages cannot receive any loan from the society. The *Landschaften* however help proprietors when in order to obtain a loan, they desire to pay off previous mortgages.

Except in the case of the three institutions of Hanover, the loans, as already shown, are not granted in money, but in bonds.

The interest the debtor must pay the *Landschaft* is generally from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 % higher than what the *Landschaft* itself pays its creditors.

This difference serves to cover the expenses of administration, to constitute special funds created in the interest of all the members of the society, as well as for the creation of reserve funds and for the gradual extinction of the debt.

The *Landschaft* generally renounces its right of calling up the money it lends, but the debtor can always repay the money borrowed. Generally this repayment takes place by gradual extinction, which is often even obligatory for a certain proportion of the debt. The sums so repaid must be considered as reserves in case of possible losses to be incurred.

Now-a-days the tendency is to decrease these various securities. Perhaps they are no longer necessary. The new *Landschaften* no longer have

the general guarantee. In the Mark and in Neuvorpommern, the security is limited to the whole of the lands really mortgaged. In other provinces there are special reserve funds or rather the obligation for the proprietors to pay in case of need a certain fraction, generally from 5 to 10 %, of the sum borrowed. (We find also in these Landschaften the principles of the co-operative society with unlimited guarantee and of the co-operative society with limited guarantee). Modern institutions do not seem partial to the unlimited guarantee and the economic and social conditions of our days perhaps justify this aversion. But it was formerly the only form that permitted the realization of the end proposed.

As to the public, the difference in these guarantees could not affect it. It accepts the bonds of all these institutes with equal readiness, for the form taken by the security offered does not affect their credit.

We here give some statistical data, borrowed from the voluminous work of Doctor Hecht. They give a very good idea of the progress of these Prussian institutions, and show at what a low rate of interest their loans have been kept, in spite of all the wars that have taken place and all the economic crises passed through during the long years of their activity.

I. — Total Circulation of Bonds issued

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year	Landschaft of Silesia	Institute of credit for the noble estates of the Kur- und Neumark	Landschaft of Pomerania	Landschaft of West Prussia	Landschaft of East Prussia	Landschaft of Posen	New Landschaft of West Pruss
	marks	marks	marks	marks	marks	marks	marks
1776	29,291,745	..	..	..	..	..	..
1786	46,184,865	11,050,650	..	..	..	..	..
1796	..	10,832,850	..	..	..	..	..
1806	76,899,817	11,490,750	..	..	28,198,425	..	..
1816	95,075,155	14,245,200	25,648,425	30,330,300	30,041,700	..	..
1826	114,802,830	25,503,600	40,448,550	32,910,825	33,224,400	..	..
1836	122,617,620	35,952,780	44,637,075	30,933,240	33,984,600	..	..
1846	108,464,595	38,814,150	44,906,025	31,501,029	33,135,000	..	..
1856	132,509,565	39,814,180	48,037,425	40,116,534	37,572,900	..	..
1866	172,820,610	53,842,720	77,334,075	65,705,815	60,695,475	56,997,900	7,350,51
1876	240,730,905	93,121,030	149,330,525	127,973,245	133,637,175	169,041,000	33,209,17
1886	331,421,055	159,939,090	212,671,500	155,526,030	224,684,525	241,083,500	88,006,41
1896	473,389,430	197,404,160	231,814,275	144,781,565	314,988,925	261,450,400	108,536,60
1906	586,385,475	191,463,060	255,378,550	127,618,295	412,637,275	307,140,900	172,412,97

(1) In the following tables I-III, the institutes of Hanover, the credit association for the noble estates of Po

Prussian (1) Landschaften 1776-1906.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Landschaft of the province of Saxony	New Institute of credit of Brandenburg	New Landschaft of Pomerania for small estates	Landschaft of Westphalia	Landschaft- licher Kredit- verband (credit association) for Schleswig- Holstein	Landschaft of Holstein	Total	In the figures given in this table the bonds of the Zen- trelandschaft are included in the amounts specified below
marks	marks	marks	marks	marks	marks	marks	marks
..
..
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	195,340,780	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	246,890,205	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	268,125,324	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	256,820,799	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	298,050,604	..
1,660,425	..	..	..	..	..	496,407,530	..
7,902,450	786,650	215,925	..	..	..	956,038,075	26,962,300
37,131,675	40,064,200	1,029,150	21,370,900	5,893,100	..	1,515,821,135	172,606,900
89,616,575	114,496,000	6,295,150	46,075,300	10,952,200	..	2,001,800,670	316,006,700
150,577,700	141,848,900	26,144,000	74,424,100	40,417,300	20,716,150	2,507,164,675	418,429,750

and the credit institution for Upper and Lower Lausitz are not taken into consideration.

Amongst other things to be learnt from this table is the astonishing increase of the debts on mortgage registered in the *Landschaften* books.

It is difficult for us to know whether before availing themselves of the credit offered on such easy terms by the *Landschaften*, these properties were already burdened with other debts, perhaps on less advantageous conditions, and whether they have simply changed their creditors, or whether their debt is of more recent origin. In any case we must not forget that in the co-operative land-credit societies have in a certain measure encou-

II. — *Amortisa.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year	Landschaft of Silesia	Credit Institut for the Noble Estates of the Kur und Neumark	Landschaft of Pomerania	Landschaft of West Prussia	Landschaft of East Prussia	Landschaft of Posen	New Landschaft of West Prus
1846	2,072,244	..	..	..	..	..	..
1856	4,120,065	..	1,208,841	..	..	..	..
1866	8,878,462	6,132,842. 71	1,315,000	2,700,000. 00	..	1,443,930	23,285
1876	17,138,845	10,300,076. 75	1,860,967	6,410,853. 85	2,603,150	15,521. 220	507,639
1886	26,025,314	12,588,822. 64	2,517,408	10,023,696. 79	4,171,900	29,640,170	2,363,117.
1896	16,520,359	19,930,151. 32	3,905,499	7,288,365. 85	5,749,575	19,198,510	3,494,511.
1906	37,640,980	18,232,638. 67	4,756,972	6,726,621. 84	10,733,725	23,965,600	5,921,288.

It will be seen from these tables (I and II) that the figures representing the debt, and those representing its extinction, have both specially increased during the forty years from 1816 to 1906, but whilst the increase of the debt has been in the proportion of 1 to 5, the funds for its extinction now stand at more than 8 times the amount of 1866. This is assuredly a good sign. This mode of extinction, besides, was unknown to the old-

raged debt, it is not less true that there is also something much better to be said for them. Thanks to their provisions for the obligatory extinction of debts, their effect upon the debtor is that of a good education.

While granting him in fact a perpetual credit they accustom him to the idea of his moral duty to pay off the debt before leaving the land to his children. To permit us to form a just idea of the efficaciousness of this mode of extinguishing the debt we present here a comparative table of the funds of the various Landschaften for this purpose:

ids:

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Landschaft the vince axony	New Credit Institute of Brandenbourg	New Landschaft of Pomerania for small estates	Landschaft of Westphalia	Landschaft- licher Kreditverein for Schleswig- Holstein	Landschaft of Holstein	Zentral Landschaft	Total
..
..
19,425	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,512,945.01
78,725	27,445.07	..	..	..	..	339,809.88	55,088,731.09
78,325	531,421.32	7,955.60	576,721.12	79,887.75	..	5,448,523.81	95,653,263.36
01,379	4,701,942.51	100,913.03	2,221,606.83	506,020.14	..	21,993,279.87	109,112,112.85
65,175	9,856,025.31	602,876.44	4,663,370.69	1,311,148.32	506,955.37	31,116,257.89	169,091,635.42

established Landschaften and was only introduced in the last century. We may then hope that this progress will always go on increasing.

In the Table III, which follows, we give details as to the rate of interest the Landschaften offer their creditors, always a little over than that paid them by their own debtors:

III. — Total Issue of Bonds of the Prussian Landschaften arranged in classes according to the rate of Interest paid.

Year	5 % M.	4 1/2 % M.	4 % M.	3 1/2 % M.	3 1/8 % M.	3 % M.	Total M.
1851.....	2,793,370	222,512,649	45,687,300 (1)	1,763,666	272,666,979
1856.....	5,347,435	243,012,184	48,037,425 (1)	1,653,560	298,050,604
1861.....	73,464,785	240,205,485	48,406,725 (1)	1,575,440	363,652,435 (2) 340,860
1866.....	..	4,343,640	203,993,940	238,151,185	48,408,675 (1)	1,510,090	496,407,530
1871.....	23,202,990	78,812,850	284,836,315	218,095,901	45,702,975 (1)	1,387,660	651,438,691
1876.....	7,771,320	270,293,905	436,472,465	199,418,135	40,922,850 (1)	1,159,400	956,038,075
1881.....	..	168,712,575	831,159,460	189,474,000	38,843,775 (1)	809,850	1,228,999,660
1886.....	..	5,355,900	641,214,900	781,017,210	83,128,425 (1)	5,104,700	1,515,821,135
1891.....	..	157,650	129,969,635	1,591,469,660	1,391,700	53,580,940	1,776,569,585
1896.....	..	155,400	82,478,170	1,342,257,300	1,084,500	575,825,210	2,001,800,670
1901.....	144,866,455	1,502,056,260	967,275	553,639,640	2,201,529,630
1906.....	118,469,520	1,860,574,755	894,650	527,225,750	2,507,164,675

(1) Bonds at 3 1/8 or 3 1/2 %.

(2) Total for the new Landschaft of West Prussia which does not state the rate of interest.

IV. — *Quotations of German and Prussian Stock and of the Zentrallandschaft Bonds for the Years 1903-909.**

Days	Imperial Loans		Prussian Consolidated Loans		Bonds of the Zentral-Landschaft	
	3 1/2 %	3 %	3 1/2 %	3 %	3 1/2 %	3 %
1903.						
2 January	102.25	91.75	102.20	91.75	99.80	88.70
1 April	102.70	92.75	102.75	92.75	100.50	90.40
1 July	102.10	91.60	102. "	91.50	100.30	89.60
1 October	101.60	90.10	101.70	90.20	99.50	87.40
1904.						
2 January	102.40	91.70	102.20	91.70	100.20	89.30
1 April	101.90	90.50	102.25	90.75	99.60	88.90
1 July	102. "	90.25	102. "	90.25	99.90	88.40
1 October	101.70	89.90	101.75	89.90	99.25	88.10
1905.						
2 January	101.80	90. "	101.80	90. "	100. "	88.70
1 April	101.80	91. "	101.80	91. "	100. "	88.60
1 July	101.25	90.10	101.20	90.10	100.10	88.40
2 October	101. "	89.75	101.10	89.70	99.30	87.60
1906.						
2 January	101.10	89.20	101.20	89.20	99.70	87.60
2 April	100.90	89.40	100.90	89.40	98.90	87.30
2 July	99.80	88.25	99.80	88.30	97.80	86.80
1 October	98.70	86.60	98.70	86.50	96.10	84.90
1907.						
2 January	98.20	87.30	98.25	87.30	97. "	86.40
2 April	96.20	85.50	96.30	85.50	94.10	84.50
1 July	94. "	84.10	94.30	84.10	93.60	84.10
1 October	94.10	84.90	94.30	84.80	92.25	83.50
1908.						
2 January	94. "	82.90	94.50	82.80	92.90	82.50
1 April	91.90	82.10	92. "	82.10	90.25	80.60
1 July	91.25	82.50	91.30	82.30	90.50	81.50
1 October	92.50	84.20	92.50	84.10	90.20	80.30
1909.						
2 January	94.70	85.70	94.70	85.60	93.25	84. "
1 April	95.90	87.10	95.90	87. "	94.75	84.75
1 July	95.10	85.50	95.10	85.40	93.30	84.50
1 October	94.10	85.10	94.60	85. "	92.70	83.40

* From the Report of the Zentrallandschaft.

It will be seen that the rate of interest has always been very moderate. Issues at the rate of 5 % were only made from 1868 to 1878, a period of trouble and unrest, in spite of abundance of capital. Generally, there has been a very marked tendency to follow the conditions of the market, and as soon as possible to reduce the interest on the bonds. In 1901 we no longer find bonds at 4 ½ %. Those at 3 ½, 3 ⅓ and 3 % increase already in 1896 in proportion as those at 4 % decrease, though the latter show a further increase in 1901.

The bonds have always been well received on the national market. To open the International Market to them, in 1873, certain *Landschaften*, with the authorisation of the government, founded a *Zentrallandschaft* for the Prussian provinces, with its headquarters at Berlin. The *Landschaften* that now form part of it, are allowed to issue provincial bonds and also bonds of the *Zentrallandschaft* (see Table II). In issuing these last, however, they are bound to observe certain rules as to the method of valuing the lands.

Some of the societies that assisted in the foundation of the *Zentrallandschaft* have since left it while others have joined it later, so that in 1909, it was composed of the following *Landschaften* and *Ritterschaften*:

1. The Credit Institute for the Noble Estates of the Kur and Neumark.
2. New Credit Institute of Brandenburg.
3. *Landschaft* of West Prussia.
4. *Landschaft* of Pomerania.
5. New *Landschaft* of Pomeriana for Small Properties.
6. Credit Institute for Upper and Lower Sausitz.
7. *Landschaft* of the Province of Saxony.
8. *Landschaft* of Schleswig-Holstein.

The bonds of the *Zentrallandschaft* were well received on the Exchanges, where they had almost the same standing as the Imperial and Prussian Bonds (see Table IV), but generally speaking, the *Zentrallandschaft* had not the success that was expected. That was due, no doubt, to the fact that the societies already had a sufficiently large clientèle, or that they did not wish to have their liberty of action interfered with. Its issue of bonds in 1909, amounting to 433,255,000 marks was little greater than that of the *Landschaft* of East Prussia alone which reached the figure of 428,678,650 marks.

Tho these considerations we shall here add an interesting comparative table of the rates of interest of the different *Landschaften* and of the bonds issued by them, in 1908, data which are taken from the Statistical Year Book for 1909 of the State of Prussia.

TABLE V.

Title of Institution	Date of last Balance	Amount in Marks of bonds issued at				Total
		3 %	3 1/2 %	4 %	4 1/2 %	
1. Landschaft of East Prussia	24th. Decem. 1908	19,035,900	7,350	44,521,700	..	428,678,650
2. Landschaft of West Prussia	20th. May 1909	12,373,700	110,723,405	..	..	123,097,105
3. New Landschaft of West Prussia	20th. May 1909	10,237,900	176,040,310	..	..	186,278,210
4. Credit Institution for the Noble Estates of the Kur- und Neumark: a) ancient pledges	31st. Decem. 1908	78,280	2,340,180	112,590	..	2,531,050
b) new pledges	31st. Decem. 1908	..	15,422,850	..	..	15,422,850
5. New Credit Institute for Brandenburg .....	.. 1909	..	..	..	..	..
6. Landschaft of Pomerania	24th. June 1909	59,407,900	191,741,475	..	..	252,007,525
7. New Landschaft of Pomerania for Small Estates	24th. June 1909	1,257,700	17,561,700	..	..	19,089,400
8. Landschaft of Posen	31st. Decem. 1908	6,728,700	232,481,200	62,315,400	..	301,525,300
9. Landschaft of Silesia: I. On the noble lands incorporated in the society	24th. Decem. 1908	150,259,350	233,696,680	14,047,730	..	398,603,760
II. On the peasant lands not incorporated in the society	24th. Decem. 1908	43,615,350	148,215,000	15,533,900	..	207,414,250
10. Landschaft of the Province of Saxony	31st. Decem. 1908	43,212,675	17,938,750	14,877,850	..	76,029,275
11. Landschaft of Schleswig-Holstein .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Landschaftlicher Kreditverband of Schleswig-Holstein	31st. Decem. 1908	1,664,200	31,637,800	8,818,100	..	42,120,100
13. Credit Association for the Noble Estates of Kahlenberg-Göttingen-Grubenhagen-Hildesheim	31st. March 1909	..	21,018,800	3,506,800	..	24,525,600
14. Credit Institute for the Noble Estates at Celle	24th. June 1909	..	14,432,600	1,549,000	..	15,981,600
15. Credit Association for the Noble Estates of the principality of Bremen	31st. March 1909	..	10,334,200	..	..	10,334,200
16. Landschaft of Westphalia	31st. Decem. 1908	5,300,000	43,846,600	25,407,700	..	74,554,300
17. Credit Institute for Upper and Lower Lausitz Bonds of the Zentrallandschaft	31st. Decem. 1908	..	..	12,240	..	12,240
	31st. Decem. 1908	132,380,950	300,707,650	106,400	..	433,255,000

§ 2. — *Landschaften for Small Estates.*

Although these *Landschaften* and *Ritterschaften* were at first exclusively intended for supplying the needs of the Noble Estates, which were generally of considerable size, some of them have extended their credit facilities to small proprietors and peasants. This was the case with the *Landschaften* of East Prussia and of Silesia. This latter issues special bonds for peasants' lands.

Others founded separately, with special funds, new *Landschaften* and new Institutes. Thus there were founded :

1. On the 3rd. August 1869, the new Credit Institution of Brandenburg ;

2. On the 3rd. May 1861, the new *Landschaft* of West Prussia ;

3. On the 9th. August 1871, the new *Landschaft* of Pomerania.

Most of the new societies, such as those of Westphalia and Posen, were, moreover, from the start meant to represent both classes.

Since these new institutions only wish to serve the farmer, there is always a limit to the minimum value of land that can be mortgaged. This limit corresponds to that amount of land on the produce of which the owner can live. Generally it is required that it produce a net income calculable for the land tax at a minimum from 75 to 150 marks. In Silesia they go below this limit, and are content that the land be reckoned as bringing in from 15 to 30 marks.

To make it easier and less complicated for the peasants, instead of their having to go to the central office, the *Landschaft* of East Prussia periodically sends employees of its own into the villages, previously notifying their advent. These employees give all necessary information gratuitously and receive applications for loans. The *Landschaften* have, generally speaking, also had good results in their work on behalf of the peasants (see tables I and III), but there still remains much more to be done in the future.

B. — OTHER STATES OF GERMANY.

The example set by Prussia has been followed in some other states. Thus a credit association for the Noble Lands of the two Mecklenburgs was founded in 1818, at Rostock on the model of the old established *Landschaften*. On the 13th. December, 1825, the credit association for Würtemberg was founded at Stuttgart. It is the only semi-official institution of the kind to be found in South Germany.

The Credit Association for the Noble Lands of the Kingdom of Saxony was formed on the 13th. May 1844, and the *Landschaftliche Kreditverein*, for the same Kingdom, on the 27th. April 1866. Lastly, there is also at Wolfenbüttel a Credit Association for the Noble Lands of the Duchy of Brunswick, founded in 1862. These institutions, of which only a few possess great importance, all conform more or less to the model of the *Landschaften* already described. We reserve statistics dealing with them for another volume of the Bulletin.

C. — PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF THE *LANDSCHAFTEN* TYPE.

In the course of the last century an attempt was also made to apply this system of co-operation to private institutions. There are two of these :

1. The National Society of Mortgage Credit, formerly at Stettin and now in Berlin, founded under rules dated 3^d. March 1870 and 11th. August 1871;

2. The Bavarian Agricultural Bank at Munich, founded on the 2nd. December 1896.

Both are, in the eyes of the law, private co-operative societies. The first is a co-operative society of unlimited, the second of limited liability for members.

The Berlin Association also grants loans upon town lands. The total number of loans of every kind to the credit of this Society in 1907 were 651, for a total sum of 20,367,673.88 marks, which gives an average of 31,268 marks per loan.

The Bavarian Bank grants loans to communes and to country land-owners. At the date of its foundation it received from the Bavarian State the grant of a loan on favourable conditions of one million marks. It is also in enjoyment of another loan at reduced interest, and a subsidy for the expenses of its management. The total number of loans of every kind to the credit of this Society at the end of 1907 was 14,675 for a total sum of 91,397,893.43 marks.

These two institutions are most important, particularly in presenting a new method, which permits the farmers and especially the small farmers to obtain a large share of the advantages given by the *Landschaften*.

The Bavarian Agricultural Bank, particularly, has had excellent results and under circumstances of some difficulty, if we consider how the ground is parcelled out in South Germany and especially in Bavaria. We here give a table from which it will be seen how far, in ten years, it has been able to adapt itself to the needs of agriculturists of different classes.

Classification of the loans on mortgage granted by the Bank to proprietors between 1897 and 1907.

Classification of the mortgaged holdings according to size	No. of lots	Holdings whose proprietors also had breweries, distilleries, restaurants, mills or saw mills.	Area cultivated	Forests	Total Area of Land	Total of loans granted to the different classes
			ha.	ha.	ha.	M.
I. Lands of less than 1 hectare.	287	1	188,942	88,654	277,596	361,718
II. Lands from 1 to 10 hectares.	8,653	392	43,758,676	9,947,287	53,705,963	31,238,297
III. Lands from 10 to 100 hectares	5,605	663	116,878,561	37,474,652	154,353,213	67,306,235
IV. Lands of more than 100 hectares	38	25	6,184,741	3,769,310	9,954,051	4,461,000
Total . . .	14,583	1,081	167,010,920	51,279,903	218,290,823	103,367,250

III. — PRESENT CONDITION

OF THE NON-COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Bibliography.

- V. D. GOLTZ: Landesökonomiekollegium, and v. D. GOLTZ und WYGODZINSKI: Landwirtschaftsrat (*The Board of Agriculture*) in the Wörterbuch der Volkswirtschaft.
- V. D. GOLTZ and W. WYGODZINSKI: Landwirtschaftliches Vereinswesen und Landwirtschaftskammern (*Agricultural Associations and Chambers of Agriculture*) in the Wörterbuch der Volkswirtschaft, publ. by L. Elster. Tome II.
- G. LORENZONI: Linee fondamentali della Organizzazione Agraria, nella Germania moderna, in L'Iniziativa del Re d'Italia e l'Istituto Internazionale d'Agricoltura, Studi e Documenti. Roma, 1905 (*General Features of Agricultural Organization in Germany*, in *The Initiative of the King of Italy and the International Institute of Agriculture, Studies and Documents*).
- MENTZEL and v. LENGERKE'S: Landwirtschaftlicher Hülf- und Schreibkalender, 1910, Tome II.
- H. THIEL: Landwirtschaftskammern and v. MENDEL STEINFELS: Landwirtschaftliches Vereinswesen, in Conrad's Handwörterbuch d. Staatswissenschaften. Tome V.
- Zehn Jahre wirtschaftspolitischen Kampfes. Historische Darstellung der Gründung, des Werdeganges und des bisherigen Wirkens des Bundes der Landwirte. Im Auftrage der Bunde bearbeitet von v. KIESENWETTER. Berlin, 1903 (*Ten years of Economic struggle. The History of the Foundation, Development and Work of the Farmers' Federation*, by v. KIESENWETTER).
- Die Landwirtschaft in Bayern (*Agriculture in Bavaria*), 1890.
- Die Landwirtschaft in Württemberg (*Agriculture in Württemberg*), 1902.
- Reports of the Bavarian Board of Agriculture, of the Saxon Landeskulturrat, and of the various Chambers of Agriculture.
- Statistical Annual for the Grand Duchy of Baden, Alsace-Lorraine, etc.
- Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher 1910. Vol. I.
- Werden und Wirken der Deutschen Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft (*Origin and Work of the German Farmers' Association*). Berlin, 1910.
- Reports of the different Shows, and Guides to same.
- Tagblatt der XXIV Wanderausstellung (*Daily Bulletin of the 24th Itinerant Show*).
- Mitteilungen der Deutschen Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft (*Communications of the German Farmers' Association*), Nos. 25 and 27.

The united action of the German farmers manifests itself under two forms, clearly distinct one from the other: one of a more strictly economic character, that is co-operation, the other of a more general character, that is association. They are also regulated by quite different laws. In the first number of the Bulletin we have dealt with the first of these forms. Now it is with association we must occupy ourselves.

§ 1. General Development. - Administrative Organization.

Agricultural association is not so new a phenomenon for Germany as co-operation. A certain number of associations already existed there in the eighteenth century. We shall here confine ourselves to the mention of the most important. The majority had a scientific intention. We find amongst the earliest: the Thuringian Agricultural Association of Weissensee (founded in 1762), the Agricultural Association of Celle (1764), the Leipzig Economic Association (1764) and the Kurbayrische Landesökonomie-Gesellschaft or the Electoral Bavarian Moral and Agricultural Academy at Altötting (1765). Some of them remain even to the present day, as, for instance, the Celle association, but they have, however, changed their designations, and also in some degree, their character. Others have ceased to exist.

The end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth were not very favourable to the Associations. Wars and political agitations retarded their formation.

Some agricultural societies, founded between 1800 and 1820, owed their origin in great measure to State encouragement, and several of them, later on, became semi-official centres for all the agricultural associations of their districts. This is the case of the Munich agricultural association (1810), the Pomeranian economic association at Stettin (1810) and the Stuttgart agricultural association (1817).

Prussia was the first country, in this official way, to encourage the foundation of these associations. In the famous *Landeskulturedikt* of 14th September 1811, with which that country initiated her long and happy labor of innovation and re-organization in the domain of agricultural legislation, the farmers were invited to unite in associations and the Government even announced its intention to create an institution to serve as intermediary between the State and the agricultural associations.

This intention remained a dead letter at first. The need of an intermediary institution or association of this character was not yet sufficiently felt. Besides, as yet there were too few associations.

It was after 1820 that their number increased considerably.

In 1820 there were not more than 15 of them in Prussia. This figure rose to 45 in 1830, to 145 in 1840, to 313 in 1850, to 541 in 1860, to 865

in 1870, to 1,322 in 1881, to 1,817 in 1887, and in 1894 to 2,384 with a total of 200,000 members.

Besides, after 1820, and especially from 1820 to 1840, the new foundations were no longer limited to isolated associations, but already a beginning was made with numerous *central associations* or institutions of the same character. The ultimate object proposed for these was to serve as centres for all the associations of a province or of a State. It was to give regulated and uniform direction to the work of these associations, and thus to avoid useless waste of money and of effort.

These foundations once laid for the constitution of a system of agricultural associations which, like a net, was to hold all classes of the agricultural population in its meshes and unite them for useful collaboration in the scientific, economic and administrative field, it appeared to the Prussian Government, in 1842, that the favourable moment was come for the creation of the central institution already promised by the edict of 1811. A royal decree, of the 16th January, established in the *Landesökonomiekollegium*, a board to favour the progress of agriculture, and at the same time to serve as intermediary between the State and the associations. The regulation of the 25th March, 1842, lays down, in the following terms, the end that this Board must propose to attain.

1st. It shall serve the Ministry:

- a) as a technical deputation in agricultural questions;
- b) as agent for the execution of certain tasks entrusted to it.

2nd It shall facilitate the work of the agricultural associations, put them in communication with each other and with the Government offices, and so help them in their action in behalf of the community.

At the beginning, this board was only a State institution, the special purpose of which was to give advice in technical matters and to keep the farmers and the State in relation with each other. In time, however, it acquired a certain liberty of action. The quality of the members composing it would be enough to prove this, if there were not the following to confirm it still more, namely, that by its most recent rules of the 10th December, 1898, it is authorized to make propositions directly to the Minister of Agriculture.

In the members at present composing it, we must distinguish the representatives of the central associations from the representatives of the Ministry.

The former are elected by the chambers of agriculture and the latter are nominated by the Minister, but for all the mandate is for three years. Between 1905 and 1907, they were 33 in number, 25 elected and 8 nominated.

They meet periodically. An office under the direction of a permanent general secretary deals with current business.

The organ of the *Landesökonomiekollegium*, at first was called *Die Annalen der Landwirtschaft*, but the title was afterwards changed to *Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher*.

The other German States created institutions of the same kind, which had also a more or less official character. Thus Bavaria established its *Landwirtschaftsrat* (Board of agriculture), the Kingdom of Saxony, its *Landeskulturrat* (Board for the cultivation of the country), Würtemberg, its *Zentralstelle für die Landwirtschaft* (Central Agricultural Office), the States of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Saxe-Coburg, Saxe-Meiningen and Alsace Lorraine, their *Landwirtschaftsräte* (Boards of Agriculture).

In certain countries, as in Bavaria and Saxony, they have, for this purpose, transformed the already existing central association by adding to it a certain number of members nominated by the Government; elsewhere, as in Wurtemberg, the central association was allowed to remain as it was, but all its members were granted the right of sitting and voting in the new *Zentralstelle für Landwirtschaft*. Finally, in other states, it was simply on the central association, or on the Chamber of Agriculture, that the new attributions were conferred.

In this way all the attempts made by the farmers collectively for the improvement of their moral and economic position, and for the study of agricultural questions meet, and are multiplied, in this network of associations.

The most varied associations that, in any district or province, concern themselves with general agriculture, agricultural instruction, cattle rearing, improvements in sowing, agricultural shows, fisheries, game, forests, etc., etc., send delegates to a central association (in Bavaria to a *Kreisausschuss* [District committee]) to arrange and discuss all matters of common interest. For the same reason, in their turn, the central associations send their delegates to the Central institutions such as the *Landesökonomikollegium*, the *Landwirtschaftsrat*, etc., which are authorized to treat directly with the various Governments of the German Confederation.

Thus, through the medium of these central associations and institutions, every society, even the smallest, found itself in a position to place its own desiderata before the authorities. The Governments themselves could so get to know of all the new inventions and all the innovations in agricultural science, and then give them all desirable diffusion amongst the population.

But what was still wanting, to crown the edifice of German agricultural association, was a central institution for the whole Empire, with right of approaching the imperial administrations on its own initiative.

The foundation of a *Deutscher Landwirtschaftsrat* (German Board of Agriculture) on the 8th April, 1882, filled this gap. The members of this Board are recruited from the central Associations in the different States.

Each of them delegates a certain number, varying in a proportion, fixed for the last time in 1893, according to the number of members sent to the *Bundesrat* by the particular state and according to the agricultural importance of the country.

The Prussian associations send 25 delegates, and the other States of the Empire 49 in all. This last figure is made up of 9 delegates for Bavaria, 5 for Saxony, 5 for Würtemberg, 2 for the Grand-duchy of Baden, 3 for Hesse, 3 for Alsace Lorraine, 2 for Mecklenburg Schwerin, 2 for Brunswick and 1 for each of the other States.

At the head of the *Landwirtschaftsrat* is a committee consisting of a president and 2 vice-presidents. Nine other members are elected to form with them a Permanent Committee. The management of current affairs is entrusted to a general secretary.

The Organs of the Board are the *Archiv des Deutschen Landwirtschaftsrats* and the *Zeitschrift für Agrarpolitik*, which, formerly, was called the *Nachrichten des deutschen Landwirtschaftsrats*.

What we have said above explains the object of the *Landwirtschaftsrat*, but the first article of its regulations defines this more precisely, as follows:

« The object of the German Board of Agriculture is to occupy itself with the interests of the farmers. It must also, wherever these interests may be favoured or injured by the imperial legislation or administrative measures, not only give opinion on request, but also put the objections and the grounds for them before the Chancellor, or present motions in the Imperial Parliament ».

For some years the Board of Agriculture has been devoting a great part of its attention to the collection of information and especially of information in regard to the price of grain and to the cultivation of grain. For the accomplishment of its new task it has founded a special division: the *Preisberichtsstelle des Deutschen Landwirtschaftsrats*.

The office for information as to prices receives subventions from all the agricultural associations of Germany, such as the Farmers' Federation, the German Farmers' Association, the Confederation of the German Agricultural Co-operative Societies, the Federation of the German Peasants, Christian Associations. The Office for Prices publishes daily and weekly reports on the situation of the corn market in Germany and abroad and sends copies to the farmers, the agricultural associations and co-operative societies. It has also to print every week a short notice of the corn market, for reproduction in the papers and reviews. This report is sent regularly to nearly 1,200 German papers. The annual income and expenditure of the Office comes to about 75,000 Marks.

In the work accomplished by these associations, both among their own adherents, and in relation to the Governments, we see that their systematisation has been productive of happy results.

Yet in the accomplishment of their purpose they have met with two great difficulties. The first was the consequence of the way in which these associations had been composed. Being at first associations of private character they had left their doors open to all comers. A great number o

pastors, curés, and schoolmasters were members, not merely of the associations of inferior class, but even of the central associations. From the moment the States wished to bestow on these associations the same privileges as on the Chambers of Commerce, considering them as representatives of the farming class, it was naturally necessary for them to be really composed of farmers. The other difficulty came from these associations not having sufficiently large incomes. The annual subscriptions of their members were but very small, and although large State subsidies were added to these, yet they had not enough for the great end they proposed to themselves, of immense importance for the whole class of farmers.

To remedy these two ills, the Prussian State, in 1894, decided to create (by law of the 13th June) *Chambers of Agriculture*, analogous to the already existing Chambers of Commerce. This law, the draft of which met with great resistance in the Prussian Parliament, was based upon this fundamental principle that the farmers have the right and the duty to provide for their collective interest according to their own desires, but with the means at their own disposal, as these interests are not at the same time the interests of the entire population.

To render it easier for them to accomplish this duty, the State gave their representative body certain public rights, as, for example, that of imposing a certain assessment upon all the farmers of the district.

The institution of the Chambers of Agriculture, however, was not obligatory, but depended on the will of the Provincial Parliaments. Those of East Prussia, West Prussia, Pomerania, Brandenburg, Posen, Silesia, the province of Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein and the districts of Cassel and Wiesbaden, immediately voted the creation of Chambers of this class.

Their rules were ratified by royal decree of the 3rd August, 1895.

Other provinces, which at first were hardly favourable to this institution, followed the example of the preceding, a few years later. The rules of the Chamber of Agriculture for Westphalia were confirmed by royal decree on the 28th April, 1898.

Hanover and the Rhenish provinces had theirs confirmed on the 15th March, 1899. In this way, every Prussian province, with the exception of the district of Hohenzollern, possesses a Chamber of Agriculture. The province of Hesse has two: one for the district of Cassel, and another for that of Wiesbaden.

This gives a total of 13. In the majority of these provinces, the Chambers of Agriculture have replaced the former *Zentral vereine*, which were then 22 in number. These last have only been preserved in East Prussia, in Nassau and the Rhenish Provinces. The action and the composition of the associations of inferior rank were not affected by the creation of these new chambers, which differed, besides, from the institutions that had preceded them, in that they were corporations in public law.

The law on the Chambers of Agriculture, besides, only provides a kind of general scheme. These have their own rules for matters of detail, according to the requirements of the provinces.

Paragraph 2 of the law lays down, as follows, the object these chambers must keep before them: « to protect the collective interests of agriculture and forestry; to this end, to second all institutions formed for the improvement of the condition of the landowners; and in the first degree, in future, also to favour the corporative organization of the professional class of farmers ».

The Chambers of Agriculture are meant for independent farmers: landowners or tenant farmers whose land is able to support a family. This is a minimum that the rules of the different provinces calculate, according as is done for the valuation for the land-tax, at a sum of from 60 to 150 marks nett revenue.

All these farmers are bound to pay to the Chamber of Agriculture (see Table III, column 6) a tax which, generally speaking, must not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ % of the nett revenue as calculated for the State land-tax.

They have the right to be elected; as are also eligible, besides them, the retired farmers living in the district, the former directors and employees of agricultural associations, co-operative societies and banks who have had at least ten years' service, as well as such persons as have acquired special distinction in agriculture. The electors at first were limited to the representatives of the farmers on the district council (*Kreistag*). The Chambers of Agriculture have, however, received authority to find a new system of election, provided it be based on the system of the 3 classes, like that in use for the elections for the *Kreistag*.

The administration of the Chamber of Agriculture is entrusted to a committee of at least 5 members. Really, the number is variable. There may be 7 and even 14, according to the province. This committee has power to form other special committees, to which it entrusts duties of detail, as for example, all that concerns agricultural shows, agricultural schools, experimental farms, etc.

The members of the committee are elected for three years, those of the Chamber of Agriculture itself for six years, but half of the chamber is renewed by election every three years.

A general secretary has charge of the current business.

To deal with the questions common to all these chambers, a *Zentralstelle* (central office) of the chambers of agriculture has been founded, with its headquarters in Berlin.

There the delegates and the secretaries of the chambers of agriculture meet twice a year. The organ of this office is the « Mitteilungen der Zentralstelle der Preussischen Landwirtschaftskammern ».

It has been thought of founding, as indeed would be more logical, a *central chamber*. But for the present the idea has been abandoned, in

order not to abolish the «Landesökonomiekollegium», an institution which has for a long time fulfilled its mission and which would then lose its *raison d'être*.

Other States of the Empire, as, for example, Oldenburg, Anhalt, Saxe-Altenburg, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Baden (1907), Hesse, Brunswick, Waldeck, and Lubeck, have imitated the example of Prussia in founding chambers of agriculture. Some others, as Wurtemberg, after serious discussion, have expressed opinions favourable to them.

As to the work accomplished by the whole number of these associations and chambers of agriculture, it must be said that it has been of very great utility. It is difficult to give comparative figures for the whole Empire. We must content ourselves with the data relative to Prussia that the Ministry of Agriculture has carefully collected.

Tables I and II, following, give the revenue and expenditure of the Prussian Chambers of Agriculture, with indication of the purposes for which the different sums were reserved.

I. -- Revenue of the Prussian Chamber

A) Ordina

1	2	3	4	5	6
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Chamber of the Province or District	To encourage science and education	For veterinary service	To encourage Livestock improvement	To encourage pisciculture	To encourage forestry
	Marks	Marks	Marks	Marks	Marks
<i>A) Ordinary Revenue.</i>					
1. East Prussia.....	232,353.29	80,032.39	355,738.74	..	..
2. West Prussia	150,298.11	47,221.97	175,512.26	..	1,325.5
3. Brandenburg	324,856.00	250,625.57	168,612.13	4,774. 65	32,421.5
4. Pomerania	255,555.06	47,921.39	262,337.41	700. 00	24,160.41
5. Posen	243,359.75	24,692.40	152,030.52	2,500. 00	32,356.14
6. Silesia	438,794.83	28,338.13	178,677.92	5,229. 99	3,395.11
7. Province of Saxony	440,054.44	86,577.92	212,964.51	..	13,795.74
8. Schleswig-Holstein	154,275.90	69,484.25	263,787.97	4,000. 00	2,000.00
9. Hanover	359,260.14	20,820.70	197,311.07	35,700. 77	7,371.65
10. Westphalia	161,013.81	4,675.37	200,391.99	5,600. 00	3,818.20
11. District of Cassel	149,083.34	4,245.80	56,487.69	..	..
12. District of Wiesbaden	20,690.00	..	84,108.65	..	..
13. Rhenish Provinces	247,559.27	35,712.00	198,894.10	..	..
Total A...	3,177,153.94	700,347.89	2,506,854.96	58,505. 41	120,644.33

agriculture in 1908.

venue.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13
VI. To encourage cultivation of orchards, vineyards and kitchen gardens	VII. For subventions to agricultural associations and the encouragement of agriculture generally	VIII. For the administration of the Chamber of agriculture	Total revenue	Source of revenue		
				State subventions	Subventions: a) from the pro- vince b) from the dis- tricts c) other subven- tions	Revenue of the chamber of agriculture itself
Marks	Marks	Marks	Marks	Marks	Marks	Marks
17,438.99	287,641.35	146,274.29	1,119,479.05	433,284.19	a) 34,500.00 b) 9,600.00 c) 8,167.80	633,717.06
7,600.00	35,472.20	121,416.42	538,846.46	221,534.71	a) 29,502.20 b) 3,130.00 c) 7,149.65	277,529.90
42,907.47	166,724.05	338,500.80	1,329,422.22	289,146.46	a) 70,550.00 b) 13,781.38 c) 10,813.18	945,131.20
37,323.09	353,955.35	173,803.97	1,155,756.67	277,640.00	a) 88,250.00 b) 6,450.00 c) 5,220.00	778,196.67
43,610.60	205,499.53	159,807.31	863,856.25	275,587.40	a) 49,979.85 b) 8,100.00 c) 2,400.00	527,789.00
24,478.48	344,348.22	309,031.82	1,332,294.54	288,448.16	a) 56,750.00 b) 28,297.07 c) 23,554.76	935,244.55
12,764.22	321,826.07	398,785.27	1,486,768.17	262,547.68	a) 60,702.50 b) 8,300.00 c) 30,996.75	1,124,221.24
15,550.00	69,720.58	229,217.37	808,036.07	202,200.00	a) 57,850.00 b) 1,800.00 c) 61,000.00	546,186.07
7,544.05	195,283.74	421,720.42	1,245,012.54	367,689.67	a) 1,853.95 b) 19,932.12 c) 80,817.39	794,536.80
16,522.00	127,786.29	165,248.35	685,056.01	180,286.65	a) 7,304.51 b) 26,860.00 c) 23,225.00	416,647.46
28,395.08	17,601.60	93,231.47	349,044.98	119,997.00	a) 1,744.79 b) 9,000.00 c) 1,800.00	177,218.19
5,600.00	12,527.58	83,140.03	206,066.26	110,512.00	a) 2,820.00 b) 152,985.95 c) 54,550.00	81,934.26
22,393.40	17,782.92	279,057.41	801,399.10	235,851.11	a) 1,725.00 b) 779,097.89 c) 158,647.40	356,287.04
282,127.38	2,156,169.48	2,919,234.93	11,921,038.32	3,264,725.03	a) 779,097.89 b) 158,647.40 c) 123,928.56	7,594,639.44

B) Extraordin

1 Chamber of the Province or District	2 I. To encourage science and education	3 II. For veterinary service	4 III. To encourage Livestock improvement	5 IV. To encourage pisciculture	6 V. To encourag forestry
	Marks	Marks	Marks	Marks	Marks
<i>B) Extraordinary Revenue.</i>					
1. East Prussia .....	..	..	..	..	..
2. West Prussia	1,937.50	..	68.10	..	..
3. Brandenburg	1,110.00	..	..	..	..
4. Pomerania	6,878.30	43,800.00	4,068.49	..	..
5. Posen .....	..	..	..	..	..
6. Silesia	6,368.82	..	4,550.00	..	..
7. Province of Saxony	104,901.98	..	23,256.67	..	..
8. Schleswig-Holstein	4,400.00	..	7,185.00	..	..
9. Westphalia	575.00	2,000.00	500.00	..	..
10. District of Cassel	16,300.00	..	9,760.00	..	..
11. District of Wiesbaden	165.00	..	3,377.50	..	..
12. Rhenish Provinces .....	..	..	..	..	..
Total of <i>A</i> and <i>B</i> together ..	3,319,790.54	746,147.89	2,559,621.72	58,505.41	120,644.3

Revenue.

7	8	9	10	11 12 13		
VI. To encourage the cultivation of orchards, vineyards and kitchen gardens	VII. For subventions to the agricultural associations and to encourage agriculture generally	VIII. For the administration of the Chamber of agriculture	Total revenue	Source of revenue		
				State subventions	subventions: a) from the province b) from the districts c) other subventions	Revenue of the Chamber of agriculture itself
Marks	Marks	Marks	Marks	Marks	Marks	Marks
..	384,010.93	..	384,010.93	384,000.00	..	10.93
..	..	..	2,005.60	1,937.50	..	68.10
..	..	..	1,110.00	..	c) 1,000.00	110.00
..	7,250.00	..	61,996.79	20,273.49	a) 40,000.00	1,723.30
..
1,000.00	1,500.00	6.00	13,424.82	9,050.00	c) 2,500.00	1,874.82
..	14,967.00	..	143,125.65	..	a) 18,500.00 b) 1,820.00	122,805.65
..	..	..	11,586.00	10,900.00	c) 686.00	..
..	..	20.00	3,095.00	1,575.00	a) 1,000.00 c) 500.00	20.00
3,000.00	333.33	10,095.26	30,488.59	28,093.33	a) 1,300.00	10,095.26
200.00	333.33	902.07	4,977.90	4,875.00	..	102.00
..	638.06	656.20	1,294.26	656.20	a) 638.06	..
286,327.38	2,565,202.13	2,930,914.10	12,587,153.80	3,726,086.45	a) 840,535.95 b) 160,467.40 c) 128,614.56	7,731,449.50

II. — *Expenditure of the Prussia*

1 Chamber of the province or district	2 I. For the encouragement of science and education	3 II. For veterinary service	4 III. To encourage Livestock improvement	5 IV. To encourage pisciculture
	Marks	Marks	Marks	Marks
A) Ordinary expenditure.				
1. East Prussia	248,767. 29	77,865. 59	353,591. 10	..
2. West Prussia	155,516. 15	44,778. 94	191,296. 31	450. 00
3. Brandenburg	351,345. 81	196,330. 62	211,266. 32	6,440. 06
4. Pomerania	282,785. 92	50,874. 24	279,584. 52	1,500. 00
5. Posen	250,779. 48	26,136. 00	145,542. 32	5,000. 00
6. Silesia	448,273. 90	29,064. 11	181,021. 97	7,404. 66
7. Province of Saxony	471,656. 75	107,833. 57	231,616. 17	600. 00
8. Schleswig-Holstein	169,521. 88	67,353. 27	308,464. 49	6,000. 00
9. Hanover	367,687. 69	20,025. 13	248,032. 18	36,371. 16
10. Westphalia	171,403. 80	5,820. 64	208,896. 18	8,751. 97
11. District of Cassel	141,440. 83	3,500. 60	57,844. 64	..
12. District of Wiesbaden	28,468. 14	..	86,719. 12	..
13. Rhenish Provinces	259,996. 20	35,919. 95	219,046. 14	..
Total A...	3,344,643. 84	665,502. 72	2,722,921. 46	72,517. 85
B) Extraordinary expenditure.				
1. East Prussia .....	..	..	..	..
2. West Prussia	2,836. 00	..	44. 16	..
3. Brandenburg	29,523. 92	..	70. 00	..
4. Pomerania	23,615. 12	149,193. 25	3,348. 24	..
5. Posen .....	..	..	..	..
6. Silesia	22,488. 92	..	4,827. 40	477. 60
7. Province of Saxony	103,714. 15	..	23,256. 67	..
8. Schleswig-Holstein	4,400. 00	..	7,500. 00	..
9. Westphalia	575. 00	2,997. 99	500. 00	..
10. District of Cassel	2,438. 65	..	10,855. 20	..
11. District of Wiesbaden	165. 00	..	3,363. 50	..
12. Rhenish Provinces .....	..	..	..	..
Total of A and B together...	3,534,400. 60	817,693. 96	2,776,686. 93	72,995. 45

members of agriculture in 1908.

6	7	8	9	10	11		12
V	VI.	VII.	VIII.	Total	Comparison of columns No. 10 in the tables I and II gives as result		
For encouragement of forestry	For encouragement of the cultivation of orchards, vineyards and kitchen gardens	For subventions to the agricultural associations and for encouragement of agriculture generally	For the administration of the Chamber of agriculture	expenditure	Surplus	Deficit	
Marks	Marks	Marks	Marks	Marks	Marks	Marks	
..	16,938. 78	284,546. 98	133,859. 58	1,115,569. 32	3,909. 73	..	
1,320. 80	10,202. 75	39,873. 17	91,027. 11	534,465. 23	4,381. 23	..	
12,559. 52	52,417. 72	208,153. 51	229,587. 41	1,298,100. 97	31,321. 25	..	
27,320. 94	39,318. 07	366,907. 28	107,011. 02	1,155,301. 99	454. 68	..	
34,072. 38	42,119. 20	205,184. 31	115,480. 99	830,314. 74	33,541. 51	..	
2,611. 01	29,647. 35	379,991. 39	202,592. 64	1,280,607. 03	51,687. 51	..	
17,413. 51	16,927. 78	306,156. 81	316,577. 07	1,468,781. 66	17,986. 51	..	
3,000. 00	19,550. 80	89,376. 72	166,630. 64	820,897. 80	..	12,861. 73	
10,379. 79	10,441. 18	281,122. 65	289,893. 25	1,263,953. 03	..	18,940. 49	
9,494. 01	19,022. 00	133,209. 21	112,842. 54	669,440. 35	15,615. 66	..	
..	22,678. 27	43,009. 90	57,546. 39	326,020. 63	23,024. 35	..	
..	7,749. 79	15,925. 54	72,701. 61	211,564. 20	..	5,497. 94	
..	36,052. 25	35,665. 18	143,681. 42	730,361. 14	71,037. 96	..	
					252,960. 39	37,300. 16	
18,171. 96	323,065. 94	2,389,122. 65	2,039,431. 67	11,705,378. 09	215,660. 23	..	
..	..	378,712. 99	..	378,712. 99	5,297. 94	..	
..	..	..	..	2,880. 46	..	874. 86	
..	..	..	1,500. 00	31,093. 92	..	29,983. 92	
..	..	10,677. 97	4,707. 16	191,541. 74	..	129,544. 95	
..	..	..	184,160. 62	184,160. 62	..	184,160. 62	
..	1,882. 89	1,824. 70	832. 01	32,333. 52	..	18,908. 70	
..	..	25,000. 00	..	151,970. 12	..	8,845. 17	
..	..	..	15,864. 62	27,764. 62	..	16,178. 62	
..	..	..	1,294. 40	5,367. 39	..	2,272. 39	
..	3,000. 00	550. 00	1,904. 08	18,747. 93	20,740. 66	..	
..	200. 00	300. 00	1,104. 57	5,133. 07	..	155. 17	
..	..	640. 29	40,656. 20	41,296. 49	..	40,002. 23	
					241,698. 83	430,926. 63	
18,171. 96	328,148. 83	2,806,828. 60	2,291,455. 33	12,776,381. 66	..	189,227. 80	

As we see, it is under the heads of education and of livestock improvement that the largest sums are entered. Agricultural instruction, which is to a large extent in the hands of the Associations, is at a very high level, and, of the 24 experimental farms of Prussia, 21 have been founded by the Associations. The amounts devoted to the encouragement of livestock improvement come only second to those devoted to education, and only after them again come the sums bestowed in subsidies to the Associations, etc. These are the two or three principal fields in which the Chambers of Agriculture exert their action. They have obtained really remarkable results both in Prussia and in the other States.

In these other States, especially in Bavaria, they have also been of considerable importance in favouring the development of the agricultural associations.

An important matter for which figures are given in the columns 11, 12 and 13 of Table I, is that of the subventions the Chamber received from the State, the Provinces, the Districts, etc.

Table III shows, on the one hand, the funds the State had disposable for the different provinces, and the amounts it placed at the disposition of the Chambers of Agriculture. On the other hand, it shows the sums paid in by the farmers themselves, and the percentage of their nett revenue, as calculated for the Land-Tax, they had to pay to the Chamber of Agriculture.

III. — Amounts received deriving from sums paid in by the farmers of the district of the Chambers, and subventions granted by the State out of its disposable funds, 1908.

Numerical Order	Province	Area of cultivated land and forest land	Funds at the disposal of the State in 1908, and expenditure incurred in encouragement of Science, horse and cattle breeding, the rearing of birds and orchard cultivation.		Farmers' assessment money received by the Chambers of agriculture in 1908	Total — Marks
			For the whole Province	For the Chamber of agriculture		
			% of the net revenue, calculated as for the State Land tax			
1	East Prussia	3,359,137.2	956,704.20	423,711.29	1/2	111,418.32
2	West Prussia	2,302,579.8	254,192.48	231,397.56	1/2	86,433.12
3	Brandenburg	3,668,785.9	303,757.53	253,401.71	17/20	290,293.84
4	Pomerania	2,775,771.0	256,445.29	226,582.42	1/2	136,731.99
5	Posen	2,724,347.1	305,856.77	256,920.71	1/2	97,474.50
6	Silesia	3,813,411.0	271,381.47	236,534.50	5/12	198,805.84
7	Saxony	2,345,907.4	261,506.82	237,392.32	1/2	261,412.48
8	Schleswig-Holstein . .	1,634,326.6	242,195.10	215,769.67	1/2	180,670.46
9	Hanover	2,808,811.5	435,801.95	332,166.71	1/2	227,324.88
10	Westphalia	1,795,247.1	246,614.03	195,142.27	1/2	130,855.07
11	Hesse-Nassau :					
	a) Cassel	963,202.8	156,627.43	148,857.93	2/3	75,640.12
	b) Wiesbaden . . .	528,238.2	142,661.73	113,735.90	3/4	51,765.33
12	Rhenish Provinces . .	2,461,156.4	402,897.79	241,493.41	3/4	253,745.15
	Total of the Chambers of agriculture	31,180,922.0	4,236,642.59	3,113,106.40		2,103,071.10
13	Hohenzollern (Central Association) .	110,198.8	45,718.35	28,878.25		5,976.60

In spite of the obstacles encountered at the moment of their creation, we may say that the success achieved by the Prussian Chambers of Agriculture has been very great. They have been able, as has been the case in few countries, to attract large classes of the population to work collectively

in behalf of agriculture. This work has been effected in virtue of the semi-official character of the Chamber, under direct Government control. There is continual contact between it and the farmers, intimate enough to guarantee them sufficient protection of their interests. On the other hand, the State is freed from a great part of its task, by thus entrusting it to the persons most interested. These persons, as we have seen, have no hesitation in paying a special tax for the end they pursue in common. The State continues to give its subventions (besides other expenditure on behalf of Agriculture in other domains, with which the chambers have no concern), and thus agriculture benefits by sums it would not otherwise have certainly at its disposal.

The majority of the agricultural associations are connected, as we have seen, with this network of administrative associations. There are, however, others, even a sufficiently large number of them, that, for one reason or another, do not form part of it.

In studying these other associations, we must distinguish between (1), those having a scientific or economic purpose, and (2) those more or less openly serving for political struggle and propaganda.

§ 2. *Scientific and Economic Associations.*

The most important of these associations is the *Deutsche Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft* (German Farmers' Association).

Already in the first half of the last century there was a tendency to form an association of scientific scope to occupy itself with the economic interests of all the German farmers. The *Wanderversammlung deutscher Land- und Forstwirte* (Itinerant Association of German Farmers and Foresters) was founded in 1837. This Association specially occupied itself with Agricultural Shows and discussions of the various scientific and practical questions interesting the farmers.

In 1867 the *Kongress norddeutscher Landwirte* (North German Farmers' Congress) was established, which, as its action extended to the whole of Germany, in 1872, changed its name to "German Farmers' Congress". It absorbed a great number of the members of the *Wanderversammlung*, so that this latter soon ceased to exist. This German Farmers' Congress itself continued its work until 1894, at which date, the *Bund der Landwirte* (Farmers' Federation) was constituted (see hereafter p. 28).

After the *Wanderversammlung* had disappeared, there was no organisation occupying itself with Agricultural shows. To fill this gap, and form an association which, with the largest views, but independent of Government and of politics, might devote itself to the welfare of the farmers, the famous engineer and author, Max de Eyth, in 1884, united the most

important scientific and agricultural notabilities in an association which took the name of *Deutsche Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft*.

The object of this association was chiefly "to utilise for practical agriculture the last results of science and the modern methods of communication, and to assemble all the farmers together for the solution of this great problem: to find a system of management and of cultivation of the land corresponding to the requirements of the day".

Although the subscriptions were fairly high (20 marks) the number of members rapidly increased. There were on the

1st January	1884.	. . . . .	250	members
1st October	1884.	. . . . .	858	»
1st	»	1889.	. . . . .	5,119
1st	»	1894.	. . . . .	10,543
1st	»	1899.	. . . . .	12,788
1st	»	1904.	. . . . .	14,765
1st	»	1909.	. . . . .	17,271

The majority of them belonged to the provinces of the right bank of the Elbe, where large estates prevail. These 17,271 members were divided as follows:

7,852	or	45.5 %	of the right bank of the Elbe
6,264	»	36.2 %	» left
2,308	»	13.3 %	in South Germany
43	«	0.2 %	in the German Colonies
804	»	4.8 %	outside the Empire.

Besides the subscriptions the association annually receives from its members, it has already amassed a capital of 3 millions of marks, of which a large part has been spent in the construction of a palace, in which it is installed.

It has managed its affairs very wisely. Its financial statement for 1908 shows a total of 1,662,180.06 marks for revenue and 1,400,791.84 marks for expenditure. Amongst the expenses, in the first line, appear the salaries of employees, of which the total sum for 195 persons at the beginning of 1909 amounted to 441,550.97 marks. Then come the general expenses, 247,700.32 marks, expenses of publication, 124,523.57 marks, for experiments, 90,949.96 marks, and for shows, 38,509.02 marks.

As to the constitution of the *Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft*, it is as follows: at the head of it there is a president sharing the administrative duties with an administrative board and a permanent committee. The president, the members of the administrative board and of the permanent committee, are elected by the general assembly which meets twice a year.

It has to elect officers, to see that the regulations are observed, and to pass the years' accounts.

For the accomplishment of the various tasks the association has proposed to itself, groups of members have been formed to work under the direction of special committees. There are at present 8 divisions of this character and 47 special committees.

In the number of the publications issued by the *Deutsche Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft* we must mention: 1) the weekly *Mitteilungen*, which give, with other information, the reports of the official agricultural reporters attached to the German consulates: 2) the *Jahrbuch* (Annual) of which the 24th volume has just appeared; 3) the *Arbeiten*, irregular publications of which 161 pamphlets have been published, and lastly; 4) 13 volumes of *Anleitungen für den praktischen Landwirt* (Guides or instructions for the practical farmer).

Besides its work of propagandism, and the scientific and technical instructions it diffuses, this association occupies itself with agricultural shows, and even does some work in the field of co-operation.

Its scientific instruction and propagandism is in the first place carried on by means of the above-mentioned publications. There are, in addition, 3 series of assemblies each year for the purpose, and several offices impart instruction relative to farm buildings, book-keeping, agricultural machines, seed production and chemical manures. Finally, there are special courses for itinerant agricultural professors. The last of these courses was held at Eisenach, in April, 1910. More than 300 professors took part.

With regard to agricultural shows, the *Deutsche Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft* follows the principle of organizing one every year in a different part of the Empire. For this purpose, it has divided Germany into twelve districts.

The towns in which these shows are held are also varied as far as possible.

This year's show was the twenty fourth.

The *Wanderausstellungen* comprise the show itself, and also certain assemblies of the members of the association. Numerous lectures are delivered, and there have just been added to the programme, didactic excursions.

We shall more easily obtain an idea of the importance of these shows for the German farmer from a brief account of the last one held at Hamburg between the 2nd and the 7th June. The number of members present at this show was 5,069 as compared with 4,457 at the preceding one at Leipzig, and the total number of visitors to the show was 437,776 as compared with 326,345 at Leipzig.

To the 3 usual departments, that is to say, the show of animals, that of agricultural produce, and that of agricultural machinery and implements, at Hamburg another department was added, serving to show the point of development that agriculture has arrived at in the German colonies.

The management had received advice of the arrival of 670 horses, 1,332 cows and bulls, 822 sheep, 825 pigs and 228 goats. As to agricultural machines and implements, 425 firms had announced despatch of nearly 8,000.

There was, as always, a special commission charged to examine the articles sent, to investigate their claims to novelty, and decide whether they deserved to be recommended to the farmers or not. 25 objects were presented to this commission for its judgment.

At Hamburg there were given as ordinary prizes, 148,873 marks in gold, 89 artistic objects, 355 medals and, in addition, certificates.

The distribution took place after the manner laid down in the show regulations. For the animals, judgment was based upon the valuation of their qualities according to points assigned.

The level of the competition was very high, especially for the horses.

The show of cows gave a good idea of the different kinds bred in Germany, and of the tendencies of the breeders' associations. As to the sheep a diminution in number was observable, but an improvement of the race. Among the pigs, there were those of native stock crossed with superior thoroughbreds, a system of breeding especially encouraged by the live-stock improvement co-operative societies and associations.

Of special interest was the collection of sheep-dogs. There were special competitions for these to prove their skill in protecting sheep, and their competency to serve as police dogs.

There were also other special competitions of great interest, as, for example, for cow-milking, ploughing with oxen, and sheep-shearing. The advantage of all these special examinations is evident, as they habituate the farmer, and above all the judge, to see very clearly and also to decide on the ideal types for different animals. The association thus contributes to the creation of certain types, and helps the formation or development of races specially adapted to particular districts.

What the *Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft* has succeeded in doing for the systematic improvement of breeds of animals by means of its shows, it has tried to effect also in the case of plants. It cannot be denied that some results have been already attained, as was evidenced at the Hamburg show.

The Association possesses an office for the sale of guaranteed seeds. It arranges for this office to « control » the fields of those of its members who wish to sell their seeds. It is the ambition of every seed-producer to be recognized by the Association. This is the easier to understand, as

the seeds of the *Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft* are very much in demand, offering as they do, a good guarantee to the buyer. At Hamburg, 390 types of seed were exhibited. There was, besides, a collection of 119 kinds of summer barley, 3 kinds of winter barley and 6 kinds of brewers' wheat, which had already received certificates at the barley and hop show at Berlin.

Besides animals and raw produce, there were also exhibits of manufactured agricultural produce on view.

One room was devoted to the dairy and butter exhibits. There the different kinds of butter and cheese might be examined and tasted, as in another division the different kinds of grapes.

There were also special competitions for the preserving of agricultural produce, which the Association sends out as far as to Australia. At the beginning of the exhibition the recipients were opened to see if the produce were well preserved and keeping as it ought.

Amongst the auxiliaries of agriculture there figured: collections exhibited by the Kalisyndicate (syndicate for the preparation of potassium salts), and by other manufacturers of chemical manures, who had also provided exhibition of certain plants sown in pots, the better to show the difference in quality between those that had been manured, and those that had not.

Other rooms contained tables, illustrating by comparison, certain scientific systems, and the progress made in different branches of agriculture. First in importance, appeared a table in relation to rural labour, based on the data arrived at by the East Prussia Chamber of Agriculture, and proving that there is a diminution in the number of conscripts returning to the country after their military service. Then there was a comparative table showing the considerable increase of savings deposited in the rural banks, not only by the small farmers but also by the farm labourers. The Hanover Chamber of Agriculture had sent Statistics relative to the foundation of co-operative societies of insurance against cattle disease, and relative to their number. As to the work of peat-bog draining, the General Royal Commission for Hanover and Schleswig-Holstein had furnished interesting particulars of it.

The third and last part of the show was that of the agricultural machines and implements. In this part of the show also foreign firms might take part. Amongst the machines, the best were, steam ploughs, motor ploughs, a motor train of the Daimler Co., and threshing machines. The show of the Distillers' Syndicate was also not without a certain interest. With the assistance of various machines exhibited by this Syndicate, it was shown how important the utilisation of alcohol might become for agriculture.

In the rooms devoted to inventions that the authors desired the *Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft* to recognize as « new and remarkable » for the

farmer, there were no less than 32 ploughs for breaking up the subsoil (*Untergrundlockerer*), 5 implements for the removal of aquatic plants, and 16 spirit lamps (*Invertspirituslampen*). In the room for inventions for preliminary examination, there were 8 different machines for dessication of potatoes and 2 for making string from straw.

As usual, the agricultural week served also this time as a means of progagandism for the Association. This is proved by the 266 applications for admission for membership made during the course of the show.

The town of Cassel has been chosen for the next show, which will take place about the same time of year, in 1912. Strasburg has been fixed on for that of 1913.

When we consider the figures given for previous shows, we find that, on an average, to each of the 23 shows that had been held up to 1909 there had been sent: 388 horses, 943 head of cattle, 546 sheep, 464 pigs, 114 goats, 979 head of poultry, 89 rabbits, 128 fish, 1900 exhibits of agricultural produce and 4,710 agricultural machines and implements.

On an average, as prizes there have been awarded 275 artistic objects and medals, and 93,322 marks in money.

But the following table will give fuller information on the financial results of these shows:

Attendance of visitors at, and financial results of the various Shows.

Visitors			Receipts and Expenditure		
Place and Year of Show	No. of Tickets taken	Amount Received for Tickets	Total Receipts	Total Expenses	Surplus or deficit
Frankfort on Main (South Germany) 1887	49,936	64,604.21	134,002.55	132,655.18	+ 1,347.37
Breslau (Region East of the Elbe) 1887	49,301	70,538.80	137,991.65	187,025.71	- 49,034.06
Magdeburg (Region West of the Elbe) 1888	75,287	98,685.—	196,357.30	186,214.99	+ 10,142.31
Strasbourg (South Ger- many) 1889	101,964	95,536.60	203,673.10	238,139.47	- 34,466.37
Bremen (Region West of the Elbe) 1891	72,711	97,655.20	205,548.13	276,525.88	- 70,977.75
Königsberg (Region East of the Elbe) 1892	44,287	56,694.75	150,622.93	224,596.43	- 73,973.50
Munich (South Germa- ny) 1893	106,654	127,306.60	252,634.21	254,532.89	- 1,898.68
Berlin (Region East of the Elbe) 1894	156,046	169,120.80	316,657.12	368,757.68	- 52,100.56
Cologne on the Rhine (Region West of the Elbe) 1895	56,146	83,325.20	191,950.50	261,808.77	- 69,858.27
Stuttgard Cannstadt (South Germany) 1896	114,648	131,507.94	260,454.95	353,360.88	- 92,905.93
Hamburg (Region East of the Elbe) 1897	168,515	217,498.90	375,328.27	371,788.67	+ 3,539.60
Dresden (Region West of the Elbe) 1898	111,608	129,133.90	263,455.90	379,960.98	- 116,505.08
Frankfort on Main (South Germany) 1899	146,487	157,485.80	331,000.58	388,531.69	- 57,531.11
Posen (Region East of the Elbe) 1900	75,006	82,612.55	249,375.41	335,022.58	- 85,647.17
Halle on Saale (Région West of the Elbe) 1901	167,385	185,005.60	362,443.18	381,241.51	- 18,798.33
Mannheim (South Ger- many) 1902	129,987	116,805.50	298,272.58	389,655.98	- 91,383.40

Visitors			Receipts and Expenditure		
Place and Year of Show	No. of Tickets taken	Amount Received for Tickets	Total Receipts	Total Expenses	Surplus or deficit
Hanover (Region West of the Elbe) 1903	227,192	269,977.90	475,801.85	440,349.14	+ 35,452.71
Danzig (Region East of the Elbe) 1904	92,053	103,528.35	275,380.94	419,474.92	- 144,093.98
Munich (South Germany) 1905	217,383	200,616.10	380,365.21	397,985.21	- 26,435.21
Berlin (Region East of the Elbe) 1906	325,906	356,060.40	609,580.71	583,011.57	+ 26,569.14
Düsseldorf (Region West of the Elbe) . . 1907	235,870	253,113.25	468,340.93	443,821.31	+ 24,519.62
Stuttgart (South Germany) 1908	237,499	215,063.23	398,299.29	441,675.48	- 43,376.19
Leipzig (Region West of the Elbe) 1909	326,345	323,561.68	547,148.91	509,714.60	+ 37,434.31

The co-operative action of the *Deutsche Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft* is manifested in collective purchase of chemical manure and fodder.

This Society sold 435 millions of Kilogrammes of chemical manure to its members in 1909.

And as regards seeds :

2,984,341 Kg. of cereal and leguminous seeds

385,300 » of clover and grass seeds

1,466,070 » of potatoes

233,124 » various kinds

5,068,835 Kg.

While it always keeps its technical or economical character, as we have seen, the work of this society is multiform and very various. It is always tending to extend its field, without, for that, abandoning the well organized plan of action it has traced for itself.

Since the start, the reception it has met with has been most favourable and many members have freely granted their collaboration.

The number of persons that every year take part in the *Handwerker-sammlungen* (Itinerant Assemblies), in the shows, the itinerant courses, and in the tours of instruction, show the general interest it has been able to awake, and, consequently, the success it has obtained.

Besides this agricultural association of universal character, there are others of more limited scope, but yet of a certain importance. We must mention first of all:

2) *Klub der Landwirte* (Farmers' Club).

It was founded in 1866; its headquarters are in Berlin, and its object is to serve as a centre and meeting place for farmers, as well as to permit of the easier establishment of direct relations between them and honourable men of business. A great merit of this club is its having largely contributed to the foundation of the *Kongress deutscher Landwirte*, of the *Deutsche Landwirtschaftsgesellschaft*, and a number of other associations. It continually gives subventions to some of these, and in the month of May of each year it organizes a show of fattened cattle. In winter, it arranges for weekly lectures, of which reports are published in the *Nachrichten aus dem Klub der Landwirte* (Agricultural Club News).

3) *Deutscher Verein für ländliche Wohlfahrts und Heimatspflege* (German association for fostering agricultural wellbeing and for the home).

This association has its headquarters in Berlin. It interests itself in the wellbeing and in the education of the rural population and publishes the following reviews and newspapers: *a) Das Land* (The Country); *b) Die Kreis- und Gemeindeverwaltung* (District and Communal administration); *c) Die Dorfkirche* (The Village Church); *d) Deutsche Dorfzeitung* (Village Newspaper) and *e) Deutsche Dorfbote* (Village Courier).

4) *Gesellschaft für Geschichte und Litteratur der Landwirtschaft* (Association for Agricultural History and Literature).

Founded in 1904, at Eisenach, it has for its organ the *Landwirtschaftlich-historische Blätter* (Agricultural Historical Review).

The following associations have a more economic character.

5) *Deutscher Milchwirtschaftlicher Verein* (German Dairy Association), founded in Bremen, in 1847.

6) *Verein der Spiritusfabrikanten in Deutschland* (German Distillers' Association).

Founded in 1857, its headquarters are in Berlin. It has 4,600 members in all regions of the Empire, and it publishes the *Zeitschrift für Spiritus-Industrie* (Distillers' Review).

7) *Verein der deutschen Zuckerindustrie* (German Sugar Industry Association).

Its headquarters are in Berlin. The members are divided into two classes: one for the manufacture of raw sugar, the other for refining. It is a kind of Federation and consists of eleven departmental associations, and, besides, acts as an insurance co-operative society for the German Sugar Manufacturers against losses they may have through accidents to their workmen in their labour, for which they are made responsible by the

German *Haftpflicht Gesetz* (Law on accidents in labour). This association has for its organ the *Zeitschrift der Vereins des deutschen Zuckerindustrie*.

8) *Verein zur Hebung des Zuckerverbrauchs* (Association for the increase of sugar consumption).

Founded in 1909, its headquarters are in Berlin.

9) *Verein zur Förderung der Moorkultur im Deutschen Reiche* (Association for the encouragement of the cultivation of marshy lands).

Founded in 1883, it has its headquarters in Berlin.

**

The agricultural employees or workmen have the following Associations.

10) *Berliner Verein deutscher Landwirtschaftsbeamten* (Berlin Association of German Agricultural Employees).

Founded in 1866. Its organ is the newspaper *Der Landwirtschaftsbeamte* (The Agricultural Employee).

11) *Fürsorge Verein für deutsche Rückwanderer* (Association to provide for the needs of returning emigrants).

This Association was established at Berlin, on the 1st October, 1908. It had at first an office for emigrants returning home. Its special object was to bring these emigrants back to the country and back to agriculture. In the first year of its activity this association succeeded in regaining for Germany 1,200 families, for the members of which it obtained situations as agricultural and forestry workmen. Sometimes even it got them sent out as metayers, especially in the Eastern provinces.

Finally, we cannot pass without mention some independent associations occupied in the rearing and protection of domestic animals, in pisciculture, and in garden produce.

12) *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Züchtungskunde* (German livestock improvement association).

It was founded in 1906. Its headquarters are in Berlin. Its object is to encourage the science and practice of livestock improvement. Agricultural Associations and representative bodies may be members of it, equally with individuals.

13) *Vereinigung der Züchter eines schweren Arbeitspferdes in Deutschland* (Association for breeders of strong draught horses in Germany).

This Association was founded in 1903. It interests itself in every race of draught horse (Belgian, Shires, Schleswig, etc.). Its President is Herr v. Natzmer, Trebendorf, district of Sorau.

14) *Vereinigung deutscher Schweinezüchter* (Pig-breeder's Association).

Its headquarters are in Berlin. It has two divisions.

A general division occupies itself with the rearing of the pigs, their fattening etc., and publishes a paper *Mitteilungen der Vereinigung deutscher Schweinezüchter* (Communications of the Pig-breeder's Association). The other division, the bacteriological, studies the diseases of pigs and their remedies.

15) *Klub deutscher Geflügelzüchter* (Poulters' Club).

It has its headquarters in Berlin, and serves as a federation for 40 local associations, with nearly 4,500 members in all.

16) *Deutscher Imkerbund* (German Bee-keepers' League).

This is a federation of 40 associations, numbering 90,002 members and has for its President, the Pastor Sydow, at Klanin, in the district of Köslin.

17) *Deutscher Fischerei-Verein* (German Pisciculture Association),

Founded in 1870, this association was re-organized in 1906. Its headquarters are in Berlin. Its object is to favour pisciculture, and river and lake fishing. Among its members are included 84 honorary or correspondent members, 480 ordinary members, 280 forestry offices (*Försterei*) and 21 schools.

The organ of the German pisciculture association is the *Allgemeine Fischerei-Zeitung* (General Fishing Journal). For its scientific publications it uses the *Zeitschrift für Fischerei* (Fishing Review).

In the month of November, 1893, a large number of associations of pisciculture from all parts of Germany united to found the *Deutsche Fischereirat*. This German Board of Pisciculture was affiliated to the *Deutscher Fischereivereine*. The total number of members of this federation is now about 33,000.

18) *Deutscher Pomologen-Verein in Eisenach* (German Fruitgrowers' Association in Eisenach).

It was founded in 1860. Its object is to favour scientific researches with regard to the cultivation of fruit trees, and to give its members the education the subject demands.

It publishes the *Deutsche Obstbauzeitung* (German Journal of Fruit-culture) and the *Grosshandels-Obstmarktberichte* (Wholesale Fruit Market Intelligence), which give lists of the prices asked and offered for fruit.

19) *Volkswirtschaftlicher Verein zur Förderung der Obst- u. Gemüseverwertung in Deutschland* (Economic Association for the encouragement of the use of fruit and vegetables in Germany).

Its object is to promote propagandism in every class of society in favour of the consumption of fruit and vegetables, and the manufacture of preserves.

§ 3. *Political Agricultural Associations.*

This is a form of agricultural association formerly almost unknown, but which in the last twenty years has made rapid progress. The struggle between the classes, which has made itself more and more felt ever since the foundation of the German Empire, has forced the farmers also to follow the example of the capitalists, the commercial classes, and, above all, the workmen, and to unite in a league for the legitimate defence of their economic, and, consequently, also political, interests. The first Agricultural Association of Germany, which was founded with the evident intention of exerting an influence upon legislation, in favour of the rural classes, was the:

1) *Vereinigung der Steuer- und Wirtschaftsreformer* (Association for the reform of economic taxes and principles).

This association, the members of which were called, for short, « agrarians », was founded in the winter of 1875-1876. It had its headquarters in Berlin. According to its regulations it desired « to spread among the people economic ideas and principles useful for everyone », ideas and principles based upon the Christian Religion, and which it would strive to get understood by the legislative bodies. In the spring of 1894, the German Farmers' Congress united with it.

The management of its affairs is entrusted to a board of directors (*engeres Komitee*) and to a Committee (*Ausschuss*), the number of whose members is not limited. This association, which, even to day, enjoys a certain influence, contended energetically in favor of the establishment of the protectionist system as to imports.

The object this association had proposed to itself was, in great part, realized when, in 1879, the German Parliament accepted the proposal of a tax of 1 ½ mark per ton on imported corn. This tax, increased to 3 marks in 1885, and even to 6 marks in 1887, allowed the farmers to devote a great part of their efforts to the cultivation of corn. It guaranteed them, in spite of the high price of land and of labour, incomes with which it was possible for them to live in a certain comfort. When, on the other hand, under the Ministry of the second Chancellor of the Empire, Caprivi, free trade ideas prevailed, the farmers believed their most vital interests were threatened. To hinder a customs policy that might have ruined them by thousands in a moment, they associated together, imitating in this the example of the best organized political party, that of the socialists. The count of Limburg-Stürum was one of the first to oppose the new bill. Others followed. A Committee was formed on the initiative of Herr Ruprecht Ransern, Herr von Ploetz and Doctor Roesicke-Görsdorf. A plan of action was prepared, and at once presented to the small as-

sembly of 120 delegates, sent by the farmers of the different regions of Germany. There was then a large assembly called together on the 18th February, 1893, at the Tivoli beer establishment. There, about 15,000 German farmers voted, unanimously, that agriculture must be represented in Parliament in a manner corresponding to its importance in the country, and that, to attain this end, a federation must be founded, to take account of its interests, without occupying itself with the political opinions of the deputies. This Federation should take the name of

2. *Bund der Landwirte* (Farmers' Confederation).

The new confederation was registered as an association on the 22nd February.

Soon after it commenced action. This was in 1894. It contended against the conclusions of a commercial treaty. The campaign this time undertaken by it ended in a defeat. But it was no less true that the farmers saw, for the first time, how formidable a weapon they possessed in this political Association. A great number of new adhesions was the indirect consequence. The number of members, which at date of foundation was already 178,000, had risen in May, 1894, to 201,000.

To day there are 312,000 of all classes, but especially of owners of small or average-sized properties. The majority live in the northern and eastern regions of Germany.

In organization the *Bund der Landwirte* is very centralized.

All Christian farmers, who are of age, may be members, provided they accept the rules of the confederation, and pay the required subscription. The subscriptions are in proportion to the area of land occupied by the farmers. They generally pay 4.5 % of the nett revenue of the land, as calculated for the land tax, or 15 pennig per hectare. A reduction may be allowed in case of sums exceeding 100 marks. Persons who are not farmers may also enter into this association. For that they pay what subscription they wish, but the minimum has been fixed at 3 marks.

The association is managed by a presidential board and a permanent committee. The first is composed of two presidents and a vice-president (*Vorsitzende*), a director, 2 vice-directors (*Direktoren*) and 11 other persons. The permanent committee (*Ausschuss*) is composed of the presidential board and 51 representatives for the different States. All the members of the confederation meet once a year in general assembly.

The permanent office is in Berlin, in a building belonging to the Bund. With the above mentioned directors at its head, it has also a considerable staff of employees. Some are occupied with politics; the work of others is concerned with economy and especially with co-operation. Besides the central office, there are 14 other offices in the provinces. The political propagandism is carried on by numerous lecturers who have first followed a course of instruction in Berlin. After that, they go through the country

districts. Their tours take place especially in winter, but some are made also in summer. There was in 1909 a total of 89 lecturers of this character. The number of lectures prepared in 1909, of which 610 served for the elections, was 9,285.

In order to have more effect on the public in election times the confederation has divided Germany into a certain number of divisions, according to the states and the provinces. Each of these divisions is first subdivided into districts corresponding to the constituencies for election to the *Reichstag*. A second, third and fourth subdivision, are made for district groups and other fractions, to which the names of principal groups and local groups are given.

A certain number of reviews and newspapers, more or less directly dependent on the *Bund*, collaborate in this political work. The most important of these papers, the *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, was founded, if not by the *Bund* itself, at least by some of its most important members. Besides the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, there are: the *Berliner Blatt*, the *Deutsche Agrarkorrespondenz*, the *Korrespondenz des Bundes der Landwirte*, the *Bund der Landwirte*, the *Illustrierte Landwirtschaftliche Zeitung*, the *Deutsche Agrarzeitung*, etc. These are papers, which, as we have just said, are more or less directly dependent upon the confederation and have altogether an issue of 300,000 copies. But it must be added that, in the whole Empire, there are quite 234 papers, inspired by the tendencies of this association.

As we have already indicated, the *Bund* is not a political party properly so-called, but if its electors support a candidate, it is on the condition of his engaging to vote in favour of certain desiderata of the federation. Its candidates belong to different political parties. They are, for the most part, conservatives, liberal conservatives, and national liberals.

For assurance that these candidates duly maintain their promises, there are confidential agents to keep a check on them, and extensive secret archives, where are files of papers referring to each of them personally.

In its political action the *Bund* is in accord with the *Bauernvereine* (Peasants' Associations) of which we shall speak presently. These are, however, distinguished from the *Bund* by their generally decidedly Catholic tendencies.

The political action of the *Bund* has had very great success. Every bill in favour of agriculture, as also the famous Kanitz proposal to place the grain trade in the hands of the State, has had the support of the Confederation.

But far from limiting itself to a purely political action, it has rather striven to contribute in every possible way to the well being of its members and of the agricultural class.

It has created for them a great library, an office of legal information, an insurance office to assist them in making collective contracts with the great offices of insurance and a book-keeping department which, for a small charge, undertakes to keep their books for the members (in 1909 for 725 landowners). The Bund has besides founded other institutions of a co-operative character, for example, for the insurance of pigs against trichina. Members, who have been compelled, by the State Supervision Office, to kill and destroy their pigs, if attacked by the trichina, receive an indemnity from the Bund, representing the entire value of the animals lost, without their having to pay any insurance premium for this. There is also a co-operative department for the collective purchase of articles of every character, one for collective purchase of manures, of pure seeds, and of machines of guaranteed quality. In 1901, this last supplied machines to the value of a million marks, and founded 24 co-operative societies for the collective use of the machines. The department for supplying seeds obtained 200,000 marks worth of them. The confederation for the work of these various institutions has founded a limited liability society at Berlin, the *Verkaufsstelle des Bundes der Landwirte*, which next year will have its own building.

Since there are agricultural co-operative societies that, for one reason or another, do not desire to enter the great federations of co-operative societies, as, for example, the Federation of the Empire, the Bund has founded for them a confederation for the examination of their books, and, in 1909 there belonged to it 416 co-operative societies, and a central Bank which renders it possible for them to obtain credit from the Prussian co-operative credit bank, which is not allowed to independent co-operative societies.

If, finally, to all this is added the fact that the Bund took the initiative in founding and subsidising the *Internationale Vereinigung für Stand und Bildung der Getreidepreise* (International Association for fixing and maintaining the price of corn) we must allow that it has merited well of its members, of Germany, and even of the world at large. It was in 1900, at the International Congress for the sale of corn, that Dr. Roesicke, president of the Bund, and also one of its founders, proposed the foundation of an international committee to occupy itself with the study of the measures to be taken for the better organization of the international corn market. The proposal was accepted.

Two years later, in 1902, the committee, with some changes, became the international association which we have just mentioned, to which France, Austria and Germany, at once gave their adhesion.

It was also the Bund which, advancing a large proportion of the funds necessary, encouraged the foundation of the newspaper *Getreidemarkt* (Corn-market), constituted as a company with liability limited by shares, and serv-

ing as the organ of the International Association. This paper, the editorship of which was entrusted to Prof. Ruhland, an economist very well known in agricultural circles, published, twice a month, very important information as to the conditions of the grain markets throughout the world. But, for various reasons, this undertaking, which had begun with a capital of 120,000 marks, did not prosper, and was compelled to limit its field of action. The paper, thus transformed, appeared under the title of *Marktzeitung* (Market newspaper), as a supplement to the *Illustrierte landwirtschaftliche Zeitung*.

The *Vereinigung der christlichen deutschen Bauernvereine* (Federation of the Peasants' Christian Associations) is for the South of the Empire what the Farmers' Federation is for the North and the East.

The first of these associations was founded in 1862, at Alst in Westphalia.

The idea was due to Baron Schorlemer-Alst.

This man enjoyed such popularity among the peasants as to be some times called, "the Peasants' King". The association was founded precisely at the same time as Schulze-Delitzsch and Raiffeisen were founding their first co-operative societies. When Schorlemer, after service in the army, retired to his estates, he found the small proprietors in the greatest poverty, the result of bad seasons, usury and incapacity to adapt themselves to the great changes that had taken place in economy generally, and no longer permitted them to maintain the old patriarchal system, but forced them more and more to become commercial and enterprising. Schorlemer felt great compassion for their poverty, and, seeking what remedies might be applied to their ills, he came to results similar to those Raiffeisen and Schulze-Delitzsch had come to.

"Self help" was the only means to apply, but until the peasants were capable of helping themselves, they must be guided a little and habituated to the idea of collective production. The form of these associations only aims at this. Several of them have a somewhat clerical character, but their aim is not so expressly political as that of the *Bund der Landwirte*. Their object is rather co-operation and education.

The earliest associations of this character were suppressed by the Prussian Government during the famous *Kulturkampf*, on account of their too pronounced clericalism. Schorlemer-Alst submitted. He decided to dissolve the various local associations, but created in their place a single association for the whole of Westphalia, the *Westphälischen Bauernverein* (Westphalian Peasants' Association).

In course of time, the Government itself came to recognize, and that more and more, the value of the work accomplished by Schorlemer-Alst.

Other associations on the model of the Westphalian *Bauernverein* have been founded.

Thus, after it, there were formed:

- 2) the *Schlesischer Bauernverein* (Silesian Peasants' Association) in 1881. This Association has its headquarters at Breslau. The number of members is at present 15,000;
- 3) the *Badischer Bauernverein* (Association of the Peasants of the Grand Duchy of Baden), founded in 1885. Its headquarters are at Freiburg. Its members are 71,000;
- 4) *Bayrischer Bauernverein* (Bavarian Peasants' Association), founded in 1893. This association numbers 152,000 members;
- 5) *Elsass-Lothringer Bauernverein* (Association of the Peasants of Alsace-Lorraine), founded in 1896. The total number of its members is about 1,000;
- 6) *Hessischer Bauernverein* (Associations of the Peasants of the Grand Duchy of Hesse), founded in 1883. It has 4,500 members;
- 7) *Ermländischer Bauernverein* (Association of the Ermland Peasants), founded in 1882. Number of members, 7,500;
- 8) *Nassauischer Bauernverein* (Association of the Peasants of Hesse-Nassau), founded in 1881. Number of members, 3,700;
- 9) *Rheinischer Bauernverein* (Association of the Peasants of the Rhenish Provinces), founded in 1882. Number of members, 58,000;
- 10) *Trierischer Bauernverein* (Association of the Peasants of the Treves district), founded in 1884. Number of members, 28,000.

Each of these associations possesses its organ. Since they are created rather for the small land holders they do not confine themselves to political and economic work, but they do all they can also to raise the level of the intellectual culture of their members.

Although the total number of their members, 373,000, is superior to that of the Bund der Landwirte (312,000), generally speaking, they have had much less influence. The reason of this is, partly, the private and almost local work they accomplish, but this inferiority is also to be explained by their want of a central organization.

To remedy this last defect, the 10 associations united on the 24th November, 1910, in the:

Deutscher Bauernverein (German Peasants' Association).

The *Deutscher Bauernverein* is a rather loose confederation. The direction or "presidency" is alternately entrusted to one or other of the associations. At present it is the turn of the Bavarian association. The President just now is Dr. G. Heim and the general secretary, Herr I. Sigl. From the point of view of co-operation, these associations have been of great importance. Several of them have offices for collective purchase.

It is also intended later on to found an office of this character for the confederation.

To sum up, the associations of this type, like all the other German associations, have known how to adapt themselves to the needs of farmers in the most different regions, and of widely different social classe. It cannot be denied that the associations have greatly contributed to the development of German griculture, and it is above all thanks to them that the discontent and the isolation of the farmers is not as pronouneu as it might be, considering the ever growing preponderance of industry and commerce.

Illiterates:

19.12 % of the population of more than 8 years of age, according to the census of 1900;

8.46 % of the young men called upon to draw lots for military service in 1908.

Emigration in 1908: 32,294

Immigration in 1908: 38,155.

B. — Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries.**Distribution of the agricultural land in 1895:**

Area of ordinary cultivation	1,916,690	hectares
Woods	521,495	»
Uncultivated lands	169,329	»
Total	2,607,514	hectares

Principal products in 1908 on farms of an area of at least one hectare:

	Area — Hectares	Production — Quintals
Wheat	152,803	3,644,904
Winter Barley	30,659	846,816
Oats	254,978	6,249,976
Rye	258,135	5,638,947
Potatoes	141,340	22,547,030
Sugar Beets	51,640	15,599,387
Beetroot for fodder	65,155	37,990,040

Distribution of farms according to size, in 1895:

Less than 1 hectare	544,041
From 1 to 5 hectares	191,833
» 5 » 10 »	49,065
» 10 » 20 »	28,151
» 20 » 30 »	8,163
» 30 » 40 »	3,187
» 40 » 50 »	1,601
50 hectares and over	3,584
	829,625

Value of Forest Produce, according to the average revenue for the years 1877, 1878, 1879: 21,653,482 frs.

Livestock on the 31st December, 1908:

Horses employed for agriculture	253,431
Horned cattle	1,861,412
Pigs	1,161,761

Sea Fishing:

Product of the cod fishery in 1907	2,145 kg.
» » great herring fishery in 1908	241,000 »

Value of the products of the small herring fishery in 1908. 317,051 frs.
 » » » » tidal fisheries in 1908 . . . 6,242,603 »

C. — *Mines, Manufactures and Commerce.*

Mines:

Number of quarries in 1908.	1,680
Value of products of quarries in 1908	62,874,600 frs.
Number of workmen occupied in the quarries in 1908	36,877
Value of the produce of mines of metallic ore in 1908	1,300,100 frs.
Number of coal mines worked in 1908.	130
Quantity of produce from coal mines in 1908	23,557,900 tonnes (1,000 kgs).
Total value of the produce of coal mines in 1908	380,578,000 francs.

Motors employed in mines, factories, manufacturing and agricultural industry in 1908: 27,485.

Horsepower of said motors: 2,347,186.

Steam boilers employed in the mines, factories, manufacturing and agricultural industry in 1908: 25,556.

Special trade in 1908, in millions of francs:

Imports	3,327.4
Exports	2,506.4

D. — *Navigation and Inland Communication.*

Shipping movement in 1908:

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Belgian Ships	1,871	1,467,495	1,872	1,474,296
Foreign Ships	8,385	11,941,836	8,396	11,966,797
Total	10,256	13,409,331	10,268	13,441,093

Length of railways worked at the end of 1908: 4,663,455 metres.

Length of navigable waterways on 31st December, 1908: 2,171,469 metres.

E. — *State Finances.*

Revenue in 1907 708,258,897 frs.

Expenditure in 1907 767,772,763 »

F. — *Money, Weights and Measures.*Unit of value: the *franc* of 100 *centimes*. Belgium belongs to the Latin coinage league.

Weights and measures of the decimal metrical system.

II. — MONOGRAPHS.

Agricultural Organization in Belgium.

Bibliography.

I. — Official Publications :

- 1) Ministry of Agriculture: Statistical Statement of the Situation of the Associations concerned with Agriculture for the Year 1908.
- 2) Ministry of Agriculture: List of the Societies concerned with Agriculture on the 31st December, 1908.
- 3) Ministry of Agriculture: Agricultural Monographs for the different Regions of Belgium.
- 4) Ministry of Industry: Bulletin of the Agricultural Administration.
- 5) Ministry of Agriculture and Labour: Labour Review.
- 6) *Le Moniteur Belge (Belgian Monitor)* (Official Newspaper).
- 7) Legislation.
 - a) Law of the 18th May, 1873, amended by law of the 22nd May, 1886 (upon Societies).
 - b) Law of the 31st March, 1898 (upon Professional Unions)
 - c) Law of the 23rd June, 1894, completed by law of the 19th March, 1898 (upon the Mutual Societies).
 - d) Law of the 18th July, 1860, amended by law of the 4th April, 1890 (upon Agricultural Education).
 - e) Law of the 16th May, 1901 (upon Credit Unions).

II. — Publications of the Co-operative Associations :

- 1) The organs of the Landbouwersbond, of the Boerenbond, of the Federation of the Provinces of Liège, Hainaut, Luxemburg, West Flanders, the Province of Namur and the Brabant Social Work Office.
- 2) Journal of the Central Belgian Agricultural Society.

III. -- Other Publications :

- BERTRAND L.: Histoire de la coopération en Belgique. Bruxelles, Dechenne, 1902 (*History of Co-operation in Belgium. Brussels, Dechenne, 1902*).
- MALHERBE G.: Les syndicats agricoles. Bruxelles, Schepens, 1900 (*Agricultural Syndicates. Brussels, Schepens, 1900*).
- MALHERBE et SCHREIBER: L'assurance et la réassurance du bétail. Bruxelles, Schepens, 1900 (*Cattle Insurance and Reinsurance. Brussels, Schepens, 1900*).

- MELLAERTS Y. (Rev.): Les caisses rurales d'épargne et le crédit d'après le système Raiffeisen (*Rural Savings and Credit Banks on the Raiffeisen System*). Louvain, Istas, 1893.
- THÉATE TH. Les Unions professionnelles. Commentaire de la loi du 31 mars 1898 (*Professional Unions. Commentary on the Law of the 31st March, 1898*) Louvain, Van Linthout, 1907, 4th Edition.
- TOBBACK, Manuel sur les associations mutualistes. Bruxelles (*Manual of the Mutual Associations. Brussels*).
- TRIGAUT J.: Les caisses rurales en Belgique et à l'étranger. Bruxelles, Schepens, 1903 (*Rural Banks in Belgium and Abroad. Brussels, Schepens, 1903*).
- TURMANN M.: Les associations rurales en Belgique (*Rural Associations in Belgium*). Paris, Lecoffre, 1909.
- VANDERVELDE E.: La coopération rurale en Belgique. Revue d'économie politique, janvier 1902 (*Rural Co-operation in Belgium. Political Economy Review. January, 1902*).
- VERMEERSCH A.: Manuel social. La législation et les œuvres en Belgique (*Co-operative Manual. Legislation and Works in Belgium*). 2 vol. Louvain, A. Uystpruyt, 1909. 3rd edition.
- Want of space prevents us from giving a more extended list of the sources to which we have had recourse in the preparation of our article. We have limited ourselves to noting the most important publications, whether official or private, or issued by the Federations.

Introduction.

Before 1890, there were only a small number of rural associations in Belgium; the movement in favour of these associations really only began to assume importance in 1895. But, although this movement is only of recent origin, yet we see that to-day the Belgian agricultural associations are already flourishing and that every day they gain in vigor.

The causes occasioning this movement were, first of all, those met with everywhere. The scientific and industrial evolution of modern agriculture, recommending the employment of chemical manure and the substitution of machines for hand labour, brought about a transformation requiring a capital exceeding the financial resources of any individual farmer. It seemed urgent also to suppress the intermediary in the trade in produce, because the gains he realised were so much loss to the farmers. Association, instead, facilitates the accumulation of the capital necessary for immediate collective purchase of machines and power. In this way the farmers not only gain what before constituted the profits of the intermediaries, but also, thanks to purchase made collectively, manage to buy at much more reasonable prices, and by collective sale get excellent terms for their produce.

Such was the first step in the era of reforms. In the second place, the just appreciation of the profits to be derived from a scientific system of cattle breeding based upon biological laws and upon the marvellous results of heredity urged those concerned to enter the breeding syndicates,

the precise object of which is to extend the necessary scientific ideas and to encourage breeders whose cattle is of good stock and fine appearance. This is how this new type of agricultural association, especially widespread in Belgium, originated in the substitution of scientific instruction for practical routine.

The co-operative dairy also owes its existence to the progress of science. The centrifugal cream separators allowed of a greater yield of cream, and consequently of butter, from the milk; now, the farmers, who could not individually get these machines for themselves, can, by means of the co-operative societies, set up real dairy establishments provided with every improvement of modern industry. It has besides always been the need of applying agricultural technique and machinery which has taught every country the utility of rural associations.

Besides these causes of a general character, others must be mentioned of a more special kind. Amongst these last the action of the authorities has greatly contributed to the flourishing condition of the Agricultural Associations.

The Government action, exerted especially through the medium of the Ministry of Agriculture, founded in 1884, is felt everywhere, but it is more especially displayed under the three following forms: 1st, Agricultural education organized in its different forms and in its different degrees; 2nd, propaganda in view of the creation of rural associations; 3rd, direct assistance, by means of subsidies to the associations.

Agricultural education was regulated by the law of the 18th July, 1860, which founded an Institute of Higher Agricultural Education, a secondary school of agriculture and two practical schools of horticulture and agriculture, at the expense of the State. It further granted subsidies to the courses of agricultural education established by the communes, the societies and even private persons.

This first attempt having given excellent results, a reform of the existing law was contemplated to enlarge the limits of its programme, and give it a more extended range. This was done by the law of the 4th April, 1890, which definitely established the organization of agricultural education.

This organization includes: two institutes for higher education (a State Agricultural Institute at Genebloux and a free Agronomic Institute attached to the Catholic University of Louvain); for secondary education, three agricultural schools (at Carlsbourg, at Louvière and at Huy); 15 agricultural divisions (distributed uniformly over the country); six schools of professional instruction in horticulture (at Ghent, Vilvorde, Mons, Tournai, Liège and Carlsbourg); 4 primary horticultural divisions for young girls, at Remagne, Heverlé, Helnet and Overysche; 10 primary horticultural divisions for young people at Louvain, Lokeren, Knesselaere, Antwerp,

Wetteren, Hocylaert Charleroi, Wasseiger, Honion-Hozémont and Opwyck; besides, extended courses of horticulture (itinerant divisions) at Roulers, Malines, Vorst, Alost, Boistfort, Lacken, Looz, Lahamaide and Haecht; and courses of agronomy, in the royal athenaeums and free establishments, to the number of about seventy each year.

For instruction in household management there is a higher institute (at Héverlé), a dozen schools and professorships of agricultural household management in various localities and itinerant (*volant*) schools.

For popular education there have been instituted 17 agricultural and 9 horticultural divisions, courses of agronomy, of market garden cultivation, tree cultivation, agriculture, poultry-breeding and the State Agronomic Service (1). Several of these Institutions have been established by the State, others are subsidised by it. There are, in addition, institutions connected with agricultural education, notably the Government Botanical Gardens, the State Chemical and Bacteriological Institute and Laboratories of Analyses.

In this way we see how the Belgian Government, in the last twenty years, has been able to organize agricultural education on the most ample and solid basis.

The Belgian Government has also encouraged the foundation and the development of Agricultural Associations, on the one hand, by commissioning the State Professors of Theoretical Agriculture to give numerous lectures on the subject, on the other hand, by distributing a large number of practical manuals and model regulations.

Further, the State encourages association among the farmers, granting subsidies to the different kinds of association.

These subventions are far from small: thus the State furnishes a fifth part of the expenses of purchase of agricultural machines when these machines are bought by a recognised professional union.

Subsidies are granted the agricultural professional unions, agricultural, horticultural, poultry breeding and bee-keeping societies, recognised or not, to aid them in defraying the cost of their prize competitions and shows. They are also supplied free of charge, with the *Agricultural Bulletin* and with two hundred books for registry of the names of members and the rules of the union.

The recognised *Provincial Federations*, in addition to the subsidies of which we have just spoken, have a right also to subventions to meet the expenses of inspection of the local unions and of lectures.

The *Raiffeisen Banks* receive a subsidy of 100 francs on their first establishment and have a right to books for registration of members. The

(1) The country has been divided into 27 agronomic divisions, and in each there is a theoretical agriculturist at the service of the public.

central agricultural credit banks receive subsidies for their expenses in inspecting the Raiffeisen Banks.

The recognised *Mutual Cattle Insurance Societies* and also those for Insurance of Horses used in Agriculture, on their first establishment, receive a subsidy, fixed at a minimum of 100 francs and a maximum of 600 francs. They receive a further annual premium of 25 francs, on condition of communicating the report of their previous year's operations before the 1st of March. The registers for their members are also supplied to them free of charge.

The *Reinsurance Federations* receive an annual subsidy equal to the amount of the premiums paid into the federal office by the local societies: yet these subsidies may not exceed 15,000 francs, per province. This generous financial assistance accorded by the Government to the free association gives a wonderful incentive to their formation and their progress. Before dealing with their organization we think it desirable to give some information with regard to the legislation.

I. — Legislation.

The Agricultural Organization of Belgium may be divided fairly well into two principal classes: Associations for the defence of professional interest and associations more strictly economical. This state of things has its counterpart in the legislation. In fact the former class of associations are regulated by the law of the 31st March, 1898; while the co-operative associations are regulated by the laws of the 18th May, 1873 and 22nd May, 1886; the mutual societies by the laws of the 23rd June, 1894 and the 19th March, 1898.

§ 1. *Professional Unions.*

According to the law of the 31st March, 1898, one of the forms that an association may take, and most often does take, is that of the professional union. The Belgian professional union is an association formed "exclusively, for the study, the protection and the advancement of their professional interests by persons exercising for gain either the same or similar professions, or the same trade or trades conducing to the production of the same produce, in commerce, agriculture or the liberal professions" (art. 2).

The Union must comprise at least seven full members.

Besides the full members the law of 1898 admits a second class of members, the honorary members. They may be completely extraneous to the profession; but their number may not exceed the fourth part of

the number of the full members. In the same proportion they may also form part of the management of the Union, but this management may only be entrusted to Belgians or to foreigners authorized to establish their domicile in the Kingdom and actually resident in it.

The rules and the list of members who, under any title whatever, participate in the management or in the administration of the property, must be deposited with the registrar of the Board of Mines, who is charged to see if the conditions prescribed by the law have been observed in the drafting of the rules. If this is the case, he ratifies them and orders their publication in the *Moniteur*.

The Union enjoys civil personality from the tenth day after registration. Acts amending the rules, changes in the members of the board of management or of the administration, or even voluntary dissolution of the union are subject to the same formalities.

Finally, every year, before the 1st of March, the Union sends the ratifying commission an account of its receipts and its expenditure up to the 31st December of the previous year, and, if necessary, an account of the selling and buying operations performed under certain conditions established by the law.

These operations may not be a source of gain for the Union and in no case are they considered as commercial. The accounts dealing with them are kept distinct from the other accounts of the Union.

The Professional Union may sue in the courts, and may intervene "whether as plaintiff or defendant, for the defence of the individual rights of its members in their quality as such". The Union may only possess the real estate necessary "for the establishment of the rooms for its assemblies, its offices, professional schools, libraries, collections, laboratories, experimental fields, cattle shelters, machines and instruments, labour offices, and exchanges, workshops for apprentices, homes and hospitals".

The right of the Professional Unions to receive donations gratuitously is subject to previous administrative authorization. The law has established heavy fines for contraventions of these provisions. In certain special cases of violation of the law, the dissolution of the Union may be pronounced by the courts.

§ 2. Co-operative Societies.

The Belgian co-operative societies are regulated by the law of the 18th May, 1873, amended, in many of its details, by the law of the 22nd May, 1886.

In terms of these laws a co-operative society "is a society composed of members the number or the contributions of which may vary, and shares in which cannot be ceded to third parties" (Art. 1).

It must be composed of seven persons at least: it cannot exist without a collective title, but it must have also a special denomination. It is administered by one or more officers, members or not members, who are only responsible for the charge they are entrusted with. The members may bind themselves jointly or severally, indefinitely or for a certain fixed amount.

The society is constituted, under pain of nullity, by special act, public or in duplicate with private signature. The rules, signed by the founding members, must be registered. Within a fortnight, a copy, with exact duplicate, is deposited with the registrar of the tribunal of commerce. The registrar gives receipt and must at once send the text to the *Moniteur* for publication. This publication must be made within ten days from date of deposit. The publication only takes effect from the fifth day after insertion in the *Moniteur*.

The admission of members is effected by their affixing their signatures, preceded by the date. Resignations can only be accepted within the first six months of the financial year. The member resigning or expelled remains personally bound, within the limits of his engagements and for five years, dating from his resignation or expulsion, to all the engagements contracted before the end of the year in which his abandonment of the society is published: he can not occasion the liquidation of the society.

In the interest of third parties, the law prescribes certain publications, such as the deposit of the annual statement and the list of members and administrators with the registrar of the tribunal of commerce of the district in which the society has its headquarters.

In order to encourage the co-operative societies, the Belgian legislation has exempted them from the payment of a certain number of taxes. The law of the 2nd July, 1875, contains the list of these numerous exemptions.

§ 3. *Mutual Societies.*

These societies are regulated by the law of the 23rd June, 1894, completed by the law of the 19th March, 1898, and by several royal decrees.

The functions of the mutual societies are to ensure to their members and their families temporary assistance in case of sickness or other circumstances; to facilitate affiliation to the Savings Banks, old age pension funds, and insurance societies; to pay compensation in case of death or disease of cattle, and in case of damage to crops from accidental causes; to facilitate the purchase of useful articles, implements of labour, domestic animals, manure and seeds; and finally to give loans not exceeding the sum of 300 francs.

The law of 1894 distinguishes two types of mutual societies; the societies "with right to recognition" and those "that may be recognised".

The societies that have a right to recognition are those the object of which is one of those we have already enumerated; the others are such as have several of these objects at one and the same time. The societies of the second type are obliged to keep different accounts for each of the different purposes they work for.

II. — General Sketch of Agricultural Organization.

These are then the laws regulating agricultural organization in Belgium. We shall now show the organization itself, as we find it to-day.

We shall divide our investigation in the following manner: we shall first speak of the official organization and we shall then describe the free organization. This last comprises societies with one general purpose, such as the professional unions in the strict sense of the word, and the societies having one special object, such as the livestock improvement societies, and the co-operative societies for purchase, sale and production.

A. — Official Organization.

§ 1. " *Comices* ".

The Official Associations are instituted by decree and their organization is invariable. In the first degree we find Agricultural *Comices*, instituted by decree of the 22nd January, 1848, organized by a new decree of the 20th October, 1849, finally regulated again by the decrees of the 18th October, 1889 and the 21st February, 1898.

These *Comices* are composed of at least 50 full members and some honorary members. To be a full member it is necessary to be domiciled or to reside in the district, or to possess a farm there; to be presented by two full members and pay the minimum annual contribution fixed by the Provincial Committee.

The *Comice* has to watch over the agricultural interests within a circumscription the boundaries of which are determined by the Minister of Agriculture and it bears the name of the locality it has itself chosen as the place for its meetings.

§ 2. *Provincial Societies of Agriculture.*

The *Comices* of a province form a Federation, which takes the name of Provincial Society of Agriculture. This society is composed of delegates from the *Comices* assembling together and consists of the president of each *Comice* and a member delegated by each of these bodies for two years. As a rule, it meets only once a year to deal with the agricultural interests of its territory, to grant subsidies to the *Comices* out of its central fund, etc.

The same assembly appoints a committee, charged with the general administration of the society, under the title of Provincial Committee of Agriculture.

§ 3. *Superior Council of Agriculture.*

The Superior Council of Agriculture is an advising body, composed of two delegates, elected for six years by each of the Provincial Societies of Agriculture, say 18 in all, and 18 members appointed by the king, of whom 9 represent the free agricultural associations.

These 9 representatives also receive a mandate for six years, whilst the nine other members nominated by the king are appointed annually.

The regulations for internal administration are issued by the Minister.

This superior Council has sometimes languished, but some time ago it began a new life, and commenced the study of the most vital questions such as the re-organization of the agricultural *Comices*, agricultural insurance societies and livestock improvement societies.

As to the activity of these organizations, let us remember that, in the course of 1908, the *comices* organized 6 arrondissement (*district*) and 90 cantonal shows.

From the Bulletin of the Agricultural Administration we learn that a sum of 151,510 francs was set apart for these shows.

The following statistical table showing the *Comices* in 1908 was prepared by the Department of Agriculture.

Agricultural Comices.

Provinces	Number of Comices	Number of Members	Amount of Revenue (including the subsidies and all balance from the preceding year)	Amount of Expenditure
Antwerp	19	2,794	35,823	29,936
Brabant	20	4,094	59,968	43,941
West Flanders	13	2,930	44,334	42,745
East Flanders	28	5,364	48,492	55,542
Hainaut	14	3,447	42,871	33,255
Liège	14	4,872	67,808	54,048
Limbourg	13	1,452	14,906	14,169
Luxembourg	20	7,669	54,633	53,848
Namur	17	2,666	41,953	29,623
Total	158	35,288	410,788	357,107

§ 4. *Polders and Wateringues.*

With these official associations which are established in every province of Belgium, we must mention others, more especially of the Flemish regions; these are the *polders* and the *wateringues*. These terms have gradually become specialised and the name *polder* has been applied to the sea coast where dikes are built, and *wateringues* to the inland districts protected from the streams and rivers. The same name has been applied to associations occupying themselves with dike construction, irrigation and draining.

Some of these associations are real public administrations; they can expropriate and levy taxes; but they are under the control of the permanent deputies. A royal decree of the 9th December, 1847, regulates the organization and the functions of these special associations. West-Flanders has 30 *wateringues* covering an area of 100,000 hectares; East Flanders has 117 associations of *polders* and *wateringues* representing 41,000 hectares. Brabant and Limbourg have each only two *wateringues*, representing a few hundreds of hectares.

B. — Free Organizations.

Free Agricultural Organization appears under the form of professional unions or co-operative societies. The professional unions, as a rule, have a general object, remaining free to specialise in particular cases: they then become societies of well defined aim. The free organizations take the legal form of professional unions or of co-operative societies. We shall speak first of the Professional Unions and of their Federations in general, to study their work later on.

§ 1. *Professional Unions.*

The Professional Unions, called also agricultural leagues or syndicates, we have already said in the paragraph on legislation, are free associations of farmers, formed for the study, the defence and the advancement of their professional interests. These professional unions then, in theory, embrace all the interests of the agricultural world; however, in practice, and especially at the start, they must set before themselves a more restricted and a more definite end, which is generally of an economic character.

Thus, very often, their object is co-operation for purchase and sale, for the establishment of dairies and cheese-dairies, for the improvement of livestock, as also for savings and for agricultural credit. They also busy themselves with the conclusion, under circumstances advantageous for

their members, of insurance contracts, and all other contracts in which the agriculturists may be interested.

These operations of an economic order may be undertaken by the associations, provided they derive no profit from them, and they keep the accounts dealing with them separate from their other accounts. We have seen, in fact, that the law of 1898 declares that the union is established exclusively with a view to the professional interests, and that the unions themselves can exercise neither a profession nor a trade.

Amongst the strictly professional works that the Belgian syndicates of civil personality may found, we shall mention, schools, students' clubs, experimental fields, lectures, meetings and shows.

On the 31st December, 1908, there were in Belgium 677 leagues recognised as Professional Unions, and 337 leagues not recognised. This number is distributed in the following manner, per province :

Provinces	Leagues recognised as Professional Unions		Leagues not recognised	
	Number of Leagues	Number of Members	Number of Leagues	Number of Members
Antwerp.....	5	385	102	11,340
Brabant.....	44	1,720	27	1,572
West Flanders.....	110	7,693	5	250
East Flanders.....	45	1,782	41	3,324
Hainaut.....	31	1,690	12	919
Liège.....	49	1,274	2	51
Limbourg.....	16	1,229	143	11,163
Luxembourg.....	265	6,874	5	285
Namur.....	112	3,218	—	—
Total...	677	25,865	337	28,904

Besides these unions we must mention other associations having a particular object. These are the livestock improvement syndicates, the agricultural, horticultural and poultry breeders' societies, and the syndicates for seed improvement and for hop cultivation, of which we shall speak later on.

§ 2. *Federation of Professional Unions in the Flemish Provinces.*

The Unions very often associate in Provincial or Regional Federations for the defence of their common interests.

We may divide these organizations geographically into Federations of the Flemish, and Federations of the Walloon, Provinces.

The first group is composed of the Federations of the two Flanders, that of the *arrondissement* of Bruges, and the Boerenbond of Louvain, which has a national character and has affiliated associations in every region.

The Walloon group is composed of the Federations of Hainaut, Liège, Luxembourg and Namur.

a) *The Louvain Boerenbond.*

Our first attention is due by right to the oldest, the most numerous and the best known: the Boerenbond.

The Boerenbond, the headquarters of which are at Louvain, was founded on the 20th July, 1890, as a federation of the Boerengilden, that is to say, of the local Farmers' Unions. It might well, as we have said, claim the title of a national federation, for, at the end of 1909, it had 520 affiliated guilds representing 43,169 members.

These guilds are found in every part of the country, except in Hainaut, but the action of the Boerenbond extends principally throughout Brabant, the provinces of Antwerp, Limburg, West Flanders and some parts of East Flanders.

One of the distinctive characters of the Boerenbond is that it does not limit its action to any determinate object; it interests itself in everything that concerns the agricultural profession and seeks out every method tending towards its encouragement; juridical consultations and other information concerning the various agricultural and social works; publication of reviews (*De Boer* and *Le Paysan*), lectures, meetings of engineers and theoretical agriculturists, periodical gatherings of the local guilds, general assemblies; these are the various ways in which the Boerenbond continually assists its members.

A division for collective purchase, uniting the orders of the local guilds and concluding bargains for them, with every guarantee as to the quality of the goods, the inspection of dairies, and a laboratory of analysis, are the means by which the Boerenbond directly assists the farmers in the exercise of their economic activity. The purchase counting house is an incorporated company. At Antwerp, it has a warehouse and mill and it has established a branch at Hasselt. A sub-division is concerned in the purchase of agricultural machines and the equipment of dairies.

One of the principal works of the Boerenbond has been the establishment of agricultural credit in Belgium, but we shall deal with this when we speak of credit in particular.

We shall give, later on, some information upon the important rôle the Boerenbond plays as intermediary in obtaining favourable conditions for the farmers when insuring against fire.

Since 1905, the Boerenbond has, every year, organized holiday courses, open to all, the principal object being the instruction of the managers,

secretaries and treasurers of agricultural concerns, and the initiation of aspirants to these various employments in the functions that they will be called upon to discharge.

Finally, the directors of this powerful Federation have contributed in large measure to the adoption of laws favourable to agricultural interests; they have, in a remarkable degree, increased the compensations granted for cattle killed, have got import duties voted in the case of hay and butter, and occasioned the intervention of the General Savings Bank and Superannuation Fund in the organization of agricultural credit. At present, the Boerenbond is calling for a larger conception of the work of the Professional Unions, and would wish at least that a bond should attach the economic institutions to the Professional Union,

b) *The Agricultural Federation of East Flanders.*

The Agricultural Federation of East Flanders was founded on the 20th November, 1891, under the name of *Landbouwersbond van Oost-Vlaanderen*. By 1908, it had managed to associate more than 275 societies, counting more than 30,000 members. It is a mixed league, occupying itself with every agricultural interest, with those of the landowners as well as with those of the cultivators and the tenant farmers.

The office, Landbouwershuis, is the headquarters of every agricultural co-operative work of the province. The affiliated societies are represented in the Central Committee by a number of delegates in proportion to that of their adherents.

An office of 18 members, more than half of whom are farmers, administers the league, itself divided into six divisions, one for each administrative *arrondissement*. The Catholic character of the league is shown by the ecclesiastical authority deputing a delegate, and by its political action in concert with the Catholic Association of Ghent.

The league exercises an active propaganda by means of the journal *De Landbouw* and other special pamphlets, and above all by frequent lectures.

c) *The Agricultural League of West Flanders.*

The Agricultural League of West Flanders called, *Provinciale Boerenbond van West-Vlaanderen*, was founded on the 8th December, 1901 and counted, in 1908, 72 guilds with 7,103 members. It possesses an office of gratuitous consultation, a weekly organ, *De West-Vlaamsche Boerengilden*; it organizes about a hundred lectures annually; it has instituted an inspection service for the affiliated guilds: it informs its members, in a weekly bulletin, of the price of manure and cattle foods; finally it collects orders

so as only to make large purchases. In its students' club for the dairy managers, questions of great importance are discussed, such as the law and the conditions of farm rent, the treaties of commerce, the customs tariffs, etc.

The league has also instituted Raiffeisen Banks, insurance and reinsurance societies, livestock improvement syndicates, dairies, the use of agricultural machinery, etc. The league meets once or twice a year in general assembly, and its board of administration holds four meetings yearly.

We shall say a few words, by the way, about the *Federation Arrondissementsbond* which limits its action to the arrondissement of Bruges. In 1908, its recognised associations were seventeen. It specially concerns itself with agricultural questions and with professional education.

In the province of Brabant there exist up to the present only three cantonal federations: at Aerschot, at Diest and at Glabbeek. There are two other cantonal federations in the province of Antwerp, that of Turnhout and that of Antwerp itself. Limburg possesses a provincial league and cantonal groups affiliated to the Boerenbond.

At Brussels is the Office of the Secretary of Social Works, which at the end of 1908 united the following federations, of which the branches extend over 83 communes:

1st. The Federations of the syndicates of breeders of cattle, goats and pigs;

2nd. The Federation of Poulterers', Hop-Planters', Strawberry, Chicory and Pea Planters' Societies;

3rd. The Belgian Fruitgrowers' League.

This Office has for its weekly organ the *Stad en Dorp*.

§ 3. *Federations of the Professional Unions in the Walloon Lands.*

The Federations of the Professional Unions in the Walloon Lands have no less importance than those existing in the Flemish Lands although they are less widely extended. We shall say a few words with regard to the principal ones.

a) *Hainaut*. — The Agricultural Federation of Hainaut was founded in 1897. The characteristic feature of this Federation is that the institutions are independent in each parish and specialised in their objects. The recognised Professional Unions are organs of defence and study, which do not even undertake the operations of credit or of purchase permitted by the law. But above the Unions there is the Provincial Federation which has not yet been recognised, the office of which concerns itself with propaganda, information and inspection.

There is a special division devoted to the livestock improvement syndicates. The Federation also arranges advantageous conditions of insurance against accidents in labour, and against hail and fire.

It publishes two periodicals: "La Croix des Syndicats" (*The Syndicates' Cross*) and the "Bulletin des Œuvres Sociales" (Bulletin of Social Work).

b) *Liège*. — The Agricultural Federation of the Province of Liège associates together 32 Recognised Unions, and a large number of thrift and insurance institutions.

It includes a Recognised Federation, with a permanent office; then, in connection with it, the Liège Agricultural Syndicate and another Recognised Professional Union which provides for accident insurance.

The Federation centralises the cattle reinsurance societies. A central credit bank unites 31 local banks.

The principal economic work is always that of purchase and sale.

The information office and the paper "Le Syndicat agricole" (*Agricultural Syndicate*) exercise the happiest influence on the vitality and progress of the institutions.

c) *Luxembourg*. — The Luxembourg Agricultural League was established at Arlon in 1896.

The societies forming this federation have distinct boards of administration, but all have the same president and the same accountant. At the end of the financial year, 1908, there were 246 federated Professional Unions, numbering 6,940 members. In the league itself there is a service of gratuitous information and of propaganda, which, in 1903, arranged for the delivery of 216 lectures.

At the beginning of 1909, the Luxembourg League established, in connection with its Reinsurance Office, a special office for the reinsurance of cattle. The Luxembourg Central Agricultural Credit Bank in 1908 had 107 affiliated societies. The weekly Organ of the League is the *Union*.

d) *Namur*. — The Agricultural League of the Province of Namur, in 1909, had succeeded in uniting 130 associations with 5,000 members. The plan of action of the League is to encourage the agricultural unions, to direct them and inspect them, publish the paper, "La Defense Agricole", (*Agricultural Defence*) and organize lectures, competitions and shows.

§ 4. *Women's Clubs.*

These Associations aim at initiating women in the country districts in matters of importance for them as mothers of families, housekeepers and farm women.

The earliest societies of this kind were founded in 1906.

The majority of the Farming women's Clubs have founded libraries composed of books on domestic economy, dairy work, hygiene, agriculture, cattle and poultry rearing.

Lectures on these subjects are delivered on occasion of the general assemblies, and flower seeds and seeds of the best varieties of vegetables are distributed at them. Sometimes, to increase the attraction of these meetings, the committee of the Club organizes lotteries of household utensils or farming implements.

In the course of 1908, several clubs organized agricultural shows and collective visits to model farms, conducted by competent men.

Competitions among farming women in culinary preparations were organized in the same year; a cookery competition was held and had the greatest success.

A paper, « La Fermière » (*The Farmwoman*) has been edited by the cantonal Club of Leuze. A Flemish edition "De Boerin" also appeared in 1908 :

Years	Number of Clubs	Number of Members	Number of lectures delivered	Number of auditors
1906	2	115	4	90
1907	14	1,961	60	3,323
1908	41	4,466	129	8,632

III. — Technical Work of the Professional Unions.

The Professional Union does not limit its action to the defence of the general interests of the farmers, but intervenes directly, whether in the institution of co-operative distributive societies and co-operative societies for sale, or in itself assuming special functions.

As to the co-operative societies, we shall speak of them later on. We intend now to consider some specific forms of the action of the Unions, especially in relation to livestock improvement, poultry breeding and horticulture.

§ 1. *Livestock Improvement Societies.*

The object of the Livestock Improvement Syndicates is to favour the improvement of the native breeds by the selection of the parents. The syndicates that have made most progress are those that specially occupy themselves with horned cattle.

a) *Bulls.* — Two systems are practised for the attainment of this improvements. According to the first system, the local societies possess one or two selected bulls that they put at the service of their members. These must write in a register a list of all the head of cattle they possess. At an annual show the classification is arranged and a prize is accorded to the member who has presented the best animals.

The group of local syndicates composes the Provincial Federation for improvement of local breeds, which is administered by a committee composed half of delegates of the syndicates and half of delegates of the Provincial Committee of Agriculture.

In the second system the syndicates are organized in two divisions: a general division, as it were, the basis of the syndicate, and a second breeding division. Every farmer, who possesses at least one animal may belong to the general division. One of the employees of this division is specially charged twice a month to "control" the quantity of the milk of each cow and the amount of butter fat it contains, as also the quantity and pecuniary value of the food consumed by the dairy cows. The results of this enquiry are written up in a register, and, every year, a jury composed of three members makes the tour of the cow-houses and gives the farmer suitable advice with regard to the choice of his cattle, based upon the observations of the "controlling" employee. The object of the breeding section is to favour the reproductions of animals giving the best yield.

The following table gives statistics of the livestock improvement societies for the year 1908:

Livestock Improvement Societies.

Provinces	Number of Societies	Number of Members	Number of registered Cattle	Amount of Revenue (including subsidies and balance from preceding year)	Amount of expenditure
Antwerp.....	19	710	2,711	9,407	8,980
Brabant.....	96	5,101	5,927	45,461	45,010
West Flanders.....	74	4,418	8,160	19,551	19,516
East Flanders.....	150	2,984	5,919	53,570	48,861
Hainaut.....	12	480	1,896	9,970	9,990
Liège.....	9	1,047	12,118	18,910	19,015
Limbourg.....	17	996	4,318	9,596	9,600
Luxembourg.....	24	1,219	3,234	44,901	44,921
Namur.....	23	874	7,170	46,800	41,100
Total...	424	17,829	51,453	258,166	246,993

b) *Horses.* — In Belgium there are no syndicates concerning themselves with horse breeding, but, in 1890, a National Draught-Horse Society was

founded. This Society keeps a register, the *stud book* in which all the stallions and all the mares are entered. In 1908, the register recorded 26,067 stallions and about 65,000 mares. The Belgian horses are esteemed the best race of draught horses; and every year a great number is exported from the country, especially to Germany.

c) *Goats*. — For some years they have been founding in Belgium important syndicates for the improvement of the breed of goats. Professional Unions have been officially recognised, the object of which has been to procure for their members goats giving milk of the best quality, by placing at their service selected males.

These syndicates have almost the same organization as those for horned cattle.

The number of goat-breeding syndicates on the 31st of December, 1908, amounted to 244, distributed as follows:

Syndicates for Improvement of the Breed of Goats.

	Societies	Members	Number of goats
Antwerp	15	525	590
Brabant	17	580	705
West Flanders	182	19,520	23,400
East Flanders	162	16,710	20,010
Limbourg	5	110	141
Luxembourg	1	50	60
Total	382	37,495	44,906

The societies for improvement of the breed of goats in West Flanders are affiliated to four regional federations; those of East Flanders are united in five federations; those of the *arrondissement* of Brussels are attached to the Social Work Office.

It is important also to note the existence in East and West Flanders of 40 syndicates of rabbit breeders, with 1,210 members, and, in the *arrondissement* of Brussels of 9 syndicates of pig breeders with 170 members.

§ 2. Poultry-breeders', Beekeepers', Horticultural and Hop Planters' Societies.

The poultry breeders' societies aim at the improvement of poultry from the point of view of delicacy of the flesh, or number of eggs. They possess an incubator, which the members may have the use of in turn for a small sum, and they also possess choice hens, the eggs of which are

distributed to members to be hatched. The following was, according to the Statistical Return, the position of these Societies in the year, 1908.

Poultry Breeders' Societies.

Provinces	Number of Societies	Number of Members
Antwerp.....	5	184
Brabant.....	35	1,096
West Flanders.....	12	470
East Flanders.....	16	1,697
Hainaut.....	19	670
Liège.....	7	1,597
Limbourg.....	3	110
Luxembourg.....	29	688
Namur.....	5	124
Total...	131	6,630

All these societies are united in four Federations, established at Brussels.

The beekeepers' societies are united in ten Federations, the delegates of which compose the Syndicate Chamber of Beekeeping, a Recognised Professional Union, with its headquarters at Brussels, aiming at the defence and advancement of the interests of beekeepers. These Federations publish periodical journals and organize shows and lectures. The following are the statistics for the year 1908 :

Beekeepers' Societies.

Provinces	Number of Societies	Number of Members	Amount of Revenue (including subsidies and balance from preceding year)	Amount of Expenditure
Antwerp.....	22	790	1,853	1,792
Brabant.....	46	2,104	2,007	2,011
West Flanders.....	18	414	862	793
East Flanders.....	9	302	520	473
Hainaut.....	31	948	4,364	2,642
Liège.....	27	582	3,334	3,060
Limbourg.....	9	158	662	662
Luxembourg.....	25	462	1,907	1,751
Namur.....	32	675	1,678	1,384
Total...	219	6,435	17,187	14,568

Numerous societies apply themselves to urging the advance of horticulture; they institute lectures, organize collective visits to the principal horticultural establishments of the country, and distribute selected seeds and implements for gardening.

The distribution of the horticultural societies in 1907 was as follows:

Horticultural Societies.

Provinces	Number of Societies	Number of Members	Amount of Revenue (Including sub- sidies and balance from preceding year)	Amount of Expenditure
Antwerp.....	14	1,105	10,610	10,517
Brabant.....	26	4,334	30,107	31,408
West Flanders.....	16	1,329	5,210	6,444
East Flanders.....	25	4,520	26,100	26,775
Hainaut.....	45	7,470	30,410	28,416
Liège.....	36	7,820	56,008	56,119
Limbourg.....	3	270	1,176	1,040
Luxembourg.....	..	..	..	..
Namur.....	20	2,157	8,880	8,970
Total...	185	29,005	168,495	169,689

They are grouped in 8 regional federations, the delegates of which constitute the National Committee for the progress of horticulture.

We must mention, lastly, the hop planters' syndicates, the foundation of which goes back to the year 1903. There are 39 syndicates numbering 2,935 members, of which 21 have formed a federation, attached to the Social Work Office of the *arrondissement* of Brussels.

IV. — Commercial Action of the Professional Unions.

§ 1. Co-operation for Purchase.

The activity of the Professional Unions is not limited to the services of which we have already spoken. The Professional Unions render another and far more important service, in organizing the collective purchase of materials, implements and everything necessary for agricultural production.

A division of the Professional Union called "the purchase division" deals with this business. These purchase divisions are not always formed within the Professional Unions; very often they are a special association

regulated by the law of 1873 upon co-operative societies; in other cases they are simply *de facto* associations.

The provincial federations also organize purchase divisions, but these societies do not remain dependencies of the Federation. They are formed as co-operative societies and are called "Central Purchase Countinghouses". These countinghouses are in the same relation to the purchase divisions as the Provincial Federations are to the Professional Unions. We must distinguish then three kinds of purchase societies:

- 1st central societies or purchase countinghouses;
- 2nd local societies or purchase divisions.
- 3rd independent societies.

It is almost needless to say that these distinctions, so precise in theory, are not equally so in practice, because collective purchase may be effected in so many different ways that it is almost impossible to classify them in any manner whatever. But we have to exhibit the system in its general lines. Let us commence with the local societies.

a) Local Societies.

We have already explained what a local society or purchase division is: we must now say how the purchase is effected. It may be effected in two different ways, either directly by the the local society or through the medium of the central purchase society. In the first case, sometimes the society, when it has collected the members' orders, puts up the contract for the whole supply to public auction, at other times, it merely puts up to auction the general contract for supply. In this case the contractor engages to execute at the price agreed on all orders the syndicated members give him, whether individually or collectively. When a syndicate is firmly established it may follow with interest the rise and fall of market prices and itself make important purchases, on a favourable opportunity presenting itself; but for this purpose the syndicate must have a warehouse.

b) Central Societies.

When the local societies prefer purchasing through the central societies, they unite the total orders of their members and forward them to the central societies. The central societies then undertake to find suppliers who will deliver superior goods on favourable conditions, and to provide means for seeing that the quality of the produce delivered is good.

This is the general system, but the Central Counting House of the purchase divisions of the agricultural leagues affiliated to the Belgian Boerenbond has been formed into an incorporated society with a capital of 217,000 francs.

This Counting house only sells to the purchase divisions of the leagues affiliated to it, and its capital and interest are so invested that the leagues have every advantage.

The purchase society with which the members of the *Eigenaars en Landbouwersbond van Brugge* deal is called *Landbouwsyndakaat van Brugge* and is a shareholders' association. All the others are constituted as co-operative societies, they are:

The *Syndakaat van den Landbouwersbond* at Ghent;

The *Syndicate of the Hainaut Farmers* at Enghien;

The *Liège Agricultural Syndicate* at Liège;

The *Syndicate of the Luxembourg Farmers* at Arlon;

The Co-operative Society of Ermeton-sur-Biert.

In order to buy still cheaper, the society of *Hainaut Farmers* together with the majority of the other co-operative societies of the Walloon region, has founded a new society for the common advantage of the united federations.

We give here a statistical table, published by the Department of Agriculture, giving the number of Purchase Divisions and showing the principal work done by them in 1908.

1 Provinces	2 Number of societies or syndicates	3 Number of members	4 Amount of Purchases made in 1908				7 Machines	8 Other Purchases (**)	9 Observations
			4 Seeds	5 Manure	6 Cattle feeds	8 Frans			
Antwerp(*)	100 (1)	9,794	Frans 6,469	Frans 299,806	Frans 2,180,480	Frans 9,000	Frans 59,716	(1) 11 of which are co-operative societies and 6 Purchase Divisions of Reorganised Professional Unions	
Brabant	143 (2)	9,259	62,455	747,640	1,635,000	10,000	9,750	(2) 2 25	
West Flanders	141 (3)	8,267	63,500	1,809,500	1,816,000	22,100	27,100	(3) 1 99	
East Flanders	50 (4)	4,729	23,098	261,353	522,697	13,450	111,425	(4) — 22	
Hainaut (***)	43 (5)	2,581	26,092	371,346	932,756	27,410	145,655	(5) 32 11	
Liège	86 (6)	5,214	84,813	2,911,004	3,783,613	23,027	75,109	(6) 13 42	
Limbourg	143 (7)	9,940	72,334	897,670	1,472,124	20,350	23,840	(7) 2 15	
Luxembourg	246 (8)	7,363	62,495	339,374	135,880	15,300	27,000	(8) 8 207	
Namur	118 (9)	3,956	8,634	497,540	700,189	6,069	65,427	(9) 8 106	
Total	1070	61,103	410,890	8,126,199	13,199,339	146,686	545,022	77 533	

(*) In the amount of business done by the purchase societies of the Province of Antwerp, the purchases of the *Belgian Farmers' Central Syndicate* and the *Union of the Belgian Farming Syndicate* with headquarters at Antwerp, are not included; these two associations for the most part do business on order from the principal syndicates of the country.

(**) These purchases consist principally of coal, lime and litter.

(***) Several associations had not replied to the questions addressed to them.

To the purchase counting houses of the Belgian Boerenbond, the Agricultural Federation of Hainaut and the Luxembourg League, have been annexed divisions for the purchase of agricultural machines.

But the list of purchase societies does not end here, because, as we have already said, it often happens that societies based on mutual trust completely neglect to constitute themselves in legal form and remain mere *de facto* associations absolutely independent of any other society.

It is not possible to follow the progress of co-operative activity in this form, because the Agricultural Administration gives no statistics.

§ 2. Co-operation for Sale. Eggs; fruit; beetroot.

Amongst the Belgian syndicates having for their object the sale of agricultural produce, it is only the dairy syndicates that have really progressed and attained a considerable development. Those that do not engage in purchase of agricultural material are far from flourishing. This is a problem not yet solved; we shall enquire into its causes in this essay. We shall also say a few words about the manner in which Belgium has organized collective sale, speaking of the dairies a little later on.

The object that the agricultural division for sale desires to attain is clearly defined: it is a question of selling under profitable conditions, and making up for the bad sale of certain produce through over supply by seeking out new markets. For collective sale there are several systems practised. Thus, some syndicates collect all the agricultural produce of their adherents and try to sell it directly through the medium of brokers. Some arrange for sale on the markets of the large towns; others make offers to the manufacturers or the wholesale dealers. Some syndicates pay their different members in proportion to the merchandise supplied, and, when all the bargains are concluded, they distribute the dividends and the supplementary profits. Some sell the produce in small lots in public sales, or try to become the recognised suppliers for great public or private establishments; others, at last, simply, create a service of special agents.

② Collective sale has been quite specially organized in Belgium, although not with great success, in the case of eggs, fruit and beetroot. The beetroot planters' associations are rather leagues of defence against the sugar manufacturers. Thanks to their syndicates, the beetroot planters have been able to overcome the manufacturers and succeed in selling their produce, no longer by weight, but according to yield. The beetroot syndicates, besides, have no other object than that of checking the consignments to the manufacturers, the weights, the calculations of loss and the results of analysis. The Statistical Return, for 1908, records 73 syndicates, distributed in seven provinces and selling beetroot to the amount of 3,454,697 francs.

§ 3. *Co-operative Dairies.*

The dairy industry is without dispute one of the most important branches of the Belgian agricultural associations. Under the influence of co-operation, it has so greatly developed in these last years that the whole Belgian territory is covered with co-operative dairies.

The true type of co-operative dairy treats the milk brought in by its associates and divides the profit from the sale of the butter in proportion to the quantity of milk supplied. But we find frequently enough in Belgium, co-operative dairies which Vermersch styles semi-industrial, because they treat not only the milk from the cow-houses of their members, but also what they buy from other farmers.

With regard to equipment and working, we must distinguish three types of dairies: dairies worked by hand, very widely spread in the Campine, are adapted for small co-operative societies, the expense of equipment varying from 1,500 to 4,000 francs; dairies with steam power, suitable for the large co-operative societies, which have at their service enormous appliances and can deal every day with three or four thousand litres of milk. Some regional dairies with steam power have this speciality, distinguishing them from the preceding, that they only make butter from cream supplied them by small local dairies, provided with a separator worked by hand. This form of dairy has been specially in use in Belgian Luxembourg since 1894. We reproduce here the statistical table for 1908, which shows the number of dairies and also the number of cows possessed by the members.

1 Provinces	2 Number of Dairies constituted, by the 31st Dec., 1908	3 Number of Dairies working on the 31st Dec., 1908	4 Number of members of the dairies working	5 Number of cows possessed by the members	6 Amount of sales in 1907			
					Milk	Butter	Cheese	Other Produce (*)
Antwerp	66	62	4,448	14,282	329,630	4,576,557	68,364	53,231
Brabant	72	61	7,235	19,866	94,449	3,969,123	2,639	143,706
West Flanders . .	31	27	5,865	21,608	38,878	7,293,668	4,370	68,780
East Flanders . .	78	63	5,660	13,405	12,936	4,029,905	..	50,064
Hainaut	26	23	2,041	9,109	25,030	2,123,737	561	9,380
Liège	51	38	1,814	6,250	825	1,980,403	2,344	10,360
Limbourg	157	137	7,288	20,813	9,250	3,885,226	3,511	113,759
Luxembourg . . .	111	80	11,831	28,673	451,920	3,706,468	..	45,004
Namur	17	9	1,003	2,797	"	352,775	..	2,160
Total	609	506	47,183	136,803	962,938	31,917,852	81,789	496,374

(*) This produce generally consists of separated milk.

For the dairies the most important problem is that of the regular sale of their produce at remunerative prices. From this came the idea of federation. The Limburg organizations first occupied themselves in the matter. They organized the *Limburgsche Zuivelbond* which has formed a cooperative *minque* together with the *National Dairy Society*, the *Federation of the Hainaut Dairies*, the *Belgian Dairy Union*, the *Professional*

Union of Dairy Managers, the Dairy Syndicate of the Two Flanders, and lastly the Fermière (Farming Woman).

The object of this Federation is the defence of the interests of its affiliated co-operative societies and it occupies itself with everything relating to the making and sale of butter. To attain the first of these two ends, it uses the ordinary systems of every Federation, organizing meetings, lectures, inspections, etc. As regards sale, the Federation of Limburg dairies conceived the idea of creating a syndicate market for butter, called "butter *minque*". This invention had such success that the other Federations also soon had their *minques*. At the present moment there are eight, three of them at Brussels, two in the Campine, one at Charleroi, one at Hasselt and one at Liège.

The organization of the *minques* is very simple: the staff is made up of a manager, a commercial agent, a hawker and workmen. The board of management is composed of the president and secretary of the dairy federation and as many examiners of accounts as there are divisions in the Federation.

The affiliated dairies are bound every week to supply the *minque* with a minimum quantity of butter, a quantity that has varied considerably since the foundation of the society. They have each their trade mark: the counterfeiting of it entails exclusion from the federation. The butter is sold in minimum lots of 5 kilos, paid for in cash.

The federations, further, organize the inspection of the accounts and working of the affiliated dairies. The federation of the Boerenbond associates more than 100 dairies, the inspection of which is entrusted to an agricultural engineer and expert chemist.

If the co-operative dairies are making daily progress, the same is not the case with the co-operative cheese-dairies. The cheese production of Belgium is far from sufficing for the needs of the consumers. For this reason, the Belgian Government endeavours to encourage cheesemaking and to help efforts made to promote it.

V. — Credit.

The agricultural credit institutions in Belgium are also of very recent creation; but this has not prevented their making considerable progress. The law has exerted itself in favour of agricultural credit, granting it certain fiscal relief and authorizing the General Savings Bank to grant loans to farmers through the medium of the local societies. We shall rapidly examine this organization, beginning with the local rural banks.

§ 1. *Local Rural Banks.*

In the present state of Belgian legislation, the only legal form admitted for the constitution of rural banks is the co-operative form, of which the general lines are well known. We shall only observe that the Belgian Co-operative Credit Society may form a capital, pay out dividends, and divide the reserve fund.

However, not to depart altogether from the Raiffeisen Type, the organizers of the rural banks have adopted the plan of fixing the amount of the shares as low as possible; the dividend never exceeds the normal rate of interest, and, by special provision in the rules, the inalienability of the reserve fund is maintained as far as is possible. These banks having adopted the rules prepared by the Louvain Boerenbond are organized and work almost all in the same way.

They are composed:

- a) of a board of administration, elected by the General Assembly and partially renewed every two years;
- b) of a cashier elected by the General Assembly, who is the responsible manager of the Society;
- c) of a Council of Supervision, composed of at least six committee men, elected for three years by the General Assembly, but of whom one third is subject to re-election every year;
- d) of the General Assembly, the supreme body of the Society, which exercises its right of intervention either personally or by legal representatives. There is at least one General Assembly a year.

The local Banks divide their work into three principal branches:

- 1) the deposit service for the benefit of members to whom they grant the interest fixed by the General Assembly;
- 2) the loan service to members, regulated by the General Assembly, which fixes in anticipation the maximum total amount of loans which can be allowed to a single customer. The loans are granted on security of real or personal estate, and for agricultural purposes, which the borrower must prove by stating the destination of the funds he asks for. The points taken into consideration before granting the loans are not only the borrower's solvency, but also his moral character and his work. Repayment may be made at long date and in instalments;
- 3) the current account service in favour of members.

The assets of a Rural Bank comprise the entrance fees, the total number of shares, the shares the Society possesses in a Central Credit Bank, and, finally, the Reserve Fund.

The Rural Bank in general can only possess personal property. In exceptional cases it can acquire real estate, for example, the real estate of its debtors sold by auction.

The Rural Bank uses the profits deriving from its services of loan and deposit either for the payment of a dividend on capital or for the increase of the reserve fund.

The object of the reserve fund is to provide against eventualities and also to constitute a capital the Rural Bank may use for its service of loans.

There are two reserve funds, distinguished from each other: the absolute reserve fund, increased by the profits the society makes on all deposits and loans, belongs definitely to the Bank, and in case of dissolution is divided among the members; the conditional reserve fund, which is increased by part of the profits the Rural Bank realises upon loans made with capital advanced by the Central Credit Bank, and does not belong to the Rural Bank as full and entire property; it only has the use of this fund. In case of dissolution or essential modification of the rules, this reserve fund goes back in full possession to the Central Credit Bank, which, generally, uses it for the encouragement of the extension of Rural Banks.

We give here the statistical table of the Raiffeisen Banks with the operations effected by them in the year 1908:

1 Provinces	2 Number of Societies on the 31st December, 1907	3 Number of members on the 31st December, 1907		6 Loans Granted in 1908			
		4 Exercising the profession of farmer	5 Exercising any other profession	1st to Agriculturist Members		2nd to Members exercising any other profession	
				a) Number	b) Amount	a) Number	b) Amount
Antwerp.....	57	2,729	564	393	413,600	97	203,438
Brabant.....	106	4,759	693	667	559,624	64	91,193
West Flanders.....	53	3,288	1,369	454	560,922	208	975,243
East Flanders.....	26	1,030	246	169	177,288	26	56,520
Hainaut.....	72	1,463	946	218	149,497	112	100,124
Liège.....	45	981	234	183	298,999	33	36,510
Limbourg.....	54	3,204	579	426	320,569	66	54,500
Luxembourg.....	145	2,508	172	335	246,601	10	34,557
Namur.....	10	244	81	66	63,347	25	11,119
Total	568	20,206	4,984	2,911	2,790,447	641	1,563,204

§ 2. The Central Banks.

The rural banks do not work independently, but almost always they are affiliated to a regional group or an Agricultural Central Credit Bank.

The Central Credit Bank is a federative organ subject to the same *régime* as the co-operative societies, but of limited liability. Only the local banks and the persons nominated to the offices of administrator or commissary by the General Assembly, can be members of it. The members subscribe for a 100 francs share; their liability does not exceed 1,000 francs per share subscribed. The dividend is fixed at 3% and the remainder is paid into the reserve fund.

The Central Bank organizes four different services:

1st. It receives the surplus deposits of the local banks; but these are also at liberty to place their moneys with the General Savings Bank and Superannuation Fund.

9		10		11	12	13	14	15
Amounts deposited in 1903		Amount of capital borrowed by the Societies, in 1908	Amount of loans in course on the 31st December, 1908	Amount of deposits and borrowed capital on the 31st December, 1908	Reserve fund on the 31st December, 1908	Amount of Shares paid up by members on the 31st December, 1903		
1st by agriculturists	2nd by other persons							
780,084	219,330	297,814	1,554,389	2,746,558	63,213	34,320		
1,227,993	294,030	295,160	1,673,007	2,621,748	102,031	16,583		
2,274,630	836,522	338,729	2,720,270	6,418,058	110,063	12,402		
355,306	106,756	25,400	355,523	867,620	19,763	3,183		
388,580	115,964	69,796	479,201	967,814	31,483	9,340		
326,378	98,103	89,072	489,539	851,112	17,075	3,703		
732,991	202,672	257,747	1,921,832	2,917,655	79,256	11,116		
125,026	4,868	70,682	296,493	381,816	15,482	2,766		
74,014	6,899	865	41,312	79,582	1,162	847		
6,285,008	1,885,150	1,445,265	9,509,566	17,881,963	439,528	94,260		

2nd. It advances the money required by the affiliated societies when these have too little to satisfy the demands for credit made by their members.

3rd. It gets the books and the whole management of the local banks inspected by its delegates, regularly, at least once a year.

4th. It supplies the Raiffeisen Banks affiliated to it with all explanations and especially with legal information.

These central banks are now seven in number, with their headquarters at Louvain (1), Liège, Enghien, Arlon, Bruges, Ermeton-sur-Biert, and Thuin.

(1) On the 1st April, 1904, the Boerenbond founded a new division of its Central Credit Bank. This division deals with credit on land, otherwise styled rural credit on mortgage.

The following table shows the position of these banks on the 31st December, 1908:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Head Quarters of the Societies	Number of local Banks affiliated on the 31st December, 1908	Number of credits opened with the General Savings Bank, on the guarantee of the Central Banks (not due on the 31st December, 1908)	Amount of credits (col. 3)	Number of credits granted di- rectly by the central Banks (not due on the 31st Decem- ber, 1908)	Amount of credits (col. 5)	Amount of sums deposited by the local banks with the Central Banks as on the 31st December, 1908	Amount of Reserve Fund 31st December, 1908
Louvain.....	286	65	211,900	251	1,831,100	7,378,852	23,700
Liège.....	32	44	169,900	6	29,200	34,630	1,051
Enghien.....	67	41	209,136	3	8,000	27,000	..
Arlon.....	106	88	235,600	1	3,000	3,000	1,282
Bruges.....	25	..	..	5	71,400	161,260	3,973
Ermeton-s/Biert.....	10	10	32,100	..	..	430	..
Thuin.....	10	8	31,196	..	..	207,113	22
Total...	536	256	889,832	266	1,942,700	7,812,285	30,028

§ 3. General Savings Bank.

We have said that the rural banks have been placed by law in business relations with the General Savings Bank.

This Bank gives credit up to the amount of a million francs, to those local banks approved by it and affiliated to a Central Bank, at the rate of $3\frac{1}{4}\%$, on condition that the Central Bank stands guarantee. The Savings Bank gives 3% interest on its members' deposits and therefore only accepts individual deposits of more than 1,000 francs.

The General Savings Bank not only lends to farmers through the medium of the rural banks, but also through that of other institutions, founded shortly after the passing of the law of 1884 on agricultural loans, and called "agricultural counting-houses." These are free associations of land holders, under the form of a society of collective title, and composed principally of great land holders. The members are jointly and severally responsible for the loans granted by the General Bank through the medium of the Counting house.

The eleven agricultural counting houses in existence in 1908 at Genappe, Gembloux, Namur, Lens, Florennes, La Hulpe, Louvain, Ghent, Liège, Bruges and Dinant, intervened for the granting of 728 loans for a total amount of 3,028,455 francs, in the course of that year. The agricultural counting houses have not had a great success. The very composition of these associations, to which as we have said, principally large proprietors belong, has obliged them to extend themselves over a considerable area in order to form a society with a sufficient number of members. This has weakened the efficacy of the function of control and guarantee which the counting houses were called on to exercise. Thus it was the Raiffeisen Banks that profited most by the law of 1884 and the action of the General Savings Bank.

§ 4. *Schulze-Delitzsch Banks.*

Side by side with the Raiffeisen Banks, there are also in Belgium Schulze-Delitzsch Banks. But the system of the Schulze-Delitzsch Banks is not much used in the Belgian rural circles. We can, in fact, only cite two banks of this class of an agricultural character; the Goé-Limbourg Bank and that of Argenteau; during the year 1908, they granted altogether 44 loans for an amount of 56,600.44.

VI. — Co-operative Insurance.

There have been long discussions in Belgium as to whether it is better to give the insurance societies a free character, or the obligatory form organized by the State or by the provinces. Still in the practical dominion of agricultural insurance it is the free form that prevails.

In fact, it is only West Flanders that, since 1837, has possessed an agricultural fund, with which the principle of general and obligatory insurance of horses, cattle, asses and sheep is bound up.

A similar experiment was tried, in 1892, in the province of Antwerp, where an obligatory cattle insurance fund was instituted. But the obligatory character of this fund was abolished on the 1st January, 1896.

In all the other provinces the field of agricultural insurance is largely held by the mutual associations. Even in West Flanders and in the province of Antwerp they form a valuable complement to the *insurance funds*. Although it is not our purpose to deal here with agricultural insurance in all its forms, but to limit ourselves to mutual insurance, yet we think we ought to give some data with respect to the obligatory insurance of West Flanders, and the insurance fund of the Province of Antwerp.

According to the regulations in force, obligatory insurance in West Flanders has for its object the compensation of all loss from slaughter by order of the authorities and the rejection of the meat as unfit for consumption.

This is how the West Flanders obligatory Cattle Insurance Fund was employed, in 1908:

Number of animals insured:

1st. Horses of one year old and over	38,011
2nd. Cattle of 3 months and over	286,552
3rd. Mules and hinnies of one year old and over	2,238
4th. Asses of one year old and over	482
5th. Sheep of 3 months and over	17,000
	<hr/>
Total.	344,283

Amount of premiums:

1st. For horses	19,005. 50	at the rate of 50 c. per animal of 1 year old or more
2nd. » cattle	71,638. 00	» 25 c. » 3 months »
3rd. » mules	671. 40	» 30 c. » 1 year »
4th. » asses	72. 30	» 15 c. » 1 year »
5th. » sheep	690. 33	» 3 c. » 3 months or more with minimum of 15 c. per article insured.
	<hr/>	
Total.	92,077. 58	

Amount of compensations for the year 1908:

1st. For 440 horses (maximum compensation 60 francs).	fr.	25,859. 50
2nd. » 15 mules (» 20 »)	»	300. »
3rd. » 10 asses (» 20 »)	»	196. »
4th. » 1,056 cattle (ordinary cases).	»	107,121. 68
5th. » 130 » (tuberculous, giving right to additional compensation)	»	1,975. 18
6th. » 56 » (suffering from anthrax, giving right to additional compensation).	»	1,999. 55
7th. » 164 sheep	»	2,067. 10
	<hr/>	
Say 1,871 cases	Total.	fr. 139,519. 01
The assets of the fund on the 1st January, 1909, were	fr.	1,552,429. 28

The insurance fund of the Province of Antwerp grants compensation in almost every case of the death of cattle; cattle dealers cannot insure

the animals in their possession. The following table gives the most important figures relative to the work of the fund in 1908:

Number of farmers affiliated to the fund	6,438. *
Number of animals insured (cattle having at least two teeth)	19,119. *
Value of animals insured fr.	7,415,500. *
Amount of compensation granted:	
1st. For losses resulting from tuberculosis and anthrax (213 cases), including the compensation paid by the State	38,401. *
2nd. For losses due to other maladies (422 cases)	76,594. *
	Total. . . fr. 114,995. *
Expenses of administration	5,408. *
	Total. . . fr. 120,403. *
	Amount of premiums fr. 82,500.94
Provincial subsidy	25,000 *
Government subsidy	8,000. *
Compensations paid by Government for losses through tuberculosis and anthrax fr.	25,311. *
Interest on Investments	1,681.84
	Total. . . fr. 142,495.78

§ 1. *Mutual Cattle Insurance.*

Generally the object of the local mutual insurance associations is to insure their members compensation in case of loss of cattle and in certain cases to pay the fees of the veterinary surgeon. The majority of the societies only admit farmers as members: they exclude cattle dealers, cattle fatteners and distillers, on account of the constant changes to which their stock is subject.

Usually the society does not compensate for losses occasioned by revolts, war, fire, lightning and other similar accidents, nor by negligence, violence, or any other cause due to the fault of the member and those for whom he is legally responsible. The society grants no compensation in case of fraud, in the case in which, according to the law on the defects rendering sales invalid, the member is no longer responsible for the animal sold, or exchanged or, when the member may claim compensation from other persons. In the case of epidemics of contagious disease, the general assembly, called together specially for the purpose, may decide that the compensations be only paid for losses not caused by the reigning malady.

The managers of the divisions are generally members of the board of administration. They are commissioned to supervise the stables and

the animals insured and to get the necessary measures taken for the protection of the society's interests in case the animals insured suffer from ill treatment or are ill cared for. The cattle belonging to the managers of the divisions are subject to the control of their colleagues of other divisions or of the president.

Members, who are such from the foundation of the society, must pay a fee per animal insured. Those admitted later on must pay for each animal insured a contribution equal to the quotient obtained by dividing the society's assets by the number of animals insured. This payment, however, may not be less than the fee the original members pay.

As to the contributions to be paid to meet the obligation of the society to the insured, different methods are employed.

In a very large number of the societies, the members bind themselves to pay, in advance, a contribution fixed in proportion to the value per 100 francs of the animals insured.

Instead of a proportional premium, some societies receive a fixed subscription per animal insured. Some other societies, in fixing the premiums, admit an intermediate system in which the animals are divided into two or three classes according to their value.

In the compensations, as in the subscriptions, there are great variations according to the *régimes*. Compensation to the amount of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the value of the animals is accorded by the majority of the societies. The payment of the compensation is arranged according to one of the three following systems:

1. The total compensation due to the owner of the animal lost is deducted in every case from the capital formed by means of the member's periodical payment.

2. Losses entailing the sequestration of the meat are only paid for out of the society's capital; when the meat may be delivered for consumption, it is debited against the members, at a fixed price, and in quantity proportional to the number of animals insured by each;

3. The Societies are without capital.

In case of a loss, the meat fit for food is taken by the members at a price agreed upon; in case of rejection of the meat, the members pay the owner of the animal lost the contribution they would have had to make towards purchase of the meat if it had been declared utilisable.

The first method is in use in the provinces of Brabant, of Liège, Luxembourg and Limbourg; the second in the provinces of Antwerp, East Flanders, Hainaut and Namur; the third is adopted by the majority of the unrecognised societies of the provinces of Antwerp and East Flanders.

Besides the full members' subscriptions, other methods for increasing the society's funds are the donations and subscriptions of honorary members and subsidies granted by the authorities. These are granted to the

recognised federations. The independent societies only receive from the Ministry a subsidy upon their first establishment and an annual gratuity for sending in regular accounts.

A few words on the different kinds of insurance.

a) *Insurance of Horned Cattle.*

The number of local mutual cattle insurance societies has rapidly developed since 1895. At that date there were in Belgium four cattle insurance societies; now, on the 31st December, 1908, there were 641 societies, 538 recognised and 103 not recognised. They had together 61,843 ordinary members and insured 179,807 head of cattle. In 1908 the societies were 1,073 (1,035 recognised, 38 not recognised) and the animals insured 282,282.

The following table contains the most important statistical data, for the year 1908 in relation to these societies:

Mutual Catt.

1 PROVINCES	2 Number of Societies	3 Number of Members		5 Number of animals insured	6 Total value of animals insured
		full	honorary		
1st, RECOGNISE					
Antwerp	92	9,383	186	31,733	11,828,82
Brabant	193	20,946	451	45,062	15,491,28
West Flanders	29	1,765	36	10,769	3,644,23
East Flanders	243	27,715	648	81,772	29,242,55
Hainaut	53	3,764	213	11,390	4,252,76
Liège	107	6,771	191	27,808	11,596,88
Limbourg	167	16,499	127	47,753	16,149,32
Luxembourg	75	1,926	20	3,551	1,222,07
Namur (1)	75	5,381	116	12,297	5,133,73
Total	1,035	94,096	1,988	272,135	98,561,68
2nd, UNRECOGNISE					
Antwerp	17	1,542	49	5,355	1,914,24
Brabant	6	706	..	1,482	496,14
West Flanders . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
East Flanders	10	608	2	2,351	907,80
Hainaut . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Liège	2	120	..	531	187,60
Limbourg	2	66	..	252	75,20
Luxembourg . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Namur	1	123	..	234	93,60
Total	38	3,225	51	10,147	3,674,58
RECA					
Recognised Societies	1,035	94,096	1,988	272,135	98,561,68
Unrecognised Societies	38	3,225	51	10,147	3,674,58
General Total	1,073	97,321	2,039	282,282	102,236,26

(1) The figures for the Recognised Societies of the Province of Namur include those referring to the Catt established in 83 communes.

Insurance Societies.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Num' e. of losses sui ered in 1908	Losses in which the meat was declared quite unit for consumption	Losses for which the Government granted compensation	Amount of compensation paid by the societies, less the compensation granted by the Government and the proceeds from the sale of the animal	Expenses of administration of the Societies	Amount of payments received from full members. (Subscriptions, entrance fees, etc.)	Total value of the meat taken by the members	Amount of compensations paid by the Government	Assets of the Societies on the 31st December, 1908
SOCIETIES.								
1,101	427	220	112,363	4,080	75,285	94,741	25,267	74,291
1,215	263	93	209,263	4,887	182,871	11,647	11,008	275,274
144	46	15	11,739	754	7,098	7,160	2,604	20,980
2,026	458	234	141,171	8,511	109,251	302,640	32,078	169,765
204	115	21	47,502	3,314	48,717	12,019	2,589	63,530
704	336	116	131,236	3,648	127,054	43	14,630	132,686
1,088	541	177	159,953	7,265	173,326	11,888	24,862	199,891
50	44	7	11,260	671	12,790	3,303	532	23,796
346	148	38	56,832	1,735	57,623	..	4,539	28,377
7,011	2,380	921	881,319	34,805	794,025	443,801	118,109	988,500
SOCIETIES.								
90	42	29	6,904	174	2,571	12,640	2,909	2,411
30	16	9	5,410	84	5,263	1,000	500	16,267
..
46	7	6	2,308	69	2,810	3,493	850	6,371
..
7	1	..	1,600	26	248	1,547	..	156
1	1	..	245	48	563	..	..	546
..
14	8	..	2,377	156	1,178	..	..	152
200	75	43	18,844	557	12,633	19,360	4,325	25,998
SOCIETIES.								
7,011	2,380	921	881,319	34,865	794,025	443,801	118,109	988,590
200	75	43	18,844	557	12,633	19,360	4,325	25,993
7,211	2,455	964	900,163	35,422	806,658	463,221	122,434	1,014,493

Insurance Society of the Arrondissement of Dinant, which is counted as a single Society, though it has divisions

b) *Insurance of Horses.*

The insurance of horses is very important and seems destined to develop considerably.

It must be observed however that only horses employed in agriculture may be insured by a recognised mutual society. Only they, in fact, can be understood in the larger sense of the word cattle, the insurance of which is favoured by the law. In 1908, 51,030 mares, geldings and foals were insured by 303 local or regional mutual societies, the majority established in the Flemish part of the country. The subscriptions of their 25,985 full members had provided them with 708,260 frs and they had paid out 750,962 fr. compensation for 1,449 losses.

c) *Insurance of Pigs.*

This insurance is not largely practised.

The frequency of losses complicating an insurance necessary in equal degree, renders the constitution of local societies difficult and rather necessitates reinsurance. In 1908, the Statistical Return showed 75 mutual societies insuring 13,054 animals, valued at 1,123,210 frs.

d) *Goats, Sheep, Asses.*

Goats, sheep and asses complete the list of animals to which insurance is applicable.

At the end of December, 1908, the goat insurance societies were 389, insuring goats of the provinces of Anwerp, Limburg and the two Flanders; the estimated value of the animals was 965,479 frs.

§ 2. *Insurance against hail.*

The Belgian law has considered insurance against damage to harvests from accidental causes as an object of agricultural mutual societies. This insurance especially includes that against hail and against fire.

Special difficulties make the application of the mutual system troublesome for insurance against hail. The periodical return of hail storms in certain regions occasions great losses to the farmers every year, who have every interest to defend themselves against it by mutual insurance.

The individual societies also have to seek from valid reinsurance the reinforcements sufficient to escape disasters, because the accumulation of losses might bring about the ruin of the society.

In 1846, the Provincial Council of West Flanders founded an insurance society against hail: it only lived two years.

Ten years later, a society of mutual assistance called " The United Farmers ", was founded at Brussels; it gives total or partial compensations according to circumstances and according to its means; it has been able to give, most frequently, total compensations. Its operations extend through all the provinces, with the exception of the two Flanders, which, alarmed at the high rate of premium, have not up to the present wished to participate.

In 1874, the town of Liège founded « La Belgique Agricole » (*Agricultural Belgium*) a mutual insurance society, which, at the end of 1902, included 897 insured members for 11,276 hectares.

In 1892, there was established for West Flanders alone, a Mutual Aid Society: *De Westvlaamsche landbouwers* which contents itself with a premium of 1 fr. per hectare of arable land. The losses are estimated at their real value, but assistance may not exceed 450 fr. per hectare. The full members number 232.

Another Cantonal Mutual Society was founded at Rumbeke (West Fl.) in 1899. It had then some twenty members and insured about 200 hectares. In 1907, it was composed of only ten members, and had only 96 hectares insured.

The Belgian Government encourages the movement: it has published model rules, and recommends the formation of communal societies with provincial reinsurance: it grants subsidies equal in amount to half the rest of the resources, and, besides, a subvention for the expense of initial establishments.

§ 3. Fire Insurance.

The risks of fire are much more frequent than that of hail: the law has not considered that mutual societies can, with prudence, assume the responsibility of this class of insurance.

Therefore they have refused such societies legal recognition and the benefits under the law of 1894.

For this reason the majority of these societies have been constituted as co-operative societies.

We must mention the incorporated society of Esschen (Antwerp) *Prudentia*, founded in 1868, limiting its operations to the canton of Brecht; and also the co-operative society, *De Vereenigde Molenaars* (United Millers), founded in 1881, for mutual insurance of mills; and then *l'Assurantie van Iseghem*, a mutual insurance society, founded in 1890, the co-operative society of Roulers, founded in 1897, etc. etc.

The fundamental principles governing these societies are, in their general lines, nearly as follows:

- a) Limited circumscription;
- b) Liability not joint but unlimited on the part of members;

- c) Long term of engagements ;
- d) Premiums fixed according to the ordinary rates of the companies
- e) Maximum value insured : 50,000 or 100,000 francs.

The very characteristic idea, common to the mutual insurance societies, is that the premiums, deduction made for share in expenses, return to those who have paid them. Every year they proceed to a division among the members, of the profits and loss, in proportion to the premiums paid by each. The result is placed to the debit or the credit of the members. When a member is authorised to withdraw from the association, his account is settled by repayment to him of his share in the credits, or a demand from him of the proportion due by him to the debits. The great advantage of these societies is their reduction to a minimum of the expenses and the risks, but they require to be organized with much wisdom and prudence and must have recourse to reinsurance to protect themselves from the danger of an accumulation of losses.

Independently of these mutual insurance societies, the farmers, and in their name, the great Agricultural Federations, try to obtain from the financial societies, the cheapest insurance against risks. By constituting the agricultural syndicate as an official intermediary between its members and the financial societies of fixed premium, cheap conditions are in the first place obtained, and the expense of the policies and the intermediaries is economized, it being reserved to the society's agents ; without taking into account that the Federations, collecting all the policies, may form for themselves a sufficient *clientèle*, to be able, themselves, should opportunity present itself, to organize an insurance society on a mutual basis, under conditions most favourable for success.

In fact, the Belgian Boerenbond, thanks to contracts concluded with the English company, " Norwich Union ,, , accords to its affiliated societies a diminution of from 30 to 40 % on the ordinary rate of premiums.

The policies can be cancelled every year.

The Belgian Boerenbond Fire Insurance Society.

Year	Policies	Value Insured	Nett Premiums	Losses
1893.....	153	726,562	415	0
1894.....	472	1,307,835	1,817	0
1895.....	654	3,312,157	4,550	250
1896.....	1,308	7,399,922	9,143	3,560
1897.....	2,074	13,543,885	15,922	16,913
1898.....	3,458	20,991,617	24,999	4,277
1899.....	5,182	28,974,807	33,490	18,200
1900.....	6,003	35,227,763	40,549	17,893
1901.....	8,066	43,429,783	48,728	18,911
1902.....	9,691	53,723,575	56,276	37,445
1903.....	10,577	62,957,703	60,618	13,869
1904.....	11,913	72,023,824	64,676	34,664
1905.....	13,517	81,490,304	72,642	39,747
1906.....	14,844	93,384,847	84,453	46,323
1907.....	16,118	104,463,440	88,558	61,361
1908.....	17,504	119,179,050	97,243	43,642

The total nett premiums paid since 1893 amount to 714,185 francs and the total losses to 357,065 francs, corresponding to a little more than 50 % of the premiums.

§ 4. Reinsurance Offices.

The local insurance societies, if they remained independent of each other, would have the defect of not being able to assume a sufficiently large number of risks for the average of these to be favourable enough for the insurer. But this danger is avoided by an institution very widely spread in Belgium: the Reinsurance Offices. These are federal societies grouping together a certain number of local insurance societies and undertaking a more or less important part of the risks already insured by these societies, in return for payment of the proportional contribution for the risks thus reinsured.

The following table, from the *Statistical Review*, shows the reinsurance operations of these bodies during the financial year 1908:

Cattle Reinsurance Societies.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Name of Society	Number of local societies affiliated to the Federations	Number of cattle insured by these Societies	Amount of compensation granted by the Federations	Expenses of administration of the Federations	Amount of premiums paid by the Societies to the Federations	Subsidies from the Province	Subsidies from the Government	Surplus on the 31st Dec. 1908
			Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
East Flanders Cattle Reinsurance Federation, at Ghent	184	62,364	51,955	4,943	50,098	15,000	25,000	44,132
Province of Limburg Cattle Reinsurance Federation, at Hasselt	159	46,166	52,013	1,703	30,768	5,000	25,000	11,526
Province of Brabant Cattle Reinsurance Federation, at Louvain	99	24,248	39,544	224	25,817	..	20,428	63,115
Province of Liège Cattle Reinsurance Federation, at Liège	73	22,076	13,047	183	26,883	..	20,912	56,617
Province of Hainaut Cattle Reinsurance Federation, at Mons	38	6,182	12,706	444	7,211	1,000	7,560	10,927
Cattle Reinsurance Federation at Turnhout	35	13,089	37,268	673	17,623	3,927	15,635	30,240
Cattle Reinsurance Federation at Heyst-op-Bromberg	16	6,244	13,020	266	6,244	1,618	6,136	10,913
Province of Luxembourg Cattle Reinsurance Federation, at Arlon	64	3,051	7,791	1,305	5,465	1,000	5,466	12,906
Province of Brabant Cattle Reinsurance Federation, at Brussels	15	6,078	23,327	..	14,797	..	..	..
Cattle Reinsurance Federation, at Hanne-sce	17	2,112	4,623	260	3,297	..	..	167
Reinsurance Division of the Agricultural Fund of the Province of Antwerp	16	5,257	5,092	263	2,628	2,620	2,615	5,217
Cattle Reinsurance Federation at Namur	49	4,108	12,981	354	7,365	1,617	7,369	17,315
West Flanders Cattle Reinsurance Federation, at Roulen	7	2,563	865	305	1,187	..	1,388	18
Total	772	203,543	305,132	10,923	199,383	31,782	137,505	263,088

We then see that the great majority (858 out of 1,073) of Mutual Cattle Insurance Societies are affiliated to the Reinsurance Societies. The same is the case with the societies for insurance of horses employed in agriculture (186 out of 203); the insurance societies for goats (313 out of 389) and the insurance societies for pigs (72 out of 75).

The reinsurance societies have business relations only with the local banks and their object is to contribute to the stability of the federated societies by assisting in the compensations they have to pay their members.

All the recognised mutual insurance societies established in the province may participate in the Federation, on condition of accepting its rules and regulations. The federated societies do not give up their independence and reserve the right of withdrawal any year on the 31st December at three months' notice.

The resources of the Reinsurance Society are, in the first place, the subscriptions of the federated societies, but in the financial statements of these Banks, the subsidies are an important factor, because the Department of Agriculture, by its circular of 28th January, 1903, grants annual subsidies equal in amount to the premiums paid by the local societies. These funds serve to compensate the societies for the losses sustained by their members in the proportion of 30 %. However the Council of Administration has always the right to diminish this compensation and to proportion it to the resources of the Federation. In no case may this compensation exceed two fifths of the nett loss.

The Reinsurance Society, by means of a deduction of 10 %, forms for itself a reserve fund for the case of extraordinary disasters.

The Reinsurance Societies, as we see in the statistical table, are a dozen in all; each province has its own, except East Flanders; the Provinces of Brabant, Liège and Antwerp, even possess a second federation.

From the preceding study it will be seen that insurance against agricultural risks in Belgium is of great interest, on account of the remarkable development attained there by the mutual societies with their complementary reinsurance societies, and on account of the efforts made by the agricultural class to obtain the most favourable conditions from the financial societies, and finally on account of some very characteristic forms of the internal organization of the mutual societies.

DENMARK

I. — SOME DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS.

Sources :

- Statistik Aarbog, 1909 (udgivet af Statens Statistiske Bureau); Kjöbenhavn, 1909 (*Statistical Year Book, 1909, published by the States Bureau of Statistics: Copenhagen, 1909*).
- Précis de Statistique, 1907. Publié par le Bureau Statistique de l'Etat. (*Outline of Statistics, 1907. Published by the States Bureau of Statistics; Copenhagen, 1907*).
- Danmarks Varomsaetning med Udlandet i 1908. Danmarks Statistik. (*Foreign Commerce of Denmark in 1908. Copenhagen, 1909*).
- Arealets Benyttelse i Danmark den 15 Juli 1907. Danmarks Statistik. (*Utilisation of the soil in Denmark on the 15th July, 1907. Statistics of Denmark; Copenhagen, 1909*).
- Kreaturholdet i Danmark den 15 Juli 1903. Danmarks Statistik. (*Livestock in Denmark on the 15th July 1903. Statistics of Denmark. Copenhagen, 1904*).
- Statistiske Meddelelser, fjerde Række, 34 Bind, Hefte III; Hösten i Danmark i Aaret 1909. (*Statistics of Communications, 4th series, vol. 34, part III. The Harvests in Denmark in the year 1909*).
- Statistiske Efterretninger 1911: Hefte 1-4, Kjöbenhavn, 1911. (*Statistical Bulletin, 1911. Nos 1-4. January-April, Copenhagen, 1911*).
- It has been thought advisable to reproduce textually in the tables the terms employed by the official publications cited as sources.*

A — Territory and population.

Area: 38,969.4 Sq. Km.

Population 1906: 2,588,919.

Density of the population per sq. km. in 1906: 66.44.

Approximate population on the 1st February, 1911: 2,757,076 (1).

Density of approximate population per sq. km. on the 1st July 1909: 69.1.

(1) *Statistiske Efterretninger*, April, 1911, p. 17.

Occupations of the population in 1906:

« Immaterial production »	62,144	6.5 %
Agriculture and forestry	289,116	30.5 %
Dairies	6,215	0.7 %
Fisheries	11,292	1.2 %
Trades and manufactures	304,941	32.1 %
Commerce, hotels, etc.	93,234	9.8 %
Railways, post, telegraph, telephone, over-land transport and shipping.	42,620	4.5 %
Private individuals, peasants and pensioners	67,548	7.1 %
Paupers	53,229	5.6 %
Other occupations or not known	18,860	2.0 %
Totals	<u>949,199</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

Birth and death rate per thousand:

	Birth rate	Death rate
Average for 1895-1905	29.3	15.6

Oversea emigration:

in 1905	8,051
» 1906	8,516
» 1907	7,890
» 1908	4,558

B. — *Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries.*

Division of land in 1907:

Cereals	1,122,762 hec.	28.8 %
Root crops	308,362 »	7.9 %
Other products	27,249 »	0.7 %
Fallow land	230,413 »	5.9 %
Meadows and pastures	1,229,589 »	31.7 %
Other surfaces (lakes, wa- ters, gardens, woods, parks, roads, foot paths, railways, public lands, etc.)	978,498 »	25.0 %
Total	<u>3,896,870 hec.</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

Area of woods in 1907: 324,228 hectares = 8.3 % of total area.

Principal products in 1909 :

	Area (Hectares)	Production (Quintals)
Wheat	40,788	1,026,190
Rye	276,011	4,836,026
Barley (two rowed)	191,638	4,270,983
» (six rowed)	42,068	799,628
White oats	323,481	6,270,055
Black oats	79,567	1,026,879
		(Hectolitres)
Mixed seeds	169,523	6,183,940
Potatoes	54,076	8,572,334
Mangolds	83,958	67,767,550
Kohlrabi and turnips	144,798	103,445,363
		(Quintals)
Sugar beet	16,010	4,501,921

Division of farms according to areas, in 1901 :

	Number	Total area in hectares	Percent- age of total number	Percent- age of total area
Less than 1 tönde land (0.551623 hect.)	68,380	9,513. 29	27. 4	0. 3
From 1 to 9 tönde land (0.551623 to 4.96 hect.)	65,222	166,757. 28	26. 1	4. 6
From 9 to 27 tönde land (4.96 to 14.89 hect.)	46,615	428,307. 12	18. 6	11. 9
From 27 to 108 tönde land (14.89 to 59.57 hect.)	60,872	1,808,625. 08	24. 4	50. 1
From 108 to 432 tönde land (59.57 to 238.30 hect.)	8,072	769,814. 16	3. 2	21. 3
Above 432 tönde land (238.30 hect.)	822	425,555. 63	0. 3	11. 8
Total	249,983	3,608,572. 58	100. 0	100. 0

Live-stock :

	in 1903	in 1909
Horses	486,935	534,680
Cattle	1,840,466	2,243,889
Pigs	1,456,699	1,466,932
Sheep	876,830	726,067
Goats	38,984	42,000 (1)

(1) *Statistiske Efterretninger*, No. February, p. 12.

Total value of sea fishery products :

in 1905	11,422,273	Danish crowns
in 1906	12,414,498	» »
in 1907	13,587,472	» »
in 1908	13,179,854	» »

C. *Manufactures and Commerce.*Principal groups of manufactures on the 12th June 1906 :

	Number of enterprises	Workmen	H. P. in use (except wind and water mills)
Manufacture of food stuffs and other products for consumption	12,096	55,445	35,422
Textiles	3,009	19,006	11,006
Clothes etc.	28,862	63,314	1,166
Earthworks, buildings and manufacture of furniture	22,490	76,416	9,798
Wooden objects	4,452	13,361	9,097
Leather	179	1,224	848
Stone, ceramics and glass	1,754	17,388	13,509
Metals and metal objects	9,878	49,232	12,795
Engineering and chemicals	737	9,327	25,968
Paper	108	2,801	4,000
Printing, etc.	1,677	9,572	1,768
Total	85,242	317,086	125,377

Foreign trade:

	Imports for consumption in 1000 crowns		Exports of home produce in 1000 crowns	
	1908	1909	1908	1909
Food stuffs	141,464	148,499	382,695	384,346
Clothes.	103,573	104,589	4,761	5,489
Firing material.	44,494	45,135	28	26
Fodder, cake, seed	113,246	115,566	2,042	2,753
Raw materials, agricultural and industrial implements, etc.	147,962	152,993	49,992	51,208
Total	<u>550,739</u>	<u>566,782</u>	<u>439,518</u>	<u>443,822</u>

D. *Navigation and Inland Communications.*

Vessels and steamers engaged in foreign trade in 1909:

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Danish sailing vessels.....	4,489	155,841	4,353	53,640
Danish steamers.....	11,852	1,858,976	12,411	742,897
Foreign sailing vessels.....	7,654	418,999	7,828	92,797
Foreign steamers.....	9,409	1,350,670	9,640	364,639

Length of Railways in operation on the 31st December, 1909: 3,402.7 Km.E. *Finance.*

	1907-909	1909-010
	Danish crowns	
Revenues in 1908-1909 . .	93,359,181	81,948,924
Expenditure » . .	103,790,446	113,120,921

F. *Money, Weights and Measures.*

Unit of value — the Danish crown of 100 *öre*. The 20 crown gold piece weighs 8.870 grammes, $\frac{900}{1000}$ of pure gold. 1,000 crowns equal 1,388.89 frs.

Measure of Weight:

1 pund = 0.5 kgr.

Measure of capacity:

1 pot = 0.966120 litres;

1 korntönde = 1.391212 hectolitres;

1 kubikfod = 0.030916 cubic metre.

Long measure:

1 fod = 0.313853 metres;

1 mil = 7,532484 km.

Square measure:

1 sq. mil. = 56.738314 sq. km.;

1 tönde land = 0.551623 hect.

II. — AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION IN DENMARK.

Report prepared by the State Statistical Office.

The Bureau which the Danish Government has organized at Copenhagen to correspond officially with the Institute has communicated to the latter a report on the present position of agricultural co-operation in Denmark, prepared by the Statistical Office of that country and written in French, of which we give below a close translation.

The report was preceded by the following preface, signed by the Director of the Danish State Statistical Office, Mr. Michael Hoefold:

“ The following summary of agricultural co-operation in Denmark was published for the 1st. International Congress of Agricultural and Rural Demographic Associations (Brussels, September 1910).

“ The material is taken either from the Agricultural Statistics recently published by this office, or from various unofficial publications. The more recent figures regarding the classification of different kinds of co-operation are, however, derived from information gathered at the time of the cattle census of 1909, which information is now for the first time made public. The office has also received a quantity of special supplementary information from all the co-operative bacon-factories and the great majority of the co-operative dairies.

“ Our article aims at giving a short sketch of the development and actual condition of the different classes of agricultural co-operative societies; we have paid special attention to those details of the co-operative movement that could be illustrated by figures.

“ After a few short observations, with the object of guiding the reader, we shall deal, in the greatest detail, with the co-operative dairies — the most characteristic form of co-operation in Denmark; then with the bacon-factories, with the co-operative societies for sale and purchase (including the business of the co-operative sale of eggs), and finally with the live-stock improvement and “ control ” societies. In the part dealing with societies for purchase only those organizations are treated, of which the special object is the co-operative purchase of feeding-stuffs and manure, and not the consumers' societies, properly so called, of which the objects are not agricultural in the technical sense of the word, although they are found more particularly in the country, and their operations concern the farmers. ”

§ I. — *Introduction.*

Co-operation is of the first importance economically for Danish agriculture. It is co-operation which has enabled small and average farmers to avail themselves of the advantages offered by large cultivation in spheres in which it is specially profitable; its importance has been specially felt in the course of the progress made by Danish agriculture in the last 30 years.

The general tendency characteristic of agriculture in the European states during this period, to abandon the cultivation of grain in favour of higher priced agricultural produce, such as meat, bacon, butter, eggs, etc., has been specially observable in Denmark, a country in which no attempt has been made to make up for the fall in price of grain by means of duties and other measures of protection for agriculture. Whilst about 1880 Denmark still had a considerable export of grain, since 1882 the importation has been in excess, even in some years more than 70 millions of crowns in excess (1). And to this must be added about 60 millions of crowns for different kinds of feeding-stuffs, especially bran and oilcake. At the same time the export of the higher priced agricultural produce increases very considerably. It is true that the excess of export of live cattle has fallen from 50 millions of crowns a year, about 1880, to 30 millions of crowns in the twentieth century, but in the same period, the excess of exports of butter, bacon, meat, eggs, etc., has risen from 30 to about 300 millions of crowns, as shown in the following table :

Years	Excess of Exports in millions of crowns				
	Butt r	Bacon	Eggs	Meat	Total
1881-85	22.7	7.2	2.5	..	32.4
1886-90	43.4	19.8	4.7	..	67.9
1891-95	70.3	31.3	6.9	1.8	110.3
1896-900	98.0	50.6	13.1	7.4	169.1
1901-905	135.8	71.7	21.9	11.6	241.0
1906-909	167.4	96.0	24.5	9.5	297.4

Thus, little by little, Danish agriculture has assumed a purely industrial and commercial character, and it is in this domain that the advantages of cultivation on a large scale are most evident.

(1) 1 crown = fr. 1.39

Compared with the co-operative movements of other countries, Danish co-operation is of an eminently *economic* stamp. It began as the work of peasant proprietors, and has ended by receiving the adhesion also of the great proprietors: yet the movement is only of very small importance for the working class, properly so called. This remark applies essentially to the Danish co-operative societies, of which the offices are almost always in the country, where they have developed simultaneously with co-operation properly so called.

The co-operative associations, which have satisfied the desire of Danish agriculture to bring extensive cultivation into the domain of industry and commerce, are due to private initiative. The State has not intervened, and the importance assumed by the movement must be attributed essentially to co-operation itself. It is only to the "control" societies and livestock improvement societies that the State has given any assistance, granting them very considerable subsidies: more than a million of crowns in 1909.

The following table shows the most important agricultural associations as they were in 1909:

	Number	Number of members
Dairies	1,157	157,000
Bacon-curing societies	34	95,000
Societies for purchase of requirements (1).	15	60 to 70,000
» » export of cattle	—	8,400
» » » » eggs.	—	52,000
» » horse breeding.	270	21,500
» » cattle breeding.	1,260	31,300
» » pig breeding	253	6,430
» » sheep breeding.	102	850
"Control" Societies	519	12,000

Amongst the co-operative societies properly so called, the co-operative dairies are the oldest; the first was formed in 1882. The first co-operative bacon-curing factory was founded in 1887. Let us mention among the other productive societies a co-operative sugar factory (founded in 1885) and a certain number of fruit-preserving establishments, of which the largest was started in 1903. If we except the consumers' societies, the foundation of which dates back to 1866, the commercial co-operative societies were created between 1880 and 1890, but they attained their greatest importance after 1900. The same may be said of the control societies, the first of which was established in 1895.

(1) Not including consumers' co-operative societies.

§ 2. — *Co-operative Dairies.*

Butter has come to be the most important article of Danish export. About 1880 the excess of exports was a little over 10 millions of kilos per year; it reached about 1890 from 35 to 40 millions of kilos; since then it has been about 90 millions of kilos. Almost all the butter produced is exported to England. This important increase is due to many concomitant causes. Thus, the number of cows has considerably increased, especially since 1880. There were in 1881, in the whole country about 900,000 milch cows; in 1909 the figure reached 1,282,000. At the same time, the annual yield of milk per cow has increased in even greater proportion, as shown by the following figures:

Year	Annual yield of milk	
	per cow	
	Kilos	
1898	2,041	
1901	2,220	
1904	2,425	
1907	2,586	
1908	2,661	

The considerable increase in the consumption of margarine (from barely two millions of kilos in 1888 to 29 millions of kilos in 1908) has also contributed to increase the export of butter. The consumption of Danish butter in the country may be now calculated at 25 millions of kilos; the total production will then be 115 millions of kilos, of which about 100 millions of kilos are produced by the co-operative dairies.

As we have just said, the first co-operative dairies were founded towards 1880. A certain number of dairies were established, about 1875, after the introduction into Denmark of the centrifugal cream separator. These dairies made butter from the milk bought on the neighbouring farms. It is the co-operative dairies, however, to which the progress in the production of butter is due. These spread themselves over the whole country, especially about 1890.

If we classify, according to date of foundation, the 1,070 co-operative dairies existing in Denmark in 1906, we get the following results:

Year of foundation	Number of co-operative dairies	
	total	percentage
Before 1886	86	8
1886-1890	628	58
1891-1895	169	16
1896-1900	119	11
1901-1905	68	7
Total	1,070	100

Thus, about three fifths of the co-operative dairies existing in 1906 had been established during the five years 1886-1890 (no less than a quarter in 1888); from 1890 to 1900 the number of dairies increased in rather less proportion, and in this century a relatively still smaller number have been established. However, the movement still goes on: but, little by little, as the number of the co-operative dairies increases, the number of other dairies diminishes. In 1900 and 1909 the total number of Danish dairies was 1,559 and 1,485 respectively. The following are the figures for the different classes of dairies:

	Year 1900	Year 1909
Co-operative dairies	1029	1157
Dairies worked in common.	266	238
Estate dairies.	264	90
Total	1559	1485

The number of dairies worked in common, using the milk bought from the neighbouring farms, and, more particularly, the number of the estate dairies has diminished by about 200 for the two classes. On the other hand, during the last 10 years, the co-operative dairies have shown an increase of 128.

There were in 1909 in Denmark 182,300 holdings on which there were dairy cows; the total number of cows was 1,282,300. Dividing these, according as the milk was treated in a co-operative dairy, in a dairy worked in common, or in neither of the two kinds of dairy, we get the following figures:

	Total numbers Number of holdings	Number of cows	Proportional numbers Number of holdings	Number of cows
In the co-operative dairies	154,568	1,059,956	86.1	83.3
In dairies worked in common	12,529	113,719	6.9	8.9
In neither co-operative dairies, nor those worked in com- mon	12,650	98,758	7.0	7.8
Not stated	2,566	9,821	—	—
Total	182,313	1,282,254	100.0	100.0

Thus 86 per cent of the holdings on which there were cows and 83 per cent of the total number of cows in the country were in relation with co-operative societies. Seven per cent of the holdings with 9 per cent of the cows supplied milk to the dairies worked in common, and an equal

number of holdings with somewhat fewer cows, had either a special dairy, or if we except what was consumed by the household, they sold their milk, especially in the towns, for direct consumption. The holdings connected with the co-operative dairies had a relatively smaller number of animals, which seems to show that, generally speaking, the large farms hold aloof from co-operation. The co-operative dairies are found almost everywhere in the country. Only in the north of Jutland and in Lolland-Falster, where the dairies worked in common play a preponderant part, and especially round about Copenhagen, where the milk is sent to the capital, is there a relatively large number of cows of which the milk is not supplied to co-operative dairies.

In 1903, 82.3 per cent of the holdings that had cows furnished milk to the co-operative dairies; in 1909 the number was, as we have just shown, 86 per cent with 83 % of the cows.

What is most important is to see how far the movement of the co-operative dairies has won over to itself the small farmers. This will appear from the table that follows, where the holdings are classified according to size; it also includes a classification of the cows according as the milk was dealt with in the co-operative dairies, in those worked in common, or otherwise utilized.

Area of holdings	No. of holdings	No. of cows on the holdings of which the milk is sent to					Total
		Co-operative Dairies	Dairies worked in common	Neither a co-operative dairy nor a dairy worked in common	Unclassified		
0-5 hect.	56,999	114,057	8,385	10,367	2,179	134,988	
5-15 "	49,623	210,380	17,008	9,369	1,940	238,697	
15-30 "	35,942	290,252	19,496	10,222	1,668	321,638	
30-60 "	24,116	280,099	22,781	15,441	1,776	320,097	
60-120 "	5,717	84,397	12,659	7,615	521	105,192	
120-240 "	1,296	31,638	10,095	10,579	491	52,803	
Over 240 "	581	24,552	17,969	20,743	406	63,670	
Not stated	8,139	24,581	5,326	14,422	840	45,169	
Total ...	182,413	1,059,956	113,719	98,758	9,821	1,282,254	

Upon this basis the proportions given below are calculated :

Area of Holdings	Percentage of cows on the holdings of which the milk was sent to		
	Co-operative dairies	Dairies worked in common	Neither co-op., nor dairy worked in common
0-5 hect.	85.9	6.3	7.8
5-15 »	88.9	7.2	3.9
15-30 »	90.7	6.1	3.2
30-60 »	87.9	7.2	4.9
60-120 »	80.6	12.1	7.3
120-240 »	60.5	19.3	20.2
Over 240 hect.	38.8	28.4	32.8
Total Holdings	83.3	8.9	7.8

The great farms especially remain aloof from co-operation. Thus, in the holdings of from 120 to 240 hectares, the milk of two fifths of the cows was either sold to dairies worked in common, treated in the dairy of the holding, or sold for direct consumption. In the holdings of more than 240 hectares we find this the case for three fifths. In all the other groups the milk of at least four fifths of the cows was dealt with in the co-operative dairies. Thus not only the average sized farms but also the small ones are in co-operation. Yet, as far as concerns the very small farms, the proportion was a little less; thus in the holdings of 0.5 hectares, at most, two thirds of the cows only were connected with the co-operative dairies.

In 1903 the percentage of co-operative dairies was lower in every group, as shown by the figures below :

Area of holding	Percentage of cows on the holdings of which the milk was sent to co-operative dairies	
	Year 1909	Year 1903
0-5 hect.	85.9	82.2
5-15 »	88.9	84.9
15-30 »	90.7	88.4
30-60 »	87.9	86.3
60-240 »	73.9	72.2
Over 240 hect.	38.8	37.1
Total holdings	83.3	80.9

The total quantity of milk, estimated in 1903 at 2,800 millions of kilos, may be estimated in 1909 at 3,700 millions of kilos, of which 2,420 millions, or more than three quarters, have been treated in the co-operative dairies. The quantity is a little less than the proportional figure for

the cows on the holdings connected with co-operative dairies (83 per cent); it is true a certain quantity of milk is consumed by the farmers' own households; besides some co-operative dairies are rented out, and the milk treated by them is not included in this report.

Only a very small part (10 millions of kilos) was bought from non-members.

The suppliers received the total sum of 227 millions of crowns for the milk supplied in 1909.

As to payment, let us point out that some members have received the skimmed milk and buttermilk free of charge (these were valued in 1909 at 16 millions of crowns); generally, however, they calculate so that, deduction being made for the working expenses, members are paid the full price of the unskimmed milk supplied, whilst they take back the skimmed milk and the buttermilk at fixed prices, often a little lower than their real value. The price of the milk returned is deducted, therefore, before the members are paid the money due to them. This reckoning is made weekly, or fortnightly, or monthly. As, generally speaking, the sums deducted for working expenses are very considerable, at the end of the year an important sum has been put by, to be paid out, when the accounts have been balanced, as members' dividend and to be divided proportionally to the unskimmed milk supplied. In 1909 this sum amounted to about 34 millions of crowns, say 15 per cent of the entire payment made to members.

If to the 227 millions of crowns received by the members, we add the working expenses, which may be valued at 8.50 crowns per 1,000 kilos of unskimmed milk, we shall get, as the total receipts, about 250 millions of crowns for the co-operative dairies in 1909.

In 1905 we have more detailed information as to co-operative dairies. We give it here:

	Production: Thousand kilos	Per 1000 kilos of unskimmed milk: Kilos
Butter.	84,311	38.0
Cheese.	10,639	4.8
Cream.	4,744	1.7
Unskimmed milk.	13,538	3.0
Skimmed milk and buttermilk .	1,896,937	855.6
Whey	168,759	76.1
Total	2,178,928	979.2

The quantity of milk treated in the co-operative dairies in 1905 was 2,217 millions of kilos. The leakage was therefore a little more than 2 per

cent. In the same year, the average quantity of milk of a dairy was 2,094,000 kilos. Dividing the 1,059 co-operative dairies of 1905 according to the quantity of unskimmed milk dealt with, we get the following:

	Total number of dairies	Percentage of Total number
Less than a million kilos	134	13
1 to 2 million »	398	38
2 to 3 » »	340	32
3 to 4 » »	141	13
4 to 5 » »	37	3
More than 5 » »	8	1
Total . . .	1058	100

The size of the more ordinary co-operative dairy was sufficient for the treatment of from one to three million kilos of unskimmed milk. Seven tenths of the dairies come within this limit, while 13 per cent were smaller, and 17 per cent larger. From 1905 to 1909 the average quantity of milk supplied to these dairies rose from 2.09 to 2.32 millions of kilos.

In 1909 the gross total property of the co-operative dairies was valued at 34.5 millions of crowns; of this, 31.8 millions of crowns, or say 28,200 crowns per dairy, was value of building, machines and furniture; while the animals, the goods in stock, etc., were calculated at 2.7 million crowns. The total debts with which they were burdened amounted to 17 millions of crowns, or 15,100 crowns per dairy.

The unskimmed milk supplied to the dairies is generally measured first and then the proportion of fat or cream (value in butter). This system was applied for the first time in 1886, and it is that adopted by the great majority of dairies. Yet even in 1903 a third part of the dairies measured the milk by weight, but in 1909 this was not the case with one tenth.

The co-operative dairies are founded upon an eminently democratic basis. In the majority, each associate has one vote, however many cows he may possess; only in 6 per cent of the dairies is the influence of important members greater.

The dairies are united in a series of central federations for different objects.

The dairies form unions for the development of the milk industry by means of the organization of exhibitions, the institution of lectures, the collection of various materials to make the economy of the dairies better known. In 1909 there existed 21 unions comprising 880 dairies, chiefly

co-operative dairies. The progress since 1900 appears from the following figures:

	Total No. of dairies	Including co-operative dairies	No. of unions of dairies	No. of dairies belonging to unions of dairies
1900.	1,559	1,029	15	535
1909.	1,485	1,157	21	880

Twenty of the twenty-one unions comprising 736 dairies have united in two federations, and these have appointed, in agreement with the union of dairies not belonging to either federation, a committee to watch over their common interests. Connected with several dairy unions are "juries" entrusted with the testing of the quality of the milk, who try to get purer and better milk supplied to the dairies. In 1909, there existed, in all, 15 confederations of this kind comprising 259 dairies; 9 of these confederations composed of 144 dairies are connected with the dairy unions.

The Association for the Butter Trademark of the Danish Dairies (established in 1900) controls the employment of the Horn Trademark, obligatory for Danish butter. About 1,300 dairies were included in this association in 1909.

The Collective Purchase Society of the Danish Dairies (established in 1901) has for its end to obtain for the dairies articles of consumption, machines, etc., upon as favourable conditions as possible. This society has a factory. In 1909, the federation comprised 840 dairies; the business done was 1.9 millions of crowns.

The societies for the export of butter are federations of dairies which, dispensing with the assistance of the merchants, devote themselves to the sale of their butter. There were, in 1909, 6 large societies for the export of butter, comprising 225 dairies; the amount of business done by them was about 32 millions; in 1900 it had been about 23 millions of crowns.

§ 3. — *Co-operative Bacon-factories and Slaughter-houses.*

The evolution which has made Denmark a dairy country coincides with a considerable increase in the number of pigs, as shown by the following figures:

	Number of pigs
1881	527,400
1888	770,800
1893	829,100
1898	1,168,500
1903	1,456,700
1909	1,466,800

In 1909, the number of pigs was more than $2\frac{3}{4}$ times that of 1881. If we divide the period in two, we shall find the increase was more considerable in the first half. Towards 1900 the number of pigs was double that of 1881; in 1909 it was further increased by a half.

Bacon has become, next to butter, the most important article of Danish export, as indicated by the following Table, showing the excess of exportation of live pigs and of bacon for the last 30 years:

	Excess of exports of		
	Head	Pigs Millions of kilos	Bacon Millions of kilos
1879-82	235,100	14.1	2.8
1883-86	260,800	15.3	12.4
1887-90	98,600	5.9	26.8
1891-95	133,600	8.0	41.0
1896-1900	—1,800	—	64.0
1901-05	— 500	—	72.3
1906-09	— 225	—	94.3

Up to about 1885 the greater number of Danish pigs were exported alive to Germany, where they were killed, principally at Hamburg, to be exported later, as bacon, to England. On the other hand, the direct exportation of bacon to England was only of minor importance. Up to 1887 slaughter for the English market only took place in factories owned by private individuals; it was in that year the first co-operative factory was founded and when, in 1888, Germany prohibited the importation of live Danish pigs, eight new co-operative bacon-factories were established for export to England. When in 1890 the German prohibition was removed, the export of live pigs again increased, but after a new prohibition, promulgated in 1895, the export of pigs ceased completely, and at the present moment bacon is only exported to England. Under these conditions the number of co-operative bacon-factories had considerably increased, and that in spite of the implacable competition of private factories; there are now 34 co-operative bacon-factories.

The increase will be seen from the following figures:

	Number of Co-operative Bacon-factories and Slaughter-houses	Number of Pigs slaughtered	Number of Cattle slaughtered
1888	1	23,400	—
1890	10	147,500	—
1895	17	528,800	—
1900	26	675,200	18,700
1905	32	1,031,600	27,000
1909	34	1,362,500	25,700

In 1900 the number of members was about 62,000; in 1902 about 68,000, and in 1909 about 95,000. Besides the co-operative bacon-factories and slaughter-houses there are twenty large private ones, working for exportation; in 1905 they slaughtered about half a million of pigs, against a million slaughtered in the 26 co-operative establishments; the situation appears to have become still more favourable for the co-operative undertakings, since we cannot suppose that the slaughtering done in the private factories has considerably increased.

There were in 1909 about 188,000 holdings on which pigs were being reared; the total number of pigs was 1,466,800. Classifying these as they supplied the co-operative factories or not, we get the following result:

	Total figures		Percentages	
	No. of holdings	No. of pigs	No. of holdings	No. of pigs
Supplying Co-operative Bacon-factories..	86,484	926,220	47.6	63.9
Not supplying Co-operative Bacon-factories	95,209	522,899	52.4	36.1
Not stated	6,583	17,695	..	..
Total...	188,276	1,466,814	100.0	100.0

Thus about half the total holdings on which pigs were being reared, with two thirds of the total number of pigs, were connected with the co-operative bacon-factories (1).

(1) This would only give the co-operative-bacon-factories and slaughter-houses 90,000 associates, whereas we have just shown they have a total of 95,000. This last figure includes a certain proportion which only supply cattle.

The proportion of large and small holdings will appear from the following table. We have added proportional figures for 1903:

Area of holdings	Number of holdings with pigs	Number of Pigs			Total	Number of pigs on holdings connected with co-operative bacon-factories as percentage of total pigs	
		On holdings connected with co-operative bacon-factories	On holdings not connected with co-operative bacon-factories	Not stated		1909	1903
0-0.5 hect.	18,210	2,867	22,374	7,065	32,306	11.4	7.9
0.5- 5 "	48,085	76,816	82,014	2,973	161,803	48.4	35.5
5- 15 "	46,082	170,204	107,820	1,990	280,014	61.2	47.2
15- 30 "	34,031	272,201	109,950	1,711	383,862	71.2	58.8
30- 60 "	23,022	274,587	98,554	1,530	374,680	73.6	62.2
60-120 "	5,404	60,817	34,008	391	104,216	67.2	49.4
120-240 "	1,220	21,273	18,380	406	40,068	53.6	
over 240 hect.	550	17,795	21,388	96	39,279	45.4	40.8
Not stated, ...	10,100	20,660	28,402	1,524	50,586	42.1	28.2
Total, ...	188,270	926,220	522,899	17,605	1,466,814	63.9	50.7

The members of the co-operative bacon-factories are recruited from the ranks of the occupiers of medium-sized holdings, more than was the case with the co-operative dairies; on the other hand (contrary to what has happened in the co-operative milk industry) the participation of the large holders in the bacon-factories is almost as important as that of the small; as to the very small holdings of less than 0.5 hectares, only a tenth of the number of their pigs are supplied to the co-operative factories. From 1903 the participation of all the groups has increased, especially in the case of the small holdings. The increase has been much more considerable than it was for the co-operative dairies, which in 1900 already had about three quarters of the total number of cows.

Leaving out of consideration the two slaughter-houses where only cattle are slaughtered, and dividing the 1.36 millions of pigs (in 1909) among the 33 bacon-factories, we obtain an average of 42,500 pigs per society.

We give here a classification of these factories according to the number of pigs slaughtered :

	No. of factories
10 - 20,000 pigs	10
20 - 40,000 »	6
40 - 60,000 »	7
60 - 80,000 »	6
80 - 100,000 »	1
Over 100,000 »	2
Total	<u>32</u>

The greater number of pigs slaughtered were supplied by the members. Only seven factories bought pigs from non-members. Of the 1.36 millions of pigs only 25,000 had been bought from non-members; of the 26,000 head of cattle, about 4,000, etc.

The sum total of 83.3 millions of crowns was paid in 1906 for pigs and cattle supplied, a sum to which we must add a supplementary surplus amount of 8.6 million crowns, paid to members at the end of the year. Thus the producers have received from the co-operative factories the total sum of 92 millions of crowns. If we count 89 millions of crowns as having been paid for pigs supplied, the average price per head would be 65 crowns, of which six were paid out as dividend.

The gross total property (buildings, fittings, goods in stock, etc.) was 12.1 millions of crowns, for the 34 factories. The debt with which they were burdened (debts on mortgage and loans obtained for working expenses) was 6.3 millions of crowns. Leaving out of the calculation a co-operative bacon-factory which goes in for very large and very varied enterprises the figures are no more, respectively, than 10.5 and 5.4 millions of crowns, say an average per factory of 318,000 and 150,000 crowns. One factory had no debt; in 5 others the debts were less than 50,000 crowns.

In 26 factories the members are jointly and severally liable: however the joint and several liability is generally limited to a fixed amount for each society as a whole. In one special case the joint and several liability only affects the original members, whilst new ones are exempt from all financial responsibility. In the other factories, each member generally guarantees a fixed amount for every pig he registers.

§ 4. — *Co-operative Societies for Purchase and Sale.*

In proportion as Danish agriculture has developed in the intensive rearing of live-stock, the production of grain has proved insufficient for the country itself. It has been necessary more and more to supplement the feeding-stuffs grown in Denmark by importation from abroad, so that the importation of grain and of chemical manure has greatly increased. In 1909, the value of this importation was about 128 millions of crowns, as shown by the figures below:

	Millions of crowns
Grain for feeding	46.1
Bran, etc.	7.1
Oilcake	57.2
Seeds	8.4
Chemical manure	9.7
Total	128.5

It is easy to observe also in this department the results of co-operation. Thus in 1909 there were besides the consumers' societies about 15 co-operative societies, larger or smaller, for the purchase of grain, feeding-stuffs, seeds and manure. The amount of business done by them was about 32 millions of crowns.

The progress they have made since 1900 will appear from the data below:

	No. of Societies	Business done in millions of crowns
1900	15	5.4
1902	19	12.5
1904	19	15.5
1906	20	23.8
1908	17	30.4
1909	15	31.6

At the same time the number of their members had increased from about 20,000 in 1900 to from 60 to 70,000 in 1909: the same persons may, however, belong to several societies. Of the 15 co-operative societies for purchase existing in 1909, two or three only dated from before 1880, and of the 4 larger ones which had done business to the extent of 27 millions of crowns in 1909, the oldest had been founded in 1898, the other three in 1901. Little by little the number of societies has somewhat diminished, the smaller ones becoming branches of the larger.

Here we give the number of members and the amount of business done from 1902 to 1909 in the case of the three largest co-operative societies for the purchase of grain and feeding stuffs:

	Number of members	Business operations in millions of crowns
1902	17,700	8.4
1904	22,200	11.0
1906	32,100	17.5
1908	34,400	23.9
1909	37,000	24.9

Of an amount of 32 millions of crowns representing business done in 1909, from 27 to 28 millions represented grain and feeding stuffs, the rest seeds and chemical manure.

Let us also mention besides the co-operative societies we have already referred to, a certain number of agricultural societies that buy in common for members, especially seeds and chemical manure; further the wholesale store of the Danish consumers' societies bought seeds for sowing in 1909 to the value of 1,751,000 crowns.

We must mention amongst the co-operative societies for sale, besides the co-operative societies for exporting butter, with which we dealt when speaking of the co-operative dairies, also the societies of the export of cattle and of eggs.

Of 184,000 holdings on which there were horned cattle, about 84,000, say 4.6 per cent, were in 1909 connected with a society for the export of cattle. Here are the proportional figures for the different groups of holdings:

Area.	Of 100 holdings on which there were horned cattle the percentage connected with a society for export of cattle.
0— 5 hect.	1.1
5— 15 »	3.6
15— 30 »	7.3
30— 60 »	9.4
60—120 »	11.3
120—240 »	8.2
Over 240 »	10.7
Total Holdings	4.6

The participation in the societies for the export of animals increased, in fairly uniform proportions, according to the size of the holdings; but, after all, this kind of co-operation is relatively of small importance. The value of cattle sold in 1909 by the societies for the export of cattle may be valued at from 4 to 5 million crowns, say about a sixth of the entire export of cattle, of which the value was in 1909 27 millions of crowns.

The importance of the societies for the export of eggs is much greater. Eggs have become in the last twenty years an important article of export for Denmark. Even from 1891 to 1895 the annual average of excess of exportation was hardly 7 millions of crowns, but from 1906 to 1909 it reached 25 millions of crowns, or almost four times as much. During this period the number of hens has increased in considerable proportions, from 5.9 millions in 1893 to 11.6 millions in 1903: just now there is a stagnation, and in 1909 there were 11.8 millions of hens.

Of the 288,000 holdings with hens in 1909 about 52,000, say 18 per cent, with 3.15 millions of hens, say 27 % of the total number of hens, had become connected with an egg-collecting centre, and thereby with a federation for export. Here are the figures per cent for the large and small holdings :

Area of holding	Percentage of holdings with hens, connected with an egg-collecting centre	Percentage of hens, possessed by the holdings belonging to an egg-collecting centre
0— 5 hect.	18.7	26.3
5— 15 »	21.1	28.2
15— 30 »	22.5	29.5
30— 60 »	23.8	31.0
60—120 »	19.6	26.1
120—240 »	17.2	23.7
over 240 »	18.1	20.9
Total holdings	18.2	26.7

The participation for the different groups of holdings is fairly uniform though less important in the case of small holdings, and very large ones. The membership of the co-operative societies, the greatest advance in which coincided with the increase in the number of hens, seems to have been stationary since 1903.

The largest federation in the Danish Co-operative Society for the Export of Eggs established in 1895. We may add to this the Esbjerg Butter Packing Company which commenced to export eggs in 1899, as well as seven co-operative bacon-curing factories in all, also exporting eggs. The total figure of business done in 1909 was 9.2 millions of crowns, as shown by the figures below :

	No. of collecting centres	Business done Millions of crowns
Danish Co-operative Society for the		
Export of Eggs	550	4.6
Esbjerg Packing Company	300	1.8
Seven co-operative bacon-curing		
factories	—	2.8
Total		9.2

As in 1909 the value of eggs exported was 26 millions of crowns, the co-operative exportation makes up a little more than a third of this.

The progress of the Danish Co-operative Society for the Export of Eggs from its foundation will be seen from the figures we now give:

Year	Number of collecting centres	Number of members	Amount of business done in millions of crowns
1895	6	2,000	0.08
1897	320	16,000	1.30
1900	400	23,000	2.54
1903	475	33,000	4.07
1906	500	40,000	4.39
1909	550	43,000	4.60

§ 5. - *Live-stock Improvement Societies and "Control" Societies.*

Whilst the other co-operative societies have prospered thanks to their own exertions, the case of the live-stock improvement societies and control societies has been different. They have received considerable subsidies from the State. The earliest live-stock improvement societies were certain cattle-breeding societies which, as early as 1885, proposed to obtain for themselves, by means of money voluntarily subscribed, the best breeding stock, especially female; yet the special progress of these societies, as well as of the horse breeding societies, dates from the law of April 1st, 1887, which granted them a State subvention. The laws of April 14th, 1893 and 23rd May, 1902 have increased their number and have permitted them to include in their ranks societies for the breeding of sheep and of pigs. The pig-breeding societies were founded about 1909 and those for sheep a few years later.

Classifying the 1,884 live-stock improvement societies benefiting by State subventions in 1909, according to the date of their foundation, we have the following results:

Year of establishment	No. of Live-stock Improvement Societies				
	Horse breeding Societies	Cattle breeding Societies	Pig breeding Societies	Sheep breeding Societies	Total
Before 1890.....	21	66	3	..	90
1890-94.....	33	98	2	..	133
1895-99.....	45	157	26	1	229
1900-04.....	59	385	87	36	567
1905-09.....	112	553	135	65	865
	270	1,259	253	102	1,884

Of these 1,884 societies, more than three quarters were founded before 1900. Before 1890 there only existed 5 %. Yet the movement seems to have reached its culminating point. For some years, the number founded annually has been sensibly lower than before.

The progress since 1900 will appear from the following table of the live-stock improvement societies subsidized by the State :

	No. of societies	No. of members	No. of male animals	State subventions in crowns
Horse breeding Societies 1900	203	16,800	254	50,000
» 1905	233	20,300	273	116,000
» 1909	270	21,500	312	159,000
Cattle breeding Societies 1900	634	15,500	710	70,000
» 1905	1,095	26,200	1,369	181,000
» 1909	1,260	31,300	1,464	220,000
Pig breeding Societies 1900	66	1,230	75	4,000
» 1905	163	3,740	180	10,000
» 1909	253	6,430	328	16,000
Sheep breeding Societies 1900	..	..	..	..
» 1905	67	450	70	3,300
» 1909	102	850	109	4,400

Of the 312 stallions owned in 1909 by the horse breeding societies, 289 were of Danish race (247 of the Jutland stock, and 42 of the Frederiksberg) and 23 were of foreign stock. In 1909, 23,300 mares had been served by stallions. Of the 1,464 bulls owned by the cattle rearing society, 1,270 were of Danish race (584 of the Jutland stock, and 692 of the red Danish breed) and 188 were foreign (especially of English breed) ; 99,000 cows had been noted as specially suited for breeding purposes. In the pig and sheep breeding societies the corresponding figures were 9,500 sows and 2,700 ewes.

Here are the totals of holdings connected with the live-stock improvement societies (the societies not subsidised by the State are included), horse breeding societies, about 23,700 holdings with 14,900 horses ; cattle breeding societies, about 30,300 holdings with 536,000 head of cattle ;

pig breeding societies, about 7,150 holdings with 95,000 pigs; sheep breeding societies, about 900 holdings with 8,000 sheep.

	Total Number of holdings	Connected with live-stock improvement societies		Total Number of animals	Belonging to holdings connected with live-stock improvement societies	
		Total	Percentage		Total	Percentage
Horses	163,559	23,700	14.5	534,680	149,000	27.9
Cattle	183,562	30,300	16.5	2,243,889	536,000	23.9
Pigs	188,276	7,150	3.8	1,466,814	95,000	6.5
Sheep	95,378	900	0.9	762,027	8,000	1.1

Connected with the horse breeding and cattle breeding societies are between a sixth and a seventh of the total number of holdings with horses or cattle on them: 28 and 24 per cent of the number of animals respectively, are found on these holdings. On the other hand the importance of the pig and sheep breeding societies is only secondary. Only 4% of 188,000 holdings breeding pigs were connected with a society, and only 1% of the 95,000 sheep-breeding holdings were connected with the societies.

The proportion between the different groups of holdings will appear from the figures given below :

Area of holdings	Of 100 holdings where the animals in question were being bred and which were connected with a live-stock improvement society			
	Horse breeding societies	Cattle breeding societies	Pig breeding societies	Sheep breeding societies
0-5 hect.	1.0	3.3	0.9	0.8
5-15 "	3.9	14.8	3.2	0.6
15-30 "	21.4	26.9	6.5	0.9
30-60 "	39.4	30.4	8.1	1.3
60-120 "	48.6	29.0	7.7	1.4
120-240 "	42.0	18.7	4.8	0.8
More than 240 hect.	38.1	7.4	1.3	0.3
Total holdings	14.5	16.5	3.8	0.9

The participation was greatest amongst the middle-sized holdings. On the small holdings, there are relatively few breeders of live-stock, and on the larger ones, the herds generally suffice for the males. However this is not so true in the case of horses; and the connection with the horse breeding societies is hardly less in the case of large holdings than in that of the middle-sized.

The "Control" Societies try to keep account, by means of careful registration, of the milk-yield of each cow, of the amount of butter-fat in the milk, and the relation between the yield and the fodder consumed.

In this way, the cows specially suited for breeding are noted, as well as the unprofitable ones which should be got rid of.

The first "control" society was established in 1895; in 1899 there existed altogether 519 societies receiving subventions from the State. Here they are classified according to the year of foundation:

Year of foundation	Number of "control" societies
1895-99	128
1900-04	207
1905-09	184
	Total
	519

According to the figures given, in a few years at least 40 "control" societies were established per year; but really the number was much larger, since a certain number of societies previously founded have been dissolved later.

The figures following will show the advance since 1900:

	Number of societies	Number of members	Number of cows	State subventions, crowns
1900.	180	3,880	76,100	31,500
1905.	415	10,300	159,600	118,800
1909.	519	12,000	206,800	120,000

The annual yield of milk per cow was much greater for cows belonging to a "control" society than for the cows taken generally (3,080 kilos against 2,660 kilos).

In 1909 the total number of holdings connected with a "control" society was 12,800, with about 226,000 cows. Comparing these figures

with the total number of holdings on which cows were kept and the total number of the cows themselves we get the following:

	Total	Connected with a "control" society.	
		Total	Percentage
Number of holdings . . .	182,313	12,800	7.0
— of cows	1,282,254	226,000	17.7

In 1903, 13.9 per cent of the total number of cows were to be found upon the holdings connected with a "control" society; in 1909 the percentage was 17.7.

The importance of the "control" societies relative to large and small holdings appears below:

Area of Holding	Connected with a "control" society.	
	Percentage of holdings	Percentage of cows
0-5 hect.	1.1	1.4
5-15 »	3.3	4.7
15-30 »	11.2	14.8
30-60 »	18.9	24.4
60-120 »	19.7	30.9
120-240 »	27.0	41.3
over 240 »	38.8	46.3
Total of holdings . . .	7.0	17.7

Whilst for other kinds of co-operation the average-sized holdings are more or less the most important, in the case of the "control" societies the part taken in the movement increases with the size of the holding. That the percentage of cows is invariably higher than the corresponding percentage for holdings, results from the fact that is especially the holdings occupied with the rearing of cows that become connected with "control" societies.

The live-stock improvement societies, as well as the "control" societies, are united in federations, the object of which is to get the work of the societies done according to an established plan, and according to uniform principles; they occupy themselves with the common interests of the societies in their relations with the public and the authorities. Of 270 horse-breeding societies 40 societies, and of 1,259 cattle-breeding societies, an equal number, remained aloof from the common management. On the other hand, only the half of the sheep-breeding societies, and not even half of those for pig-breeding, belonged to any general central federation. Amongst the "control" societies, about half were subject to the common management of the cattle-breeding societies, and about 200 to independent federations: of 519 "control" societies only 100 did not belong to any central federation.

BRITISH INDIA

I. — SOME DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Authorities (Official):

- Census of India, 1901.* Vol. I, Part I: Report; Part II: Tables. Calcutta, 1903.
Statistical Abstract relating to British India. Parliamentary Paper. Annual.
Statistics of British India. Annual.
Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. Annual.
East India Financial Statement. Parliamentary Paper. Annual.
Agricultural Statistics of India. Annual. Vol. I: British India; Vol. II: Native States.
Annual Statement of Trade and Navigation, Foreign and Coasting.
Review of the Trade of India. Parliamentary Paper. Annual.
Tables of the Trade of India. Parliamentary Paper. Annual.

A. — Territory and Population.

Area of British Provinces (not including Native States under the control of the Local Governments)	1,020,013 sq. m.
Area of Native States under the control of the Government of India	493,109 » »
Area of the Shan States in Burma	57,915 » »
Area of Native States under the control of the Local Governments.	204,665 » »
Total area.	1,775,702 sq. m.

Population on March 1st, 1901: 294,361,056.

Density of population per sq. m. on March 1st, 1901: 166.2.

Occupation or Means of Livelihood in 1901:

	Number			Percentages of Total Population		
	Actual Workers	Dependents	Total supported	Actual Workers	Dependents	Total supported
Pasture and agriculture.	90,893,575	104,774,787	195,668,362	30.8	35.6	66.5
Preparation and supply of Material Substances	21,760,491	23,959,431	45,719,922	7.4	8.1	15.6
Commerce, Transport, Storage	3,164,938	4,561,102	7,726,040	1.0	1.5	2.6
Other occupations	22,937,178	22,136,544	45,073,722	7.8	7.5	15.3
Total ...	138,756,182	155,431,864	294,188,046	47.0	53.0	100.0

Birth Rate per 1000 of the Population in 1908: 37.78.

Death Rate per 1000 of the Population in 1908: 38.21.

Illiterates (1901): 94.65 % of the Population.

B. — Agriculture, Forests.

Classification of Area:

	British Provinces 1907-08	Native States 1907-08
Forests.	82,282,579 acres	4,722,572 acres
Net area available for cultivation .	153,526,625 »	15,241,224 »
Culturable waste other than fallow.	113,288,334 »	13,943,631 »
Current fallows.	55,351,706 »	5,921,805 »
Net area cropped.	210,883,511 »	20,029,610 »
Total.	615,332,755 acres	59,858,842 acres

Principal products (1907-08):

	British Provinces	Native States
	Acres.	Acres.
Rice	75,980,682	951,850
Wheat	18,424,191	1,787,554
Barley	7,629,550	803,945
Jawar (millet)	21,963,751	3,613,314
Bajra (millet).	15,133,229	2,104,963
Ragi.	4,539,472	2,312,937
Maize	6,296,375	490,561
Gram (pulse).	6,816,816	1,771,517
Other grains and pulse	29,585,726	2,639,827
Total food-grains.	186,369,792	16,476,468
Sugar	2,876,965	460,506
Coffee	99,511	104,370
Tea	513,437	540,277
Other foods-crops (including gardens and orchards, spices and condiments)	7,493,186	
Linseed.	1,401,220	66,716
Sesamum	4,287,728	626,830
Rape and mustard.	3,297,455	47,544
Other oilseeds	3,499,570	305,949
Total oilseeds.	12,485,973	1,047,039
Cotton	13,909,269	1,117,911
Jute	3,942,675	87,062
Other fibres	746,696	
Indigo	405,905	4,157
Opium	538,042	77,421
Tobacco	974,458	25,699
Fodder crops.	4,914,090	662,300

Live-stock in 1907-08:

	British Provinces	Native States
Bulls and bullocks.	30,363,619	3,071,422
Cows.	22,279,391	3,008,370
Buffaloes' Bull	3,534,730	150,834
» Cow	9,661,752	1,172,726

	British Provinces	Native States
Young stock (calves and buffalo calves)	26,199,036	2,737,894
Sheep	18,033,035	6,818,727
Goats	25,220,566	
Horses and ponies	1,311,709	109,286
Mules	54,895	146,877
Donkeys	1,194,162	
Camels	393,285	51,809

C. — *Mines, Manufactures, and Commerce.*

No. of workmen employed in mines in 1908: 164,301.

Total value of mineral output in 1908: £7,824,000.

Principal Industries (1908):

	No. of works	Average no. of operatives employed daily
Cotton presses	1,090	75,722
Cotton mills	242	236,709
Jute presses	128	27,460
Jute mills	57	195,276
Silk filatures	44	5,666
Rice mills	200	21,253
Flour mills	35	2,821
Sugar factories	23	5,625
Saw mills	105	8,477
Iron and brass foundries	83	24,592
Indigo factories	31	18,925
Tile factories	42	6,547
Oil mills	30	2,724
Printing presses	82	16,542
Dockyards	18	11,788

Foreign Trade in 1908-09:

	£
<i>Imports:</i> Merchandise	85,852,119
Treasure	15,162,778
Total	101,014,897
<i>Exports:</i> Merchandise	102,073,253
Treasure	4,213,498
Total	106,286,751

Principal Imports (1908-09):	£
Cotton manufactures	22,911,000
Cotton yarn	2,433,000
Metals	8,699,000
Sugar.	7,271,000
Railway material.	4,947,000
Machinery and millwork	4,411,000

Principal Exports (Indian Merchandise) (1908-09):

	£
Jute, raw	13,223,000
Cotton, raw	13,179,000
Rice	10,592,000
Jute manufactures	10,491,000
Hides and skins.	8,312,000
Seeds.	7,785,000
Tea	6,929,000
Cotton yarn	6,454,000
Opium	6,233,000

D. — *Navigation and Inland Communications.*

Number of vessels engaged in foreign commerce which entered and cleared in the ports of India in 1908-09:

British vessels	4,238
Foreign vessels	3,763
Total.	8,001

Total tonnage of these vessels: 12,910,823 tons.

Length of railways in operation of the end of 1909: 31,485 miles.

E. — *Finance.*

Revenue in 1908-09	£69,761,535
Expenditure in 1908-90	£73,499,245

F. — *Money, Weights and Measures.*

Unit of value: The *Rupee* (₹) = 1 s. 4 d. = 1 fr. 66.

The weights adopted in Government transactions and by the railway companies are as follows :

- 1 *tola* = 180 grains = 11.66 grams;
- 1 *chittak* = 5 tolas;
- 1 *ser* = 16 chittaks;
- 1 *maund* = 40 sers.

The British weights are also employed. The long measure and liquid measure are the British measures, viz. :

Long measure : The Yard = 0.9144 metre;

Liquid measure : The Gallon = 4.543453 litres.

(1) 100,000 Rupees = 1 Lakh or Lac. In stating a number of rupees above 100,000, the figures are usually punctuated so as to indicate the number of lakhs.

II. — AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION IN BRITISH INDIA.

Authorities.

I. — Official:

- 1) *Report of the Committee on the Establishment of Co-operative Credit Societies in India, 1901.* Published by the India Office, London, 1903.
- 2) *The Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904.* Published in India.
- 3) *Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress of India.* Published annually by the India Office, London.
- 4) *Annual Reports on the Working of the Co-operative Credit Societies in:* (a) *Madras*, (b) *Bombay*, (c) *Bengal*, (d) *the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*, (e) *Punjab*, (f) *Burma*, (g) *Eastern Bengal and Assam*, (h) *Central Provinces and Berar*, i) *Coorg*, (j) *Ajmer*, and (k) *Mysore*. Published in India.
- 5) *Proceedings of the Annual Conferences of Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies.* Published in India.

II. — Unofficial:

- 1) H. W. WOLFF: *People's Banks*. 3rd Edition, Published by P. S. King and Son, London.
- 2) H. W. WOLFF: *First Fruits of Co-operation in India*, in the "Economic Review." London, April 1908.

A. — Historical Sketch.

§ 1. *The Initial Stages.*

The only form of agricultural co-operation which has been largely developed in British India is co-operative credit. There are, however, few more interesting chapters in the history of co-operative credit than the story of its rapid extension in that enormous country, with a population of about 300,000,000, belonging to many races of varying degrees of civilisation and speaking many languages. So remarkable has been the de-

velopment that Mr. H. W. Wolff, in the 3rd Edition of his book on "People's Banks" has said of the legislation by which it was initiated that it has borne fruit in such abundance as has never before been witnessed in the co-operative credit movement.

As yet the movement in India in an illustration of State-aid effectively administered, rather than of organised self-help. The impulse has come from the Government, which, it may be well to point out, is not a representative Government as in European countries where the State has endeavoured to foster co-operative credit. India is an Asiatic dependency of a European power and its Government is a bureaucracy, appointed by the dominant race. It is this bureaucratic Government which has set itself the task of teaching the population of India the principles of co-operative credit and, while exercising no compulsion, of promoting the formation of credit societies and of guiding them in their work. But the Government has recognised that its task is something more than this. It is its policy to create a popular movement and gradually to convert the initiative of the State into active propaganda conducted by the people of India themselves, and even, as far as possible, to place the work of financing and supervising the societies in the hands of popular organisations.

Already progress has been made towards the realisation of this policy, especially in the matter of providing working capital, but it will, doubtless, be many years before the State is able to withdraw entirely from the work of promoting and supervising credit societies.

India is a country in which the economic conditions vary so greatly that it is always dangerous to generalise, but it may, perhaps, be safe to say that, on the whole, the population of India is extremely poor and that to a very large extent the peasants are heavily indebted to money-lenders who charge exorbitant rates of interest. On the other hand, it is known that there is in India a large amount of hoarded wealth estimated roughly at about £300,000,000, which is entirely withdrawn from productive uses. The problem of the Government is, therefore, the twofold problem of taking the peasants out of the hands of the usurers and of making the hoarded wealth available as productive capital.

The introduction of the European systems of co-operative credit for these purposes has been mooted in India since about 1883. Some years later Lord Wenlock, when Governor of Madras, instructed Mr. (now Sir Frederick) Nicholson to prepare a report on the theory and practice of co-operative credit. Mr. Nicholson devoted two years to a study of the subject and presented a voluminous and valuable report.

Some pioneer work was also done in the United Provinces and in the Punjab, where experiments were made in the formation of rural credit societies.

In 1901, the question was taken up by the Government of India, and a Committee was appointed to enquire into the subject of co-operative credit. It was as a result of the Report of this Committee that an Act called the Co-operative Credit Societies Act was passed by the Governor-General in Council.

In presenting its Report, the Committee acknowledged its special indebtedness to Mr. H. W. Wolff, "whose extensive knowledge of the principles and practice of co-operative village banking", says the Report, "are well known and whose valuable suggestions communicated through the Secretary of State have received our most careful consideration".

§ 2. *The Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904*

British India being divided into Provinces, each with its own Local Government, the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904, merely lays down the broad outlines of the system of co-operative credit to be promoted, empowering the Local Government to make rules suitable to their respective provinces. For Baroda, a progressive Native State under the protectorate of the British Government, a special Act was passed.

The Co-operative Credit Societies Act provides for the registration of co-operative societies consisting of ten or more persons above the age of eighteen years. The members must either reside in the same town, village or group of villages or (subject to the special sanction of the Registrar for the Province) be persons belonging to the same tribe, class or caste.

Societies are divided into two classes, "rural" and "urban". A "rural" society is defined as a society in which not less than four-fifths of the members are agriculturists, while an "urban" society is one in which not less than four-fifths of the members are non-agriculturists.

In the case of a "rural" society, the Act provides that the liability of the members shall be unlimited, save with the special sanction of the Local Government. It is left to each Local Government to provide by the rules made under the Act whether in the particular Province the liability of the members of an "urban" society shall be limited or unlimited. If the rules made by the Local Government do not make any provision on this subject, it is open to an "urban" society to adopt by its by-laws either limited or unlimited liability.

Where the liability of the members is limited by shares, no member may hold shares of a nominal value of more than Rs. 1,000, nor more than a certain proportion of the total capital of the society to be decided by the Local Government, subject to the provision that the proportion must not exceed one-fifth.

In a society with unlimited liability each member has only one vote at the general meetings of the society. A society in which the liability is limited by shares is, however, free to provide by its by-laws what number of votes the members shall have.

All the profits of a "rural" society must at first be carried to the reserve fund. A bonus may, however, be paid to the members as soon as the reserve fund has reached a certain proportion of the total liabilities, to be fixed by the Society's by-laws or by the rules made under the Act, and when the rates of interest on the loans have been reduced below a certain percentage, also stated in the by-laws or the rules.

In an "urban" society, at least one-fourth of the profits must be allocated to the reserve fund, but the remainder may be distributed as bonus or dividend.

Loans can only be made to members, except that, with the consent of the Registrar, an "urban" society may lend money to a "rural" society, or one "rural" society may lend to another.

A "rural" society is prohibited from making loans on the security of moveable property save with the permission of the Registrar to be given by general order in the case of each society. The Local Governments are empowered to prohibit or restrict, by general or special order, the lending of money on mortgage of immoveable property, or of any particular kind of such property, by any society or class of societies.

Each Local Government is empowered to appoint a "Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies" either for the whole Province or for any portion of it. The powers of a Registrar are very wide, especially in the matter of inspection and inquiry, and the duty is imposed upon him of making a complete audit of the accounts of every registered society at least once a year.

Subject to any prior claim of the Government in respect of land-revenue or of a landlord in respect of rent, a society registered under the Act is given priority over other creditors to enforce its claim upon the crops or other agricultural produce of a member to whom it has advanced seed or manure (or money wherewith to purchase seed or manure), and upon any cattle, implements, or raw material supplied by the society or purchased in part or in whole with money lent by the society.

The Governor-General in Council was empowered, by notification in the Gazette of India, to exempt societies from (1) income-tax, (2) stamp-duty and (3) registration fees, and in each case the exemption has been made.

The Act was primarily intended for the registration of co-operative credit societies, but it contains a section providing for the registration of other kinds of societies. This, however, can only be done by special order of the Local Government.

§ 3. *The Working of the Act.*

For nearly all the Provinces a Registrar was appointed soon after the passing of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act. The official title is, however, a little misleading, for the registration of societies is but a small part of the duties of the Registrar. He is not only the organiser of new societies, but the adviser, inspector, auditor, and even, to some extent, the banker of existing societies.

In India, where the accommodation for travellers is somewhat scanty, the tours undertaken by the Registrars are necessarily extremely arduous and involve no small degree of discomfort. As an illustration of what such touring may involve, we may mention that in his Report for 1908-09, the Registrar for Burma remarked that the small increase in the number of societies in the Delta of the Irrawaddy was due to the fact that until a launch and a houseboat could be provided for the Registrar, supervision and instructions to general meetings could not be properly carried out.

The Registrars at first had to contend not only against the physical difficulties of the country, but, in many cases, against the indifference and conservatism of the peasantry. The need for cheap capital, however, was great and the peasantry soon began to welcome the Registrars' proposals as a means of freeing themselves from the burden of usury by which they were oppressed. The progress became rapid and, in the course of a few years a large number of credit societies was formed. On June 31st, 1909, there were in India no fewer than 2,008 societies registered under the Act, with a total membership of 184,889 persons.

Of the total number of societies, 1,766 societies, with 117,151 members were "rural" societies, and though the classification of societies as "rural" and "urban" has been criticised as being artificial and based upon no logical distinction, it will be convenient for us to adopt it and to regard the "urban" societies as being outside the purview of the present sketch. We may remark, however, that some of the business of the "urban" societies is agricultural, while the business of the "rural" societies is not entirely so.

The Co-operative Credit Societies Act allowed considerable liberty in the choice of system adopted. It was felt that no one system could possibly be suitable for the whole of India and that it should be left to the Local Governments and to the Registrars to promote the systems best adapted to the needs of the peasantry in their respective Provinces. Accordingly we find considerable diversity of system, even amongst the "rural" societies, in which the choice is restricted by the fact that the liability must be unlimited. The most usual type appears to be the Raiffeisen, generally without shares, but sometimes with shares. The Schulze-Delitzsch

and the Luzzatti types are also found, but as yet no form of society has been evolved differing materially from the recognized European types.

The reasons which may determine the choice of a particular type of society naturally vary considerably. In Burma, to take an example, the Luzzatti type is favoured because the peasantry of that Province are better off than the Indian peasantry generally, but are improvident and require to be taught the virtue of thrift. In the opinion of the Registrar, the Luzzatti type of society appeals more directly to human nature than the Raiffeisen society. "A bank account", he remarks in one of his reports, "is a greater stimulus to thrift than a valuable house", and he points out that though, after a period of years, the members of a Raiffeisen society will hold more property *outside* their society, the members of a Luzzatti society will hold more money *in* their society.

In the work of organising societies the Registrars have generally received material assistance from the administrative officials of the various districts and from other influential persons, some of whom are officially recognised as "honorary organisers". Even with such assistance, however, the work is growing beyond the power of the Registrars to cope with it and the need of popularising the movement is strongly felt. The efforts and the suggestions made with this object form the subject of a special section.

We shall also deal separately with the question of supervision, which has greatly exercised the minds of the Registrars. It has become apparent that with the growth in the number of societies the work of supervising them is increasingly arduous and likely to prove costly to the state if it continues to be done by the Registrars and their staffs.

For the initial financing of the societies the Government placed moneys at the disposal of the Registrars, but limited the amount which might be lent to any society to a sum equal to the amount actually deposited by the members. Working capital had to be sought from other sources and, in our account of the Co-operative Movement during the year 1908-09, it will be seen how (largely by the formation of central societies or district banks) the necessary funds have been procured. In another section we give an outline of some proposals put forward for the establishment of a Central Bank for India.

To assist in co-ordinating the work of the Registrars an Annual Conference of Registrars is held. At the 1909 Conference, the chief subject of discussion was the amendment of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act. The principal amendments proposed are set forth in a special section.

Before passing on to a review of the co-operative credit movement in the year 1908-09, we may remark that in India, as elsewhere, the educational results have been scarcely less marked than the economic. "Post offices and schools (or their improvement) are demanded", wrote the Registrar

for *Bombay* in 1909, "and the cause of education seems likely to be forwarded in no small degree by our existence".

In *Bengal* the Registrar noted, as an indication of the influence of the societies, a growing demand for vernacular schools and stated that in several of the villages night schools had been formed where many of the members were learning to read and write. The Registrar for *Punjab* even observed moral as well as educational results. "I am assured", he wrote, "that there are instances of villagers of sinister character, unable to raise funds except by joining a society and yet unable to obtain election while their characters are still under a cloud, being driven against their will into the paths of virtue".

B. — The Co-operative Movement in 1908-09.

§ 1. *General Progress of the Rural Credit Societies.*

The admirable Reports furnished by the Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies enable us to present an almost complete survey of the Co-operative Movement in India during the year ended June 30th, 1909. In doing so, we shall endeavour to indicate the different lines of development followed in the various provinces, which, it should be remembered, differ as greatly in their economic conditions and the character of their inhabitants as one European country differs from another.

The year 1908-09 was a year of consolidation rather than of active propagandist work. In most of the Provinces the Registrars concentrated their attention upon strengthening the existing societies rather than forming new ones. The movement had, however, acquired a momentum which could not be stayed and, as will be seen from the following table, rapid progress was made, not only in the number of societies, but in their membership and working capital.

TABLE I. — Rural Societies :
Number, Membership and Working Capital, 1908-09.

Province	Number of Societies		Number of Members		Working Capital	
	July 1st., 1908	July 1st., 1909	July 1st., 1908	July 1st., 1909	July 1st., 1908	July 1st., 1909
					Rs.	Rs.
Madras	77	153	4,719	9,400	3,30,265	7,84,728
Bombay	100	124	5,245	7,165	1,78,238	2,83,360
Bengal	331	364	10,909	12,193	1,83,197	2,60,224
United Provinces	166	317	38,304	43,952	6,33,577	10,65,487
Punjab	253	311	21,565	22,976	4,72,367	7,83,666
Burma	72	155	2,662	4,275	1,59,445	4,06,005
Eastern Bengal and Assam	114	204	5,213	8,442	1,62,728	3,53,575
Central Provinces and Berar	69	87	2,881	3,942	79,299	90,017
Coorg	12	15	1,081	1,284	26,224	35,527
Ajmer	8	8	238	260	406	673
Mysore	17	28	1,157	2,542	13,374	24,488
India	1,219	1,766	93,972	117,151	22,39,123	40,86,754

The increase in the number of societies was most rapid in Madras the United Provinces, Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam. The progress was particularly remarkable in *Burma*, where the desire to form co-operative societies had become so great that the Registrar and his staff were unable to cope with it. The number of applications which could not be dealt with greatly exceeded the number of societies actually registered and the Registrar expressed a fear lest unregistered societies should be formed if the Government did not take measures to deal with the applications. "The failure of such unregistered associations", he wrote, "would not only be a serious matter to the areas affected, but would discredit good societies. It will be a misfortune if Government is unable to ally itself with the strong feeling towards union spreading amongst the Burmans and to guide the growing national spirit into channels in which its energies will only add to the prosperity and security of the Province".

The Registrar for *Bombay* reported that any deficiency in figures might be considered amply compensated for by an intensifying of the real spirit of the movement. In *Punjab* 76 new societies were started, but 34 societies were ordered to be wound up; the Registrar's efforts having been directed principally to weeding out the weak societies and strengthening the good ones. In the *Central Provinces* the Registrar preferred not to start new societies except where he could see his way to financing them in accordance with a scheme which he was developing.

The number of societies on July 1st., 1909, was 44.8 per cent higher than on July 1st., 1908; the number of members 24.6 per cent higher, and the working capital 82.5 per cent higher.

Thus, while the membership has not increased as rapidly as the number of societies, the working capital had increased in a very much higher proportion than either the number or the membership of societies.

The increase or decrease of the average membership and the average working capital in the various provinces may be seen from the following table.

TABLE II. — Rural Societies :
Average Membership and Average Working Capital in 1908-1909.

Province	Average Membership		Average Working Capital	
	July 1st., 1908	July 1st., 1909	July 1st., 1908	July 1st., 1909
			Rs.	Rs.
Madras	61	61	4,289	5,129
Bombay	52	58	1,782	2,285
Bengal	33	35	553	715
United Provinces	231	139	3,817	3,361
Punjab	85	74	1,867	2,520
Burma	37	28	2,214	2,620
Eastern Bengal and Assam	46	41	1,428	1,733
Central Provinces and Berar	42	45	1,149	1,035
Coorg	90	85	2,185	2,302
Ajmer	27	32	51	84
Mysore	68	91	787	875
India	77	66	1,837	2,314

It may be worth while to show what percentage of the agricultural population of each province belongs to rural credit societies. This is done in the following table. The percentages are, of course, still extremely small, and their chief interest is that they indicate the enormous possible extension of the co-operative credit movement in India.

TABLE III. — Rural Societies :
Percentage of Agricultural Population belonging to the Societies.

Province	Persons engaged in pastoral or agricultural pursuits (actual workers) on March 1st., 1901	Number of members of rural societies		Percentage of persons engaged in pastoral or agricultural pursuits belonging to rural societies	
		July 1st., 1908	July 1st., 1909	July 1st., 1908	July 1st., 1909
Madras.....	15,053,548	4,717	9,400	0.03	0.06
Bombay.....	6,173,969	5,245	7,165	0.08	0.11
Bengal (1).....	22,968,664	10,909	12,913	0.07	0.09
Eastern Bengal and Assam.....		5,213	8,442		
United Provinces.....	15,455,514	38,304	43,913	0.24	0.28
Punjab.....	4,022,466	21,565	22,976	0.53	0.56
Burma.....	2,948,715	2,662	4,275	0.09	0.14
Central Provinces and Berar.....	6,440,808	2,881	3,942	0.04	0.06
Coorg.....	105,315	1,081	1,284	1.02	1.21
Ajmer.....	164,120	238	260	0.14	0.16
Mysore.....	1,165,089	1,157	2,542	0.09	0.21

(1) As the partition of Bengal took place subsequent to the Census of 1901, separate figures are not available for the present Province of Bengal and the Province of Eastern Bengal.

The three following tables contain the aggregate statements of accounts and the aggregate balance-sheets of the rural societies in the whole of India for the years 1907-08 and 1908-09. It will be seen how rapidly the business of the societies was increasing.

TABLE IV. — Rural Societies: Aggregate Receipts and Disbursements
1907-908 and 1908-909.

	1907-08 Rs.	1908-09 Rs.
<i>Receipts:</i>		
Share payments	2,11,691	2,38,621
Entrance fees	18,165	16,112
Deposits by members	2,08,340	3,06,941
Loans from other sources:		
Government	2,47,529	1,84,639
Other societies	5,97,437	15,68,049
Non-members.	2,22,658	4,55,639
Loans repaid by members	11,22,179	20,72,182
Loans repaid by other societies	440	6,978
Interest received	1,24,681	2,70,456
Sale proceeds of stock	236	25,357
Other income	13,911	34,212
Total income of year	27,67,270	51,79,252
Opening balance	1,32,358	2,07,792
	28,99,629	53,86,994
<i>Disbursements:</i>		
Share capital withdrawn	32,400	47,127
Deposits withdrawn	60,584	92,337
Loans repaid to:		
Government	25,488	61,577
Other societies	2,27,697	7,12,470
Non-members.	23,388	79,853
Loans to members	22,02,032	37,56,048
Loans to other societies	6,811	15,894
Interest paid on loans and deposits	48,196	1,24,957
Dividend and bonus paid	6,432	11,208
Stock bought . . . . .	...	37,780
Establishment and contingencies.	12,959	24,287
Other items	16,151	43,495
Carried to reserve	18,525	24,861
Total expenditure	26,80,668	50,31,973
Closing balance	2,18,952	3,55,021
	28,99,620	53,86,994

TABLE V. — Rural Societies: Aggregate Profit and Loss Account
1907-08 and 1908-09.

	1907-08	1908-09
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Profit:</i>		
Interest earned.	1,48,424	3,56,751
Gross profit on sales of stock	235	1,059
Other items	22,615	26,214
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total. . .	1,71,275	3,84,028
<i>Loss:</i>		
Interest paid and due	68,482	1,67,003
Establishment and contingent charges paid and due	12,220	24,152
Debts written off	43	15
Depreciation of stock	5	67
Other items	7,847	9,486
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total. . .	88,599	2,00,726
Net Profit. . .	82,676	1,83,302
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,71,275	3,84,028

TABLE VI. — Rural Societies - Aggregate Balance Sheets
June 30th., 1908 and June 30th., 1909.

	June 30th., 1908	June 30th., 1909
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Assets:</i>		
Cash in hand and bank.	2,32,278	3,55,961
Value of investments . . . . .	. . .	26,408
Loans due by other members.	20,14,406	36,65,633
» » » other societies	7,252	15,520
Interest due by members and by other societies.	75,484	1,40,879
Value of stock in hand	1,276	12,461
Other items	8,848	28,927
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assets. . .	23,39,547	42,45,791

<i>Liabilities:</i>	June 30th., 1908	June 30th., 1909
	Rs.	Rs.
Loans from non-members	3,65,296	7,12,109
» » other societies	5,41,363	14,14,616
Interest due on loans from non-members and from other societies	19,182	45,814
Loans from Government	4,23,186	5,42,008
Interest due to Government	3,770	7,501
Total loans and interest due. . .	<u>13,52,798</u>	<u>27,22,050</u>
Share capital. :	3,87,556	5,59,634
Deposits by members.	3,98,322	6,10,313
Interest due on members' deposits	12,916	18,519
Dividends due to members.	1,018	1,388
Total due to members.	<u>7,99,812</u>	<u>11,89,856</u>
Establishment and contingent charges.	1,534	2,179
Other items	1,579	8,785
Reserve fund.	50,396	1,03,933
Total liabilities.	22,06,121	40,26,804
Balance: Profit.	1,33,425	2,18,986
	23,39,547	42,45,791

§ 2. *The Transactions of the Rural Credit Societies.*

(a) *Amount of Loans Issued.*

To compare the amount of loans granted during the same year by two agricultural credit societies is not a very strict method of comparing the relative magnitude of their transactions, owing to differences in the duration of the loans. The strict comparison would be between the average amounts of the loans outstanding during the year, but these are figures very difficult to calculate. A comparison between the actual amounts of loans outstanding at a particular date may be somewhat vitiated by differences in the times of the year when capital is chiefly required.

With these reservations as to the value of the comparisons offered, we give two tables showing respectively the amounts of loans granted by the rural credit societies in the years 1907-08 and 1908-09 and the amounts of loans outstanding on July 1st., 1908 and July 1st., 1909. Both tables indicate substantial increases for India as a whole.

TABLE VII. — Rural Societies : Total Amount of Loans Granted with Average Amount per Society in 1907-08 and 1908-09.

Province	1907-08			1908-09		
	Number of Societies	Total amount of Loans Granted	Average amount per Society of Loans Granted	Number of Societies	Total amount of Loans Granted	Average amount per Society of Loans Granted
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Madras	77	2,95,059	3,832	153	6,94,462	4,539
Bombay	100	1,77,005	1,770	124	2,65,939	2,145
Bengal	331	1,45,468	439	364	1,25,076*	344*
United Provinces	166	7,70,827	4,644	317	13,28,494	4,191
Punjab	253	3,89,050	1,538	311	5,59,572	1,799
Burma	72	1,74,661	2,426	155	4,01,894	2,593
Eastern Bengal and Assam	114	1,55,182	1,361	204	2,48,071	1,216
Central Provinces and Berar	69	75,843	1,099	87	68,628	789
Coorg	12	18,638	1,553	15	29,190	1,946
Ajmer	8	295	37	8	673	85
Mysore	17	..	..	28	34,044	1,216
India ..	1,219	22,02,032	1,806	1,766	37,56,048	2,127

* For nine months ended March, 31st, 1909.

TABLE VIII. — Rural Societies : Amount of Loans outstanding on July 31st., 1908 and July 31st., 1909, with Average Amounts outstanding per Society.

Province	July 1st., 1908			July 1st., 1909		
	Number of Societies	Total amount of Loans outstanding	Average amount per Society of Loans outstanding	Number of Societies	Total amount of Loans outstanding	Average amount per Society of Loans outstanding
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Madras	71	3,13,540	4,416	153	7,63,362	4,989
Bombay	100	1,57,065	1,571	124	2,71,121	2,186
Bengal	331	1,66,642	503	364	2,36,111	649
United Provinces	166	5,46,838	3,294	317	8,76,424	2,764
Punjab	253	4,35,446	1,721	311	6,59,237	2,120
Burma	72	1,53,301	2,219	155	3,98,867	2,573
Eastern Bengal and Assam	114	1,52,727	1,340	204	3,36,520	1,650
Central Provinces and Berar	69	69,498	1,007	87	81,141	932
Coorg	12	19,037	1,586	15	27,740	1,849
Ajmer	8	303	38	8	565	71
Mysore	17	..	..	28	14,540	519
India ..	1,219	20,14,406	1,652	1,766	36,65,633	2,076

(b) *Duration and Repayment of Loans.*

As might have been expected the average amounts of loans outstanding correspond fairly closely with the average working capital on the same dates. It will also be noticed that they do not differ greatly from the average amounts of the loans granted during the year. This suggests that the average duration of the loans is probably about one year. On this point no general figures are available, but some particulars are furnished by the Reports of the different Registrars for the year 1908-09.

For *Madras* we have the following statement:

	Number	Amount
Loans not exceeding one year	8,816	8,91,957
Loans exceeding one year, but not exceeding two years.	222	29,654
Loans exceeding two years	<u>275</u>	<u>42,610</u>
Total loans.	9,313	9,64,221

The Registrar for *Bombay* wrote: "The periods for which loans are given are not satisfactory yet, which is but natural. There is a tendency to make them all alike for everybody (and the amounts of loan equal too). The lazy Secretary of a dull Society will collect and pay out again (to the same persons) by a book transaction. The idea of proportion to purpose needs some education in economics, which will come in time. The worst of the present system is, perhaps, that money goes in a lump one day and comes back in a lump on another (future) day; in the interval a guest comes, a cow dies, a child is born, school fees fall due; but the society is found unable to accommodate even the smallest demands at the moment. The *sávkár* can, and does. The *sávkár* has also an advantage in having endless (as well as timely) money at his back, while societies are still much handicapped by want of funds."

In *Bengal* there was an attempt to introduce a better system of repayment. "Hitherto," wrote the Registrar, "the rule has been to limit all loans, irrespective of purpose, to one year. At the beginning this rule, though opposed to the Raiffeisen principle of repayment from profits or savings effected, was necessary to the education in thrift and punctuality of an improvident people. But with the increase in size and variety of loans it is impossible to maintain it. Hereafter loans for the cultivation of

a particular crop will be repayable when that crop is harvested; loans for annually recurring expenses will ordinarily be recovered within a year; those for objects the profits of which accrue more slowly will ordinarily be realised in kists within two or three years, while the terms of loans for repayment of debts will be decided according to amount and circumstances, subject to a general limit of four years Under the old rule realizations were necessarily somewhat unsatisfactory. It was frequently quite impossible for members to repay within a year and the effect of the inevitable and frequent relaxation of the rule was not good. Under the new system there ought to be an improvement."

In *Punjab*, similar difficulties have arisen. "There is still much to be done," the Registrar reported, "in the way of fixing proper instalments for repayments and of insisting on punctuality. The Punjabi peasant has, however, for generations been encouraged to defer repaying borrowed money and it will take some little time for him to understand the benefit both for himself and others of repaying his loans punctually." In many cases, it appears, the loans were made repayable at harvest time, no date being named, but the Registrar hoped to be able to induce the societies to fix definite dates for repayment.

In *Burma*, too, the peasants have been accustomed in the past to make payments, not on a given date, but during a given season. In view of this fact, the Registrar considered that the payment of interest had, on the whole, been made with marvellous punctuality. "It is probably true", he wrote, "that more interest is paid before due date than after it".

The Registrar for *Coorg* wrote: "Loans are ordinarily granted for a term of one year only; renewals for further periods, each not exceeding twelve months, may, however, be granted, provided that at least one-fifth of the original advance, together with the interest due, has been repaid at maturity. I am afraid that this year the committee made too free use of their privilege, though it must be admitted that the crops were poor".

(c) *Size of Loans.*

We are unable to state, for India as a whole, the average size of the loans granted by rural societies, but the following figures show how greatly the average varied in the different provinces:

TABLE IX. — Rural Societies: Size of Loans.

Province	Total number of Loans Granted	Total amount of Loans Granted	Average size of Loans
	1908-09	1908-09	Rs.
Madras	6,951	6,94,462	100
Bengal	6,684	1,25,076	19
Coorg	770	29,190	37

For *Madras* we have the following additional particulars:

TABLE X. — Rural Societies in Madras: Size of Loans.

Size of Loans	Number	Amount
Not exceeding Rs. 50	3,417	1,27,593
Exceeding Rs 50, but not exceeding Rs. 100	1,930	1,77,840
» » 100 » » » 250	1,181	2,20,344
» » 250	423	1,68,683
Total	6,951	6,94,462

In *Coorg*, out of 779 loans, 704 loans were under Rs. 50 and the remaining 75 loans were between Rs. 51 and Rs 100.

(d) *Purposes of Loans.*

No general statement can be presented showing the purposes for which loans were granted by the rural societies of India, but in a few instances there are detailed statements relating to separate provinces and many interesting particulars may be obtained from the Reports of the Registrars.

For *Madras* the following table shows the amount of loans granted for different purposes in 1908-09, with percentages of the total amount of loans:

TABLE XI. Rural Societies in Madras: Purposes of Loans.

Purposes	Amount of Loans — Rs.	Percentage of Total Amount —
<i>Productive Purposes:</i>		
Cultivation Expenses (Purchase of seed-grain, manure, implements of husbandry)	78,765	11.3
Purchase of cattle	73,613	10.6
Payment of sirkar kist or rent to zamindar	47,380	6.8
Permanent improvement to land such as by digging wells	38,294	5.5
Purchases of raw materials of industry and artisans' appliances, tools, etc.	1,805	0.2
Purposes of trade	1,04,347	15.0
Building, buying or repair of houses	25,183	3.6
Purchase of land	23,457	3.3
Purchase of food and necessaries of life	33,173	4.7
Total loans for productive purposes	4,26,019	61.3
<i>Paying off prior debts</i>	<i>2,57,918</i>	<i>37.1</i>
<i>Non-Productive Purposes:</i>		
Marriages	9,599	1.4
Other Ceremonies	655	0.1
Litigation	200	0.02
Other non-productive purposes	70	0.01
Total for non-productive purposes	10,524	1.5
Total	6,94,462	100.0

The figures indicate that in Madras (as will be seen to be the case in other provinces) a large proportion of the loans have been granted for the repayment of prior debts. "This function of the societies", wrote the Registrar, "is much appreciated; for even if the average rate per cent on the old bonds be 15 (by no means too high an estimate) the saving per annum to our members, so far as the loans disbursed for this purpose in one year (1908-09) is concerned, amount to nearly Rs. 19,000".

The lending of money for "marriage expenses" and "other ceremonies" might seem to be scarcely part of the functions of an agricultural bank, but the explanation is simple. "Less than 3 per cent of the total loans", wrote the Registrar, "was ostensibly spent for non-productive purposes, chiefly on marriages; we have to permit this as otherwise, social pressure being exerted for certain kinds of expenditure, the members will have to raise money elsewhere at a high rate of interest, higher because the society declines to lend money for the purpose. Indirectly, advantage is taken to educate the members to restrict expenditure on marriages by limiting the money borrowed for such purposes below the maximum available for other purposes".

In *Dombay* the amount lent for the purpose of redeeming old debts was comparatively small (Rs. 20,561 out of a total of Rs. 2,65,939), but the Registrar looked forward to a very steady, if not sudden, increase in the loans granted for this purpose.

For *Bengal* we are able to give a similar statement to that which we have given for Madras:

TABLE N. — Rural Societies in Bengal: Purposes of Loans.

Purposes	Amount of Loans — ks.	Percentage of Total Amount —
Cultivation expenses.	31,755	25.388
Purchase of cattle	12,976	10.372
Payment of rent	6,304	5.040
Improvement of land	936	0.748
Trade.	6,831	5.461
House repairs.	1,501	1.200
Purchase of land.	1,470	1.175
Maintenance	11,630	9.299
Payment of debts	43,841	35.051
Redemption of land.	1,874	1.497
Marriage expenses	1,780	1.423
Other ceremonies.	932	0.745
Litigation	99	0.071
Raw materials.	563	0.450
Other purposes	2,580	2.062
Total	1,25,076	100.000

“ In the advanced districts ”, wrote the Registrar, “ the purposes of loans grow more varied every year ”.

The Registrar for the *United Provinces* reported as follows: “ In a large number of societies loans for payment of old debts have been given, and in new societies the first loans are often taken for this purpose. Many tenants owe the redemption of their holdings from mortgage, others the avoidance of ejectment or attachment to timely advances from their societies. So far as possible in such cases the production of documentary evidence is demanded in proof of the proper expenditure of the loan. Liquidation of old debts, however, can only be gradual, as many members are heavily indebted. Wholesale advances to such persons would be unsafe, even if societies possessed sufficient capital for the purpose. Most loans are taken for agricultural purposes, but advances for necessary though unproductive objects, such as marriage expenses, are not disallowed ”.

Unlike the Registrars of most provinces, the Registrar of the *United Provinces* had to report that misapplications of the loans sometimes occurred. “ Loans for bullocks ”, he wrote, “ are generally repayable in instalments, while advances for seed or irrigation have to be refunded from the profits of the crop for which they are received. Anxiety to secure an advance repayable in instalments occasionally tempts a member to record the purchase of bullocks as the object of his loan and yet to expend the amount received on seed or irrigation. Not much harm, it is true, is done from the material point of view, as both advances are for necessary objects, but the practice is to be discouraged on co-operative grounds as weakening the authority of the *panchayat* and avoiding that publicity which is the basis of co-operation ”.

The Registrar for *Burma* reported that in Mandalay, Pyinmana, Tharrawaddy and Kyankse large sums had been devoted to the cancelling of old indebtedness. Generally speaking, the members had adhered strictly to the purposes for which the loans had been granted, but in three cases where it was found out on inspection that loans had been misapplied, the members were required to refund the full amount, mainly as a lesson to the Committees that it was their business to have discovered what had occurred and to have taken action.

For *Coorg* the Registrar gives figures showing the purposes of the loans repayable in 1910, to which we have added percentages of total amount:

TABLE XIII. — Rural Societies in Coorg: Purposes of Loans.

	Number	Amount Rs.	Percentage of total amount
Agriculture	647	23,303	92.1
Liquidation of debts.	20	1,005	3.9
Other purposes	24	945	3.7
	691	25,253	100.0

(e) Rates of Interest on Loans.

The following table of the rates of interest on loans and the rates charged by village money-lenders is taken from the "Statement Exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India 1908-1909":

TABLE XIV. — Rates of Interest on Loans: Money-lenders and Rural Societies

Province	Village Money-lenders: Rates per cent per annum charged	Co-operative Credit Societies: Rate per cent charged on loans to members
Madras	9 to 18 9 on large loans	6 1/4 to 12 1/2
Bombay	15 to 55	9 3/8
Central Provinces and Berar	18 to 25	9 3/8 to 12
Bengal	12 to 75	15 3/4 to 18 3/4
Eastern Bengal and Assam	24 to 75	9 to 18 3/4
Punjab	18 to 24	9 to 12 1/2
United Provinces: Oudh and Meerut	12 to 18	12 1/2
United Provinces: Other districts	37 1/2	
Burma	36 to 60	15

In reference to this table, the "Statement" quoted remarks: "Too much reliance must not be placed on the figures given, but they will serve for the purpose of a rough comparison. The rates attributed to village

money lenders are those charged on agricultural loans to ordinary cultivators ”.

To those accustomed to the low rates of interest charged by credit societies in Europe, the rates in India may, perhaps, appear surprisingly high, but it must be remembered that the economic condition of India is very different from that of most European countries. Capital does not flow readily in India to the places where it is required. This is indicated by the figures showing the money-lenders' rates of interest which, even in the same province, vary extraordinarily.

In *Madras*, the Registrar attributes the variation in the rate of interest charged by societies to local circumstances and the nature of the security offered. “Barring exceptional circumstances”, he writes, “it is a mistake to cut down the interest to below 9 per cent”.

For this province we are able to give a table showing for certain districts the rates of interest charged by money-lenders in the villages where societies have been started before the establishment of the societies and after. The Registrar instructed his inspectors to inquire into this matter and we have thrown into tabular form the facts which he records in his Report.

TABLE XV. — Money-lenders' Interest in Madras.

District	Name of Society	Money-lenders' Interest	
		Before the Formation of the Society	After the Formation of the Society
Anantapur	Bukkapatnam	18 to 24	12
..	Dharmavaram	18	12
..	Vajrakarur	30	18
..	Haresamudram	24	18
North Arcot	Salavedu	12	9
..	Anakavur	12	7 1/2 to 9
..	Sholingur	18	7 1/2 to 9
..	Chandragiri	65	24
..	Talangai	36	15
..	Valluvambakum	30	18
South Arcot	Melmalayanur	18	12
..	Mudiyanur	18	12
Bellary	(Three societies)	36	24
Chingleput	(All societies)	12	9
Cuddapah	Nandaluru	75	18
..	Madanapalle	36	18
..	Tatiguntapalle	36	18
Kurnool	Pyapalli	36	28
Madura	Tirumangalam	24 to 36	18 to 24
Tanjore	Manargudi	12 to 18	9 to 12
..	Melatur	12 to 18	9 to 12
Trichinopoly	Lalgudy	18	12
..	Tirumlavadi	16	12

“Where the societies are new”, writes the Registrar, “the village rates continue unaffected; where the governing bodies are timid or indif-

ferent, the result is likewise; otherwise, there is a very appreciable reduction in the rates of interest". "In my opinion", he adds, "the results already achieved are marvellous".

The Registrar for *Bombay* draws attention to the fact that the rate of interest charged by a credit society is a matter, to some extent, of what class of people it is dealing with. "In Degam Society, for instance, in the Surat District", he writes, "the members (of high caste) at once required a higher rate of interest to be fixed for low castes, and admitted".

In the *Punjab*, a number of societies which charged 9 per cent on loans to members to start with, continue to do so, but experience seems to have suggested that this was too low a rate, as practically all new societies charged 12 1/2 per cent. "This rate is not high", writes the Registrar, "compared with what the borrower has been accustomed to pay".

The Registrar mentions cases of "under-cutting" by the money-lenders. "Instances occur", he reports, "especially in the case of new societies, of sahkars offering loans at 12 per cent or less with a view to tempting their clients not to join the Society. It is usually not difficult to persuade people that those promised reductions will be only temporary; but should money-lenders begin to make a permanent reduction in their rate of interest the village societies may have to adjust their rates accordingly".

The Registrar for *Burma* makes the following suggestive remarkst the general trend of which is probably applicable to other provinces as well: "It is impossible to fix a uniform rate of interest for the Province. Lower Burma cultivators would show little gratitude for a rate which is a revelation to Pakòkku and Mandalay and yet there are places in Burma where capital is so devoid of reasonable opening that 9 per cent will attract deposits. It is not money that the Province wants so much as organisation. There is plenty of capital, but it is less fluid than labour".

In reference to money-lenders' rates of interest, the following case recorded by the Registrar for Burma is interesting: "The deposit of Rs. 4,331 held from a member by the Thamindwin Society (Mandalay District) deserves special mention. The member, a money-lender, Maung Chau Tha, who is the creditor of all the others, has made over his claims to the society and now accepts 15 per cent per annum. His former rates were 50 to 60 per cent. per annum. By combining their credit, the members have saved themselves over Rs. 1,500 a year in interest alone. It is hoped that a similar procedure will be widely adopted in the Mandalay District".

§ 3. *Sources of Capital.*

(i) *General figures.*

The returns furnished by the Registrars indicate the sources of capital for each province under the following divisions :

1. Loans from non-members ;
2. Loans from other societies ;
3. Loans from Government ;
4. Share capital ;
5. Deposits by members ;
6. Reserve funds.

It will, however, be more convenient to follow a somewhat different order in dealing with the various sources of capital. We give first two tables showing for two years the actual amounts of capital derived from each of the different sources and the percentages of total amount.

TABLE XVI. — Rural Societies

PROVINCES	Number of Societies		Loans from non-members		Loans from other societies		July 1st, 1909
	July 1st, 1908	July 1st, 1909	July 1st, 1908	July 1st, 1909	July 1st, 1908	July 1st, 1909	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	77	153	40,999	63,178	1,44,950	5,18,025	48,000
Bombay	100	124	7,091	9,401	14,015	26,520	55,000
Bengal	331	364	1,21,795	1,87,768	560	550	21,000
United Provinces...	166	317	97,544	1,14,145	3,32,869	6,70,115	81,000
Punjab	253	311	6,052	35,635	..	83,650	93,000
Burma	72	155	80,150	2,78,300	1,350	16,310	20,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	114	204	7,913	16,504	24,027	70,110	86,000
Central Provinces and Berar	69	87	3,643	5,845	23,591	29,334	9,000
Coorg	12	15	..	..	..	..	4,000
Ajmer	8	8	100	300	..	..	..
Mysore	17	28	..	900	..	..	..
India...	1,219	1,766	3,65,294	7,12,100	5,41,362	14,14,614	4,23,000

(*) The figures in these columns do not agree, in most cases, with the figures in the columns headed "Total Assets" in stating the total working capital. One Registrar, for example, gives the total assets

Sources of Capital (Amounts).

In- cre- ment	Share Capital		Deposits by members		Reserve Fund		Total (1)	
	July 1st., 1909	July 1st., 1908	July 1st., 1909	July 1st., 1908	July 1st., 1908	July 1st., 1909	July 1st., 1908	July 1st., 1909
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
47,810	55,343	97,744	40,067	57,978	171	13	3,30,430	7,84,740
89,769	2,310	830	89,848	1,43,030	5,613	13,289	1,74,638	2,82,839
25,539	2,315	2,545	21,246	21,926	10,680	20,034	1,78,510	2,58,362
55,453	1,904	14,427	65,667	1,08,047	13,382	40,911	5,92,497	10,03,098
1,03,959	2,50,211	3,27,956	1,22,747	1,78,518	..	..	4,72,367	7,29,718
23,380	35,157	49,884	675	9,786	11,217	10,178	1,49,209	3,87,838
1,83,312	..	..	43,931	72,772	1,999	10,899	1,64,705	3,53,597
6,841	27,110	31,047	9,693	11,291	3,286	4,316	77,123	88,722
5,293	13,205	17,773	4,140	5,020	4,044	4,044	26,223	32,130
..	..	..	306	373	..	..	406	673
650	..	17,426	..	1,568	..	245	..	20,879
5,42,006	3,87,555	5,59,632	3,98,320	6,10,309	50,392	1,03,929	21,66,108	39,42,596

Two columns of Table I, owing apparently to slight differences of practice amongst the Registrars total working capital.

TABLE XVII. — Rural Societies: Sources of Capital (Percentages).

PROVINCES	Loans from non-members		Loans from other societies		Loans from Government		Share Capital		Deposits by members		Reserve Fund	
	July 1st, 1906	July 1st, 1909	July 1st, 1908	July 1st, 1909	July 1st, 1908	July 1st, 1909	July 1st, 1908	July 1st, 1909	July 1st, 1908	July 1st, 1909	July 1st, 1908	July 1st, 1909
Madras	12.4	8.0	43.8	66.0	14.8	6.0	16.7	12.5	12.1	7.3	..	..
Bombay	4.1	3.3	8.0	9.3	31.9	31.7	1.4	0.2	51.4	50.5	3.2	4.7
Bengal	68.2	72.7	0.3	0.1	12.2	9.8	1.2	0.9	11.8	8.4	5.9	7.7
United Provinces	10.4	11.3	56.1	66.8	13.6	5.5	0.3	1.4	11.0	10.7	2.2	4.0
Punjab	1.2	4.8	..	11.4	19.7	14.3	52.9	44.9	35.9	24.4	..	..
Burma	53.7	71.7	0.8	4.2	13.8	6.0	23.5	12.7	0.4	2.5	7.5	2.8
Eastern Bengal and Assam	4.7	4.6	14.5	19.8	52.7	51.8	..	..	26.6	20.5	1.2	3.0
Central Provinces and Berar	4.6	6.6	30.6	33.0	12.7	7.6	35.1	34.9	12.5	12.7	4.2	4.8
Coorg	..	..	..	..	18.3	16.4	50.5	55.3	15.7	15.6	15.3	12.5
Ajmer	24.6	44.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	75.3	55.4	..	..
Mysore	..	4.7	..	..	..	3.1	..	83.4	..	4.7	..	1.1
India	16.8	18.0	24.9	35.8	19.5	13.7	17.8	14.1	18.3	15.4	2.3	2.6

(b) *Loans from Government.*

It will be seen from the Tables just given that the Loans from Government, though not actually a diminishing amount, are very markedly a diminishing proportion of the total amount of working capital. This fact was commented upon with satisfaction by some of the Registrars.

"With the existence of central banks", wrote the Registrar for *Madrás*, "Government assistance is unnecessary and by its favourable terms obscures the real business position of the societies".

The Registrar for *Burma* wrote: "Societies are now happily independent of financial assistance from Government.. While the societies were so far experimental that their establishment might be regarded as educational, the advances of Government money were advantageous and at the outset perhaps essential. This stage has now been passed through".

It may, indeed, fairly be anticipated that the need for the Government to finance the societies will rapidly diminish in most of the provinces. In some, owing to special circumstances, the need may continue longer than in others and it is possible that Government advances may, in all provinces, be required by new societies.

(c) *Loans from Other Societies and from Non-members.*

The amounts under the heading "Loans from other societies" are principally loans from the central societies and district banks. With these institutions we shall deal in a separate section.

The loans from non-members are either of a semi-philanthropic character (as for example, loans from a fund provided by Sir Daniel Hamilton) or genuine investments of capital. The steady increase of the loans of the latter kind is an indication that the societies are building up a reputation for financial stability.

The Reports of the Registrars contain passages of some interest on this matter, notably that of the Registrar for *Burma*, who wrote: "The most marked advance this year is that the Bank of Rangoon has undertaken to finance societies and is now the sole agent for Lower Burma. The Bank has consented to accept repayment of deposits at any time and the difficulty of preventing money lying idle with societies, unless the period was very carefully calculated and the time at which crops could be marketed normal, has thereby disappeared".

In another passage the same Registrar wrote: "I was offered a lakh of money by Burmans in Sagu to finance societies if I would form them in the Minbu District. I also received a promise of one lakh from a

wealthy Burman whom I knew in Sagu and Yenangyaung and this offer has now been raised to two lakhs, but it is not at present possible to find an outlet for the money. A few Sagu landowners have definitely guaranteed Rs. 23,000 capital for a bank ”.

In dealing with central societies and district banks, we shall have occasion to mention an arrangement made, in *Madras*, by the Indian Bank, Limited, for making advances to two district banks which, in turn, advance it to local societies. It may here be noted that the money is advanced on the security of a promissory note from the district bank, supported by the promissory note of a local society. Referring to this arrangement, the Registrar for Madras wrote: “ The contract is an illustration of the regard in which the movement is held, is a good testimonial to the security of the lines on which we proceed, and is a good augury of future progress. We have secured access to the general money market of the Presidency town ”.

The Registrar for *Bombay* shows another side of the picture. “ Loans from outsiders ”, he wrote, “ amount to only Rs. 34,204 or 6 per cent., but we have made a beginning and seem likely to go ahead, slowly but surely. One or two applications have arrived for permission to borrow from some local capitalist. But in some cases the Committee are (naturally) averse to outside capital, because they are the men of substance in the society. Reserve funds are small and certainty of recovery is not yet assured to us; certainty of liability is! ”

The Registrar for *Bengal* expressed the hope that the societies would become their own financing agents and draw their funds from the locality. “ At present local capital represents some Rs. 68,000 ”, he wrote, “ but the greater part of this is supplied by large Zamindars, like the Maharajas of Dharbhanga and Cossimbazar. This has been most useful but to be completely successful, the societies must attract the capital of the smaller men, of which there is abundance in the district. When the societies gain the confidence of their neighbourhood, this source ought to flow freely and the interest taken by the investor in the disposal of his money will increase the efficiency of the work ”.

In *Punjab* the Registrar notes that several societies have taken loans from money-lenders on favourable terms.

The Registrar for *Coorg* reported that there had been no difficulty in raising outside capital. Two wealthy Indian gentleman had lent Rs. 1,500 to assist in financing societies in North Coorg. “ This is gratifying ”, he wrote, “ as it indicates that confidence in the security of the business appears to have been established ”.

(d) *Share Capital and Deposits.*

Share capital is a source of working capital of which the importance varies greatly in the different Provinces. This is due in the main to the difference in the types of society most favoured. Thus, in *Punjab*, where the type of rural society almost universally adopted is the society with shares but with unlimited liability, the share capital amounted to 44.9 per cent of the total working capital. Generally speaking, it is not likely that there will be any great expansion in the share capital, though in some provinces it will steadily increase.

The deposits by members are becoming more important and though as yet they do not form a high percentage of the total working capital, it is anticipated that they will eventually become one of the principal sources. The following are the rates of interest paid on members' deposits in the different provinces:

TABLE XVIII. — Rural Societies: Rates of Interest on Deposits.

Province	Average Rate per cent. paid on Member's Deposits
Madras	5 to 7 ½
Bombay	6 ¼
Bengal	8 to 10
United Provinces	6 ¼
Punjab	5
Burma	9
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . .	6 ¼
Central Provinces and Berar . .	7

On the subject of deposits the Registrar for *Madras* reported: "The members themselves feel a desire to increase their stakes in the society and as the share capital is limited some societies have developed a system of provident savings. Each member is compelled to save a small sum, e. g., one rupee per annum, and is allowed to save more subject to a certain maximum; he gets business interest and is not allowed to withdraw except under certain conditions. The saving is compulsory, but the adoption of the system is voluntary".

In *Bombay* the deposits are considerable, but they do not appear to be altogether genuine savings deposits.

"The great incentive to deposits", wrote the Registrar, "has been the prospect of a Government loan on exceptionally easy terms in amount

(up to Rs. 2,000) equal to fixed deposits. The object of this qualification was to secure an earnest of the people's keenness, while giving them a first lesson in the art of saving and banking... Where a society was needed, but money was not to hand, borrowing has been done to get the coveted grant: where such borrowing has been impossible owing to greater need, despair of all help from the movement has arisen ”.

The process of development is clearly indicated in the Report of the Registrar for Bengal: “ Deposits are the rule only in Midnapore and Khulna, elsewhere the exception. And Midnapore is the one district where there is any approach to a correct conception of the idea of deposits. There members do not deposit with the sole object of borrowing large sums. There is a growing tendency to regard the placing of any surplus funds with the society as the safest and most remunerative method of investment... Some societies have experimented with a rule making periodic deposits compulsory, but without great success. Either the rule is honoured in the breach, or, if it is successfully enforced, the members are apt to regard their contributions as a form of taxation... The importance of deposits has been continually impressed on societies ”.

Deposits in *Burma* are still comparatively small, but it may be expected that they will increase as the educational effects of the co-operative movement become apparent. In forwarding the Registrar's Report to the Revenue Secretary of the Government of Burma, the Assistant Secretary to the Financial Commissioner wrote: “ Compared with the people of India proper, the Burman is a man of wealth, but he needs to be taught to husband it, to live within his income, which is generally sufficient, and to borrow for productive purposes only ”.

In the *United Provinces* the deposits greatly increased in the year 1908-09. “ In several districts ”, wrote the Registrar, “ the proportion of deposits to the total working capital amounts to one-fourth or even more. The provincial proportion is one-tenth ”.

Another passage in this Registrar's Report is interesting as showing both that the societies are not wanting in initiative and, on the other hand, that they require guidance: “ I have everywhere discouraged the system in vogue with many societies of realising deposits by making deductions from loans at the time of their advance to members. It was an easy method of collecting deposits, but failed to teach thrift to members.. Besides, deposits, if they are to be compulsory, must obviously be realised after the harvest, when a member is in possession of funds, rather than at a time when he comes to borrow ”.

The Registrar for *Coorg* pointed out that the shares taken by the members were really of the nature of savings, and added that it was intended not to distribute profits in cash, but to allow them to accumulate towards the purchase of additional shares.

§ 4. *Central Societies and District Banks.*

(a) *General Figures.*

In the official returns furnished by the Registrars, separate tables are given for "Central Societies (lending to other societies *only*)", but in presenting some figures drawn from these tables, it is necessary to point out that there are various societies, not included in these returns, of which the principal business is to lend money to other societies. Of these we shall give some particulars when dealing with the separate provinces.

The following table shows the increase in the number, membership and working capital of the central societies during the year 1908-09:

TABLE XIX. — *Central Societies: Number, Membership and Working Capital in 1908 and 1909.*

Province	No. of Societies		No. of members		Working Capital	
	July 1st., 1908	July 1st., 1909	July 1st., 1908	July 1st., 1909	July 1st., 1908	July 1st., 1909
					Rs.	Rs.
Madras	1	3	45	157	1,74,040	6,61,515
Bombay .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal .....	..	2	..	45	..	4,323
United Provinces	2	3	102	271	28,599	2,00,318
Punjab .....	..	1	..	48	..	74,580
Burma .....	..	1	..	45	..	13,960
Eastern Bengal and Assam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Provinces and Berar ..	4	5	94	628	32,916	52,409
Coorg .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
India ..	7	15	241	1,194	2,35,555	10,07,106

All the Central Societies, with the exception of one in the Central Provinces, are on a basis of limited liability.

We next show the amounts of loans granted and of loans outstanding, with averages:

TABLE XX. — Central Societies: Amounts of Loans Granted, 1907-08 and 1908-09; Amounts of Loans outstanding, July 1st., 1908 and July 1st., 1909; with Averages per Society.

Province	Number of Societies		Loans Granted				Loans Outstanding			
			Total Amount		Average per Society		Total Amount		Average per Society	
	July 1st., 1908	July 1st., 1909	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	July 1st., 1908	July 1st., 1909	July 1st., 1908	July 1st., 1909
Madras.....	1	3	Rs. 1,27,150	Rs. 6,37,025	Rs. 1,27,150	Rs. 5,12,342	Rs. 1,75,050	Rs. 6,62,375	Rs. 1,75,050	Rs. 2,20,775
Bengal.....	..	2	..	Rs. 2,550	..	Rs. 1,275	..	Rs. 2,550	..	Rs. 1,275
United Provinces.....	2	5	Rs. 25,499	Rs. 3,74,608	Rs. 12,749	Rs. 91,536	Rs. 20,913	Rs. 1,68,436	Rs. 10,456	Rs. 56,145
Punjab.....	..	1	..	Rs. 75,250	..	Rs. 75,250	..	Rs. 75,550	..	Rs. 75,550
Burma.....	..	1	..	Rs. 13,960	..	Rs. 13,960	..	Rs. 13,960	..	Rs. 13,960
Central Provinces and Berar.	4	5	Rs. 29,088	Rs. 38,559	Rs. 7,272	Rs. 7,712	Rs. 27,650	Rs. 43,200	Rs. 6,912	Rs. 8,640
	7	15	Rs. 1,81,637	Rs. 10,41,952	Rs. 25,948	Rs. 69,463	Rs. 2,23,613	Rs. 9,61,071	Rs. 31,045	Rs. 64,271

The two following tables show the sources of capital of the central societies

TABLE XXI. — Central Societies

Province	No. of Societies		Loans from non-members		Loans from other Societies		Local Govt.
	July 1st., 1908	July 1st., 1909	July 1st., 1908	July 1st., 1909	July 1st., 1908	July 1st., 1909	July 1st., 1908
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	1	3	5,740	2,33,330	..	90,800	..
Bengal .....	..	2	..	1,220	..	..	..
United Provinces	2	3	5,666	83,302	..	..	9,61
Punjab .....	..	1	..	3,750	..	9,647	..
Burma .....	..	1	..	10,000	..	..	..
Central Provinces and Berar	3	4	2,800	8,928	1,000	1,000	50
India ...	7	15	62,206	3,40,530	1,000	1,01,447	10,1

stly as total amounts and secondly as percentages:

Sources of Capital (Amounts).

Com ment	Share Capital		Deposits by members		Reserve Fund		Total	
	July 1st., 1908	July 1st., 1909	July 1st., 1908	July 1st., 1909	July 1st., 1908	July 1st., 1909	July 1st., 1908	July 1st., 1909
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	7,500	25,000	1,12,800	3,12,385	..	..	1,74,040	6,01,515
..	..	1,835	..	1,236	..	..	..	4,291
55,157	10,000	32,895	2,089	10,644	..	1,100	27,373	1,83,095
..	..	20,520	..	40,390	..	102	..	74,409
..	..	3,960	..	..	..	..	..	13,960
1,500	16,854	24,425	8,847	16,555	400	1,353	30,401	53,761
56,657	34,354	1,08,635	1,23,736	3,81,210	400	2,555	231,814	0,91,934

TABLE XXII. — Central Societies: Sources of Capital (Percentages).

PROVINCES	Loans from non-members		Loans from other Societies		Loans from Government		Share Capital		Deposits by Members		Reserve Fund	
	July 1st, 1908	July 1st, 1909	July 1st, 1908	July 1st, 1909	July 1st, 1908	July 1st, 1909	July 1st, 1908	July 1st, 1909	July 1st, 1908	July 1st, 1909	July 1st, 1908	July 1st, 1909
Madras.....	30.8	35.2	..	13.7	..	..	4.3	3.7	64.8	47.2	..	..
Bengal.....	..	28.4	..	..	..	..	..	42.7	..	28.7	..	..
United Provinces.....	20.6	45.4	..	..	36.5	30.1	35.1	17.9	7.6	5.7	..	0.6
Punjab.....	..	5.0	..	12.9	..	..	..	27.5	..	54.2	..	0.1
Burma.....	..	71.6	..	..	..	..	..	28.6	..	..	..	..
Central Provinces and Berar.....	9.2	16.6	3.2	1.8	1.6	2.7	55.4	45.4	29.1	30.7	1.3	2.5
India...	26.8	34.3	0.4	10.2	4.3	5.7	14.8	10.9	53.3	38.4	0.1	0.2

As we have already done for the rural societies, so for the central societies we give tables showing the aggregate statements of accounts and the aggregate balance sheets for 1907-08 and 1908-09:

TABLE XXIII. — Central Societies : Aggregate Receipts and Disbursements, 1907-08 and 1908-09.

	1907-08	1908-09
<i>Receipts :</i>	Rs.	Rs.
Share Payments	18,194	72,625
Entrance Fees	106	1,306
Deposits by members	1,26,016	3,77,356
Loans from Government	7,900	53,000
» Other Societies . . . . .	..	1,14,499
» Non-members	54,466	3,33,312
Loan repaid by Members	6,503	19,003
» Other societies	50,832	2,84,885
Interest received	10,689	31,958
Other income	258	1,25,881
Total receipts	2,74,946	14,13,828
Opening balance	4,327	12,108
	<u>2,79,274</u>	<u>14,25,937</u>
 <i>Disbursements :</i>		
Share capital withdrawn	600	1,300
Deposits withdrawn	70,610	1,19,881
Loans repaid to Government	2,785	6,461
» Other societies . . . . .	..	14,052
» Non-members	3,045	54,998
Loans to Members	10,488	31,315
» Other societies	1,71,249	10,10,637
Interest paid on loans and deposits	5,483	12,201
Dividend and bonus paid	928	2,268
Establishment and contingencies	498	2,887
Other items	334	1,17,732
Carried to reserve	711	1,690
Total expenditure	2,66,732	13,75,425
Closing balance	12,541	50,511
	<u>2,79,274</u>	<u>14,25,937</u>

TABLE XXVI. — Central Societies: Aggregate Profit and Loss Account, 1907-08 and 1908-09.

	1907-08	1908-09
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Profit:</i>		
Interest earned	12,539	44,208
Other items	447	1,647
Total . . .	12,987	45,855
<i>Loss:</i>		
Interest paid and due	7,771	28,035
Establishment and Contingent Charges paid and due	519	3,135
Debts written off. . . . .	...	...
Other items	71	268
Total . . .	8,362	31,439
Net profit. .	4,625	14,416
	12,987	45,855

TABLE XXV. — Central Societies: Aggregate Balance Sheets, July 1st, 1908 and July 1st, 1909.

	July 1st, 1908	July 1st, 1909
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Assets:</i>		
Cash in hand and in bank	12,940	50,970
Value of investment. . . . .	..	1,561
Loans due by Members	8,650	21,002
» Other societies	2,14,963	9,43,069
Interest due from non-members and other societies	3,931	16,077
Other items	398	1,514
Total assets . . .	2,40,883	10,34,196
<i>Liabilities:</i>		
Loans from Non-members	62,206	3,40,531
» Other societies	1,000	1,01,447
Interest due to non-members and other societies.	1,090	4,932
Loans from Government	10,118	56,657
Interest due to Government. . . . .	..	2,798
Total loans and interest due. . .	74,414	5,06,366

	July 1st., 1908 Rs.	July 1st., 1909 Rs.
Share capital	34,354	1,08,635
Deposits by members	1,23,736	3,81,210
Interest due on members' deposits	3,370	12,553
Dividends due to members	752	911
Total due to members	1,62,313	5,03,309
Establishment and contingent charges	38	335
Other items . . . . .	..	8,826
Reserve fund	400	2,555
Total liabilities	2,37,066	10,21,392
Profit	3,817	12,804
	2,40,883	10,34,196

(b) *Madras.*

Although three central societies had been formed in Madras before July 1st, 1909, only two were actually at work. These were the Madras Central Urban Bank, Ltd, and the Salem District Urban Bank, Ltd.

"The former society", reported the Registrar, "has been working for over three years and is the main source of supply of funds to co-operative societies throughout the Presidency. During the year under Report, the Bank has marvellously developed and nearly trebled its volume of transactions. Its capital has been doubled and it is very popular with the public. It is well managed by a strong Board of Directors and by its able and energetic secretary, Sir V. C. Desikachariyar, Kt.

"The Salem District Urban Bank, Ltd., has been constituted on identical lines; though it commenced to work as late as the 26th. January, 1909, all its shares were taken up in the period of five months; and it showed in this short period receipts amounting to Rs. 3,26,735 and disbursements amounting to Rs. 3,26,715".

In a subsequent passage the Registrar wrote: "The Indian Bank, Limited, has entered into a special contract with the Salem District Urban Bank, Limited, agreeing to lend money 6 1/2 per cent, and to receive part payments at the pleasure of the Salem District Urban Bank, Limited, charging interest on daily balances . . . The contract is advantageous to the Salem District Urban Bank, Limited, as it enables it to meet loan applications promptly and as it can repay whenever it secures local deposits. The high rate of interest (6 1/2) as opposed to 6 and 5 1/4, the rates allowed on local deposits, guards the Salem District Urban Bank, Limited, from preferring the inglorious ease of drawing from the Indian

Bank to the trouble of hunting for local deposits. During the year under report the Salem District Urban Bank, Limited, drew Rs. 80,000 under these conditions. The Madras Central Urban Bank, Limited, has also entered into a similar contract, but on account of its higher prestige had not to borrow more than Rs. 19,000, of which Rs. 9,000 was repaid".

The Registrar looked forward to forming other district banks from time to time on the occurrence of suitable conditions.

(c) *Bombay.*

The Registrar for Bombay stated that, in his province, the term "central society" might be taken as implying both or one of two things, viz : (1) the financing and (2) the supervision of one or more societies. "A federation or union of societies for mutual help", he added, "may be left out of the question for the moment".

The following particulars are taken from his Report :

"The Bombay Urban has lent some Rs. 14,000 in all to eight societies, and given way now to new (more businesslike) ideas in the form of a large central bank scheme; the experiment still awaits the Government Guarantee.

"The Broach District Society has now extended from Broach district by itself to Gujarat as a whole. It has lent to three societies already an amount of about Rs. 4,000.

"The Dhulia Society of Klándish has only just begun its course of usefulness, but it has great prospects.

"The Nardi Society I class as Central because it has done nothing but hand over its capital (about Rs. 610) at interest (6 1/4 per cent) to a deserving neighbour, the Sukhesh Society".

The Registrar mentions that the Southern Marátha Society, which is not classed as a Central Society, has started investing some of its capital in loans to rural societies, and had advanced, on the average, Rs. 1,500 to about half-a-dozen societies.

(d) *Bengal.*

In Bengal the central societies are genuine federations. "The general type of Central society which the Government has approved for experiment", reported the Registrar, "is on these lines. The sound societies of a particular neighbourhood combine to form a Union, the aims of which are fourfold - (1) to develop co-operative societies within its area; (2) to carry on banking business with such societies, particularly with the object of balancing excess and deficiency of funds; (3) to control its affiliated societies by careful and regular inspection; (4) to settle all matters of joint importance and to further the interests of its societies in every way.

“ The Union has a share basis and only affiliated societies can be shareholders. These societies, while retaining a free hand in the acceptance of deposits from members, can borrow only through the Union, which forms the link with the money market. Credit can be allowed to an affiliated society up to ten times the value of its shares.

“ Liability is both limited and unlimited. The first line of security is the joint and several responsibility of the members of a society for its loans from the Union. In addition, the society is liable up to five times the value of its shares for the debts of the Union. Thus a doubly sure investment is offered to local capitalists. The principal financial object of the Union is to attract this local capital. In every district there is enough money to finance numberless societies. Until the Unions conciliate the confidence of their neighbourhood, it will be necessary to provide funds from outside. But they will not be a real success until the greater part of their capital is drawn from local deposits ”.

The two Unions that had been formed on these lines were the Raruli Union in the district of Khulna and the Khelar-Balarampore Union in Midnapore.

The Registrar gives the following particulars of the two Unions:

“ The Raruli Union. — There are 30 affiliated societies. The progress which co-operation has made in Raruli has been in spite of strong opposition from the mahajans; so there is little prospect in the immediate future of the Union attracting local money. At the same time many of the societies require extra capital. There is, therefore, great scope for a central banking institution and the work of financing its affiliated societies will supply a useful training to the infant Union. It was very recently registered and is still feeling its way through the preliminary stages. But the prospect is quite encouraging . . . An effort will be made to raise local deposits. The balance I can supply at 8 per cent and as the Union charges 12 per cent for loans, it will make a fair margin of profit.

“ The Khelar-Balarampore Union. — Here we have a similar type working under wholly different conditions. In Raruli the societies are poor and have to fight against the opposition of wealthy money-lenders; in many of the societies around Khelar the mahajan has ceased to be a rival of any importance. A number have no difficulty in attracting local deposits; and, generally, the societies are pecuniarily more self-sufficient and independent than elsewhere. The purely financial function of the Union will, therefore, bulk less largely ”.

A Supplementary Report stated that the Khelar-Balarampore Union had become financially independent of the Registrar's help and could raise its funds locally without any difficulty. The Raruli Union lent to its societies at 12 per cent, and the Khelar-Balarampore Union at 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.

(e) *United Provinces.*

In the United Provinces, besides the three societies classed as "central societies", there were sixteen district banks classed as "urban societies". The Registrar divided these district banks as follows:

(1) Three District Banks dealing with shareholders and independent societies only;

(2) Six District Banks dealing with shareholders and affiliated societies only;

(3) Seven District Banks dealing with shareholders and affiliated and independent societies.

The "affiliated" societies appear to be of the nature of branches, rather than separate societies. The members of the "affiliated" societies seem to receive loans direct from the district bank and to make repayments direct to it. They also make deposits in the district bank. This system does not appear to have worked very satisfactorily and in 1907-08 the Registrar discontinued the formation of affiliated societies and advocated their gradual conversion into self-contained independent banks. The process of conversion had already commenced in the year 1908-09, and in the case of some district banks was taking place rapidly.

We give some figures relating to the working of the central societies and district banks.

TABLE XXVI. — Central Societies and District Banks in the United Provinces : Financial Position. Loans Granted, etc.

SOCIETY	Share Capital paid up July 1st., 1909	Working Capital July 1st., 1909	Total Loans granted 1908-09	Profit made	Dividend paid	Carried to reserve after disposal of profits	Loans outstanding July 1st., 1909
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Central Societies :</i>							
Mainpuri.....	10,000	23,771	21,050	903	6 3/4	226	13,136
Budam.....	22,895	1,61,734	2,30,383	2,482	8	835	1,40,000
Patehpur.....	..	14,813	17,175	350	..	..	14,700
<i>District Banks :</i>							
<i>Class (1) :</i>							
Jalaun.....	16,883	94,544	1,55,481	3,658	10	1,970	83,790
Kashit.....	19,935	43,001	47,917	1,272	5	550	41,215
Unao.....	13,009	5,24,514	6,64,305	8,442	10	3,574	4,68,079
<i>Class (2) :</i>							
Jahangirabad.....	7,130	26,290	48,849	2,045	12 1/2	809	24,401
Gorakhpur.....	42,975	1,94,665	1,19,334	5,321	8	1,200	1,47,561
Kasia.....	17,349	57,457	44,336	5,089	10	1,300	49,876
Basti.....	12,697	57,427	38,190	2,547	9 3/8	1,200	40,163
Mohantalgau.....	11,506	16,523	5,000	1,273	8 3/4	325	1,3,160
Bara Banki.....	30,000	2,50,172	12,858	8,235	8	6,004	1,99,232
<i>Class (3) :</i>							
Rulandshahr.....	19,950	54,382	51,890	2,069	8	775	45,507
Moradabad.....	27,736	2,66,700	1,82,032	4,340	8	7,000	2,15,580
Jaunpur.....	11,095	61,803	72,135	1,079	7 1/2	722	54,945
Rae Bareilly.....	30,350	2,35,794	3,46,248	10,690	10	6,500	2,16,704
Hardoi.....	11,295	21,714	25,915	959	5	245	20,507
Sandila.....	2,173	13,188	13,936	431	7 1/2	435	9,141
Fyzabad.....	3,530	28,811	20,350	431	12	241	20,351
Totals.....	3,17,275	21,48,418	21,23,390	62,221	..	34,301	18,29,208

“ The progress of these banks, reported the Registrar, “ has been most marked. Working capital has increased from Rs. 14,91,232 to Rs. 21,48,418, share capital from Rs. 2,30,043 to Rs. 3,17,175 and annual profits from Rs. 56,618 to Rs. 62,262. Under outstanding loans from Government there has been a falling-off from Rs. 1,83,113 to Rs. 84,953. On the other hand, loans from non-members and deposits of members show respective increases from Rs. 6,69,148 to Rs. 12,60,430 and Rs. 1,84,320 to Rs. 2,91,798. The usual rate of interest allowed on deposits repayable at one year's notice is 5 or 6 per cent. ”.

We take from the Registrar's Report the following remarks on the working of some of the principal central societies and district banks:

“ The three central societies at Budaun, Mainpuri and Fatehpur are in excellent condition, and the Budaun District Bank, which is registered as a rural society, is perhaps the best co-operative institution in the Provinces. It has a working capital of Rs. 1,61,734 and finances 78 registered societies in the district, most of which are new, and all of which are shareholders in the Bank. Repayments have been excellent, arrears constitute only 2 per cent of the outstandings and a dividend of 8 per cent has been declared on its first year's working. Some difficulty has been felt in raising sufficient capital locally, but loans of Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 10,000 from Rai Bahadur Nathi Mal, C. I. E., of Khurja and the Alliance Bank of Simla respectively have been of great assistance and efforts are being made to negotiate fresh loans. The Bank's success is due to the constitution of its borrowing societies with their small membership and democratic management and to the energetic supervision of its manager, Munshi Manmohan Dayal ”.

“ In the Mainpuri Bank there has been a marked improvement. Its borrowing societies had previously suffered from lack of funds. In the year under report, the working capital of the Bank was increased from Rs. 12,966 to Rs. 23,771. The financed societies, though somewhat isolated and inaccessible made excellent repayments and the Bank after paying a dividend of 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent was able to treble the amount of its reserve ”.

“ The operations of the Unao Town Bank continue to expand. It is by far the largest co-operative institution in these provinces. Its working capital rose during the year from Rs. 3,82,452 to Rs. 5,24,514 and an increased sale of debentures shows that public confidence is being rapidly acquired. After paying a dividend of 10 per cent. the Bank has credited Rs. 3,574 to its reserve fund, which now amounts to Rs. 8,084. It has also succeeded in retaining financial connection with the Allahabad Bank, which raised its grant from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to almost 3 lakhs with interest at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The Allahabad Bank has hitherto insisted on repayment of its loans after six months, a period which is somewhat too short for a co-operative

bank, which has to make advances for such purposes as purchase of bullocks, payment of former debts, etc., which can only be repaid in one or more years. This has not prevented the Town Bank from making full and punctual repayments to the Allahabad Bank, but, in order to keep its assets liquid, it has naturally had some difficulty in meeting in full the demands of its borrowing societies. It is hoped that the Allahabad Bank will shortly see its way to removing this restriction”.

“The Kashi Co-operative Society had not flourished in previous years... During the year under report the Bank has gained fresh vitality... It has made an excellent arrangement with the local Benares Joint-stock Bank, by which the latter supplies the society with funds and charges 7 per cent on the daily balance at the society's debit”.

“The Jalaun Bank has also extended its business. Savings bank deposits are a speciality of this society and appear to be popular, there being no less than 70 such accounts in existence. Every person who opens an account is obliged to make monthly investments, defaults being met by a fine of 4 annas. The rate of interest is 7 per cent on deposits of Rs. 100 and multiples of Rs. 100 and 5 per cent on sums under Rs. 100”.

“Jaunpur is perhaps the best Bank working on the affiliated system. This is due to the accessibility of its affiliated societies, all of which are within six miles of headquarters. The Bank possesses a salaried manager and assistant, supervision of societies is frequent, and conversion should be rapid. Generally speaking, conversion of affiliated societies is not unaccompanied with difficulties. Members of affiliated societies make direct repayments to the District Bank and pay interest at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. After conversion, the District Bank finances the independent society and charges rates of interest varying from 9 to 12 per cent on its advances, the society loaning the funds to its members with interest at 15 per cent. Many members object to conversion on the score of the higher rate of interest demanded”.

(f) *Punjab.*

The one central society in actual operation in Punjab was the Jullundur District Bank, which was established in February, 1909, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 20,000 and up to the end of June, 1909, had lent out over Rs. 75,000.

“The foundation of a District Bank at Jullundur”, wrote the Registrar, “has given a great impetus to the formation of new societies. It is noticeable that, principally owing to it, the loan capital of the Jullundur Societies has risen from Rs. 2,000 last year to Rs. 84,750 this year; loans issued to members from Rs. 86,341 to Rs. 1,92,279; while Rs. 9,677 has been received as interest in place of Rs. 5,691”.

The Registrar looked forward to the formation of other district banks or unions on the Bengal model. In the District of Jullundur he mentioned five societies which, by their good management, had attracted local capital and might form the centres of useful unions. In the Gurdaspur District several societies were marked out as probable heads of unions; the Bham Society had for some time played the part of a central bank on a small scale, while the foundations of a district bank had been laid at Batala.

In the Lyallpur District the Registrar reported that the villagers were generally so well-to-do that the immediate benefits of the village bank did not appeal to them. It was thought, however, that the district offered a hopeful field for the collection of money for loans to the poorer societies elsewhere, and the establishment of village societies and of a district bank for this purpose would be proceeded with.

The District of Gujrat being poor, and most of the 25 societies in the district suffering from want of capital, it had been decided to start a District Bank. A scheme for organising a District Bank was also under consideration in the Jhelum District.

(g) *Burma.*

The only central society in Burma was the Pakôkku Society which was formed to finance rural societies in May, 1909.

"The Bank was started", reported the Registrar, "with a share capital of Rs. 19,600, of which Rs. 3,920 was paid up and the remainder secured by the pledge of immoveable property. On this the Bank has been permitted to borrow Rs. 10,180 at 9 per cent, and has lent out its entire funds to seventeen rural societies in the Pakôkku and Myaing Townships at 15 per cent. . . Its funds are only used to finance societies. The shares were made very large (Rs. 200 each) in order to form only a small and well-educated body of shareholders. It will not be advisable always to keep shares at that value, but it was necessary to have only a small number to begin with in instruction in this novel line of work"

"It is particularly noteworthy", the Registrar adds, "that the whole of the capital has been subscribed by Burmans and that the fixed deposit of Rs. 10,180 has also been obtained from Burmans. Sums of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 4,000 were invested by the people of Sagu (Minbu District) and Yenangyaung respectively, on my visiting these places and explaining the methods and principles of the Bank, and I am indebted to Mr. Morrison, Deputy Commissioner, Minbu, for the balance, Rs. 1,180, which resulted from a meeting of Salin land-owners held by him and received after the 30th June Rs. 10,000 had been received and issued by that date".

The Registrar gave an account of some interesting experiments in combination between societies in the Pakôkku District.

“ In one case”, he reported, “ the two parts of one large village (Sodwin), which wished to form separate societies, were found willing to form one society as far as joint liability to outside societies was concerned, provided they were allowed to retain separate books and committees for internal management. Secondly, two adjacent villages were formed into one society with unlimited liability and with only one set of registers, but with separate committees to settle the allocation of each village’s share of funds among the individual members. These two devices may probably be regarded as of a temporary nature; with further experience the two parts will probably coalesce. The plan, however, brings into play a very important factor in assuring public confidence in the society. It shows that a neighbouring body, admitting a certain separateness of interests which prevents complete amalgamation, has yet sufficient confidence in its neighbour to go surety for it as a borrower from the public”.

“ These experiments”, the Registrar continued, “ can hardly be said to be the basis of Unions, but a real Union was actually begun with three villages in the Myaing Township. This was brought about by the necessity of selecting from among the numerous applicants for formation, as I was limited in the number of societies I could form. Myaing, Tabondaw and Seingan signed a Mutual Security Bond guaranteeing each other’s liabilities up to a certain specified sum... The rest of the Myaing societies volunteered later to join in this agreement and, on my next visit, it seems probable that the first Union will be formed”.

(h) *Central Provinces and Berar.*

The most interesting of the Central Societies in the Central Provinces is the Kirnapur Society, the members of which are rural societies which have accepted unlimited liability. The Registrar was, however, doubtful whether an organisation of this type would ever establish its credit fully or obtain favourable terms from any financier or bank that has no local knowledge. “ The organization”, he wrote, “ is too ideal; the responsibility of a rural society for the loans of other rural societies is almost too good to be believed”. In a subsequent passage in his Report, the Registrar expressed the fear that, in a federation of this type, the default of one society would result in dissatisfaction and an application from some member-societies to amend the articles of association. He thought that, if such a case occurred, the societies would probably complain that they never intended to go bail for other societies, though they subscribed the rules which required that guarantee.

Nevertheless, the Kirnapur Society had, so far, worked satisfactorily and had made steady progress. It had had no difficulty in obtaining funds

locally, and its working capital was nearly Rs. 13,400 at the close of the year under report.

The remaining central societies are on a basis of unlimited liability. "The work of the Sehora Bank", the Registrar reported, "increased with great rapidity as the year progressed. The working capital rose from Rs. 6,979 to Rs. 13,876 and the bank declared a dividend of 5 per cent at the close of the year.... At the end of the year that bank was financing 10 new societies that came into existence during the year, in addition to societies of prior date.... The difficulty of surplus funds at a slack time of year has not yet arisen, and it is doubtful if it will ever arise, for by getting in touch with other banks, the Bhargarva and Allahabad, since the close of the year, it has practically insured its own position".

The Betul Bank had to contend against an unfavourable season, but it made a profit of Rs. 1,033 and paid a dividend of 7 1/2 per cent. Its capital was slightly reduced, from Rs. 17,865 to Rs. 17,370, owing to the withdrawal of one or two official members.

The new central society at Akola had done little business before the close of the year. "Its first business", wrote the Registrar, "is to investigate existing societies and decide the credit of each; this matter will take time, for some of the Akola societies have not worked really well and possibly some re-organisation will be necessary before the Central Bank can admit them as debtor members".

§ 5. — *Co-operation other than Credit.*

Up to the end of the administrative year 1908-09, there was very little agricultural co-operation in India other than co-operative credit. There were, however, the beginnings of a movement for the co-operative purchase of requirements. The practice of making advances in kind followed by some of the credit societies is akin to this form of co-operation; it seems likely, however, that the so-called "grain banks" will tend to develop into cash credit societies rather than into agricultural trading societies.

Sometimes the functions of the credit societies become rather wider than those of receiving deposits and making advances. Thus the Registrar for *Burma* wrote: "In the Mandalay District, Tadaingshe Society was assisted to hold up its crop till the market price rose in May and made considerable profit thereby, besides equipping itself with a granary for future use. Several other societies did the same, though on a smaller scale".

Again, the Registrar for *Punjab* mentioned a society which had bought a reaping machine.

In the Report of the Registrar for *Bengal* an interesting account is given of a society called the Bengal Young Men's Zemindari Co-operative Society, the object of which is to provide land for young Bengalis. "The idea", we are told, "originated with Sir D. M. Hamilton, whose interest in co-operation has always taken a very practical shape. His scheme, as propounded at a public meeting held in December last [1908], is intended to help young Bengalis of the middle class to become zemindars by means of co-operative credit. The society will begin with a share capital of Rs. 1,000,000. A large tract of jungle land in the Sunderbunds will be leased from Government. The Society will provide funds for the embankments, etc., necessary to make the land cultivable. A portion of the tract it will manage itself; a portion will be settled with tenants; but the greater part will be allotted to different members, who will be given loans for the expenses of reclaiming their holdings. When this tract has been fully reclaimed, the intention is to take up others, until the whole of the Sunderbunds has been brought under cultivation and is covered with small zemindars, all working on the co-operative system. If this primary branch of the work succeeds, the society proposes to go on to build mills and workshops, to take up co-operative production and sale, to form village banks, etc."

The question of developing forms of co-operation other than credit was discussed at the Conference of Registrars in November, 1909. A sub-committee to which the matter was referred, reported that, in their opinion, much might be done in every province in the matter of agricultural co-operation. It was thought, in particular, that in Eastern Bengal and Assam there was scope for the co-operative supply of agricultural machinery. Recognising, however, the intricate and varied nature of the subject, the Sub-committee recommended that in each province, with the help of the Agricultural Departments, a survey should be made of the principal crops and products, the methods of cultivation, production and distribution and the conditions of the market for each, with a view to applying co-operative methods where the inquiry showed that they could be employed to advantage.

The Conference, however, considered that such an inquiry could only be taken up gradually and suggested that a beginning might be made, in consultation (if necessary) with the Agricultural Departments, in areas where co-operative credit societies already existed.

C. — The Popularisation of the Movement.

As we have already noted, it is the policy of the British Government in India gradually to popularise the Co-operative Credit Movement. The unexpectedly rapid progress made quickly rendered the carrying out of this policy a matter of some urgency, and, in their Reports for 1908-09, the Registrars were almost unanimous in urging that steps should at once be taken with this object.

At the Conference of Registrars in November, 1909, the subject came up for discussion and was introduced by Mr. W. H. Buchan, the Registrar for Bengal. Mr. Buchan, in a Note presented to the Conference, remarked that there was no more important or more difficult question before the Conference than the organisation of the future development of co-operation. They had come to the stage when they must choose between further officialising or more completely popularising the work. Personally he considered it vital to the movement that the propelling power of popular interest and enthusiasm should be applied to it as soon as possible, and that their principal efforts should be directed to enlisting and systematising the co-operation of the people in the work of organisation.

Mr. Buchan suggested, as a first step in this direction, the creation of District Co-operative Committees, each to consist of a few members really interested in co-operation and representative of different areas. They would thus have a number of honorary organisers in every district, not acting independently, but taking counsel together periodically and working out a common scheme. Besides propagandism, such Committees would undertake the initial supervision and control of the young societies, but this minute supervision would only be temporary, for they would always work with an eye to the formation of Unions and to the speediest possible autonomy of the groups. To begin with the Registrar and the District Officer would guide and control these Committees, but within definite limits they should be given a free hand.

He also thought that the Government should give some financial assistance to these District Committees. They ought, of course, to be composed of voluntary workers, but there were bound to be expenses of management which Government might, at least in part, defray. This assistance would probably best be given in the form of a small yearly grant to each district. The grants should not be permanent, but be continued until the movement in each area became self-supporting.

In the discussion which followed, the Registrar for the United Provinces stated that the Boards of Directors of Central and District Banks

in the United Provinces exercised somewhat similar functions to those suggested for the proposed District Committees. The Registrar for Bengal had more faith in individual men working in small areas than in Committees and suggested that such individuals should be officially recognised as Assistant Registrars.

The Conference felt that no cut and dried scheme could be laid down and that it must be left to the Registrar and his staff to decide, with reference to local conditions and the degree of development attained, how the assistance of non-officials could best be encouraged.

In *Madras*, the Registrar reported in 1909 that a propagandist society had been formed in the Chingleput district, under the name of the Chingleput Co-operators' Society. The functions of the society were "to preach rural credit by leaflet and by word of mouth and to hold conferences". The members of the society were "gentlemen who, themselves taking part in the management of co-operative societies and impressed with the manifold benefits of co-operative credit, undertook the missionary duty of spreading the gospel of co-operation in numerous villages".

In other districts of *Madras* voluntary organisers were at work individually. "It is clear", reported the Registrar, "that for the rapid progress of co-operation what we want is the existence of a number of co-operative teachers working in a field where the people have been rendered familiar with the working of credit societies by the institution of a model society or two. And it is futile to expect any such progress with the unaided labours of the Registrar with any reasonable establishment. Nor is it necessary that it should tap new or unwilling areas, for I have on my hand over 300 voluntary applications for inquiry".

In the Rohika (Darbhanga) district of *Bengal*, where a number of societies had been established by the efforts of a voluntary worker, a Joint Committee, roughly representing the local distribution of the societies, was appointed to assist him. "Their first duty", reported the Registrar, "was to be consultation regarding the grant of further loans to societies to tide over the period of scarcity. The intention was that they should take up the formation of new societies".

In July 1908, the first Conference for the Province of *Bengal* was held in Calcutta. It was attended by the "honorary organisers" and a few officials and other persons interested in co-operation. One of the principal objects of this conference was to arrange a course of action for the future which would secure uniformity and co-ordination.

The Resolution of the Government of *Burma* on the Report of the Registrar for that Province stated that it was abundantly clear that, if it were unrestrained, the co-operative movement would grow in *Burma*. "If it is to progress sufficiently to have a real influence on the life of the cultivating population", the Resolution added, "a system must now be

devised which will allow it to expand at a more rapid rate than hitherto. To effect this the Lieutenant-Governor must look to agencies outside the staff of the Registrar and his assistants". The Registrar in his Report noted that the number of "honorary organisers" was increasing.

In other Provinces, the Registrars stated that they were receiving more and more voluntary assistance, and the problem seems to be that of organising the voluntary efforts rather than of finding the workers.

D. — The Supervision of Societies.

Closely connected, on the one hand, with the problem of organising new societies and, on the other hand, with the financing of societies, is the question of providing for the adequate supervision of societies. We have seen that in many cases the formation of new societies has been delayed because the Registrars felt that they could not be properly supervised, and, again, that where financing agencies were established they have assisted the Registrars in the work of supervision.

It is, indeed, to the "Central Societies" and the "District Banks" that the Registrars chiefly look for relieving them from the growing burden of supervision. The propagandist societies, if such are formed, would doubtless remain the advisers of the societies they had established, but the financing agencies would be directly interested in seeing that the business of the societies was conducted on sound lines.

On this subject the following opinions were formally expressed by the Conference of Registrars held in 1909:

(1) That the responsibility of the Registrar for audit must be maintained;

(2) That the inspection of rural banks may be made over by degrees, as found possible, to District Banks or Unions; the official staff confining itself to pure audit.

We shall endeavour to indicate how far, in the various Provinces, the work of supervision had been undertaken by Central Societies and Districts Banks up to the end of the administrative year 1908-09.

In *Madras*, the Directors and Secretary of the Salem District Bank inspected the rural societies in the Salem District, instructed the Committees on sound lines of co-operation and advised the Registrar. The Registrar pointed out in his Report that if the societies were widely scattered it would be impossible to create any non-official organisation to supervise their work. He recommended that the formation of societies should be confined to concentrated areas and that a system of supervision by federal bodies should be developed.

We have already quoted the description given by the Registrar for *Bengal* of the "Unions" which were being formed in that Province. The Registrar regarded as even more important than their financial functions the work of inspection and control which they were to undertake. "This will be carried out," he wrote, "through the agency of clerks trained in the work of audit. They carefully inspect every society at least once a year and report on each to the Union *panchayet*, which will insist on a society remedying any grave defects on pain of suspension or expulsion."

The Registrar for the *United Provinces* reported that the District Banks had undertaken the supervision of their borrowing societies. "Perhaps the most important advance during the year was the appointment of a whole-time supervising staff, there being now paid managers or assistant managers, or inspectors in every bank of any size except Bara Banki. They are usually local men, their selection rests with the Directors subject to the general control of the Department, and their monthly salaries range from Rs. 25 in the case of inspectors, to Rs. 75 in the case of managers. Their chief duties are to conduct frequent and local inspections of borrowing societies and generally to exercise that supervision over them which is a *sine qua non* of their success in their early stages."

In *Punjab* little had apparently been done by the Central Societies in the way of supervision, but the Registrar anticipated that the "Unions" which he proposed to form would prove useful in this direction.

In *Burma* the Government proposed to delegate certain duties in regard to inspection to the subdivisional officers (administrative officials), but it was hoped that the formation of "Unions" would do something towards economising the time of inspecting officers.

The degree of supervision required naturally varies considerably according to the racial characteristics of the people in the different provinces. Even in the same province, there may be many different races, some of which show considerable aptitude for the management of credit societies, while others require a far greater amount of guidance and control.

E. — Proposals for a Central Bank.

At the Second Conference of Registrars, held in 1907, the question of financing credit societies was discussed and the project of forming one or more large Central Banks was mooted. It was agreed that if possible the best method would be to build up a Central Bank from below, but it was recognised that this would take many years. It was also decided that the subject should be brought up for special consideration at the next Conference.

In the same year an Indian Industrial Conference, held at Surat, passed the following resolution :

“ That this Conference begs to call the attention of Government to the urgent need of promoting the establishment of Agricultural Banks to help co-operative credit societies and to advance loans directly to agriculturists at reasonable rates of interest, and further begs to suggest that the advice and co-operation of representative members of the Indian community may be enlisted in devising a suitable scheme to secure this object ”.

The question of forming a Central Bank and the resolution of the Industrial Conference were considered at the Third Conference of Registrars, held at Simla in October, 1908. The subjects were referred to a Committee, the Report of which was adopted by the Conference.

The Committee were of opinion that a Central Bank should not be founded until there was the prospect of sufficient local unions to offer such an amount of business as would make the Central Bank a commercial success. There was considerable diversity of opinion amongst the members of the Committee as to whether it was desirable that the Government should grant any concession to an individual company to enable it to establish such a Central Bank.

As to the form which a Central Bank should take, the Committee agreed unanimously that it should be a joint-stock concern registered either under the Companies Act or the Co-operative Credit Societies Act and that its constitution should provide for the rate of interest on loans to societies being decreased as the profits of the Bank increased. They were also of opinion that the Bank should ordinarily deal only with Unions or with District Banks and not with individual societies which were members of Unions.

The conclusions of the Committee were summed up as follows :

“ (1) The Committee agree that the best method to finance societies is by means of share capital subscribed by the members, or by the deposits of members and others ;

“ (2) In any case (and particularly where such funds are insufficient) societies should federate and so form local unions which should be on a joint stock basis, the shares being held only by societies and the unions dealing only with shareholders ;

“ (3) When such unions are established, a Central Bank dealing with a Province or larger area would be valuable, if not essential ;

“ (4) Such a Central Bank should be as co-operative as possible, and its constitution should be such that the affiliated societies can obtain as large a share as possible in the profits and Reserve Fund of the Central Bank :

“ (5) The majority of the Committee are of opinion that it is premature to establish a large Central Bank by the offer of concessions by Government to any individual Joint Stock Company ”.

A scheme was submitted to the Committee by Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, of Bombay Province, of which the following is an outline :

“ (1) The Bank to be a joint stock company to be registered under the Companies Act, the share capital to be raised in open market.

“ (2) The share capital of the Bank to be Rs. 25,000,000 with power to increase, the same to be divided into 25,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

“ (3) The Bank to be authorised to issue four per cent debentures (Government guaranteeing the interest), to the extent of four times its nominal share capital :

“ (a) The debentures to be repayable at the end of 28 years ;

“ (b) The debenture capital to be used only for making advances to co-operative credit societies or the Unions and to individual agriculturists ;

“ (c) Three-quarters of the debenture capital to be reserved for the former and one quarter for the latter object ;

“ (d) The advances to individual agriculturists to be made only : (1) in canal irrigated areas, (2) in selected areas to assist the agriculturists to liquidate their existing debts ;

“ (e) The advances to co-operative credit societies as well as to individual agriculturists to be for not more than ten years liable to renewal at the option of the parties ;

“ (f) The maximum advance to an individual agriculturist to be Rs. 5,000.

“ (g) The advances to co-operative credit societies or to their Unions to be made only at the recommendation of the Registrars ;

“ (h) The rate of interest to be charged to be 8 per cent (4 per cent debentures interest + 1 per cent management expenses + 1 per cent bad debts account + 2 per cent sinking fund) in the case of co-operative credit societies or their Unions and 10 per cent in the case of individual agriculturists.

“ (4) The bank to be at liberty to utilize its share capital as well as its fixed and current account deposit money for ordinary banking purposes. The sinking fund and reserve funds of the co-operative credit societies to be utilized under the Presidency Bank Act.

“ (5) In view of guaranteeing the interest on debentures Government to be given the right to inspect the books of the Bank ”.

The Committee did not, however, think that such a scheme should be supported for the present.

As we have seen, great progress was made during the year 1908-09 in the formation of district banks and central societies and at the Conference of Registrars held in November, 1909, it was agreed that “ at present no one special financing agency for the whole of India is necessary ”. It seems not improbable, however, that some such institution may eventually be established.

F. — Suggested Amendments of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act.

The subject which chiefly engaged the attention of the Conference of Registrars held in November 1909 was the amendment of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act. A draft of a revised Act was prepared for submission to the Government, together with explanatory notes. We shall indicate the principal amendments proposed, following the order of the sections.

The Preamble of the Act states that it is expedient "to provide for the constitution and control of co-operative credit societies", and the use of this expression makes it doubtful if other kinds of society can legally be registered under the Act. To clear up this doubt, it was proposed to amend the expression so as to read "to provide for the constitution and control of co-operative societies, which have as their object the encouragement and development of the economic interests of the members by means of operations in common".

For the distinction between "rural" and "urban" societies it was proposed to substitute a distinction between societies with limited liability and societies with unlimited liability. The amended sub-sections of section 3 relating to this matter would read as follows:

"3 (2) The liability of members of societies shall be either limited or unlimited.

"(3) In case of a credit society the majority of the members of which are agriculturists the liability shall, except with the special sanction of the Local Government, be unlimited.

"(4) In the case of a society the majority of the members of which are not agriculturists the liability shall be limited or unlimited as may be provided by the by-laws or any rules made under the Act".

To make it clear that societies registered under the Act are eligible in their corporate capacity as members of other societies, it was proposed to add a new sub-section to section 3.

It was proposed to change the title of the Registrars from "Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies" to "Registrar of Co-operative Societies". This also, like the amendment of the preamble, was suggested with a view to facilitating the development of other forms of co-operation besides co-operative credit.

To facilitate societies in giving evidence of their incorporation it was proposed to add a clause making the certificate of registration conclusive proof that the society had been duly registered.

While applying to societies with limited liability the restrictions on the division of profits now imposed upon "urban" societies, it was pro-

posed to apply to societies with unlimited liability the restrictions which the Act imposes on "rural" societies with the modification that "in the case of such societies with share capital dividends may be paid to the members to such extent and under such conditions as may be provided by the rules or by-laws made under the Act, but that, in any case, one-fourth of the annual profits must be credited to reserve".

It was further proposed to add a provision allowing any society, with the sanction of the Registrar, to contribute an amount not exceeding 10 per cent of its profits to local charity or local objects of public utility.

To allow the Registrar to delegate the auditing of societies to members of his staff, an amendment was proposed to the section which states that "the Registrar shall audit the accounts of each society once at least in every year".

A new section was proposed to empower the Local Government to exempt societies or classes of societies from any of the provisions of the Act.

Many other amendments were suggested, but they were of minor importance or were consequential on the amendments which we have indicated.

G. — Co-operation amongst Aboriginal Tribes.

The Report for 1908-09 of the Registrar for Bengal contains some interesting remarks on experiments which have been made in the formation of credit societies amongst the aboriginal tribes of India. These tribes are in a very backward state of civilisation and, as might be expected, the societies formed amongst them require much supervision. In the Native State of Baroda, a number of societies have been formed in the backward parts of the state and at least one aboriginal society is said to be successful, but in Bengal the existence of such societies seems to depend upon the presence of some person of education in the locality to direct their work.

Speaking of the Ikti (Ranchi) District, the Registrar for Bengal reported: "The ten societies, most of them founded by the Reverend H. R. Lonsdale, of Ikti, are in the nature of an experiment, and not an unpromising one. Except Bargari and Kachabari, which are fairly large societies with considerable possibilities, the societies are very small institutions, composed of the simplest aboriginal cultivators. Left to themselves they would probably perish. They are made possible by the presence in each village of a Procharak or other mission agent, usually a member, through whom Mr. Lonsdale can control the work. They have been carefully instructed, and if with patience and supervision they can be made really effective institutions it is possible that each may become a nucleus

for developing its immediate neighbourhood. But the movement should not be extended this year, partly because the existing societies will require all the care that Mr. Lonsdale can give them, partly because I doubt whether our present line of work is quite suitable for these simple Oraons".

In another passage, the Registrar for Bengal discusses the general question of co-operation amongst aboriginal tribes. "Co-operation itself", he says, "apart from particular manifestations, demands conditions — a modicum of education and a certain degree of social and economic development. These exist in Behar, Bengal proper and parts of Orissa, and there is, therefore, no inherent reason why the movement should not spread rapidly over all the districts of these areas. The case of the Sonthals, Oraons and other backward and aboriginal tribes is quite different. They are generations behind their more civilised neighbours. Devoid of worldly wisdom, ignorant, self-distrustful, with very little conception of the value of money, and economically children, they are not fit for credit co-operation on independent lines. Several societies of aboriginals have been formed as an experiment. The story of all is the same. While carefully supervised and kept on a small scale they do moderately well, but if the controlling hand is withdrawn they are like sheep without a shepherd. Obviously the multiplication of isolated societies presents few prospects. The difficulties are increased by the almost complete absence of educated aboriginals, who might take the lead in educating and guiding their countrymen. At the same time there is little hope of their holding their own in the economic struggle without combination in some form. But the impetus towards co-operation must come from outside. Government cannot provide the staff necessary to bridge over the gulf of several decades' development. Possibly a solution of the problem may lie in centralized organizations under which outside agencies undertake the control and training of affiliated units. Such a scheme is now under discussion".

FRANCE

I. — SOME DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS.

Sources:

- Annuaire Statistique, 1905 et 1908. (Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale). Paris, Imprimerie Nationale (*Statistical Yearbook, 1905 and 1908, Paris*).
- Dénombrement de la population, 1906. (Ministère de l'Intérieur). Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1907 (*Census of Population, 1906. Paris, 1907*).
- Statistique annuelle du mouvement de la population de la France d'après les registres d'état civil au cours de l'année 1908. Paris, 1909 (*Annual Statistics of the Movement of the Population of France according to the registers for births, marriages and deaths during the year 1908. Paris, 1909*).
- Statistique Agricole Annuelle, 1908. (Ministère de l'Agriculture). Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1909 (*Annual Agricultural Statistics, 1908. Paris, 1909*).
- Statistique des superficies cultivées, de la production végétale et du bétail dans les Pays adhérents - Institut International d'Agriculture - Rome, 1910. (*Statistics of Cultivated Areas and of Vegetable and Animal Production in the adhering countries*).

A. — Territory and Population.

Area: 536,463.7 sq. km.

Population in 1906: 39,252,245.

Density of the population per sq. km. in 1906: 73.1.

Occupations of the population in 1901:

		Percent
Agriculture and forestry	8,176,569	41.5
Fisheries	67,772	0.3
Mines	266,351	1.4
Manufactures	5,819,855	29.5
Transports	830,643	4.2
Commerce	1,822,620	9.2
Liberal Professions	399,839	2.0
Domestic Service	1,015,037	5.2
Civil Service	1,297,569	6.6
Not specified	18,820	0.1
Total.	19,715,075	100.0

Birth and Death Rate per 1000 of the population in 1908 (provisional figures):

Births	20.2
Deaths.	19.0
Difference.	1.2

Illiterate conscripts per 100 in 1907: 3.28.

B. — *Agriculture, Forests, and Fisheries.*

Distribution of territory in 1892:

Area of arable land cultivated. . .	44,241,720 hect.	83.70 %
» » » not cultivated . . .	6,226,189 »	11.77 %
» non agricultural land. . .	2,389,290 »	4.53 %
Total area. . .	52,857,199 ha. (1)	100.00 %

Principal Products in 1908:

	Area	Production
Wheat	6,564,370 hect.	86,188,050 quint.
Oats	4,896,670 »	47,487,530 »
Rye	1,244,320 »	13,130,280 »
Barley	729,580 »	9,208,610 »
Maize.	496,240 »	6,667,080 »
Potatoes.	1,545,310 »	170,120,780 »
Vineyards	1,654,366 »	60,545,265 hectolit.

Area of woods and forests in 1892; 9,521,568 hect.

Farm Animals on the 31st December, 1908:

Horses	3,215,050
Mules	194,010
Donkeys	363,090
Cattle	14,239,730
Sheep.	17,456,380
Pigs	7,202,430
Goats	1,424,870

(1) The total area of the territory was maintained the same in 1883 and 1892 for reasons of comparison, although a statement emanating from the War Office fixes the total area of France at 53,646,400 hectares.

Fisheries:

Gross value of fish caught by boats in 1905 . . .	113,384,132	frs.
» » » » from the coast in 1905.	9,506,904	»
	<u>122,891,036</u>	frs.

Number of fishermen in 1905: 95,804.

C. — *Mines, Manufactures and Commerce.*

Number of mining concessions: 1,489.

Number of concessions worked in 1907: 597.

Number of workmen employed underground:	149,548	} 209,483
» » » aboveground:	59,935	

Output of the mines: 48,556,802 tons.

Value of output at the mines: 634,982,068 frs.

Number of industrial establishments having steam apparatus in 1907:
61,773.

H. P. used by these establishments: 2,473,846.

Metallurgic Industries (in 1907):

Foundries: Total value of output . . .	313,204,205	frs.
Welded iron and steel	117,597,913	»
Cast steel	439,060,460	»
Other metals	82,577,527	»

Silk Industry:

Amount of silk spun in 1907: 819,242.958 kg.

Sugar Industry:

Amount of sugar obtained during the season 1907-08: 656,832,135 kg.

Production of alcohol in 1908: 2,245,030 hectolitres.

Special Trade in 1907, in thousands of francs:

	Imports	Exports
Food stuffs	1,038,141	746,899
Raw material for manufactures.	4,013,292	1,507,634
Manufactured goods	1,171,524	3,341,575
Total	<u>6,222,957</u>	<u>5,596,108</u>

D. — *Navigation and Inland Communications.*

Maritime Shipping and Navigation in 1908:

	Entered		Cleared	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
French vessels . . .	86,102	14,481,485	86,090	14,592,050
Foreign vessels . . .	22,073	21,163,108	22,222	21,220,834

Length of railways on the 31st December, 1906: 47,129.5 km.
 » tramways on the 31st December, 1906: 7,167.7 km.
 » navigable rivers and canals in 1907: 11,870 km.

E. — *Finance.*

Budget for 1909:

Revenue	4,003,414,949 frs.
Expenditure	4,005,224,676 »

F. — *Money, Weights and Measures.*

Unit of value: the *franc* of 100 *centimes* (Latin coinage league).

A gold piece of 20 francs weighs 6.4516 grammes, $\frac{900}{1000}$ pure gold.

The decimal metric system is adopted for weights and measures.

II. — THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS IN FRANCE.

This Monograph has been sent to us by the French Ministry of Agriculture for publication in the Bulletin.

Ever since the tentative efforts among the rural populations of Gaul and of Mediæval France, the spirit of association has had a regular evolution, beginning with the *de facto* group, until it has arrived at the present form of legal association regulated by special statute.

The first unions of farmers in groups seem to date back to the days of the Roman domination, and the invasions of the Wisigoths and of the Arabs. Their principal object was the collective cultivation or farming of the soil, or the struggle against the two dreaded scourges of the time; drought and inundation. They were, in most cases, unions of land-owners interested in the existence of undertakings for such purposes as the drainage of lands, the digging, the repair or the use of irrigating canals, the construction and the maintenance of dikes along the banks of rivers and on the sea coast. They provided for the carrying out of these works by means of contributions equitably divided among the landowners in proportion to the particular interest each of them had in the existence of these works. We may mention among the first associations so formed: those of the Arrosants du Roussillon (Roussillon Irrigators), of which the most ancient seems to be that of St. Felix, the charter of which goes back to the 8th day of the kalends of August, 1163. From the beginning of the 12th century, the attention of the authorities in certain regions of the South of France was more and more given to the utility of these associations, and we may mention the statutes and municipal laws of 1150 for the town of Arles, later altered in 1386, 1432, 1515 and 1578, successively.

The drainage of bogs and swamps, and the works for drawing off water were regulated by other acts, the most ancient of which go back to 1331. We may mention as examples of these associations, besides those known under the name of « œuvres d'Arles » (Arles Works), of which some go back as far as 1543, also the ancient association of the Nizades,

the Minaures Irrigators, the Tarascon Drainage Association, and the Bois-gelin General Works.

For the rest, it is not only in the region of the South of France that we meet with these associations. In the same way, from time immemorial the proprietors of low and submerged lands, in the neighbourhood of Dunkirk, have united for the carrying out in common of drainage works in associations always under the name of « Watringues ».

In the West of France, in Poitou, Ancenis and Saintonge, analogous associations were founded for the drainage and cultivation of the marshes. In 1197, Richard Cœur de Lion granted the palace of Marans to the Abbey of Jard, and in 1217, the historian of La Rochelle, Father Arcère, mentions the digging of the canal of Cinq Abbés for the drainage of the marshes of Langu and Vouillé. Later, in 1531, a new canal was dug to drain the wild marsh. Henry IV, by edict of 8th April, 1599, granted Bradley and his associates the half of the area of the marshes of Saintonge and Poitou that they were able to drain; in 1564, an association of land holders undertook to drain the marshes of the Sèvre, and it is thanks to an analogous association that the marsh of Vise was drained in 1662. We could multiply to any extent the examples of similar character.

But it is enough, to show the considerable importance these associations had in France, to indicate the number of origin anterior to the law of the 21st June, 1865, which still regulates the matter.

Associations anterior to 1865 :

413	associations for dike building.
941	» for scouring canals, etc.;
468	» for draining and reclaiming lands;
3030	» for various undertakings.

Say a total of 4,900 associations, that is to say, 75 % of the total number of agricultural hydraulic associations, which number 6,749.

By the side of these associations there exist others in certain regions of France, notably in the Landes, which, known from time immemorial under the name of *Cotises* or *Consortes*, were the precursors of the mutual cattle insurance societies. Later, at the suggestion of Vincent de Gournai, Superintendent General in charge of the Administration of Agriculture, the first Society of Agriculture was founded at Rennes, in 1756. Gournai considered that the Government, in order constantly to have exact information on the situation and the needs of Agriculture, should encourage associations of learned and competent men who should keep the farmers informed of scientific discoveries and should make experiments in new methods. The success of the attempt in Brittany encouraged Gournai to proceed further in the work. Between 1757 and 1760, he organized and obtained authorization for the societies of agriculture of Lyons, Toulouse,

Orleans, Rouen, Auvergne, and Soissons, and prepared the organization of those of Tours and Montauban.

The formation of an agricultural economic assembly, similar to that created by Colbert for commerce, had long been desired at Paris; Gournai zealously occupied himself with this, but he died before having accomplished his work. It was taken up by Trudaine and, later, by Turgot, the latter of whom, on the 1st March, 1761, obtained an order from the King's Council for the establishment of a Society of Agriculture in Paris. The results obtained were such that Louis XVI erected it into a Central and Royal Society of Agriculture for the whole extent of the Kingdom, by order of 30th May, 1788. All the men notable in agricultural science were united in its service; its mission and its prerogatives were especially extensive. It continued until the law of the 8th-14th August, 1793, suppressed all Academies, Institutes and Learned Societies; it was reconstituted on the 12th June, 1798, and has become subsequently, in some measure, the Academy of Agriculture.

Side by side with these societies of agriculture, horticulture, etc., the 19th century witnessed the creation in France of Agricultural *Comices*, organized by law of the 25th February, 10th and 20th March, 1851. These formed the first professional agricultural groups. They were meant, by the law, to serve as electoral constituencies for the constitution of the Chambers of Agriculture.

The historical summary just given introduces us to the majority of the forms of association still in use; the study of the existing situation permits us to observe the presence, among the modern agricultural associations, side by side with the earlier forms, also of new ones which, leaving the political or purely utilitarian sphere, have been formed for a more practical and more immediate purpose, the defence of the economic interests of their members.

PRESENT STATE OF AGRICULTURAL UNIONS IN FRANCE.

The necessarily limited compass of this essay does not admit of our dilating long on each of the forms that the agricultural unions may assume in our days; we must simply pass them rapidly in review.

A) Agricultural Associations (Societies of Agriculture, Agricultural *Comices* (Assemblies), Chambers of Agriculture);

B) Agricultural Syndicates and groups derived from them (Agricultural Credit Banks, Co-operative Societies and Mutual Life Insurance Societies for Cattle, and Societies of Mutual Insurance against Risks in Agriculture etc.);

C) Syndicate Associations.

A. — Agricultural Associations.

These associations have chiefly a philanthropic or scientific end in view; they are principally organs of study and of research, procuring for the farmers enlightened advice, encouragement and rewards.

The Societies of Agriculture and the Agricultural *Comices* may almost be confounded together; they are unions of persons, whose tastes and whose abilities incline them to the scientific and practical study of agricultural questions.

First of all, the French National Society of Agriculture, regulated by the decrees of the 23rd August, 1878, 27th February, 1879, and 5th June, 1880, requires special treatment. The texts of these laws define its powers, they limit the number of its members, and fix the procedure and manner of its elections. It is at present composed of 8 divisions, including 52 honorary members, 40 national associates, 15 foreign members, 150 national correspondents and 150 foreign correspondents.

The societies of agriculture, the importance of which cannot be compared with that of the National Society, have, like it, followed the revolutions of the legislation. In 1806, at the date of the promulgation of the Penal Code, by the articles 291–294, their existence, when they comprised more than 20 members, was subject to the consent of the Government.

This restrictive system remained in vigour up to the law of the 1st July, 1901, which, in its second article, authorizes associations of persons to be formed freely without previous authorization or declaration, and gives them civil personality, while subjecting them to certain formalities of publication, prescribed by article 5.

It must, however, be observed that before 1901, numerous societies of agriculture already existed, whether authorized in accordance with the Penal Code, or whether, as in most cases, they had placed themselves under the *régime* of the law of 1851, upon Agricultural Assemblies, or under that of the law of 1884, upon professional syndicates.

Although their scope was not so extensive as that of the National Society, we may consider that their *rôle*, but within much narrower limits, comes within the part assigned to this great company by the decree of 1878.

If some have not so extended a field of action, their *rôle* in general consists in:

« replying to the questions of the Government and enlightening it upon everything concerning the progress and development of agricultural industry;

« studying all questions relating to agricultural legislation and rural economy;

« examining, estimating the value of, and making experiments, where there is occasion, with reference to new discoveries and processes in different branches of agriculture, as well as in the rearing of cattle;

« studying the diseases of plants and animals;

« seeking out means for the destruction of insects injurious to agriculture;

« publishing prize competitions in order to reward authors, whether of useful discoveries, or of works that may be serviceable for improvements in cultivation, or in the rearing of domestic animals, or, finally, of studies, books and publications advancing the progress of agricultural industry, or throwing light upon questions of legislation, statistics or political economy, applied to agriculture ».

The societies of agriculture are, in fact, more especially restricted to the holding of exhibitions and of competitions among their members. Most often, they have specialised themselves in a single important branch of the subject of agricultural production, to become :

1st. Agricultural Societies ;

2nd. Horticultural » ;

3rd. Societies for viticulture and the science of vines ;

4th. Cattle rearing societies ;

5th. Societies for the rearing of birds ;

6th. » » » cultivation of bees and the study of insects ;

7th. » » » » of silkworms ;

8th. » » horse breeding and racing ;

9th. » » ass and mule breeding.

The Societies of Agriculture are, at present, as far as their number can be exactly determined, about 685. The Departments possessing the most are: Seine (51), Seine-et-Oise (29), Nord (28), Isère (23), Calvados (22), etc.

To these societies must be added the agricultural *Comices*, now serving almost the same end.

As they exist to-day, the Agricultural *Comices* exhibit the same characteristic features as the Societies of Agriculture. The word itself, « *Comice* », was employed in history, before that of “_society ”, as a title of an agricultural group, founded at Valandry in Anjou, by the Marquis of Turbilly, on the 15th August, 1755. The *rôle* of this association was limited to the yearly distribution of « two prizes, consisting in a medal accompanied by a pecuniary reward »: these prizes were rewards to the farmer who could show the finest crop of corn and the one who had the best rye; the prize winners wore the medal in their button-hole.

In 1819, the Minister Descazes extolled them for the benefits derived from them; since 1833, the State has largely subsidised them, as well as the Societies of Agriculture.

We shall not again discuss the present *rôle* of the *Comices*, which,

for the purposes of this study, does not differ from that of the Societies of Agriculture as specified above.

The number of the *Comices* is about 917. The Departments possessing the greatest number are : Côtes du Nord (47), Ille-et-Vilaine (39), Sarthe (32), Corrèze (31), Manche (36), Morbihan (33), Haute Marne (30).

In 1900, there existed nearly 1,200 societies of agriculture and *Comices* (422 Societies, 764 *Comices*); their number to-day is 1,600, with about 225,000 members.

The Societies of Agriculture and the *Comices* have rendered the most signal services to farmers, in popularising the new methods of cultivation, the use of chemical manures, and improved machinery; they have benefited by very large subventions from the authorities. From the social point of view, they were the first to introduce the peasants to the benefits of association, and they are justly to be considered as having often greatly facilitated the creation of associations of the most modern form, such as the agricultural syndicates and the mutual assurance societies.

B. — The Agricultural Syndicates and Unions derived from them.

§ 1. *Agricultural Syndicates.*

Whether there be question of Syndicates, of Credit Banks, of Mutual Insurance Societies or of Co-operative Societies, the characteristic of the modern movement of agricultural association in France is that it is purely and strictly professional.

The whole reason of this is to be found in the very organization of the associations which we have now to examine and which are, without exception, based upon the *professional syndicates*.

The unions we have spoken of as the older type of agricultural associations formed many more rural or popular associations than true agricultural associations in the strictest sense of the expression.

The agricultural association of professional type is the syndicate; its origin is still recent, deriving from the law of 21st March, 1884.

Before this law of the 21st March, 1884, gave the representatives of every industry almost complete liberty of association, the existence of societies of individuals was subject, as we have seen, to Government consent, as soon as the members amounted to more than twenty.

The commercial and industrial workmen, better organized at that period than the farmers, sooner felt the inconvenience of this legislation and it is due to their complaints, that the law of the 21st March, 1884, was passed by which the peasants in their turn were to profit. It was, and experience has fully proved it, of the greatest benefit to French agriculture which had gone through a particularly severe crisis between 1860 and 1874.

This law of 1884, which has been of much greater importance for agriculture than for the other branches of production, since it has become the constitutional charter of all the agricultural associations, is limited to the dispensation of all unions of persons, exercising the same or connected professions from the necessity of obtaining the authorization of the public authorities for their constitution as societies. The professional syndicates thus created are only obliged to take certain steps for publication; their sole object is « the study and protection of the interests of their members ».

In spite of all the advantages the farmers were later on to derive from this law, the progress of the agricultural syndicates was at first rather slow. Soon after it was to be accelerated and to become particularly rapid. From 1884 to 1910 the agricultural syndicates show an increase of about 210 societies per year.

From the following table we may derive an exact idea of this rapid progression:

Years	Number of syndicates	Increase on preceding year	Number of members	Increase on preceding year
1884	5	5	..	..
1885	39	34	..	..
1886	93	54	..	..
1887	214	121	..	..
1888	461	247	..	..
On the 1st July.....	1889	557	96	..
	1890	648	91	234,234
	1891	750	102	269,298
	1892	863	113	313,800
	1893	952	89	353,883
	1894	1092	140	378,750
	1895	1188	96	403,261
	1897	1275	87	423,492
	1898	1499	224	448,395
	1899	1824	325	491,692
	1900	2069	245	512,794
	1901	2204	135	533,454
	1902	2375	171	592,613
On the 31st December.	1903	2434	59	598,834
	1904	2592	158	620,048
	1905	3116	524	659,953
	1906	3553	437	677,150
	1907	3883	330	716,530
	1908	4423	540	..
	1909	4743	320	..
	1910	5146	403	777,066

The figures in the following table show the number of agricultural syndicates and their members, for 1910, according to departments.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7					
							Syndicates				
							Number of syndicates	created in 1909	created in 1910 (1st halfyear)	Total number of members	Number of women
Departments											
1	Ain.....	57	3	..	11,620	228					
2	Aisne	43	2	..	7,082	185					
3	Allier.....	133	18	2	8,364	40					
4	Alpes (Basses).....	22	3	..	5,610	..					
5	Alpes (Hautes).....	53	3	..	3,621	136					
6	Alpes-Maritimes.....	29	2	1	3,485	109					
7	Ardèche.....	48	2	1	12,746	203					
8	Ardennes.....	34	3	..	5,306	53					
9	Ariège.....	9	..	..	1,868	3			
10	Aube.....	120	2	..	9,963	206					
11	Aude.....	55	..	..	8,635	306			
12	Aveyron.....	18	3	..	7,446	33					
13	Bouches-du-Rhône.....	64	3	..	8,635	237					
14	Calvados.....	13	..	1	973	25					
15	Cantal.....	17	2	..	1,491	11					
16	Charente.....	94	4	..	23,835	195					
17	Charente-Inférieure.....	28	1	..	11,402	68					
18	Cher.....	29	3	..	4,330	50					
19	Corrèze.....	13	1	..	1,757	21					
20	Corsica.....	12	1	..	1,509	34					
21	Côte-d'Or.....	109	3	..	13,131	130					
22	Côtes-du-Nord.....	34	..	..	3,926	199			
23	Creuse.....	34	3	..	4,264	24					
24	Dordogne.....	33	7	..	3,536	38					
25	Doubs.....	140	7	..	7,862	389					

(1) The total number of members of syndicates affiliated to the unions has not been shown of the syndicates themselves.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Special syndicates							Unions of Syndicates		
Wood cutters B.	Insurance against hail G.	Tobacco Planters T.	Anti-Poaching C.	Anti-Phylloxera Ph.	Against cockchafers H.	Recon-stitution of land R.	Number of unions	Number of affiliated syndicates	Number of members (r)
..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	I	..	..	..	..
..	29	..	..	..	..	..	2	53	3,213
..
..	I	..	..	6	..	..	I	18	2,193
..	I	22	4,200
..	I	10	4,576
..
..
..	I	123	8,364
..	I	29	4,250
..
..
..
..
..	I	36	2
..
..	I	4	300
..
..
I	..	S	..	..	..	..	4	416	18,497
..	I	35	40,000
..	I	21	2,615
..	..	9	..	..	..	..	2	18	14,550
..	I	..	..	2	71	4,660

it would be mere repetition of the total of the column showing the number of the members

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Numbers	Departments	Syndicates				
		Number of syndicates	created in 1909	created in 1910 (1st halfyear)	Total number of members	Number of women
26	Drôme	84	4	..	10,060	216
27	Eure.....	23	1	..	9,284	182
28	Eure-et-Loir.....	11	..	..	10,487	67
29	Finistère.....	27	1	..	4,088	72
30	Gard.....	79	3	..	12,322	87
31	Garonne (Haute-).....	41	3	1	13,754	94
32	Gers.....	72	4	..	3,911	111
33	Gironde.....	120	17	9	20,251	867
34	Hérault.....	73	3	1	7,098	139
35	Ille-et-Vilaine.....	9	..	..	12,415	37
36	Indre.....	45	1	..	10,400	..
37	Indre-et-Loir.....	162	9	..	15,423	335
38	Isère.....	201	13	1	25,470	277
39	Jura.....	40	6	..	6,107	143
40	Landes.....	29	1	1	5,068	49
41	Loir-et-Cher.....	28	..	1	17,463	44
42	Loire.....	93	6	1	10,129	277
43	Loire (Haute-).....	9	..	..	3,794	18
44	Loire-Inférieure.....	28	..	..	13,394	105
45	Loiret.....	78	8	2	15,149	75
46	Lot.....	72	..	..	6,733	166
47	Lot-et-Garonne.....	123	57	10	11,298	232
48	Lozère.....	23	..	..	1,112	15
49	Maine-et-Loire.....	30	..	..	12,639	190
50	Manche.....	5	..	..	5,199	11
51	Marne.....	183	9	1	28,604	1,213
52	Marne (Haute-).....	75	2	..	9,336	152

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Special syndicates							Unions of Syndicates		
Wool cutters	Insurance against hail G.	Tobacco Planters T.	Anti-Poaching C.	Anti-Phylloera Ph.	Against cockchafers H.	Reconstitution of land R.	Number of unions	Number of affiliated syndicates	Number of members
..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..	I	..	..	..	..	..	3	78	8,753
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	20	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	21	470
..	6	II	..	..	..	..	I	40	1,500
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..
..
..	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	75	10,000
..	I	32	..	I	..	..	..	..	..
..	I	..	..	..	..	..	I	3	3,767
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	..
..
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	2,500
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	10	2,000
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	20	20,495
I	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	16	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	14	373
..
..
..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Numbers	Departments	Syndicates				
		Number of syndicates	created in 1909	created in 1910 (1st halfyear)	Total number of members	Number of women
53	Mayenne	16	..	..	5,154	94
54	Meurthe-et-Moselle	104	13	..	9,720	201
55	Meuse	57	2	1	5,856	105
56	Morbihan	61	5	..	7,781	205
57	Nièvre	79	22	6	5,073	60
58	Nord	103	5	1	14,608	426
59	Oise	21	..	..	5,499	554
60	Orne	10	1	..	9,519	43
61	Pas-de-Calais	55	6	..	14,152	105
62	Puy-de-Dôme	52	2	3	8,399	64
63	Pyrénées (Basses)	104	4	..	11,947	102
64	Pyrénées (Hautes)	14	3	..	3,982	20
65	Pyrénées Orientales	4	..	..	5,527	247
66	Rhin (Haut-) (Territory of Belfort)	2	..	..	1,448	..
67	Rhône	80	2	..	22,341	500
68	Saône (Haute)	225	6	1	11,549	165
69	Saône-et-Loire	74	..	..	11,560	402
70	Sarthe	44	7	5	23,978	703
71	Savoie	51	2	5	4,010	172
72	Savoie (Haute)	64	8	..	7,660	179
73	Seine	14	1	1	1,259	46
74	Seine-Inférieure	4	..	..	3,219	42
75	Seine-et-Marne	55	2	1	6,338	133
76	Seine-et-Oise	80	3	..	9,405	348
77	Sèvres (Deux)	39	..	..	5,661	136
78	Somme	63	11	4	5,750	80
79	Tarn	13	..	..	2,058	13

Numbers	Departments	Syndicates				
		Number of syndicates	created in 1909	created in 1910 (1st half-year)	Total number of members	Number of women
80	Tarn-et-Garonne	14	..	2	2,738	3
81	Var	91	1	..	11,389	44
82	Vaucluse	38	5	..	8,201	14
83	Vendée	26	1	..	8,316	11
84	Vienne	38	2	..	13,964	2
85	Vienne (Haute-)	54	1	1	1,968	2
86	Vosges	96	13	3	13,411	41
87	Yonne	145	2	1	11,410	17
88	Algiers	52	2	..	2,369	16
89	Constantine	21	2	..	2,601	5
90	Oran	13	..	..	2,862	9
	Total	5,146	358	68	777,066	14,519

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Special syndicates							Unions of syndicates		
Wood cutters	Insur- ance against hail G.	Tobacco Planters T.	Anti- Poaching C.	Anti- Phylloxera Ph.	Against cockcha- fers H.	Recon- stitution of land R.	Number of unions	Number of affiliated syndicates	Number of members
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	I	..	..	..	..	I	2	123
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	22	1,500
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	73	3,462
..	I	..	I	..	..	..	2	36	..
..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	41	..
..	I	..	..	..	..	..	I	18	1,650
..
5	82	155	2	72	I	5	55	2,392	..

Say 5,146 agricultural syndicates, with 777,066 members, of whom 14,519 are women.

And 55 Unions of Agricultural Syndicates uniting together 2,392 Agricultural Syndicates.

A special enquiry further notes the existence, independently of these syndicates, of 527 agricultural labourers' syndicates and 237 capitalists' syndicates, with the inclusion also of foresters and fishermen. The labourers' syndicates unite 55,407 members, divided among 4 unions of syndicates: the Union of the Agricultural Labourers' Syndicates of the North (71 syndicates and 3,360 members); the Union of the South; the Wood Cutters' Union (8,271 syndicate members) and the Union of the Horticultural Syndicates. The capitalist syndicates unite 43,227 members, federated in 4 Unions.

Years	Syndicates		Number of Persons united in syndicates			% active population
	Capitalists	Labourers	Capitalists	% active population	Labourers	
1st January						
1901.....	100	124	8,637	..	15,312	..
1902.....	114	149	12,483	0.44	15,515	0.47
1903.....	135	145	16,933	0.54	15,592	0.46
1905.....	166	374	27,431	1.14	45,014	1.32
1908.....	237	527	43,227	1.23	55,407	1.89

In 7 years the number of labourers united in syndicates has increased by 261 % and that of the capitalists by 400 %.

The different classes of agricultural capitalists and agricultural labourers' syndicates are as follows:

	Capitalists	Labourers
Agriculturists, cultivators, tillers of the soil.	3	200
Shepherds, cattle breeders, herdsmen . . .	50	1
Wood-cutters, forest labourers, rangers . . .	9	214
Florists, horticulturists, gardeners	78	34
Milkmen, dairymen, milk producers	91	4
Market gardeners	15	1
Resin extractors . . . . .	..	27
Vinedressers, viticulturists	3	4

The French agricultural syndicates are about half as numerous as the commercial and industrial syndicates, of which the number on the 31st De-

cember 1909, amounted to 9,731. Yet if we consider that, with an agricultural population of 18 million souls, France has about 6,800,000 agricultural labourers, we shall see the enormous importance of the agricultural syndicates, since, they represent about $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the active rural population of the country.

Although also regulated by the law of 1884, the agricultural syndicates are distinguished from the commercial and industrial syndicates by their utilitarian tendency. While the syndicates of workmen or of masters, belonging to industry or to commerce, have sought in the union of their members to give more weight to their claims, while they saw in the syndicate a means of getting the right of strike conceded to them, the Agricultural Syndicates, from the first years of their creation, have established themselves almost solely as distributive co-operative societies.

The reasons for this are at once sociological and economic.

The Agricultural Syndicates, when they united the rural populations, were not called upon to unite the elements of an industry based upon the proletariat. Then, while the commercial and industrial syndicates associated masters and workmen in distinct and rival associations, for the defence of their own interests, and sometimes of opposed interests, the agricultural syndicates united the whole compact mass of field workers, binding in one knot, the masters, the labourers, and above all the small proprietors, who are at once employers and employed. On this account, the agricultural syndicate lost the character of an organ for the assertion of claims. One might then wonder what were the causes of the rapid progress of this institution which, at the start, lost one of its essential characteristics.

Sociologically, the reason for the existence of the agricultural syndicates is, more than anything else, the progressive education of the inhabitants of the country, little by little won over to the principle of mutual responsibility. The discovery of new horizons, forced upon the peasants by reason of the multiplication and the rapidity of the means of transport, has led them to shut themselves up less in their jealous isolation. Leaving that selfish confidence in themselves, amounting almost to fear and distrust of all those surrounding them, the field labourers have acquired the habit of looking about them intelligently. They understand all the gain they may derive from closer union with those contending in the same cause and for the same necessary ends. In association they have seen a means of increasing their power, of which they had previously not understood the extent; their profound selfishness, shaken by an active propagandism and by the help of the authorities, has, progressively, given way to the sentiment of mutual confidence, and respect for their pledged word, those two social virtues which must form the basis of the morality of those associated for mutual interest.

But the first causes of the great development of the agricultural syndicates are before all others economic. They are utilitarian causes due to the transformation and improvement of the methods of production. It might have been thought, for a moment, that after the acute crisis through which agriculture passed, the system of intensive cultivation and the employment of improved machinery, necessarily costly, would be the deathblow of peasant property, that would have to pass away and be annihilated, absorbed by the great estates. These alarms have proved vain, and never was peasant property more flourishing than to-day; it owes it all chiefly to the syndicates who protected it in the person and the property of all peasants.

The Agricultural Syndicate was then, in the beginning, the populariser of the idea of solidarity, but also the element of a sort of tariff war, if we may so express it. In the syndicate, the farmer sought less for an organ for the assertion of his rights, than for the means of obtaining at small cost all the merchandise and produce required for his farm work.

It was naturally the part of the agricultural syndicates, to follow this tendency and serve their members as intermediaries for the purchase of the goods they required. It was principally in the purchase of manure, that this distributive co-operation was practised by the syndicates, who were better able than their individual members to make the analyses and arrange the due proportion of useful ingredients. The work of the syndicates was afterwards extended to the purchase of agricultural or viticultural implements and machinery, the purchase of superior animals for breeding purposes as well as of selected seeds.

These purchases, made for their members' account, made it possible for the syndicates to obtain great reductions on the prices, by which their members profited. By uniting the crops and produce of their members for collective sale, the syndicates obtained the advantage of considerable reductions in the expense of carriage. In this department their services have been great, and the purchases yearly made by them amount to several hundred million francs.

Some of them have, it must be recognised, often exceeded their just rights, selling sometimes to all comers goods having but a remote connection with agriculture. These exaggerations have caused a certain tension, a critical condition that it seems will soon require to be dealt with by legislative provision, accurately limiting their powers.

For the social and professional education of their members, the agricultural syndicates have organized competitions and shows, founded libraries, established experimental fields and schools of farming, making themselves thus the extenders of progress in the most backward country districts.

We must not, however, reduce their *rôle* to that of mere intermediaries, to that only of co-operative distributive societies; though that is evi-

dently their most obvious purpose. Their task has been more difficult, since it fell to their part to undertake the work of organizing in country districts all the other professional agricultural associations, co-operative credit societies, co-operative societies for sale and production, various mutual insurance institutions, institutions of insurance and thrift, giving us to day the consoling picture of a rural democracy united in justice for the common weal.

Some syndicates have remained strictly organs for study and defence of professional interests, refusing to practise co-operation directly; they are, however, not very numerous: they numbered 764 in 1908. They do not either represent the exact type of the agricultural syndicate. We have had occasion to speak of them above, mentioning them as syndicates of masters and workmen belonging to agricultural industries or to industries connected with agriculture.

Making use of the powers conferred on them by article 5 of the law of 21st March 1884, the syndicates have realised in their Unions, the association of the second degree. It is hardly necessary to insist on the services that these federations have rendered to very small groups that would otherwise be doomed by their isolation to impotence.

The object of the Unions of Syndicates is identical with that of the Syndicates themselves, the isolated efforts of which they co-ordinate. Their power, extending itself over a larger sphere, has permitted them in certain regions to assume enormous importance, both in co-operation and in the social work devolving upon the syndicates. One of the preceding tables shows the distribution according to departments, in 1909, of the 55 Unions now existing in France. They unite, as we have seen, the majority of the syndicates, since they have 2,392 syndicates affiliated to them out of a total of 5,146.

Considering their importance, we shall here mention separately two of these groups which have realised the association of the 3rd degree, federating both syndicates, and, more especially, unions of syndicates.

These are: The Central Union of the French Agricultural Syndicates;
And the National Federation of Agricultural Syndicates.

§ 2. *Mutual Agricultural Credit Banks.*

If the work of the agricultural syndicates is extensive in itself, it appears considerably amplified when we consider that from these hives of the « rural population » have « swarmed out » 150 co-operative societies of production, more than 3,000 credit banks, and about 10,000 mutual insurance societies. In studying the organization and working of agricultural credit in France, we must before all things keep in mind its funda-

mental characteristic of *strictly independent professional* credit, clearly separated from popular or rural credit. To be affiliated to, and contract loans from, a mutual credit bank, the peasant must justify his title of farmer by producing proof that he is a member of an agricultural professional syndicate. The agricultural credit so practised, is still of recent organization; its theoretical constitution dates from 1894; its expansion only goes back to 1899.

Long before that date, the idea of agricultural credit was diffused in France, but it was not then the case of credit as it exists to day, under the form of mutual credit. Its history, however, does not go back to a very distant date. The older *régimes* disapproved of it, and only saw in it a new affliction for the peasants, as Louis XIV expressed it, they say, in a celebrated phrase: « credit supports agriculture, as the cord supports the hanged ».

The first attempts for the organization of credit in behalf of agriculture, if we cannot, as some authors would like, trace them back to Law, may be found in an enquiry instituted in 1826, by Casimir Périer, into the best methods for reducing the burdens, and especially those of mortgage, weighing upon landed property. In the session of 1840-1841, several Departmental General Councils passed votes praying Government for the introduction of agricultural credit into France. In 1848, a first scheme for credit at long date was proposed, but without success. Numerous systems for the organization of agricultural credit were submitted to the authorities; all aimed at the provision of credit on land and the reduction of mortgages; the majority provided for the creation of paper money and aimed at the realisation of too vast enterprises, some of which ill concealed a desire for speculation. Besides, several establishments, founded between 1860 and 1889, succumbed, on account of their defect of over centralisation, and their inability to adapt themselves to agricultural needs.

Here and there, however, small groups of farmers were formed, some placing themselves under the legal *régime* governing the societies (Law of 1867), others under that governing the syndicates (Law of 1884), all with the object of granting their members the credit required for the current needs of their farms; they were only isolated examples, but none the less useful.

The idea of definitely organizing agricultural credit was only resumed by the authorities on the 10th May, 1890, in a bill to allow the agricultural syndicates to arrange these credit operations. Through the fear that the work of the syndicates might be compromised the project came to nothing, but the bill was taken up again, with some alterations, and became law on the 5th November, 1894. Meanwhile a bill had been proposed in 1892, for the foundation of a central bank of agricultural credit; it was to become law later, on the 21st March, 1899.

Of these two laws, the first, of the 5th November, 1894, is far the most important. It is this law which gives French agricultural credit its character of *professional, mutual* and *decentralized* credit. It permits « the entire body of the members of one or several agricultural *professional* syndicates or a portion of the members of these syndicates » to constitute for themselves « local banks » of mutual agricultural credit, with the exclusive object of facilitating and even guaranteeing operations with regard to agricultural production, carried out by these syndicates or the members of these syndicates. A more recent law of the 14th January, 1908, has assimilated the societies for mutual insurance against risks in agriculture to the professional syndicates for the constitution of credit banks.

These banks are *mutual* banks, partly, in that their members receive a maximum interest of 4 % on their paid up capital, and no dividends in any case, but, further, especially in that they are bound by solidarity, and all are jointly and severally liable for their mutual engagements.

Lastly, let us add that agricultural credit is an eminently *decentralised* institution. Leaving the old methods which tended to the foundation of a central agricultural bank to radiate with numerous branches over the country, the legislator, in the law of 1894, organized agricultural credit on the basis of the farmers who were to profit by its advantages on the morrow.

The work of the law of 1899 was all co-ordination; its object may be summed up in the foundation of banks styled « regional », generally having the department for their sphere, and, having grouped around them, the small local peasants' banks, that, through their too small capital, and their extremely limited sphere of action, ran the risk of losing their vitality.

If it is to be regretted that agricultural credit is still so recent a thing, we must allow that since 1894, the authorities have made use of every means to obtain for it a prompt development, especially providing it with the most considerable pecuniary assistance.

It is the law of the 17th November, 1897, or, more exactly, the convention of the 31st October, 1896, that enriched our agriculture with this financial support, providing for agricultural works, at the date of the renewal of the privileges of the Bank of France, an advance of 40,000,000 francs, to be repaid on the expiration of the said privilege, besides annual aids not to be repaid, based on the amount of discount of the Bank of France ($\frac{1}{3}$). These aids can not be less than 2 millions a year, in fact, they have almost consistently amounted to 4 or 5 millions, forming thus to-day a disposable sum of 100,457,561 francs, by means of which the agricultural credit banks may be largely supplied with funds.

The arrangement of this pecuniary intervention on the part of the State is very simple. It is summed up in the power of endowing the regional agricultural credit banks with advances to be repaid, that may amount to four times their paid up capital for their short credit opera-

tions, and to twice the same capital for long credit operations. In fact, the capital of these banks is thus increased sixfold. This capital is derived from subscriptions on shares paid up by their own adherents, by the agricultural syndicates, and their affiliated local banks.

A sum of 100 francs paid up by a farmer as subscription on shares in his local bank, and again paid over by that bank to the regional bank, may, in certain cases, necessitate the payment of 600 francs by the State: no other country has imposed such great sacrifices upon itself for the progress of mutual credit, which has been, as is shown in the following table particularly rapid.

Years	Capital of Banks paid up		State advances	No. of Regional Banks	Affiliated Local Banks		
	local	regional			Number	Members	Loans granted
1899. ....	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
1900. ....	..	..	612,250	9	87	2,175	1,910,456
1901. ....	..	..	3,223,460	21	300	7,998	5,170,045
1902.	1,413,272	2,659,227	6,879,134	37	456	22,476	14,302,651
1903.	1,466,806	3,066,035	8,737,396	41	616	28,204	22,451,167
1904.	2,405,846	4,601,369	14,175,365	54	963	42,783	30,235,063
1905.	3,626,586	6,446,596	19,479,416	66	1,355	61,874	44,162,573
1906.	4,355,258	7,408,995	22,985,381	74	1,638	76,188	56,789,656
1907.	5,654,291	9,075,383	28,628,477	88	2,168	96,192	70,708,456
1908.	7,055,214	11,218,486	35,783,027	94	2,636	116,866	91,030,564
1909.	8,470,754	13,546,888	46,231,463	95	2,983	133,382	105,026,740
1910 (approximately for the 1st six months). . .	..	..	55,400,528	97	3,150	142,000	75,000,000

The figures in this table may serve to mark the evolution of agricultural credit since they show that in ten years the number of local banks has increased from 87 to 3,150, that of regional banks from 9 to 97, the number of members from 2,175 to 142,000, that of loans granted and advances from the state, from 1,910,456 frs. to 105,206,740 frs. and from 612,250 frs. to 55,400,528 frs. respectively (1).

What are the operations of the agricultural credit banks carried out by means of the capital at their disposal; what is their character? The ability of these banks to give credit may be divided, according to the per-

(1) For the statistical data see the tables pp. 296, etc. (Editors Note).

sonality of the debtor into *individual* credit granted to persons, and *collective* credit granted to a definitely limited class of societies, agricultural syndicates, mutual insurance societies against risks in agriculture, and finally co-operative societies of production, manufacture and sale of agricultural produce.

These two general classes of operations are subdivided, in their turn, according to the term of credit required, into *short* and *long* individual credit on the one side, and into *short* and *long* collective credit on the other.

Before resuming the subjects of these different branches of the action of the credit banks, each in its turn, it is as well to note certain characteristics of agricultural credit, as it is understood in France.

First of all, let us remember that agricultural credit is a credit on *bills acceptable by banks*; it is not given the farmers under the form of advances upon security, but by means of bills payable to order, drafts, or any bill discountable by the Bank of France, that is to say, bills covered by at least 3 signatures and not of more than 90 days' date, unless renewed. The reason of this is to be sought in the very genesis of French agricultural credit, which originated in the refusal of the Banking Establishments to accept agricultural paper, on account of the impossibility of verifying its value. By the signature of the borrower, and the successive endorsements of the local bank and of the regional bank, agricultural credit is now more easily verifiable than any other, generally speaking.

Agricultural credit is, in the second place, a *cheap* credit, not that it is to be inferred that it is granted at a favourable rate of interest. Founded with the object of competing against the interested friendliness of small local bankers, but especially against the flagrant abuses of the country usurers, agricultural credit assured the peasants of credit at the average rate for loans of money in their district.

It is, further, a *personal* credit, in that it is granted not in return for pledges that might be exacted in addition, not even on mortgage, but only in consideration of the personal character of the debtor. In this fundamental characteristic it contrasts with landed credit, for which property has more importance than persons.

Having thus defined its general type, let us now consider the special forms that agricultural credit may assume :

1. — Individual Credit.

a) *Short Individual Credit.*

The operations of short individual credit are the most important that the credit banks perform; they are, we might say, all credit operations within the bank.

They especially consist for the local banks in :

a) Granting loans in return for negotiable paper (bills to order, drafts, warrants, etc.) to their members, on their proving the utility and agricultural character of these loans and offering sufficient guarantee ;

b) Discounting their bills for an agricultural purpose ;

c) Getting their bills discounted by a regional bank after endorsement ;

d) Undertaking collections of money and payments on behalf of their members ;

e) Contracting the loans necessary for the constitution or increase of their working capital ;

f) Investing moneys temporarily uninvested.

This enumeration has already indicated the part of the regional banks, which can :

a) discount bills signed by members of the local banks of mutual agricultural credit of their district and endorsed by these banks ;

b) advance money to these banks for the constitution of their working capital ;

c) receive deposits in current account, issue drafts, the total value of which may not exceed three fourths of their bills and acceptances ;

d) discount their bills and acceptances entirely or in part ;

e) invest moneys temporarily idle, and check the operations performed by their affiliated local banks.

b) *Long Individual Credit.*

The duty of granting their members a credit for a period exceeding three months, and by a method quite other than by bills accepted by the banks was only attributed to the credit banks by the still very recent law of the 19th March, 1910

This new legislative provision, filling the last gap in the organization of credit, and crowning the whole edifice, permits the regional banks to receive for an average period of 20 years, special advances that may amount to twice the sum of their capital, already quadrupled, as we have seen, for the requirements of short credit.

These advances strictly reserved to the needs of long credit are intended to be used by the banks for loans granted their members for a maximum period of 15 years. In the desire only to serve the requirements of small property, it has been determined that the maximum of each loan shall not exceed 8,000 frs. The very title of the law limits the utilisation of these advances which must only serve for the acquisition, division, transformation or reconstitution of the small rural farms,

Lent generally at the rate of 2 %, these sums must be extinguished in annuities by the borrowers, by means of the increased value they have given the farm.

According to the same principle of agricultural credit we have noted, the credit banks must try to base the security of these loans on the personal character of the debtor; they must, further, by law, exact (but these must only be considered as subsidiary pledges constituting an extra guarantee), either a mortgage bond on the borrower's property, or an insurance contract in case of the death of the beneficiary.

The law of the 19th March, 1910, is of the highest social importance; it brings agricultural credit out of the domain of theory to place it among the realities of life; it should be a sure weapon against the exodus of our peasants to the towns, keeping them in the village for love of the land they have wrongly suspected incapable of supporting them.

This law, which its too recent date prevents us from judging by its results, has enabled the State in a few months to grant the credit banks a sum of 1,119,000 francs. On every hand, new demands are coming in, and all the regional banks will soon have important sums at their disposal, through which small agricultural property should receive not only a renewal of life, but also a certain pledge of future prosperity.

2. — Collective Credit.

a) *Short Collective Credit.*

The only groups benefiting by this credit, copied also, as to its form, from the short individual credit, are the agricultural syndicates, the mutual insurance societies against risks in agriculture, and the co-operative societies for production, manufacture and sale of agricultural produce.

As to the Agricultural Syndicates, short credit permits them to pay cash to their suppliers, from whom in consequence, they obtain favourable prices, without having to wait till some one of their members pays for the amount of goods distributed to him.

So also for the agricultural mutual insurance societies. This credit supplies them with the means of paying their members the sum due for all losses suffered, without their being compelled to wait for the payment of the premiums of the year in course.

As to the co-operative societies, short credit only profits those constituted according to the provisions of the law of the 29th December, 1906, which we shall study later. It assures them the capital necessary for all trade and for all industry.

b) *Long Collective Credit.*

Long collective credit consists, only for the agricultural co-operative societies of production and of sale, in receiving from the State through the medium of the mutual credit banks, advances at the almost uniform rate of 2 %, for 25 years, the amount of which may not exceed twice the amount of their paid up capital.

The fundamental law of this method of credit is that of the 29th December, 1906, completed by the decrees of the 30th May and 26th August, 1907. This law, while imposing on them certain obligations, defines the character of the co-operative societies that may benefit by the advantages of long credit.

First of all, it only allows this favour to societies for one of the following purposes: production, manufacture, preservation and sale of agricultural produce – acquisition, construction, installation, adaptation of buildings, workshops, storehouses, carriage material, purchase and use of machines and implements necessary for agricultural operations of collective interest.

In the absence of a general law upon the co-operative societies, the law of the 29th December, 1906, enumerates further the characteristics which permit us to recognise in an agricultural society the co-operative type, qualifying it to enter into business relations with a mutual credit bank.

Thus, the rules of these societies, whether they are regulated by the civil code for civil societies or come under the commercial code and the laws of 1867 and 1893 for commercial societies, must particularly specify:

1st, that the shares of the members are in their own names, that they are exclusively reserved to farmers, members of an agricultural syndicate, and that the rate of reimbursement will not, in any case, exceed their initial price;

2nd, the maximum number of votes of any member must correspond with the number of shares he owns;

3rd, that no dividend shall be paid on the capital or on fractions of the capital, and that the rate of interest shall not exceed 4 %;

4th, what dispositions are arranged for the constitution of a reserve fund to be deducted first from the eventual profits, with a view to the extinction of the debt for the sum advanced by the State;

5th, that the annual surplus, deduction made for cost of management, sinking fund, interest on capital, general expenses, and the legal reserve fund, etc... can only be divided if it is divided, among the co-operative shareholders, in proportion to the operations that have taken place between them and the co-operative society;

6th, that for all acts and operations of a commercial character, the accounts shall be kept according to the prescriptions of the Commercial Code and the special ministerial instructions.

These societies are exempted from the tax on patents, and the distillers' co-operative societies from the payment of licence.

The repayment of advances for long periods, for which the regional mutual credit bank, acting as intermediary between the State and its debtors, the Co-operative Societies, is in the first place responsible, is further guaranteed:

1st, by a mortgage for the benefit of the State on the property of the co-operative society borrowing;

2nd, by the clause of the joint and several liability of all the members, or by a joint and several engagement on their part recognised as sufficient by the Credit Bank, and signed by all or part of the members of the Board of Management of the Co-operative Society.

In spite of the still recent date on which this law came into force, the agricultural co-operative societies of production and of sale which have already profited by the advantages it offers are 128 in number; they have received advances amounting altogether to 4,398,595 francs.

These societies are divided, according to the purpose they serve, into

53 dairies, and cheese dairies:

31 wine societies;

15 co-operative societies of collective purchase and employment of agricultural machines and implements;

13 distilleries;

9 oil mills;

2 starch factories;

5 co-operative societies of various kinds.

The law of 1906, thus supplying the agricultural co-operative societies with the largest advances, has been a new and powerful stimulator for peasant property, for which it assures the sale of its produce at prices excluding both extraordinary profits and excessive losses.

Besides the various operations we have just enumerated for short and long credit, individual and collective, the credit banks serve the peasants as deposit and savings banks. It is thus they must especially increase their efforts to obtain for the land a credit, the means for which is derived from the land itself.

The tables placed at the end of this Monograph show the operations carried out in the course of the last financial year, both by the regional banks and by the local banks affiliated to them.

We shall not return to the work of the Agricultural Mutual Credit Societies, the great extension of which we have fully set forth in the course of the preceding pages. It is enough to remember that if agricultural

credit is still a rather recent institution, it has rapidly progressed, especially by reason of the important sacrifices made by the State in its favour. Free of any political or religious bias, it has placed agriculture, up to that moment without any system of credit at all, on the same footing as the other two branches of production, commerce and industry, assuring them all of that equality with respect to money, which is in the economic order a principle as indispensable as is equality before the law in the social and political order.

Besides the credit banks which we may call official, on account of the important subsidies received by them from the State, there are at work in France a certain number of banks that have remained independent and affiliated to two Unions; the Federated Centre of Popular Credit and the Union of Rural and Labourers' Banks.

The majority of the banks affiliated to the Federative Centre are also affiliated to the regional banks of agricultural mutual credit; they are therefore included in the general class of the banks we have already considered.

The Union of Rural and Labourers' Banks, according to its bulletin, federates about 1,400 banks. It seems that a large number of these societies have no real activity and but a nominal existence. Those that are active, in number about 450, seem to have a total business (outgoings and incomings) of from two to three million francs a year.

With these unions an association of more recent date, but far exceeding them in importance, requires separate mention: the National Federation of Mutual Institutions and Agricultural Co-operation (1), the president of which is the Senator, and ex-Minister of Agriculture, M. Viger, and which, in its department of the National Federation of Agricultural Mutual Credit Banks, unites all the regional and the great majority of local banks, affiliated to them. This Federation does not engage in business; its sole *rôle* is to co-ordinate the isolated efforts of the associations it federates. In its various branches, syndicates, Credit Banks and co-operative societies, it studies all questions relating to agricultural mutual societies, publishes reports, and passes votes; it is for the authorities at once a sure helper and one of the most authoritative of guides.

§ 2. *Agricultural Co-operative Societies.*

«Co-operation is an association of persons taking part in collective work, with the view of obtaining the necessities of life more cheaply, realising a saving and deriving greater advantage from their resources or their work».

(1) Head quarters of the Society, Musée Social, 5 Rue Las Cases, Paris.

Co-operation is to be summed up then simply as a method of division of profits among individuals associated together to succeed in "no paying too high prices".

The co-operative method consists in suppressing intermediaries, as they are necessarily costly; suppressing suppliers by distributive co-operation, bankers by credit co-operation, employers by the co-operative productive society.

In French law the co-operative societies do not constitute a special type of societies; they may adopt any of the forms in common law. They are either civil societies coming under the articles 1,832 et seqq. of the civil code, or commercial societies regulated by the laws of the 24th July, 1867, 1st August, 1893, and by the Commercial Code.

Using the definition of co-operation given above, which is that of a senatorial committee of 1892, we shall mention, for successive study:

- 1st. The Co-operative Distributive Societies;
- 2nd. The Co-operative Credit Societies;
- 3rd. The Co-operative Societies for Production and Sale.

a) Agricultural Co-operative Distributive Societies.

Agricultural distributive co-operation is at once relatively rare and highly developed, if we only regard the societies for distribution, without considering the groups practising the same co-operation.

The agricultural co-operative distributive societies are few enough if we look in a statistical table of co-operative societies generally, for those serving solely for the needs of agriculture. These societies are at the most 900.

The greater part of them are bakeries; the number of these is about 600, of which 168 are to be found in Charente Inférieure and 75 in the Deux Sèvres.

The other three hundred co-operative distributive societies are a kind of small general warehouses, where the members may obtain all merchandise of prime necessity. These societies are very seldom associations formed solely of farmers. They are rather rural unions than agricultural associations in the strict sense of the word.

If we reflect, however, that distributive co-operation enters largely into the work of the agricultural syndicates, we shall understand all the advantage agriculture derives from it. We may say that of 5,146 agricultural syndicates at work in France, the great majority, if not the entire body, practise distributive co-operation by buying wholesale all merchandise and produce required for working the land, for later distribution of the same among their members.

Some of these agricultural syndicates or unions of syndicates, often through the medium of a co-operative society, do a very important annual

business, in which also operations of co-operative sale and production enter to a small degree. Such are notably: the Co-operative Society of the Central Union of the French Farmers' Syndicates, and the French Farmers' Central Syndicate.

b) *Co-operative Credit Societies.*

We shall not here return to deal with credit co-operation, which is represented in France by the organization of Agricultural Mutual Credit, to which, on account of its great importance, we have previously given a place apart.

c) *Co-operative Societies for Production and Sale.*

Association, for the purpose of collective production was that form, which in France, as in every other country, men first felt the need of.

In face of the often considerable labour, that at a very remote date was demanded for the clearing of lands, the peasants found themselves constrained to unite in « communities », which were, in those early ages, the first ancestors of productive co-operation, although at the present day they appear to us rather communistic than co-operative.

The direct origin of the co-operative societies of production and sale seems to date from the 12th century, at which epoch the first « *Fruitières* » were formed in the Alps, the central mountain lands and the Pyrenees.

These groups, still subsisting to-day under the name of « *Fruitières* » in the Jura and the Alps, « Cabanes » or « Baraques » in the Pyrenees, were formed with a view to the collective manufacture of cheese, and chiefly of Gruyère, with milk supplied by the whole group of members. These societies, of which some are very ancient, are very numerous to-day; three principal types may be mentioned; some are civil societies, others are commercial, others, finally, and they form the majority, have preserved their primitive form, in which in accordance with a kind of order given, each of the members undertakes in turn to make the cheese in the common chalet, with milk collected from all his fellow-members. It is very difficult to determine the legal character of these societies, which, for the most part, are constituted without any deed in writing, by a simple verbal understanding between the members, and without any contributions to the capital being demanded. Constituted among the original founders at an epoch already remote from ours, they subsist, by virtue of a nameless contract, binding together their members in the same agreements as their ancestors.

The *Fruitières* are about 1,800, extended over the mountain regions, for which they form a guarantee of prosperity. They are often largely

encouraged by the authorities; thus, in the course of the period 1874-1902, they received subventions amounting to 357,340 francs.

Co-operative production is also especially developed in the dairies and butter making societies, which are to-day 685 in number. This is an especially large figure when we compare it with the total number of establishments for the production of fresh butter, which in 1902 was 2,000.

These dairies are principally situated in the West of France, and, above all, in the Charentes and in Poitou. Of 685 dairies, in fact, the central association of the co-operative dairies of the Charentes and of Poitou now includes 116. They comprise 70,000 farmers' families possessing about 191,000 dairy cows. The produce of these dairies amounted, in 1908, to 250,000,000 litres of milk, which gave 12 millions of kilogrammes of butter, or about 1 kilogramme for 21 litres of milk; their receipts were about 38 millions of francs.

To sum up, co-operation has been notably developed in the following branches of production:

Cheesemaking and <i>Fruitières</i>	About 1,800
Dairies, Buttermaking	» 685
Wine making	» 39
Starch making	» 34
Collective purchase and employment of agricultural machines and implements	» 23
Oil mills	» 20
Distilling	» 17
Milling and Baking	» 16
Sugar manufacture	» 8
Fruit and vegetable preserving	» 5
Collective carriage	» 1
Sauerkraut preparation	» 1
Sale of eggs and farmyard produce	» 1
Distilling flowers for perfumery	» 1
Flax preparation	» 1
Other co-operative Societies	» 8
	About 2,660

The total number of co-operative societies for production and sale, exclusively composed of farmers, is now about 2,660; to give a more precise idea of agricultural co-operation for this purpose, we should add to

this total about 600 various groups, consisting either of agricultural Syndicates, practising these operations, or of co-operative societies not solely composed of farmers; we may therefore estimate the number of these societies at 3,260.

We have seen, when speaking of the organization of credit, that some of these (128) that have conformed to the law of the 29th December, 1906, have received important advances from the State. At the date of their constitution, a certain number also receive considerable subventions, of which it is not possible to give the amount, but this shows what efforts the authorities are making to encourage the association of the small land holders in co-operation, with the purpose of bringing, as far as may be, the large, the average and the small land holders to an absolute economic equality.

§ 4. *Agricultural Mutual Insurance Societies.*

The Agricultural Mutual Insurance Societies first began to extend themselves in France in 1898, the year in which M. Meline, the Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture, in his desire of stimulating and encouraging private enterprise, placed on the Agricultural Estimates a special sum of 500,000 francs for subventions at once to societies in process of formation and to those whose work ran the risk of being compromised by unusual losses.

It was necessary, indeed, to urge our agricultural populations towards mutual insurance by procuring them the first indispensable subsidies, for, up to that moment, they had shown themselves averse to any idea of thrift and solidarity, preferring, in case of disaster, to have recourse to the help of private persons, insufficient, however, through its insignificance (5 % of the losses).

Thus, on the 31st December, 1897, there were as yet in France only 1,484 agricultural mutual insurance societies, and of this number more than 700, organized in rudimentary fashion, had their headquarters in the single department of the Landes. 27 departments possessed no association.

When the first encouragement had been given, numerous associations were quick to constitute themselves, and the number of societies rose from 1,484 to 1,594 on the 31st December 1898 and to 1,935 on the 31st December, 1899.

But these first hastily founded associations, liberating themselves from the special *régime* imposed by the law of 1867 and the decree of 1868, were constituted under the form of agricultural syndicates, conformably to the provisions of the law of 21st March, 1884. Their legality was

called in question, and several judgments were given against them. There were consequently claims from the Registration Office exacting the payment of the dues established by the law of 1867. In view of these claims, the impulse we have noted in the foundation of the societies was arrested, and their future seemed compromised.

With a view to remedying this state of things, the Government prepared a Bill, which the Senator, M. Viger, took charge of and proposed, and which, passed by Parliament, became the law of the 4th July, 1900. This law exempted the agricultural mutual insurance societies, managed and administered gratuitously and not aiming at the realisation of any profits, from all stamp and registration dues, as well as from the formalities prescribed by the law of the 24th July, 1867, and the decree of the 28th July, 1868. For legal constitution the agricultural mutual societies had only to deposit, at the town hall of the commune where their headquarters were situated, two copies of their rules and the list of their managers.

The law of the 4th July, 1900, thus regulating definitely the position of the agricultural mutual societies, had a very great influence in the development of these insurance societies. Thus we find the foundation of 349 societies in 1900, 390 in 1901, 469 in 1902, 737 in 1903, 1,105 in 1904, 1,116 in 1905, 1,138 in 1906, 1,048 in 1907, 977 in 1908, 784 in 1909, 683 between the 1st January and the 30th September 1910, bringing the number of agricultural mutual societies in operation on the 30th September, 1910, up to 10,731.

These 10,731 societies are divided as follows, with regard to the nature of the risks against which they insure:

8,428	Cattle Insurance Societies;
2,187	Agricultural Fire Insurance Societies;
25	Societies insuring against Hail;
7	» » » agricultural accidents;
58	Cattle Reinsurance Societies;
26	Fire » »

In view of this advance, the credit fixed by the financial law of 1898 at 500,000 francs soon became insufficient, and had to be increased to 600,000 francs in 1903, and to 1,200,000 francs in 1905.

1. — Societies for the Mutual Insurance of Live Stock.

Livestock Insurance, since the risks it contemplates are much less important and far less hurtful than those contemplated by the other branches of insurance and since it adapts itself more easily to small local association, is much the best organized in France, for out of a total of 10,649 societies, at present 8,428 are concerned with it alone.

The progress of this class of mutual societies has been as under :

On the 31st December, 1897: 1,469 societies with 87,072 members, insuring a capital of 59,168,334 francs.

On the 31st December, 1898: 1,578 societies with 94,546 members, insuring a capital of 62,449,269 francs.

On the 31st December, 1899: 1,917 societies with 117,292 members, insuring a capital of 86,724,510 francs.

On the 31st December, 1900: 2,264 societies with 135,817 members, insuring a capital of 106,807,194 francs.

On the 31st December, 1901: 2,646 societies with 155,496 members, insuring a capital of 129,775,867 francs.

On the 31st December, 1902: 3,132 societies with 178,920 members, insuring a capital of 158,999,954 francs.

On the 31st December, 1903: 3,811 societies with 209,490 members, insuring a capital of 194,031,403 francs.

On the 31st December, 1904: 4,824 societies with 275,576 members, insuring a capital of 278,960,543 francs.

On the 31st December, 1905: 5,765 societies with 318,146 members, insuring a capital of 330,545,429 francs.

On the 31st December, 1906: 6,422 societies with 346,901 members, insuring a capital of 372,815,500 francs.

On the 31st December, 1907: 6,982 societies with 389,478 members, insuring a capital of 417,477,023 francs.

On the 31st December, 1908: 7,569 societies with 403,984 members, insuring a capital of 471,311,340 francs.

On the 31st December, 1909: 8,044 societies with 424,633 members, insuring a capital of 513,532,254 francs.

On the 30th September, 1910: 8,428 societies with 438,216 members, insuring a capital of 532,807,990 francs.

The Livestock Mutual Insurance Societies are divided, according to their system of working, into three classes :

- 1st Societies with fixed premiums;
- 2nd » » variable premiums;
- 3rd » of mixed system.

1st. *Societies with fixed premiums:*

Societies with fixed premiums or anticipatory and proportional subscriptions, at the beginning of each year, exact from their members a subscription, fixed in the majority of cases, at 1% for cattle, and 1 1/2% for horses. The compensation they give in case of loss varies according

to the means at their disposal, yet without exceeding $\frac{8}{10}$ of the loss suffered. In fact it is well to leave the loser to bear a small proportion of his loss, so that he may have an interest in keeping his cattle alive.

2nd. *Societies with variable premiums.*

The societies with variable premiums, found more especially in those departments where the first mutual societies were formed (Landes and La Vendée), only exact payments from their members in case of losses. The contribution is then calculated at so much in the pound, so as to pay the losers the compensation established by the rules of the society. At first, these associations paid the whole of the loss, but conformably to advice received from Government, the majority of them have reduced the compensation to 80 %.

This system of insurance has the following inconvenience: payment of compensation is delayed until receipt of the members' contributions, and in many societies these are only collected twice a year. Besides, these contributions may vary considerably from year to year, and sometimes the members are obliged to make very large payments.

3rd. *Societies of mixed system.*

These Societies partake of the nature both of the fixed and of the variable societies. They make their members, at the beginning of the financial year, contribute a fixed premium, generally very small, $\frac{1}{2}$ %, so as to form a reserve fund, allowing them to compensate their losers for part of their loss immediately after it occurs, and without waiting for the proportional division among the members.

In this class are to be found a large number of societies at work in the South East of France, that divide among their members at a price fixed in relation to that of the market, the carcase of the animal killed, when the meat may serve for consumption.

Reinsurance - Cattle.

But the Livestock Mutual Insurance Societies, especially those with fixed premium, which cannot make supplementary calls on their members, are always at the mercy of an epidemic or contagious disease, and one bad year would be enough to cause some of these associations, sustaining losses exceeding the amount of their subscriptions, to cease working at once. This is why from the first beginning of the organization of mutual insurance, all the efforts of the administration have tended to the inducement of the small local societies to group themselves together in Unions or Federations to come to the assistance of their affiliated societies in case of need.

These insurance societies of the 2nd degree which unite together all the societies, whether of the same department, or of the same district, have for their object, by means of a small premium, generally $1\frac{1}{10}\%$ or $\frac{3}{20}\%$ for cattle and $1\frac{1}{5}\%$ or $1\frac{1}{4}\%$ for horses, the provision of their affiliated societies, at the end of the financial year with the sums they need for payment of the compensations established in their regulations :

on the 31st December, 1901, there existed 6 Livestock Reinsurance societies, federating together 106 local societies, and reinsuring a capital estimated at 4,581,770 francs ;

on the 31st December, 1902 : 10 societies, federating together 203 local societies with reinsured capital of 8,708,240 francs :

on the 31st December, 1903 : 14 societies, federating together 631 local societies, reinsuring a capital of 17,687,184 francs ;

on the 31st December, 1904 : 18 societies, federating together 917 local societies, reinsuring a capital of 32,413,226 francs ;

on the 31st December, 1905 : 29 societies, federating together 1,373 local societies, reinsuring a capital of 61,853,075 francs ;

on the 31st December, 1906 : 33 societies, federating together 1,719 local societies, reinsuring a capital of 86,956,688 francs ;

on the 31st December, 1907 : 44 societies, federating together 2,200 local societies, reinsuring a capital of 105,856,975 francs ;

on the 31st December, 1908 : 53 societies, federating together 2,731 local societies, reinsuring a capital of 124,671,436 francs ;

On the 31st December, 1909 : 55 societies, federating together 2,886 local societies, reinsuring a capital of 133,168,042 francs ;

on the 30th September, 1910 : 58 societies, federating together 3,055 local societies, reinsuring a capital of 153,900,375⁵ francs.

Other societies of this kind are in process of formation and there is reason to hope that, at no distant date, every department will be provided with a Livestock Reinsurance Office.

2. — Agricultural Mutual Fire Insurance Societies.

By reason of the important risks it undertakes Fire Insurance has had greater difficulty in acclimatizing itself in France than Livestock Insurance had, and it is only in 1903 that we observe the appearance of the first Agricultural Mutual Fire Insurance Societies, that is to say, those that, only concerning themselves with agricultural risks, are able to profit by the fiscal immunities provided by the law of the 4th July, 1900.

The organization and the development of this class of associations were retarded at first by the disputes that arose as to whether the law of the 4th July, 1900, could be applied to them. This question being settled, after eminent jurists had been called on to give opinion, and an understanding had been come to between the Ministers of Agriculture and of Finance, the Mutual Fire Insurance Societies were not slow to begin a rapid advance.

The progress of these societies was as follows :

on the 31st December, 1902: there were 5 societies with 534 members and a capital of 3,652,116 francs ;

on the 31st December, 1903: 27 societies with 2,674 members and an estimated capital of 20,181,502 francs ;

on the 31st December, 1904: 111 societies with 5,930 members and an estimated capital of 42,403,730 francs ;

on the 31st December, 1905: 273 societies with 12,437 members and an estimated capital of 101,972,610 francs ;

on the 31st December, 1906: 740 societies with 28,091 members and an estimated capital of 239,137,850 francs ;

on the 31st December, 1907: 1,208 societies with 49,013 members (of which 29,218 full members) with an estimated capital of 498,252,180 francs, of which 254,755,365 francs effectively insured ;

on the 31st December, 1908: 1,598 societies with 71,950 members (of which 44,935 full members) and an estimated capital of 592,786,720 francs, of which 261,788,620 francs effectively insured ;

on the 31st December, 1909: 1,901 societies with 80,336 members (of which 49,551 full members) and an estimated capital of 920,522,590 francs, of which 443,659,295 francs effectively insured ;

on the 30th September, 1910: 2,187 societies with 89,955 members (of which 50,946 full members) and an estimated insured capital of 1,044,376,753 francs of which 508,374,563 effectively insured.

The Agricultural Mutual Fire Insurance Societies, just as the Livestock Mutual Societies, must be managed and administered gratuitously and consequently do not aim at making any profit. They must be open to all the farmers of their district. Further they must only guarantee for agricultural risks.

Reinsurance—Fire.

Even more than for the Livestock Mutual Societies, reinsurance is of great importance for the mutual fire insurance societies, and all these small associations can only protect themselves in the serious risks to which they are exposed, by the formation of Unions capable of liberating them in some degree from these risks.

23 mutual fire reinsurance societies are now at work. Their advance has been as follows :

on the 31st December, 1902 : 1 reinsurance society with 145 local societies and a reinsurable capital of 16,282,335 francs ;

on the 31st December, 1903 : 3 societies with 433 local societies, with a reinsurable capital of 64,605,490 francs ;

on the 31st December, 1904 : 5 societies with 530 local societies with a reinsurable capital of 81,888,000 francs ;

on the 31st December, 1905 : 8 societies with 625 local societies with a reinsurable capital of 101,240,500 francs ;

on the 31st December, 1906 : 9 societies with 735 local societies with a reinsurable capital of 141,148,600 francs ;

on the 31st December, 1907 : 10 societies with 862 local societies with a reinsurable capital of 163,979,432 francs ;

on the 31st December, 1908 : 16 societies with 1,250 local societies with a capital of 379,835,230 francs, of which 101,259,162 effectively insured ;

on the 31st December, 1909 : 20 societies with 1,766 local societies with a capital of 532,204,430 francs, of which 204,922,130 francs effectively insured ;

on the 30th September, 1910 : 26 societies with 2,096 local societies with a capital of 723,975,179 francs, of which 311,819,433 effectively insured.

Of these associations two are organized for insurance in the 3rd degree.

Finally, the Gouvernement has been advised of the organisation of several fire reinsurance societies, and it may be hoped, that, in the near future, fire reinsurance, equally with cattle reinsurance, may render real service to the local societies.

3. — Insurance Societies against Hail.

The organization of insurance against hail is that which leaves the most to be desired.

This is due to the quite special conditions of this insurance which has to face risks of such magnitude that local association is incapable of guaranteeing the losers sufficiently. A special organization, extending over great stretches of country so as to divide the risks not merely in the region devastated, but also among those immune, seems an absolute necessity for this branch of insurance.

Yet there are now working in France 25 societies against hail, the majority being departmental societies. Amongst these 24 societies there are 7 associations exclusively composed of tobacco planters.

Progress:

on the 31st December 1898: there existed 12 societies with 16,812 members, insuring a capital of 8,499,456 fr.;

on the 31st December, 1899: 14 societies with 17,067 members, insuring a capital of 9,552,468 fr.;

on the 31st December, 1900: 16 societies with 28,760 members, insuring a capital of 13,841,656 fr.;

on the 31st December, 1901: 16 societies with 29,340 members, insuring a capital of 13,964,459 fr.;

on the 31st December, 1902: 19 societies with 29,604 members, insuring a capital of 14,785,435 fr.;

on the 31st December, 1903: 21 societies with 32,050 members, insuring a capital of 18,380,715 fr.;

on the 31st December, 1904: 22 societies with 33,023 members, insuring a capital of 18,640,520 fr.;

on the 31st December, 1905: 22 societies with 33,963 members, insuring a capital of 19,299,800 fr.;

on the 31st December, 1906: 24 societies with 38,550 members, insuring a capital of 20,479,815 fr.

Since 1906, the number of societies has not increased, but the number of members has risen successively to 40,500 on the 31st December, 1907; 42,065 on the 31st December, 1908, and 47,737 on the 31st December, 1909. As to the value of the capital insured, it rose to 21,500,000 francs in 1907, to 22,580,580 francs in 1908, and to 27,084,970 francs on the 31st December, 1909, and to 28,159,854, on the 30th September, 1910.

4. — Insurance against Accidents in Agriculture.

Lastly, there exist six Mutual Aid Societies against Accidents in Agriculture. These associations guarantee their members against accidents in agricultural work, with the exception of those occasioned by mechanically moved machines, accidents dealt with by the laws of the 9th April, and 30th June, 1899.

But these associations are too few in number, and too recent in date, for us to pronounce authoritatively on the services they may be able to render the farmers.



In proportion as the agricultural mutual insurance societies advanced, and consequently the importance of the State assistance given them increased, the necessity became greater for a more serious control over the working of the assisted societies and the employment of the State aids to them, the examination of the accounts produced being absolutely in-

sufficient for this purpose. It was of the first necessity to organize a control on the spot, which alone would allow the Government to form an exact idea of the work of the societies. This control has been entrusted to three agents who have each a determinate region for inspection, but who may be entrusted, however, with special verifications of the accounts of societies, not included in their district.

In principle, this control on the spot only affects the operations of societies that have asked for a subvention from the State; but the examiners of the Ministry of Agriculture have to hold themselves entirely at the disposal of all the societies which may of their own motion call them to their assistance, and to give them every information and all useful advice, both with respect to new foundations and to the good working of the existing organizations.

At the present moment, and although the control on the spot was only organized four years ago, all the departments have been visited at least twice, and thanks to the contact established between the societies and the representatives of the Government, very great improvements have been brought about in the organization of Agricultural Mutual Insurance in France.

C. — Syndicate Associations.

As we saw at the beginning of this study, the Syndicate Associations of Labour are of very ancient origin. But before 1865, legislation concerning them only consisted of a few scattered texts, without connection between them, and otherwise very incomplete. They are now regulated by the law of 21st June, 1865—22nd December, 1888, and by a Decree of the 9th March, 1894, which have codified the regulations on the subject.

In terms of this legislation, the following works may be the object of a syndicate association among the land holders concerned, defence works against the sea and rivers, whether navigable or not, scouring of water-courses not navigable, draining of marshes, reclaiming damp or insalubrious lands, irrigation or warping, construction of farm roads and all other agricultural works of improvement of collective interest.

The syndicate associations are unions, not of persons, but of holdings. The social link uniting their members is then an obligation not personal but real. The obligations deriving from the formation of a syndicate association, in fact, says the Decree of the 9th March, 1894, are attached to the syndicated fixed property and follow it into whatever hands it passes, until the association is dissolved.

The syndicate associations have the legal right of suing at law, acquiring, selling, exchanging, making compromises, borrowing, and mortgaging. They are of two kinds: free or authorized.

The free associations, which can only be formed by the unanimous consent of the parties interested, are formed without Government intervention; and their freedom of action is absolute. But in their relations, whether with their own members or with third parties, they are only regulated by the rules of civil law.

The associations styled "authorized" may be formed by the wish of majorities, which vary according to the class of work contemplated, and can exercise constraint over minorities. They can only be formed by a rather complicated procedure, by virtue of an authorization from the Prefect, which must be, in certain cases, preceded by a decree of the Council of State recognising in the works to be executed by the association a character of general interest, sufficient to justify the compulsion exercised over the unwilling minorities. These associations have very important privileges. They are considered as public institutions. Their works are on the footing of public works; the contributions imposed by them on that of public taxes.

The right of expropriation may be conferred upon them. The collection of their contributions is made in the same manner, and by the same means as that of the taxes: their lawsuits, for the majority of their cases, are of administrative jurisdiction.

The law of the 21st June, 1865-22nd December, 1888, has had numerous applications in the case of agricultural hydraulic works. It has especially permitted of important operations of drainage, scouring of water-courses, dyke-construction and irrigation.

Statistics prepared in 1901, and dealt with in number I of the bulletin of the Director of Agricultural Hydraulics, inform us that, at that date, there were 6,749 syndicate associations at work, of which 1,676 had been constituted in terms of the law 1865-1888.

The following table shows the distribution of this number with respect to the character of the works:

Dyke construction	316
Scouring of watercourses	228
Draining and reclaiming the land	317
Salt marshes.	2
Irrigation.	782
Various	31
	Total
	1,676

Of these 1,676 associations, 1,463 were authorized syndicate associations, and 213 free associations.

The enterprises that form the object of the syndicate associations are scattered over all parts of the territory. The principal undertakings for reclaiming lands, carried out since 1865, are the following: Landes of Gascogne, for an area of 800,000 hectares; la Sologne, for an extent of 500,000 hectares; les Dombes, 112,000 hectares; le Double, 50,000 hectares; le Forez, 60,000 hectares.

Amongst the most important irrigation canal works recently executed by the authorized syndicate associations, we may mention:

The Manosque irrigation canal (Basses Alpes) (1881) – Perimeter capable of irrigation: 3,186 hectares;

The Gignac irrigation canal (Hérault) (1882) – Perimeter capable of irrigation: 3,500 hectares;

The Vallée des Baux Canal (Bouches-du-Rhône) (1889) – Perimeter capable of irrigation: 6,000 hectares;

The Pont du Fossé Canal (Hautes-Alpes) (1866) – Perimeter capable of irrigation: 1,683 hectares.

The Bosque de Berre Canal (Bouches-du-Rhône) (1887) – Perimeter capable of irrigation: 800 hectares.

We shall also mention, as a remarkable example of association applied to irrigation works, the existence of 12 syndicates formed for the irrigation of the approaches to the town of Verdun with water from the Meuse.

A special application of the law of 1865–1888, that deserves to be noted is the following: that, namely, accomplished when about 1880, the phylloxera then threatening the destruction of the vines in the plain of the departments of Aude and Hérault, two laws, of the 3rd April, 1880 and the 30th July 1881, authorized the construction by the State, at its own expense, of 8 canals leading from the river Aude and the Southern Canal, for the winter submersion of a vineyard, 11,000 hectares in extent. The works costing more than five millions were, after completion, ceded in complete ownership to the syndicate associations interested, in return for payment by annuities of a part of the expenses advanced.

With regard to scouring of watercourses, when an attempt to form a syndicate association does not succeed in obtaining in its favour either of the two majorities exacted by the article 112 of the law of 1865–1888, the article 21 of the law of the 8th April, 1898, arranges for the formation of a compulsory association, made obligatory by decree passed in the Council of State.

Very numerous examples exist of the foundation of this class of syndicates.

The law of 1865–1888 continues to receive frequent application.

Since its creation, in virtue of the decree of 5th April, 1903, the Agricultural Improvement Service has caused, as far as was in its power, the foundation of numerous syndical associations, notably increasing the number of 6,749 associations shown in the statistics of 1900.

It has formed a large number of associations with the object of draining and reclaiming lands. It has founded some for the construction of farm roads and to effect the reunion of patches of land and the reconstitution of properties. In the small rural communes, the landholders have been grouped in syndicates to carry out schemes for water leading, for drinking fountains, and wash-houses. Associations have been formed for the building of co-operative edifices, for the utilisation of power from waterfalls, for the installation of various industries, subsidiary to the farm.

The law of 1865-1888 has been fruitful in its results, in spite of its imperfections. The Administration is now studying the means for simplifying the procedure for the constitution of the associations as it is too complex, and it has introduced into Parliament a bill of a nature to reinforce the credit of these syndicate associations, and thus facilitate their working,

STATISTICS RELATIVE TO AGRICULTURE

I. — Return of operations at short date by the Region

1 Regional Bank	2 Date of Foundation	3 Paid up Capital	4 Interest on shares	5 Bills discounted Including Renewals — Amount	6		7	8
					Re			
					Loans granted in 1909, to Individuals, Syndicates, etc.		Rate	to for wo
Amount	Rate	Amo						
		francs.	p. %	francs.	francs.	p. %	fran	
Ain	2 March 1907	18,785	3. 50	208,590	108,920	3. 00	.	
Aixoise	20 April 1903	41,800	4. 00	233,842	79,885	3. 50	23	
Alpes-Maritimes . .	24 Dec. 1899	43,350	3. 00	335,919	80,170	3. 00	.	
Amiens	7 March 1908	63,550	3. 50	137,771	104,786	3. 50	.	
Ardèche	12 Nov. 1906	47,725	3. 50	141,533	39,291	3. 25	.	
Aube	4 Jan. 1902	62,275	3. 00	715,511	334,891	3 & 3. 25	52	
Aveyron	8 Feb. 1908	31,845	4. 00	109,380	50,350	3. 50	.	
Avignon	10 Feb. 1904	60,000	4. 00	1,089,170	1,054,770	3. 50	20	
Basses-Alpes	20 Feb. 1905	39,925	4. 00	257,478	169,453	3. 00	.	
Basses-Pyrénées . .	6 Oct. 1902	361,500	4. 00	3,385,578	1,273,040	3. 50	.	
Beauce et Perche . .	24 August 1899	778,650	4. 00	4,562,857	4,171,679	2. 00	.	
Beauvais	9 Dec. 1905	100,000	4. 00	1,203,980	703,980	2. 50	52	
Belfort	6 March 1907	52,475	4. 00	21,900	21,900	3. 00	27	
Bourbonnaise	1 Sept. 1905	24,684	3 to 3.50	292,080	86,840	3. 00	10	
Bourgogne et Franche-Comté . . .	15 Feb. 1900	119,250	3. 00	1,064,169	770,332	3. 00	2	
Brie	4 May 1901	316,400	3. 50	3,037,925	644,073	2. 50 & 3	23	
Cambresis	21 Feb. 1901	400,000	3. 50	3,175,471	2,613,196	2. 00	251	
Cantal	15 June 1907	44,050	3 to 3.50	45,450	30,450	2. 00	.	
Carcassonne	30 April 1908	83,300	4. 00	737,046	288,879	4. 00	.	
Centre of Nor- mandy	9 June 1906	275,000	3. 50	4,938,423	1,415,570	3. 00	.	
Cévennes	21 April 1902	35,000	3. 00	44,080	31,930	3. 00	.	
Châlons-sur-Marne	1 April 1905	30,700	4. 00	512,547	368,529	3. 25	.	
Charente	15 Nov. 1899	135,158	3. 00	1,976,667	181,080	3. 00	80	
Charente-Infér . . .	1 July 1901	183,895	4. 00	3,380,215	651,544	3. 50	.	

MUTUAL CREDIT AND COOPERATION.

Banks of agricultural mutual credit in 1909.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Capital Invested						General Expenses	Reserve Fund	Government Advances
Banks Capital	Total	Loans in course at the end of 1908	General Total	Reimbursements	Loans in course at the end of 1909			
%	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.
	108,920	14,154	123,074	69,221	53,853	1,058	1,164	51,910
1.50	82,521	33,193	115,714	75,715	39,999	1,094	22,029	150,000
	80,170	160,834	241,004	105,474	135,530	153	14,225	101,050
	104,786	15,265	120,051	71,117	48,934	1,690	2,848	150,000
	39,291	31,580	70,871	31,117	39,754	868	8,009	100,000
1.50	387,841	180,096	567,937	355,522	212,415	765	15,343	214,850
	50,350	22,350	72,700	34,800	37,900	1,043	840	120,000
1.50	1,056,870	50,865	1,107,735	1,035,787	71,948	2,671	16,066	162,000
	169,453	89,725	259,178	180,054	79,124	1,050	7,117	137,050
	1,273,040	1,130,215	2,403,255	1,060,998	1,342,257	10,683	101,125	1,413,600
	4,171,679	2,105,806	6,277,485	4,311,891	1,965,594	9,309	216,110	2,430,000
1.50	757,580	408,321	1,165,901	781,451	384,450	2,833	3,947	300,000
	49,375	29,475	78,850	39,675	39,175	641	5,200	177,900
1.00	88,440	70,440	158,880	80,430	78,450	725	3,545	95,000
1.00	773,014	476,441	1,249,455	515,111	734,344	4,461	32,204	410,000
1.00	667,773	927,837	1,595,610	997,326	598,284	3,611	80,000	1,169,000
1.00	2,864,596	1,723,478	4,588,074	2,668,978	1,919,096	5,609	59,481	1,185,000
1.00	30,850	7,400	38,250	14,350	23,900	1,024	16,270	126,400
	288,879	123,115	411,994	242,390	169,604	470	5,641	200,000
1.00	1,415,670	719,595	2,135,265	816,164	1,319,101	7,576	30,764	1,000,000
	31,930	22,164	54,094	23,724	30,370	490	20,584	100,000
	368,529	74,635	443,164	329,108	114,056	806	5,934	122,000
1.00	261,674	561,185	822,859	246,387	576,472	4,440	34,844	438,000
	651,544	828,987	1,480,531	629,867	850,664	5,852	68,729	500,000

1 Regional Bank	2 Date of Foundation	3 Paid up Capital	4 Interest on shares	5 Bills discounted Including Renewals — Amount	6			7			8 Retu		
					Loans granted in 1909, to Individuals, Syndicates, etc.			Adv to Loc for worki					
					Amount	Rate	Amount						
		francs.	p. %	francs.	francs.	p. %	francs.						
Cher.....	10 Dec. 1906	15,700	3. 50	172,720	75,190	3. 50	..						
Corrèze.....	3 Oct. 1906	15,760	3. 50	17,320	8,500	3. 00	1,36						
Corsica.....	17 Nov. 1907	2,400	4. 00	3,575	2,600	3. 00	..						
Côte-d'Or.....	23 April 1904	116,000	3. 50	2,031,646	946,890	3. 00	..						
Côtes-du-Nord...	24 Oct. 1904	59,030	3. 50	1,132,625	235,260	2 to 3	27,46						
Creuse.....	18 March 1906	14,655	4. 00	115,070	23,000	3. 00	20						
Dauphiné.....	19 Nov. 1904	186,545	3. 25	949,066	762,809	3. 00	..						
Deux-Sèvres.....	23 April 1904	27,000	3. 00	240,851	85,600	3. 50	..						
Dordogne.....	19 Nov. 1904	20,800	3. 00	270,513	59,239	3. 50	6,12						
Doubs.....	12 June 1904	160,000	4. 00	737,148	275,973	2. 50	12,70						
Drôme.....	27 Dec. 1904	81,200	4. 00	568,704	275,100	3. 50	..						
Est-Épinal.....	27 June 1899	84,800	3. 00	621,844	260,684	2. 00	7,48						
Est-Nancy.....	22 April 1899	179,250	4. 00	1,055,021	353,913	2. 50	30,11						
Eure.....	24 Oct. 1906	156,150	3. 50	1,190,383	699,876	2. 00	2,50						
Finistère.....	23 Nov. 1907	23,050	3. 00	157,370	99,820	3. 25	1,70						
Forézienne.....	13 August 1904	28,500	3. 00	74,655	38,910	3. 00	13,37						
Gers.....	9 Jan. 1901	281,452	3 & 4	2,635,378	1,012,784	3. 00	..						
Gironde.....	2 Dec. 1901	417,000	4. 00	7,739,999	2,140,380	3. 25	12,21						
Gray et Haute- Saône.....	23 June 1899	19,950	3. 00	58,634	50,986	3. 50	..						
Hautes-Alpes....	25 Nov. 1905	20,950	4. 00	124,875	71,100	3. 00	..						
Haute-Bretagne..	2 Feb. 1904	38,380	3. 00	208,740	123,705	3. 00	8,00						
Haute-Loire....	14 Feb. 1907	106,700	3. 50 & 4	568,005	282,270	3. 25	..						
Haute-Marne....	15 Dec. 1901	160,000	3. 50	672,093	511,937	2 & 3	30,45						
Haute-Normandie.	15 May 1901	97,100	3. 50	650,921	627,888	3. 00	..						
Haute-Savoie....	30 Dec. 1906	127,885	4. 00	1,058,560	333,887	3. 00	56,11						
Haute-Vienne....	16 June 1907	70,200	3. 00	367,245	125,345	3. 50	1,70						
Ile-de-France....	22 Dec. 1901	84,600	3. 00	668,040	376,020	3. 00	18,45						

10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17	
Capital Invested															
Total	Loans in course at the end of 1908	General Total	Reimbursements	Loans in course at the end of 1909	General Expenses	Reserve Fund	Government Advances								
francs	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.								
75,190	26,100	101,290	66,790	34,500	792	758	54,000								
9,800	4,540	14,340	7,950	6,390	562	1,057	34,200								
2,600	..	2,600	800	1,800	183	139	8,200								
946,890	268,223	1,215,113	857,778	357,335	2,502	32,241	422,500								
262,707	167,758	430,465	192,349	238,116	1,137	6,653	191,000								
23,200	27,210	50,410	25,860	24,550	140	2,089	55,820								
762,809	293,217	1,056,026	708,796	347,230	3,692	51,810	618,320								
85,600	38,525	124,125	78,036	46,089	466	11,448	49,500								
65,364	72,488	137,852	57,159	80,693	1,071	2,672	81,200								
288,673	439,473	724,146	289,035	435,111	4,238	31,690	460,000								
275,100	137,355	412,455	234,168	178,287	2,088	17,127	250,000								
268,172	200,612	468,784	268,131	200,653	1,377	39,891	312,900								
384,029	438,699	822,728	350,606	472,122	2,848	31,324	428,150								
702,376	331,496	1,033,872	563,442	470,430	1,323	14,400	500,000								
92,520	11,446	103,966	51,391	52,575	463	1,365	85,000								
52,289	37,465	89,754	41,867	47,887	676	..	58,200								
1,012,784	551,408	1,564,192	777,351	786,841	10,253	54,343	757,000								
2,152,595	2,007,683	4,160,278	2,042,367	2,117,911	16,668	80,407	1,597,660								
50,986	25,325	76,311	50,412	25,899	1,181	8,561	15,000								
71,100	23,180	94,280	56,890	37,390	1,101	2,126	66,000								
131,705	42,543	174,248	103,686	70,562	491	1,518	35,700								
282,270	160,535	442,805	195,563	217,242	3,179	6,516	342,000								
542,392	424,852	967,244	474,622	492,622	2,282	87,520	620,000								
627,888	120,312	748,200	513,017	235,183	2,274	18,697	318,000								
390,002	252,690	642,692	150,320	492,372	2,448	4,651	347,000								
127,050	100,533	227,583	97,453	130,130	2,034	8,336	190,000								
394,470	182,196	576,666	348,486	228,180	3,305	17,763	335,500								

1 Regional Bank	2 Date of Foundation	3 Paid up Capital	4 Interest on shares	5 Bills discounted Including Renewals — Amount	6			7	8
					Loans granted in 1909, to Individuals, Syndicats, etc.		Rate	Ad to I. for work	Retu
					Amount					Amount
		francs.	p. %	francs.	francs.	p. %		francs	
Ille-et-Vilaine.	15 Oct. 1904	6,100	3. 00	143,120	38,740	3. 25		5,0	
Indre	30 Nov. 1901	335,650	3. 50	1,845,789	1,380,497	2. 00		..	
Indre-et-Loire.	27 Dec. 1901	250,035	3. 00	1,014,612	289,487	2. 00		217,3	
Jura	18 Oct. 1906	214,635	4. 00	1,295,238	422,948	3 & 3.50		..	
Libournais	17 Sept. 1907	19,500	4. 00	172,350	86,400	3. 50		..	
Lille	19 March 1902	65,000	4. 00	263,695	208,015	3. 25		8,0	
Loire-Inférieure.	9 Sept. 1905	109,200	4. 00	837,659	323,517	3. 00		..	
Loir-et-Cher.	12 Dec. 1903	428,200	3. 50	4,726,989	3,990,103	2. 00		79,5	
Loiret.	24 Dec. 1906	58,790	3. 00	222,467	108,644	2. 00		8	
Lot-et-Garonne	6 April 1905	72,045	3. 50	470,004	158,609	3. 00		..	
Lozère	1 May 1905	37,975	3. 00	445,185	115,940	3. 00		..	
Maine	21 Dec. 1900	397,600	4. 00	2,843,278	2,608,832	3. 00		..	
Maine et Anjou.	11 March 1901	40,000	3. 00	97,750	97,750	2. 00		5,7	
Maine-et-Loire.	1 July 1908	18,270	3. 00	68,632	51,642	3. 00		9	
Manche	11 August 1906	27,870	3. 00	169,770	97,350	2. 00		..	
Marne, Aisne et Ardennes	1 July 1899	609,350	3. 00	2,113,895	1,894,048	2. 50		154,5	
Meuse	7 July 1908	13,925	3. 00	43,117	35,052	2. 00		8,5	
Midi	3 April 1900	981,700	4. 00	20,676,464	9,907,312	4. 00		25,0	
Morbihan	2 March 1907	16,085	3. 00	879,770	109,295	3. 00		..	
Nièvre	7 Dec. 1907	54,600	4. 00	85,015	40,015	3. 00		5,8	
Nyons	6 Dec. 1900	32,800	3. 50	181,522	104,441	3. 00		2,6	
Orne	3 Nov. 1906	33,900	3. 00	121,027	59,928	3. 50		..	
Pas-de-Calais	23 Dec. 1899	422,650	3. 50	1,558,534	699,135	2. 25		..	
Puy-de-Dôme	21 Oct. 1904	570,300	3 & 4	414,662	18,781	3. 50		..	
Pyénées-Orient.	24 Dec. 1901	126,850	4. 00	2,798,669	1,058,469	4. 00		..	
Quercy	16 Nov. 1907	30,000	4. 00	454,895	179,113	3. 25		..	
Rhône	30 Dec. 1906	188,862	3. 25	571,070	436,391	3. 00		..	

Capital Invested								
Rate	Total	Loans in course at the end of 1908	General Total	Reimburse-ments	Loans in course at the end of 1909	General Expenses	Reserve Fund	Government Advances
%	francs	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.
1.00	44,702	31,717	76,419	25,877	50,542	368	738	19,350
..	1,380,497	717,521	2,098,018	1,421,954	676,064	4,049	68,646	880,200
2.00	506,877	373,524	880,401	420,802	459,599	3,503	20,606	525,320
..	422,948	303,845	726,793	296,355	430,438	2,952	21,819	514,275
..	86,400	13,800	100,200	20,200	80,000	560	595	51,120
2.00	216,015	128,014	344,029	240,664	103,365	3,747	15,123	250,000
..	323,517	198,970	522,487	304,440	218,047	2,651	9,714	365,800
2.00	4,069,603	1,660,876	5,730,479	3,855,158	1,875,321	4,852	84,186	1,595,000
2.00	109,444	38,510	147,954	89,719	58,235	1,492	2,014	125,600
..	158,609	101,760	260,369	143,013	117,356	3,279	4,816	220,000
..	115,940	74,785	190,725	95,860	94,865	1,549	4,534	135,000
..	2,608,832	1,001,093	3,609,925	2,685,379	924,546	6,955	51,270	1,458,400
2.00	103,525	36,725	140,250	78,375	61,875	1,002	7,061	62,000
3.00	52,542	600	53,142	34,882	18,260	906	181	57,800
..	97,350	36,450	133,800	78,400	55,400	1,363	448	98,000
2.50	2,048,600	1,060,518	3,109,118	1,880,882	1,228,236	10,733	162,192	2,134,620
2.00	43,552	3,335	46,887	21,245	25,642	848	216	47,500
4.00	9,932,312	5,406,550	15,338,862	10,519,550	4,819,312	27,452	490,000	3,685,000
..	109,295	238,135	347,430	185,703	161,727	2,471	2,373	63,780
2.00	45,815	18,660	64,475	34,995	29,480	1,067	1,100	100,000
3.00	107,041	80,975	188,016	85,020	102,996	989	5,309	114,500
..	59,928	17,963	77,891	51,927	25,964	511	8,017	100,000
..	699,135	1,284,683	1,983,818	695,182	1,288,636	1,838	156,493	1,110,000
..	18,781	579,922	598,703	393,128	205,575	8,299	..	2,260,600
..	1,058,469	790,681	1,849,150	1,274,583	574,567	6,389	47,343	448,853
..	179,113	89,613	268,726	140,549	128,177	1,794	570	86,000
..	436,391	177,989	614,380	337,511	276,869	6,297	6,102	400,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Regional Bank	Date of Foundation	Paid up Capital	Interest on shares	Bills discounted Including Renewals — Amount	Loans granted in 1909, to Individuals, Syndicates, etc.		Re
					Amount	Rate	A
							to 1
							for wor
		francs.	p. %	francs.	francs.	p. %	francs.
Roannaise.	29 Jan. 1904	31,575	3.00	380,351	167,931	3.50	..
Santerre.	22 July 1905	151,600	3.50	698,807	368,142	3.50	73
Saône-et-Loire ...	1 Jan. 1904	59,400	4.00	594,164	203,379	2.00	5
Savoie.	9 March 1907	141,545	4.00	428,200	327,875	3.00	2
Seine-et-Oise.	26 Nov. 1904	550,000	3.50	7,292,479	2,903,660	3.00	..
Sud-Est.	29 June 1899	273,400	3.50 & 4	2,701,862	2,380,462	3.00	9
Sud-Ouest.	8 Jan. 1901	384,250	3 & 4	2,735,777	2,161,724	3.00	..
Tarbes.	22 May 1902	161,912	4.00	1,267,275	334,450	3.50	..
Tarn.	7 Jan. 1901	49,475	3.00	719,042	114,065	3.50	..
Tarn-et-Garonne .	29 Sept. 1906	55,550	4.00	157,322	62,822	3.50	..
Toulouse.	1 Jan. 1901	129,920	4.00	2,989,449	986,174	3.00	..
Uzès.	1 March 1906	9,050	2.00	8,900	5,400	4.00	..
Var.	17 March 1900	88,300	3.00	666,179	247,350	3.00	65
Vendée.	8 July 1901	129,300	3.50	742,036	333,479	3.00	50
Vexin.	2 Dec. 1901	98,825	3.50	1,038,232	789,807	3.00	43
Vienne.	4 Nov. 1905	65,200	3.00	386,025	140,340	3.00	..
Yonne.	21 August 1904	61,320	3.50	202,349	89,138	3.00	32
Total.		13,546,888	.....	123,222,174	61,262,856	.....	1,480,1

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Capital Invested						General Expenses	Reserve Fund	Government Advances
Bank Capital Date	Total	Loans in course at the end of 1908	General Total	Reimbursements	Loans in course at the end of 1909			
%	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.
..	167,931	101,771	269,702	170,865	98,837	2,256	3,518	123,700
1.00	442,042	314,985	757,027	353,500	403,527	2,765	17,580	486,000
2.00	208,439	125,158	333,597	194,495	139,102	1,643	9,185	185,000
3.00	329,905	65,898	395,803	260,893	134,910	2,295	7,084	400,500
..	2,903,660	2,549,073	5,452,733	2,303,148	3,149,585	5,811	85,316	2,200,000
3.00	2,389,462	979,620	3,369,082	2,409,490	959,592	11,204	53,414	906,800
..	2,161,724	791,060	2,952,784	1,923,310	1,029,474	6,405	76,152	1,324,775
..	334,450	353,450	687,900	265,975	421,925	7,606	26,320	532,650
..	114,065	164,568	278,633	81,194	197,439	2,899	8,118	142,490
..	62,822	23,080	85,902	52,160	33,742	2,221	6,772	150,000
..	986,174	854,656	1,840,830	1,086,613	754,217	2,435	25,108	423,000
..	5,400	4,641	10,041	1,370	8,671	..	59	20,000
1.50	312,850	310,688	623,538	280,443	343,095	2,999	18,682	324,480
3.00	338,479	143,325	481,804	221,804	260,000	3,521	14,286	378,000
3.00	833,007	403,688	1,236,695	945,520	291,175	369	15,600	110,000
..	140,340	77,840	218,180	100,740	117,440	1,561	10,909	180,725
2.00	121,717	102,908	224,625	119,141	105,484	2,415	11,854	245,240
..	62,743,036	38,022,643	100,765,679	59,502,996	41,262,683	304,017	2,868,544	44,108,688

II. — Return of Operations at short date by Local Banks

1	2	3	4	5	6
Regional Banks					
Title	Departments in which their Local Banks are situated	Number of Banks	Number of members	Paid up Capital	Interest on share
				francs	%
Ain	Ain	21	1,364	18,480	3. 50
Aixoise	Bouches-du-Rhône	6	301	21,490	3. 00
Alpes-Maritimes	Alpes-Maritimes	17	1,057	28,767	3. 00
Amiens	Somme	9	336	26,365	3. 00
Ardèche	Ardèche	19	749	16,020	3. 00
Aube	Aube	23	1,249	92,200	3. 00
Aveyron	Aveyron	14	317	10,795	4. 00
	Vaucluse 3				
	Basses-Alpes 1				
Avignon	Bouches-du-Rhône 5	13	659	5,477	2. 50 to
	Gard 1				
	Var 3				
Basses-Alpes	Basses-Alpes	12	533	6,667	4. 00
Basses-Pyrénées	Basses-Pyrénées	293	6,573	246,775	4. 00
	Eure-et-Loir 21				
	Eure 2				
Beauce et Perche	Seine-et-Oise 1	25	3,813	451,610	3. 00
	Orne 1				
	Oise 18				
Beauvais	Eure 1	19	698	89,287	2. 50 to
Belfort	Belfort	4	223	27,475	4. 00
Bourbonnaise	Allier	16	712	21,885	2. 50 to
	Côte-d'Or 6				
Bourgogne et Franche-Comté	Jura 16	86	5,321	81,291	3. 00
	Doubs 64				
Brie	Seine-et-Marne	12	860	212,930	2. 50
Cambrésis	Nord	17	1,653	253,444	3 & 3. 5

affiliated to the Regional Banks, in the year 1909.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Local Banks affiliated							
Amount bills received in 1909	New loans granted in 1909		Loans in course at the end of 1908	Totals	Reimbursements	Loans in course at the end of 1909	Reserve Fund
	Amount	Rate					
francs	francs	%	francs	francs	francs	francs	francs
208,590	108,920	3.50	14,154	123,074	69,221	53,853	..
233,842	79,885	4.00	33,193	113,078	73,079	39,999	3,619
766,772	80,170	..	215,062	295,232	86,721	208,511	7,934
137,771	104,786	4.00	15,265	120,051	71,117	48,934	641
141,533	39,291	4.00	31,580	70,871	31,117	39,754	610
767,933	382,761	3 & 4	161,824	544,585	312,665	231,920	8,889
109,380	50,350	3.50 & 4	22,350	72,700	34,800	37,900	..
1,844,177	1,692,072	3.50 to 5	263,554	1,955,626	1,668,285	287,341	6,085
259,351	169,453	4.00	89,725	259,178	180,054	79,124	2,370
3,385,578	1,273,040	3.50	1,130,215	2,403,255	1,060,998	1,342,257	15,791
4,562,857	4,171,679	3.50 to 4	2,105,806	6,277,485	4,311,891	1,965,594	89,057
1,417,791	757,580	3.25 to 4	368,645	1,126,225	756,045	370,180	9,929
51,300	35,900	3.00	22,500	58,400	21,150	37,250	698
332,605	98,980	4.00	76,695	175,675	85,885	89,790	2,133
2,018,862	1,077,626	3.50 to 4	1,713,972	2,791,598	833,779	1,957,819	62,105
3,037,925	605,366	3.00	1,085,050	1,690,416	984,633	705,783	20,566
3,370,828	3,048,448	3.50 & 4	1,815,426	4,863,874	2,903,613	1,960,261	86,400

1	2	3	4	5	6
Regional Banks					
Title	Departments in which their Local Banks are situated	Number of Banks	Number of members	Paid up Capital	Interest on share
				francs	%
Cantal.....	Cantal.....	11	289	19,605	2.75 to 3.
Carcassonne.....	Aude..... 27 Hérault..... 1	28	916	25,855	4.00
Centre of Normandy.....	Calvados.....	29	1,383	143,800	3.50
Cévennes.....	Gard.....	17	1,114	26,679	3.00
Châlons-sur-Marne.....	Marne.....	36	1,062	24,680	3 & 4
Charente.....	Charente.....	82	2,174	32,730	3 to 4
Charente-Inférieure.....	Charente-Inférieure.....	24	2,895	49,930	3.00
Cher.....	Cher.....	13	461	14,475	3.50
Corrèze.....	Corrèze.....	5	199	6,640	3.00
Corsica.....	Corsica.....	5	100	1,795	3 & 4
Côte-d'Or.....	Côte-d'Or.....	22	1,352	86,735	3 to 3.5
Côtes-du-Nord.....	Côtes-du-Nord.....	35	1,220	39,130	3.50
Creuse.....	Creuse.....	7	217	13,995	3 & 4
Dauphiné.....	Isère.....	22	1,158	175,200	3.25
Deux-Sèvres.....	Deux-Sèvres.....	7	628	12,515	3.00
Dordogne.....	Dordogne.....	17	334	18,228	3.00
Doubs.....	Doubs.....	14	925	28,975	3.00
Drôme.....	Drôme.....	16	1,690	35,970	3 to 4
Est (Épinal).....	Vosges..... 7 Haute-Marne..... 1	8	1,182	92,070	3.00
Est (Nancy).....	Meurthe-et-Moselle..... 8 Meuse..... 3	11	431	114,080	2.50 to
Eure.....	Eure.....	9	759	109,900	2 to 3.5
Finistère.....	Finistère.....	27	598	16,085	2.50 to
Forézienne.....	Loire.....	9	186	27,205	3.00
Gers.....	Gers.....	111	2,911	276,627	4.00

Local Banks affiliated

Amount of bills received in 1909	New loans granted in 1909		Loans in course at the end of 1908	Totals	Reimbursements	Loans in course at the end of 1909	Reserve Fund
	Amount	Rate					
frances	frances	%	frances	frances	frances	frances	frances
45,450	30,450	2.50 to 3.50	7,400	37,850	14,350	23,500	205
737,046	288,879	5.00	123,115	411,994	242,390	169,604	954
4,938,423	1,415,570	..	719,595	2,135,165	816,064	1,319,101	4,062
44,080	31,930	3.50	22,164	54,094	23,724	30,370	..
512,547	368,529	3.00	74,635	443,164	329,108	114,056	815
2,153,241	311,987	3.50 to 4.50	561,185	873,172	322,493	550,679	21,396
3,380,215	651,544	4 to 5	828,987	1,480,531	629,807	850,664	13,725
172,720	75,190	3.50 to 4	26,100	101,290	66,790	34,500	..
17,320	9,800	3.50	4,540	14,340	7,950	6,390	208
3,575	2,600	4.00	..	2,600	800	1,800	19
2,031,646	959,490	3.50 to 4	268,223	1,227,713	870,378	357,335	19,706
1,132,625	235,260	3.50	150,962	386,222	175,553	210,669	..
115,070	23,100	3 & 4	27,010	50,110	23,550	24,560	555
949,066	762,809	3.75	293,217	1,056,026	708,796	347,230	18
333,489	96,617	4.00	72,166	168,783	73,793	94,990	1,623
270,513	65,364	4.00	72,488	137,852	57,159	80,693	525
737,148	275,973	3 & 4	420,230	696,203	273,792	422,411	8,631
568,704	275,100	4 & 4.50	137,355	412,455	234,168	178,287	5,397
812,391	454,541	2.50 & 3	366,208	820,749	460,147	360,602	44,628
1,055,021	353,913	3.50 to 4	438,699	792,612	334,010	458,602	35,084
1,190,383	699,877	4.00	328,996	1,028,873	560,943	467,930	20,438
162,570	92,970	4.00	11,196	104,166	51,591	52,575	402
79,833	52,289	4.00	29,342	81,631	33,744	47,887	403
2,635,378	1,012,784	4.00	551,408	1,564,192	777,351	786,841	9,675

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Regional Banks		Number of Banks	Number of members	Paid up Capital	Interest on shares	
Title	Departments in which their Local Banks are situated					
				francs	%	
Gironde	Gironde	56	2,667	301,712	4. 00	
Gray.	Haute-Saône.....	61	1,295	3,050	..	
Hautes-Alpes	Hautes-Alpes.....	9	438	14,760	2. 50 to	
Haute-Bretagne	Ille-et-Vilaine.....	6	231	33,890	3. 00	
Haute-Loire.....	Haute-Loire.....	27	915	86,827	4. 00	
Haute-Marne	Haute-Marne.....	20	1,583	35,970	3. 00	
Haute-Normandie	Seine-Inférieure.....	17	871	80,525	..	
Haute-Savoie	Haute-Savoie.....	58	1,872	96,375	4. 00	
Haute-Vienne.....	Haute-Vienne.....	53	971	67,800	..	
Ile-de-France	Seine	4	30	949	90,825	3. 00
	Seine-et-Oise.....	16				
	Eure-et-Loir	1				
	Oise	9				
Ille-et-Vilaine.....	Ille-et-Vilaine.....	14	391	4,855	3. 00	
Indre	Indre	30	2,793	188,350	3. 00	
Indre-et-Loire.....	Indre-et-Loire.....	26	29	1,463	247,928	3. 00
	Maine-et-Loire.....	2				
	Vendée.....	1				
Jura	Jura	29	2,327	28,715	3. 00	
Libournais	Gironde	11	271	4,705	4. 00	
Lille.....	Nord.....	6	263	45,525	3. 00	
Loire-Inférieure.....	Loire-Inférieure.....	42	945	38,900	3. 00	
Loir-et-Cher.....	Loir-et-Cher.....	27	2,960	305,728	3. 50	
Loiret.....	Loiret.....	23	770	53,120	3. 00	
Lot-et-Garonne	Lot-et-Garonne.....	40	1,059	61,255	3 & 3. 5	
Lozère	Lozère	27	649	34,910	3. 00	
Maine.....	Sarthe.....	43	2,820	352,290	3 & 4	

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Local Banks affiliated							
Amount of bills received in 1909	New loans granted in 1909		Loans in course at the end of 1908	Totals	Reimbursements	Loans in course at the end of 1909	Reserve Fund
	Amount	Rate					
francs	francs	%	francs	francs	francs	francs	francs
7,739,999	2,140,380	4 to 5	2,037,842	4,178,222	2,060,311	2,117,911	34,083
58,634	50,986	4. 00	25,325	76,311	50,412	25,899	4,165
125,125	71,350	4. 00	24,020	95,370	57,980	37,390	846
208,740	123,705	4. 00	29,900	153,605	91,170	62,435	45
568,005	282,272	3. 50 to 4	160,535	442,805	195,563	247,242	2,796
672,093	511,937	3. 50 to 4	395,863	907,800	445,633	462,167	17,236
650,921	627,888	4. 00	120,312	748,200	513,017	235,183	6,200
1,053,560	333,887	3. 50 to 4	252,690	586,577	148,740	437,837	..
365,860	125,790	..	112,413	238,203	109,778	128,425	..
968,701	563,538	3. 50 to 4	206,022	769,560	521,190	248,370	8,483
164,430	41,135	4. 00	30,975	72,110	23,700	48,410	491
1,845,789	1,380,497	3. 50	717,521	2,098,018	1,421,954	676,064	74,332
1,156,308	365,002	3 to 4. 50	373,524	738,526	278,927	459,599	23,022
1,278,791	423,523	3. 50	306,150	729,673	299,235	430,438	6,586
172,350	86,400	4. 00	13,800	100,200	20,200	80,000	203
263,695	208,015	4. 00	128,015	336,030	232,665	103,365	4,589
837,659	323,517	3. 50	198,970	522,487	304,440	218,047	1,483
4,726,989	4,069,603	3 & 3. 50	1,660,876	5,730,479	3,855,158	1,875,321	61,930
222,467	108,644	4. 00	37,710	146,354	88,919	57,435	637
470,004	158,609	4. 00	101,760	260,369	143,013	117,356	1,303
445,185	115,940	3. 50 to 4	74,785	190,725	95,860	94,865	583
2,843,278	2,608,832	4. 00	1,001,093	3,609,925	2,685,379	924,546	29,844

1	2	3	4	5	6
Regional Banks					
Title	Departments in which their Local Banks are situated	Number of Banks	Number of members	Paid up Capital	Intere on sha
				francs	%
Maine et Anjou	Mayenne	8	212	59,530	2. 50 & 3
Maine-et-Loire	Maine-et-Loire	11	359	14,825	3. 0
Manche	Manche	15	434	26,965	3. 0
Marne, Aisne et Ardennes	Marne 28	51	2,690	323,180	2. 50 & 3
	Aisne 16				
	Ardennes 7				
Meuse	Meuse	6	199	6,965	3. 00
	Ardèche 1				
Midi	Aude 71	208	14,182	442,385	4. 00
	Gard 7				
	Hérault 127				
	Pyrénées-Orient . . . 2				
Morbihan	Morbihan	19	1,088	16,085	3. 00
Nièvre	Nièvre	6	145	13,140	3 & 4
Nyons	Drôme	8	381	25,725	3. 50
Orne	Orne	13	543	18,540	2 to 3
Pas-de-Calais	Pas-de-Calais	11	2,034	248,530	3 & 4
Puy-de-Dôme	Puy-de-Dôme	11	599	27,480	3. 00
Pyrénées-Orientales	Pyrénées-Orientales	71	3,489	10,875	4. 00
Quercy	Lot	13	527	17,512	4. 00
Rhône	Rhône	58	1,868	188,862	3. 25
Roannaise	Loire	12	791	10,975	3. 00
Santerre	Somme	9	709	84,600	3. 50
Saône-et-Loire	Saône-et-Loire	9	504	44,820	3. 00
Savoie	Savoie	38	993	62,500	3 & 3. 5
Seine-et-Oise	Seine-et-Oise 23	29	1,468	547,414	3 & 3. 3
	Seine-et-Marne 6				

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Local Banks affiliated							
Amount of bills received in 1909	New loans granted in 1909		Loans in course at the end of 1908	Totals	Reimbursements	Loans in course at the end of 1909	Reserve Fund
	Amount	Rate					
francs	francs	%	francs	francs	francs	francs	francs
116,175	116,175	..	44,063	160,238	91,136	69,102	1,743
68,632	52,542	..	600	53,142	34,882	18,260	..
169,370	110,320	4.00	36,450	146,770	90,500	56,270	..
2,113,895	1,904,548	3.50 & 4	1,060,518	2,965,066	1,891,382	1,073,684	46,412
43,117	35,052	3 to 4	3,335	38,387	17,907	20,480	376
20,676,464	5,932,312	5.00	5,406,550	15,338,862	10,519,550	4,819,312	125,899
879,770	109,295	3.00	238,135	347,430	185,703	161,727	..
86,110	44,435	4.00	19,920	64,355	37,555	26,800	..
181,522	104,441	..	77,375	181,816	81,420	100,396	2,838
192,491	81,268	4 & 4.50	26,514	107,782	62,549	45,233	4,029
1,558,534	699,135	3 to 4	1,284,683	1,983,818	695,182	1,288,636	70,419
414,662	18,781	4.00	579,922	598,703	393,128	205,575	..
2,798,669	1,058,469	5.00	790,681	1,849,150	1,282,388	566,762	21,416
454,895	179,113	3.00	89,613	268,726	140,549	128,177	..
571,070	436,391	3.50	177,989	614,380	337,511	276,869	2,197
380,351	167,931	..	101,771	269,702	170,865	98,837	1,429
698,807	368,142	4 & 4.50	252,285	620,427	290,800	329,627	3,832
594,164	203,379	..	119,600	322,979	188,937	134,042	2,505
428,200	327,875	4.00	65,897	393,772	258,862	134,910	2,358
7,292,473	2,903,660	3.09 to 3.90	2,549,073	5,452,733	2,303,148	3,149,585	24,480

1		2		3	4	5	6
Regional Banks							
Title	Departments in which their Local Banks are situated	Number of Banks	Number of members	Paid up Capital	Interes on share		
				francs	%		
Sud-Est.....	Ain.....	20	117	3,966	157,096	3 to 4	
	Hautes-Alpes.....	1					
	Ardèche.....	5					
	Drôme.....	11					
	Isère.....	17					
	Loire.....	7					
	Haute-Loire.....	6					
	Rhône.....	8					
	Saône-et-Loire.....	9					
	Savoie.....	16					
Sud-Ouest.....	Haute-Savoie.....	17	58	2,753	381,619	3 to 4	
	Landes.....	22					
	Gers.....	29					
	Basses-Pyrénées.....	6					
Tarbes.....	Gironde.....	1	133	3,576	81,425	4.00	
Tarn.....	Hautes-Pyrénées.....						
Tarn-et-Garonne.....	Tarn.....	35					
	Tarn-et-Garonne.....	9					
Toulouse.....	Haute-Garonne.....	20	36	2,148	77,520	3 to 4	
	Aude.....	12					
	Ariège.....	1					
	Lot.....	1					
	Tarn-et-Garonne.....	2					
Uzès.....	Gard.....	8	51	2,867	81,135	3.00	
Var.....	Var.....						
Vendée.....	Vendée.....	42	7	217	78,407	3 to 4	
Vexin.....	Eure.....						
Vienne.....	Vienne.....	20	32	1,306	50,150	3 & 3.50	
Yonne.....	Yonne.....						
	Total.....	2,983		133,382	8,470,754		

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Local Banks affiliated							
Amount of bills received in 1909	New loans granted in 1909		Loans in course at the end of 1908	Totals	Reimbursements	Loans in course at the end of 1909	Reserve Fund
	Amount	Rate					
francs	francs	%	francs	francs	francs	francs	francs
3,037,276	2,411,531	3. 50 to 4	1,235,553	3,647,084	2,432,763	1,214,321	36,139
2,735,777	2,161,724	4. 00	791,061	2,952,785	1,923,310	1,029,475	38,742
1,354,875	334,450	3. 50	353,450	687,900	265,975	421,925	4,401
720,415	114,065	4 to 4. 50	164,568	278,633	81,194	197,439	..
157,322	62,822	..	23,080	85,902	52,160	33,742	500
2,989,450	986,174	3. 50 to 5	854,656	1,840,830	1,086,613	754,217	6,333
8,900	5,400	4. 00	4,641	10,041	8,671	1,370	..
848,293	344,497	4. 00	340,616	685,113	343,710	341,403	5,198
742,036	333,479	3. 50 to 4	138,824	472,303	217,303	255,000	4,571
1,038,232	833,007	4 to 4. 50	403,688	1,236,695	945,520	291,175	8,567
386,025	140,340	4. 00	77,840	218,180	100,740	117,440	1,669
202,349	117,019	3 to 4. 50	102,908	219,927	126,118	93,809	1,406
126,489,454	63,742,093	..	40,126,197	103,868,290	60,889,309	42,978,981	1,201,627

III. — Statement showing the progress of the Local Agricultural Mutual Credit Banks in 1909, according to Departments.

Numerical Order	Departments	Number of Local Banks	Number of Members	Paid up capital	Loans granted
				francs	francs
1	Ain.....	41	2,092	32,266	635,895
2	Aisne.....	16	476	64,710	393,965
3	Allier.....	16	712	21,885	175,675
4	Alpes (Basses-)	13	556	6,959	260,470
5	Alpes (Hautes-)	10	449	16,040	95,370
6	Alpes-Maritimes	17	1,057	28,767	295,232
7	Ardèche.....	25	885	32,831	131,171
8	Ardennes.....	7	402	81,325	492,315
9	Ariège.....	1	30	1,660	13,649
10	Aube.....	23	1,249	92,200	544,585
11	Aude.....	110	6,958	272,322	6,300,739
12	Aveyron.....	14	317	10,795	72,700
13	Bouches-du-Rhône	11	503	23,405	239,001
14	Calvados.....	29	1,383	143,800	2,135,165
15	Cantal.....	11	289	19,605	37,850
16	Charente.....	82	2,174	32,730	873,172
17	Charente-Inférieure	24	2,895	49,930	1,480,531
18	Cher.....	13	461	14,475	101,290
19	Corrèze.....	5	199	6,640	14,340
20	Corsica.....	5	100	1,795	2,600
21	Côte-d'Or.....	28	1,572	90,845	1,334,667
22	Côtes-du-Nord.....	35	1,220	39,130	386,222
23	Creuse.....	7	217	13,995	50,110
24	Dordogne.....	17	334	18,228	137,852
25	Doubs.....	78	4,669	28,975	3,098,250
26	Drôme.....	35	2,688	82,445	1,267,869
27	Eure.....	19	1,156	260,907	2,912,576
28	Eure-et-Loir.....	22	3,645	421,160	6,105,957

Numerical Order	Departments	Number of Local Banks	Number of Members	Paid up Capital	Loans granted
				francs.	francs.
29	Finistère.....	27	598	16,085	104,166
30	Gard.....	33	1,653	38,489	253,035
31	Garonne (Haute-).....	20	992	14,150	883,254
32	Gers.....	140	3,897	437,077	2,618,370
33	Gironde.....	68	2,952	308,117	4,284,422
34	Hérault.....	130	8,765	248,653	10,098,604
35	Ille-et-Vilaine.....	20	622	38,745	225,715
36	Indre.....	30	2,793	188,350	2,098,018
37	Indre-et-Loire.....	26	1,158	214,740	514,001
38	Isère.....	39	1,563	189,163	1,284,656
39	Jura.....	45	3,684	105,896	1,012,270
40	Landes.....	22	1,395	179,169	1,316,694
41	Loir-et-Cher.....	27	2,960	305,728	5,730,479
42	Loire.....	28	1,191	48,270	468,380
43	Loire (Haute-).....	33	1,078	89,017	508,149
44	Loire-Inférieure.....	42	945	38,900	522,487
45	Loiret.....	23	770	53,120	146,354
46	Lot.....	14	581	18,072	319,576
47	Lot-et-Garonne.....	40	1,059	61,255	260,369
48	Lozère.....	27	649	34,910	190,725
49	Maine-et-Loire.....	13	547	38,013	264,767
50	Manche.....	15	434	26,965	146,770
51	Marne.....	64	2,874	201,825	2,521,950
52	Marne (Haute-).....	21	1,952	85,970	1,386,356
53	Mayenne.....	8	212	59,530	160,238
54	Meurthe-et-Moselle.....	8	361	85,980	619,582
55	Meuse.....	9	270	35,065	211,417
56	Morbihan.....	19	1,088	16,085	347,430
57	Nièvre.....	6	145	13,140	64,355
58	Nord.....	23	1,916	298,969	5,199,904

Numerical Order	Departments	Number of Local Banks	Number of Members	Paid up Capital	Loans granted
				francs.	francs.
59	Oise	27	1,028	72,549	1,077,982
60	Orne	14	581	19,780	135,357
61	Pas-de-Calais	11	2,034	248,530	1,983,818
62	Puy-de-Dôme	11	599	27,480	598,703
63	Pyrénées (Basses-)	299	6,931	287,075	2,979,168
64	Pyrénées (Hautes-)	133	3,576	81,425	687,900
65	Pyrénées-Orientales	71	3,489	10,875	1,849,150
66	Rhin (Haut-) [Belfort]	4	223	27,475	58,400
67	Rhône	66	2,153	240,143	728,063
68	Saône (Haute-)	61	1,295	3,050	76,311
69	Saône-et-Loire	18	812	48,055	439,093
70	Sarthe	43	2,820	352,290	3,609,925
71	Savoie	54	1,523	63,450	1,233,284
72	Savoie (Haute-)	75	2,458	120,535	1,539,612
73	Seine	4	83	13,575	55,166
74	Seine-Inférieure	17	871	80,525	748,200
75	Seine-et-Marne	18	1,332	433,938	4,470,529
76	Seine-et-Oise	40	1,482	377,004	2,932,202
77	Sèvres (Deux-)	7	628	12,515	168,783
78	Somme	18	1,045	110,965	740,478
79	Tarn	35	517	34,275	278,633
80	Tarn-et-Garonne	11	221	18,250	115,992
81	Var	54	2,942	82,325	693,018
82	Vaucluse	3	343	1,955	1,813,106
83	Vendée	43	2,776	87,465	485,203
84	Vienne	20	739	55,952	218,180
85	Vienne (Haute-)	53	971	67,800	238,203
86	Vosges	7	813	42,070	342,193
87	Yonne	32	1,306	50,150	219,927
	Total ..	2,983	133,382	8,470,754	103,868,290

IV. — Return of co-operative Societies received

1 Numerical Order	2 Co-operative Societies (classified according to their nature)	3 Date of Foundation	4 Capital francs	5 Number of Members
<i>1st Dairies.</i>				
1	Clermont (Oise)	24th December 1902	22,600. 00	170
2	Crosville-sur-Scie (Seine-Inférieure)	27th September 1907	25,000. 00	26
3	Échiré (Deux-Sèvres)	18th March 1894	53,380. 00	754
4	Melle (Deux-Sèvres)	20th March 1907	31,000. 00	512
5	Ronsenac (Charente)	3rd November 1907	10,640. 00	137
6	Chauvigny (Vienne)	15th October 1905	83,000. 00	189
7	Juaye-Mondaye (Calvados)	30th May 1908	30,000. 00	39
8	Nolleval (Seine-Inférieure)	28th May 1909	40,000. 00	44
9	Lyons-la-Forêt (Seine-Inférieure)	21st January 1909	35,000. 00	79
10	Vars (Charente)	17th April 1908	15,000. 00	62
<i>2nd Cheese Dairies and Fruitières.</i>				
1	Brétigny (Ain)	25th February 1909	5,000. 00	33
2	Chevry-Dessous	February 1909	2,820. 00	35
3	Chindrieux (Savoie)	29th March 1908	10,000. 35	71
4	Prégnin (Ain)	24th February 1909	2,500. 00	43
<i>3rd Wine Societies.</i>				
1	Wine-growers' co-operative Society of Haute Garonne	5th January 1905	50,000. 00	69
2	La Garde (Var)	31st May 1908	12,000. 00	125
3	Néoules (Var)	25th May 1908	4,000. 00	54
4	Saint-Georges (Hérault)	22nd July 1906	13,475. 00	87
5	Saint-Tropez (Var)	23rd February 1908	10,250. 00	142
6	Camps (Var)	9th May 1906	11,679. 00	87

ances for long periods in 1908 and 1909.

6		7		8		9		10	
Advances Granted						Interest upon Advances		Regional Banks intermediary	
Amount				Duration					
1908		1909							
francs		francs		years		%			
20,000		..		13		2.00		Ile-de-France.	
50,000		..		10		2.00		Haute-Normandie.	
80,000		..		10		2.00		Deux-Sèvres.	
46,150		..		5		2.00		Deux-Sèvres.	
12,000		..		10		2.00		Charente.	
..		50,000		15		2.00		Vienne.	
..		60,000		12		2.00		Centre de la Normandie.	
..		75,000		10		2.00		Haute-Normandie.	
..		70,000		12		2.00		Beauvais.	
..		25,000		12		2.00		Charente.	
..		10,000		12		2.00		Ain.	
..		5,200		12		2.00		<i>Idem.</i>	
..		20,000		12		2.00		Savoie.	
..		4,000		12		2.00		Ain.	
100,000		..		25		2.00		Toulouse.	
25,000		..		12		1.50		Var.	
8,000		..		20		1.50		<i>Idem.</i>	
16,500		..		11		2.00		Midi.	
20,000		..		25		1.50		Var.	
23,000		..		20		1.50		<i>Idem.</i>	

Numerical Order	Co-operative Societies (classified according to their nature)	Date of Foundation	Capital	Number of Membe
			francs	
7	Colombiers (Hérault)	25th October 1907	10,200. 00	34
8	Colombiers (Hérault), 2nd advance.	25th October 1907	..	..
9	Arbois (Jura)	4th January 1906	5,000. 00	29
10	Bassan (Hérault)	8th November 1908	10,100. 00	85
11	Bompas (Pyénées-Orientales)	31st August 1909	50,000. 00	156
12	Bras (Var)	10th March 1909	14,000. 00	117
13	Bruc-Auriac (Var)	28th March 1909	10,700. 00	46
14	Gironde (Co-operative Society for sale of Wines in)	5th December 1908	11,000. 00	35
15	Lézignan (Aude)	11th April 1909	60,000. 00	258
16	Pupillin (Jura)	13th February 1909	5,500. 00	34
17	Seillons (Var)	14th February 1909	9,500. 00	53
	<i>4th Oil Societies.</i>			
1	Flayosc (Var)	2nd August 1908	10,362. 50	126
2	Society of fatty oils (Alpes-Maritimes) ...	28th February 1904	18,700. 00	95
3	Lambesc (Bouches-du-Rhône)	29th November 1908	2,000. 00	33
4	Levens and neighbouring communes (Al- pes-Maritimes)	15th October 1905	16,000. 00	195
	<i>5th Wine and Oil Societies.</i>			
1	Montfort-sur-Argens (Var)	23rd August 1908	3,500. 00	55
2	Entrecasteaux Labourers' Solidarity (Var),	19th July 1908	5,000. 00	51
3	La Montfortaise, at Montfort-sur-Argens (Var)	13th May 1908	10,000. 00	59
	<i>6th Distilleries.</i>			
1	Vaudoué (Cooperative distillery of Vau- doué) [Seine-et-Marne]	26th February 1899	96,300. 00	39
2	Raffetot (Co-operative Society of the di- stillery of Raffetot) [Seine-Inférieure] ..	15th January 1908	50,000. 00	24

6		7		8		9		10	
Advances Granted						Interest upon Advances		Regional Banks intermediary	
Amount				Duration					
1908		1909							
francs	francs	years	%						
10,000	..	10	2.00	Midi.					
..	10,000	10	2.00	<i>Idem.</i>					
..	10,000	15	2.00	Doubs.					
..	20,000	20	2.00	Midi.					
..	80,000	20	2.00	Pyrénées Orientales.					
..	28,000	15	1.50	Var.					
..	16,400	15	1.50	<i>Idem.</i>					
..	22,000	20	2.00	Gironde.					
..	48,000	20	2.00	Midi.					
..	10,000	15	2.00	Jura.					
..	19,000	15	1.50	Var.					
..	12,000	15	1.50	Var.					
..	30,000	20	2.00	Alpes-Maritimes.					
..	4,000	15	2.00	Aixoise.					
..	16,000	15	2.00	Alpes-Maritimes.					
..	7,000	15	1.50	Var.					
..	10,000	15	1.50	<i>Idem.</i>					
..	20,000	20	1.50	<i>Idem.</i>					
95,025	..	24	2.00	Seine-et-Oise.					
100,000	..	15	2.00	Haute-Normandie.					

Numerical Order	2 Co-operative Societies (classified according to their nature)	3 Date of Foundation	4 Capital	5 Numbr of Mem
			francs	
3	Lespignan (la Vigneronne) [Hérault]	12th August 1905	10,000. 00	113
4	Bizanet (Bizanet Winegrowers) [Aude] . . .	23rd May 1909	10,820. 00	99
5	Olonzac (Minervoise d'Olonzac) [Hérault].	25th April 1909	13,110. 00	133
6	Saint-Georges-du-Bois (Charente-Inférieure)	3rd September 1908	12,000. 00	25
	<i>7th Threshing Societies.</i>			
1	Beaurepaire (Isère)	5th August 1908	4,500. 00	12
2	Cadouin (Dordogne)	9th May 1908	3,000. 00	37
3	Cheny (Yonne)	28th November 1908	3,420. 00	43
4	Enclave, La Martinière, near Melle (Deux-Sèvres)	19th July 1908	3,765. 00	21
5	Issigeac (Dordogne)	27th September 1908	4,062. 50	24
6	Laurière (Haute-Vienne)	12th July 1908	2,200. 00	47
7	Monthoiron (Vienne)	1st May 1909	2,500. 00	34
8	Quenne (Yonne)	15th April 1909	1,700. 00	24
9	Watten (Nord)	1st June 1909	3,400. 00	9
	<i>8th Various Co-operative Societies.</i>			
1	Bram (Society of Alimentation) [Aude] . .	29th March 1907	31,450. 00	41
2	Condom (Agricultural Mills) [Gers]	9th February 1908	25,000. 00	317
3	Cotignac (Society of Agricultural production « la Travailleuse ») [Var]	27th August 1907	10,625. 00	90
4	Cotignac (Agricultural co-operative Society) [Var]	2nd April 1905	22,925. 00	145
5	Goro (Co-operative Starch factory) [Vosges]	13th February 1908	20,000. 00	92
6	Morigny (Agricultural Sugar factory) [Seine-et-Oise]	21st May 1904	50,000. 00	123
7	Vosges (Agricultural co-operative flax Society of the Vosges)	23rd November 1907	7,500. 00	57
8	Saint-Genis-Terreiroire (Agricultural and Viticultural co-operative Society) [Loire]	22nd December 1907	1,700. 00	44

6		7		8		9		10	
Advances Granted						Interest		Regional Banks intermediary	
Amount				Duration		upon Advances			
1908		1909							
francs	francs	years			%				
20,000	..	12		2.00		Midi.			
..	21,600	15		2.00		<i>Idem.</i>			
..	26,220	20		2.00		<i>Idem.</i>			
..	24,000	20		2.00		Charente-Inférieure.			
..	9,000	10		2.00		Dauphiné.			
..	6,000	10		2.00		Dordogne.			
..	6,840	10		2.00		Yonne.			
..	7,350	9		2.00		Deux-Sèvres.			
..	8,000	10		2.00		Dordogne.			
..	4,400	10		2.00		Haute-Vienne.			
..	5,000	10		2.00		Vienne.			
..	3,400	10		2.00		Yonne.			
..	6,600	9		2.00		Lille.			
55,000	..	24		2.00		Toulouse.			
50,000	..	13		2.00		Gers.			
21,250	..	20		1.50		Var.			
45,000	..	20		1.50		<i>Idem.</i>			
40,000	..	25		2.00		Est, à Epinal.			
100,000	..	25		2.00		Seine-et-Oise.			
15,000	..	20		2.00		Est, à Épinal.			
3,400		10		2.00		Forézienne.			

1 Numerical Order	2 Co-operative Societies (classified according to their nature)	3 Date of Foundation	4 Capital	5 Num of Me
			francs	
9	Sauer Kraut Society of the Lyonnaise Region at Killieux (Ain).....	8th November 1908	68,970. 00	20
10	Ban-de-Laveline Starch factory (Vosges) ..	26th March 1905	54,000. 00	20
11	Collective Sale and Distillation of flowers at Grasse (Alpes-Maritimes).....	16th February 1908	20,000. 00	0
12	Agricultural and Viticultural co-operative Machine Society of the Haute-Loire at Puy.....	2nd January 1909	4,250. 00	2
13	Society of Carriage service of May-en-Multien, Lizy-sur-Ourcq, le Plessis-Placy (Seine-et-Marne).....	24th April 1908	95,100. 00	2

Say then a total of 65 co-operative societies with a total paid up capital of 1,351,402 f. 35 c. and 6,449 members, which have received in advances for long periods a total sum of 2,122,775 francs. The 42 societies of new or recent formation are divided into 5 dairies, 4 cheese dairies or *fruitières*, 9 wine societies, 4 oil societies, 2 wine and oil, 1 oil society together with a silkworm nursery, 3 distilleries, 9 threshing societies and 5 co-operative societies of different kinds.

6		7	8	9	10
Advances Granted			Interest upon Advances	Regional Banks intermediary	
Amount		Duration			
1908	1909				
francs	francs	years	%		
..	137,940	17	2.00	Ain.	
..	12,000	20	2.00	Est, à Épinal.	
..	40,000	15	2.00	Alpes-Maritimes.	
..	8,500	15	1.50	Haute-Loire.	
..	150,000	13	2.00	Brie.	

The table given below sums up the general results for 1908 and 1909 drawn from the preceding data:

Years	Societies	Paid up Capital	Number of Members	Advances granted
		fr. c.		francs
1908.....	23	579,724. 00	3,282	964,325
1909.....	42	771,680. 35	3,167	1,158,450



GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

I. — SOME DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS.

Sources :

- Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom in each of the last fifteen years from 1894 to 1908. — London, 1909.
- Census of England and Wales, 1901. — London, 1901-1904.
- Eleventh Census of the Population of Scotland, taken on the 31st March, 1901. — Glasgow, 1901-1902.
- Census of Ireland, 1901. — Dublin, 1901-1902.
- Agricultural Statistics of Ireland, 1908. — Dublin, 1908.
- Agricultural Statistics of Great Britain, 1909.
- Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1909. — London, 1910.
- Annual Statement of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom for the year 1908. — London, 1909.
- Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the years 1909-1910.
- Census of Production, 1907.

A. — *Territory and Population.*

Area: 314,378 sq. km.

Population on the 1st April 1901: 41,976,827.

Density of the Population per sq. km. on the 1st April 1901: 133.5.

Estimated population at the end of June 1909: 45,008,421.

Density of the estimated population per sq. km. at the end of June 1909: 143.2.

Occupations of Males and Females aged 10 years and upwards
in 1911:

	England and Wales		Scotland		Ireland	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Agriculture and fisheries	1,094,765	57,730	196,581	40,730	790,475	85,587
Manufactures	6,326,788	2,023,388	878,446	319,049	406,157	233,256
Commerce	1,779,685	78,769	221,579	24,136	92,863	5,026
Other professions	2,933,021	11,029,698	359,475	1,406,327	910,545	1,934,866
Totals	12,134,259	13,189,585	1,656,081	1,790,242	2,200,040	2,258,735
Percentage						
Agriculture and fisheries	9.02	0.44	11.87	2.27	35.93	3.78
Manufactures	52.14	15.34	53.04	17.82	18.46	10.33
Commerce	14.67	0.59	13.38	1.35	4.22	0.22
Other professions	24.17	83.63	21.71	78.56	41.39	85.67
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Birth and Death Rate per 1000 of population in 1908:

	Births	Deaths
England and Wales	26.5	14.7
Scotland	27.2	16.1
Ireland	23.3	17.6

Illiterates:

	Bridegrooms	Brides
Persons who have not signed the marriage registers		
England and Wales (1908).	1.3 %	1.5 %
Scotland (1907).	1.32 %	1.75 %
Ireland (1908)	8.6 %	5.5 %

No. of illiterate recruits in 1907-908: 13.52 %.

Emigration (including foreign emigrants):

In 1906	325,137
» 1907	395,680
» 1908	263,199

B. — *Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries.*

Area cultivated in 1909:

Great Britain	13,027,064 hectares
Ireland	6,929,807 »

Principal Products:

	Great Britain (1909)		Ireland (1907)	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
	hectares	thous. of hectol.	hectares	thous. of hectol.
Wheat	738,113	22,389	15,440	482
Barley	673,713	22,174	68,987	2,445
Oats	1,206,994	44,799	435,296	17,929
Potatoes	232,935	37,350	239,188	22,820
Turnips	629,652	255,353	111,352	41,607
Clover, sainfoin and rotation grasses	1,705,982	..	872,569	..
Permanent grass	7,064,384	..	4,090,242	..

Occupiers of farms according to area in 1908:

GREAT BRITAIN.

		%
From 1 to 5 acres (from 0.4047 hect. to 2.024 hect.).	108,094	21.25
» 6 to 50 » (» 2.429 » to 20.24 »).	231,819	45.58
» 51 to 300 » (» 20.644 » to 121.434 »).	151,002	29.69
More than 300 » (more than 121.434 hectares) . .	17,714	3.48
Total . . .	508,629	100.00

IRELAND.

		%
Less than 1 acre (less than 0.4047 hectare)	84,869	14.10
+ than 1 acre and — than 5 acres (+ than 0.4047 h. — than 2.024 hect)	61,730	10.26
» » 5 acres » 15 » (» 2.024 h. » 6.072 »)	153,299	25.47
» » 15 » » 30 » (» 6.072 h. » 12.144 »)	136,058	22.61
» » 30 » » 50 » (» 12.144 h. » 20.24 »)	75,192	12.50
» » 50 » » 100 » (» 20.24 h. » 40.48 »)	58,241	9.68
» » 100 » » 200 » (» 40.48 h. » 80.96 »)	22,863	3.80
» » 200 » » 500 » (» 80.96 h. » 202.4 »)	7,969	1.32
» » 500 » (» 202.4 h.)	1,544	0.26
Total . . .	601,765	100.00

Forests :

Great Britain (1905)	1,120,529 hectares
Ireland (1908)	122,096 »

Live stock in 1909 :

	Great Britain	Ireland
Horses	1,552,993	599,293
Cattle.	7,020,982	4,698,412
Sheep	27,618,419	4,132,392
Pigs	2,380,887	1,148,715

Fisheries :

Production in 1909 (not including salmon or shell-fish): 10,340,727 quintals.

Value of production in 1909 (not including salmon or shell-fish) £ 10,623,970.

C. — *Mines, Manufactures and Commerce.*

Mines :

No. of workmen employed in mines in 1908	1,017,740
Total value of mineral output in 1908	£ 130,003,670

Principal manufactures according to Census of Production in 1907 :

	Value of production in thousands of pounds sterling	Average number of workmen employed on the last Wednesdays of January, April, July and October
Cotton Industries	176,940	572,869
Woollen »	70,331	257,017
Iron and Steel Industries.	105,597	262,225
Shipbuilding and Marine En- gineering	41,660	184,557
Engineering Industries.	101,599	455,561
Cycle and Motor Industries	10,643	46,800
Leather Industries	17,551	27,258
Paper »	13,328	39,990

Commerce in 1909 (provisional figures):

	General Imports	Domestic Exports
	Pounds sterling	Pounds sterling
Food stuffs, beverages, tobacco	254,333,628	23,627,458
Raw materials	220,153,047	50,782,779
Manufactured articles	147,684,111	297,303,812
Miscellaneous	2,569,731	6,665,395
Totals	624,740,517	378,379,444

D. — *Navigation and Inland Communications.*

Total tonnage of vessels engaged in Foreign Commerce entered and cleared in the ports of the United Kingdom in 1908:

	Entered Tonnage in 1000 tons	Cleared Tonnage in 1000 tons
British vessels	38,890	38,980
Foreign vessels	26,579	26,997
Total . . .	65,469	65,977

Length of railways in operation at the end of 1908 37,337 km.
 » » navigable canals in 1905. 7,519 »

E. — *Finance.*

Revenue in 1909 £151,578,295
 Expenditure in 1909 £152,292,395

F. — *Money, Weights and Measures.*

Unit of value: the sovereign in gold weighing 123.274 grains or 7.9881 grams, $\frac{916}{1000}$ pure gold is equal to 25 francs.

Long Measure, the yard = 0.9144 metre
 Avoirdupois, the pound = 0.453592645 kgr.
 Liquid Measure, the gallon = 4.543453 litres.

II. — AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATION IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Bibliography.

a) Official publications :

- Reports of Proceedings under the Small Holdings and Allotments Acts. (Published annually by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries).
- Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies. Part B. (Industrial and Provident Societies).
- Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom. (Published annually by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade).
- Directory of Agricultural Associations in Great Britain. (Published by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries).
- Annual General Reports of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.
- Annual Reports of the Congested Districts Board for Ireland.

b) Publications of Associations :

Annual Reports of the following societies :

- Agricultural Organisation Society ;
- Irish Agricultural Organisation Society ;
- Scottish Agricultural Organisation Society ;
- National Poultry Organisation Society.

Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England (Annual).

Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland (Annual).

c) Other publications :

British Year-Book of Agriculture. Published by Vinton and Co., London.

Sir HORACE PLUNKETT : « Ireland in the New Century », Third Edition, 1905.

E. A. PRATT : « The Organisation of Agriculture », Published by John Murray, London.

E. A. PRATT : « The Small Holder : What he must do to succeed ». Published by P. S. King and Sons, London.

E. BÉCHAUX : « La Question Agraire en Irlande au commencement du XX^{ème} Siècle ». (« *The Land Question in Ireland at the Beginning of the 20th Century* »). Published by Arthur Rousseau, Paris.

HENRI BESSE : « La Crise et l'Evolution de l'Agriculture en Angleterre ». (« *The Crisis and Evolution in Agriculture in England* »).

In presenting a brief sketch of the development of agricultural organisation (co-operative and otherwise) in Great Britain and Ireland, it will be possible to deal with the United Kingdom as a whole when indicating the laws relating to associations and describing the non-co-operative agricultural societies, but it will be necessary to deal with Ireland separately from Great Britain when tracing the growth of agricultural co-operation.

I. — Legislation.

§ 1. — *Methods of Obtaining Legal Recognition.*

In the United Kingdom, the law allows complete liberty of association and does not insist upon societies being registered. An unregistered society has, however, no corporate existence and the following are the principal methods by which legal recognition may be obtained:

1. By Royal Charter.
2. By registration under the Companies Acts.
3. By registration under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893.
4. By registration under the Friendly Societies Act, 1896.

A few of the more important of the non-co-operative agricultural societies, such as the Royal Agricultural Society of England, are incorporated by Royal Charter, but the great majority of such societies are unregistered.

§ 2. — *The Industrial and Provident Societies Act.*

Of the co-operative societies, a small number are registered under the Companies Acts, but by far the largest number are registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893. This Act, which replaced an earlier statute, was passed primarily in the interests of the distributive co-operative societies of the towns and no special provision was made for the registration of agricultural co-operative societies. It has however, been found to be fairly well adapted to their requirements and many such societies are now registered under it.

In societies so registered the liability of the members is limited, but there is no obligation to fix a limit to the number of shares which may be issued. Practically all co-operative societies avail themselves of this privilege, in order to prevent the shares from appreciating in value and becoming a subject of speculative dealing. On the other hand no individual member may hold shares of a total nominal value of more than £200.

The fees for registration under the Act are fixed by the Treasury. Under the present Treasury Regulations the registration fee is £5, but

the Registrar has power to reduce it at his discretion to £1, and it is this reduced fee which is usually charged in the case of societies approved by any of the important propagandist bodies.

Societies are empowered to have dealings of any description with land and buildings and practically the only restriction upon the investment of surplus funds is that no money must be invested in the shares of any society or company other than one with limited liability.

All societies registered under the Act are required to furnish annual returns to the Registrar.

In 1908 a bill was introduced into the House of Commons with the object of amending the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, and a similar Bill was introduced in the present year. To agricultural societies the most important clause of the Bill is that whereby it is proposed to remove the restriction upon the number of shares which an individual member may hold.

§ 3. — *The Friendly Societies Act.*

Agricultural credit societies with unlimited liability are registered under the Friendly Societies Act, 1896, as " specially authorised societies ". No fee is charged for registering credit societies and they enjoy, in common with friendly societies, certain exemptions from stamp duty. Credit societies are required to furnish annual returns but, unlike societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, they can only invest surplus funds through the medium of trustees.

It was found that, when registered under the Friendly Societies Act, agricultural credit societies had no legal power to obtain loans or receive deposits from persons other than members and to remove this restriction a short Act was passed in 1898 called the Societies' Borrowing Powers Act.

Another restriction, which still exists, is that whereby a credit society, registered under the Friendly Societies Act, cannot undertake trading of any kind. A bill, known as the Thrift and Credit Banks Bill, has been introduced more than once into Parliament for the purpose of enabling such societies to combine trading with banking.

II. — *Non-Co-operative Agricultural Societies in the United Kingdom.*

The most characteristic feature of the agricultural associations in the United Kingdom is that they are purely voluntary. With a few unimportant exceptions they are entirely independent of the Government and are supported either by the subscriptions of their members or by such receipts as the entrance-fees and " gate-money " of their shows. The fact,

already mentioned, that they are for the most part unregistered makes it extremely difficult to obtain accurate information regarding them. They do not furnish returns to any Government Department and no attempt seems ever to have been made to collect complete statistics of their number or membership. Almost the only available sources of collected information are "The British Year-Book of Agriculture", an unofficial but very reliable compilation, and "The Directory of Agricultural Associations in Great Britain", published by the Board of Agriculture.

Classification.

It is also difficult to classify the non-co-operative agricultural societies as many of them combine different functions. The following classification may be provisionally adopted :

1. Societies for the encouragement and advancement of agriculture generally.
2. Societies for the protection of farmers' interests.
3. Societies for the encouragement of particular classes and breeds of live-stock.

§ 1. — *Societies for the Encouragement of Agriculture.*

The first of these classes includes several large and influential societies, of which the most important is the Royal Agricultural Society of England, founded in 1838 and numbering about 10,000 members. This Society holds annually the "Royal" Show, the largest agricultural show held in the United Kingdom. The Show is held each year in a different part of the country, that of 1910 being held at Liverpool. The 1908 Show was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, being open from June 30th to July 4th. The area occupied by the Show was 105 acres and the entries included 2,619 entries of live-stock, 768 of poultry, and 416 of produce. In the implement yards there were 389 stands. The total receipts from the 1908 Show were £35,598 and its total cost was £25,544. The ordinary income of the Society in 1908 (apart from the Show) was £8,442 (including £7,487 from members' subscriptions) and the ordinary expenditure, £7,879.

The Royal Agricultural Society has a library and reading-room; it obtains for its members at low fees analyses of manures and soils and reports on the purity of seeds; it gives them information respecting animals, insects, etc.; it conducts an experimental farm of about 140 acres near Woburn, in Bedfordshire, at which experiments are made in the growing of crops and the feeding of live-stock; in co-operation with the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland it conducts examinations and gives diplomas in agriculture and dairying; finally, it discusses questions affecting agricultural interests, upon which its pronouncements carry considerable weight.

In Ireland a similar position is occupied by the Royal Dublin Society, which was established in 1731 and is the oldest society of the kind in the United Kingdom. The objects of this Society include the advancement of science and art and of other branches of industry besides agriculture, but it is in connection with agriculture that its most important work has been done. For many years it administered a Government grant for the improvement of live-stock in Ireland, but its functions in this respect were transferred to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland on the establishment of that Department in 1908. The Society holds three shows annually, the most important of these being the Horse and Sheep Show, better known as "The Dublin Horse Show". All the shows are held at the Society's premises at Ball's Bridge, near Dublin, which occupy 40 acres of ground and were purchased and equipped by the Society at a cost of more than £80,000.

The Royal Dublin Society numbers 3,385 members. Its total income in 1908 was £23,885, including subscriptions, £4,956; receipts from the Spring Show, £3,427; receipts from the Horse and Sheep Show, £11,654; receipts from the Winter Show, £1,091. The expenditure in the same year amounted to £21,895, including cost of Spring Show, £3,119; cost of Horse and Sheep Show, £5,401; cost of Winter Show, £1,323. In 1908 the number of entries at the Spring Show was 2,228, including, 1,051 breeding cattle and 696 bulls. At the Horse Show, there were 1,481 entries, including 570 hunters and 329 young horses suitable for hunters. At the Winter Show there were 2,024 entries in classes representing fat cattle, fat sheep, poultry, farm and dairy produce.

In Scotland the leading society in the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, established in 1784. Besides holding an annual show, each year in a different part of Scotland, the Society takes part in the discussion of questions affecting agriculture; it gives assistance to local agricultural associations and makes grants for agricultural education to various colleges; it advises its members regarding insect pests, etc., and obtains analyses of manures, etc., for them at low rates. Mention has already been made of the diplomas of agriculture and dairying which the Society grants in conjunction with the Royal Agricultural Society of England; it also conducts examinations in forestry and gives certificates.

The number of members in the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland is about 6,500. The total receipts in 1908 were £14,133, including £1,691 from subscriptions and £8,530 receipts from the Show. The receipts also included £3,667 from interest and dividend, the invested funds of the Society amounting to £106,352. The total expenditure was £11,480, including the cost of the show, £6,461.

Amongst other important societies are the Bath and West and Southern Counties Society, founded in 1777, and the Smithfield Club, founded

in 1798. Besides the large societies of this class, embracing in their scope either one of the three kingdoms or a group of counties, there are many smaller county or local societies. The principal work of most of these smaller societies is to organise local agricultural shows.

§ 2. — *Societies for the Protection of Farmers' Interests.*

Societies for the protection of the farmers' interests include a few of large scope and a number of local chambers of agriculture and farmers' clubs. The most important of the larger societies is the Central Chamber of Agriculture, founded in 1865, which has 105 affiliated chambers with a membership of about 20,000. The principal object of the Central Chamber and of the chambers affiliated to it is to watch over all legislative and administrative measures affecting agriculture. Amongst the questions discussed have been the repression of cattle disease, the incidence of taxation in rural districts, the compensation of out-going tenants for unexhausted improvements and the relations of the railway companies with the agricultural producer. The chambers of agriculture have exercised considerable influence on agricultural legislation in the past quarter of a century, notably in regard to the reestablishment of the Board of Agriculture in 1889.

The local chambers usually embrace a county within their scope, but sometimes they are formed for smaller areas. They vary greatly in size and activity, but no chamber having less than fifty members can become affiliated to the Central Chamber. Some of the affiliated chambers are agricultural societies or farmers' clubs which are regarded as chambers of agriculture because they have added to their other functions the discussion of economic or political questions affecting agriculture.

In Scotland there is a central chamber known as the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture, to which are affiliated 71 local societies with a total membership of 12,500. The chambers of agriculture in Scotland usually restrict their membership to tenant-farmers or landowners farming their own land, whereas the English chambers freely admit not only landowners but persons engaged in businesses connected with agriculture.

Besides the chambers of agriculture there are many other societies of somewhat similar character. Amongst these may be mentioned the Central Association of Dairy Farmers, with 16 affiliated associations formed to further the interests of the dairy industry.

§ 3. — *Live-stock Societies.*

The societies for the encouragement of particular classes and breeds of live-stock include the important societies by which the various stud-books, herd-books and flock-books are published. Amongst other functions of these societies are the organisation of special shows, the giving of prizes for competition at agricultural shows, the holding of sales, and the publication

of lists of persons competent to act as judges. With the exception of the Devon Cattle Breeders' Society, which was formed in 1851, all these societies have been established since 1875.

For horses there are ten societies issuing stud-books. A typical society is the Shire Horse Society, formed in 1878 with the object of promoting the old English breed of cart horses. This society numbers 3,848 members, its receipts in 1908 amounted to £7,950 and its payments to £7,639. The Society holds an Annual Show in London, the cost of which was £3,317 in 1908; the number of entries was 652. In addition to prizes to the value of £2,200 given at the Society's own show, £1,299 was distributed in prizes at 258 shows throughout the country. The 30th volume of the Society's stud-book, issued in 1909, contains the entries of 1,156 stallions and 3,870 mares. Export certificates were issued for 389 horses in 1909.

There are 15 cattle-breeders' societies issuing herd-books, besides a few others which do not do so. The most important of the herd-book societies is the Shorthorn Society, founded in 1875. Fifty-four volumes of the Society's herd-book (known as Coates's Herd Book) have been issued. Volume 54 contains the pedigrees of 3,440 bulls and 6,338 cows. During 1908 export certificates were issued for 1,089 animals, the great majority of these being for South America. The Society does not itself hold a show, but it offered £1,015 in prizes at the various national and county shows in 1908. The number of members is 1,658 and the annual receipts are about £3,300.

Of the sheep-breeders' societies, 24 publish flock-books. To describe a typical society, the Southdown Sheep Society, founded in 1892, numbers 404 members. Its receipts in 1908 amounted to £644 and its payments to £518, including £100 given in prizes at local shows. Volume 17 of the Society's Flock Book, issued in 1908, contains records of 367 registered flocks (comprising 108,756 breeding ewes) and individual entries of 533 rams and 251 ewes.

The National Pig-Breeders' Association issues a herd-book for four different breeds of pigs. Volume 24, issued in 1908, contained the pedigrees of 467 boars and 1,025 sows. The society has 230 members. In 1908 it gave prizes to the value of £101 at various shows. There are three other pig-breeders' societies issuing herd-books. In Ireland herd-books for various breeds of pigs are issued by the Royal Dublin Society and the Royal Ulster Agricultural Society. For goats a herd-book is issued by the British Goat Society. For poultry there are about 80 poultry clubs, mostly devoted to the interests of special breeds, but including the Utility Poultry Club, with 1,224 members, which gives prizes and holds laying competitions.

In addition to the various kinds of societies mentioned, there are other kinds, less numerous or less important, but reference to these must be deferred until it is possible to give a more extended survey of agricultural organisation in Great Britain and Ireland.

§ 4. — *Statistics.*

The following statement showing the number of non-co-operative agricultural associations enumerated in " The Directory of Agricultural Associations for 1910 " published by the Board of Agriculture, relates only to Great Britain:

1) National Societies (Societies whose sphere of operations is not confined to any one county or district):

Agricultural Associations and Chamber of Agriculture	20
Live-stock societies — General	3
» » Horses.	12
» » Cattle	22
» » Sheep	26
» » Pigs	6
» » Goats	1
» » Poultry.	82
Horticultural Societies	12
Dairy Societies	12
Forestry Societies	3
Education and Research Societies	4
Hop Industry Societies	3
Milling Industry Societies	2
Trade Societies (1)	10
Miscellaneous	5
Scientific Societies	19
Total number of National Societies	<u>242</u>

2) Local Societies:

Chambers of Agriculture and Agricultural Associations (2).	866
Live-stock societies (3)	237
Bee-keepers' associations.	35
Total number of Local Societies	<u>1,138</u>
Total number of National and Local Societies in Great Britain.	1,380

For Ireland similar figures cannot be given, but the number of non-co-operative agricultural associations in Ireland is comparatively small.

(1) Societies of persons engaged in trades connected with agriculture.

(2) Including farmers' clubs, dairy associations, horticultural associations, trade societies, etc.

(3) Including a few ploughing associations and local show societies.

III. — Agricultural Co-operation in Great Britain.

§ 1. — *Voluntary Propaganda.*

Although in Great Britain distributive co-operation has attained to very great development, it is only in recent years that agricultural co-operation has been systematically promoted in that country. A few pioneer societies were formed many years ago and some of these, notably several societies for the supply of agricultural requirements, have become very large and successful concerns. A number of societies for the mutual insurance of cows and pigs also sprang up, as it were, spontaneously, but they were usually very small and often partially dependent upon philanthropic assistance.

For the promotion of agricultural credit societies, the Agricultural Banks Association was established in 1894, the name being subsequently changed to the Co-operative Banks Association.

In 1896 an ambitious scheme of co-operation for the sale of produce was put forward in connection with the National Agricultural Union, but unfortunately it was unsuccessful. Under the name of the British Produce Supply Association, a society was formed with a capital of £50,000 and started both a wholesale business at Covent Garden Market (London) and a retail business in an adjoining street. The intention of the promoters was to obtain supplies of produce direct from the farmers and to sell them partly to retailers and partly direct to the consumer. Owing, however, to the want of organisation amongst the farmers, it was found that regular supplies could not be obtained. The result was that heavy losses were made and in fifteen months the society was dissolved. A new society, with the same name but on a smaller scale, was formed to take over part of the business, but (with the exception of eggs) it does not obtain supplies direct from the farmers.

The National Poultry Organisation Society, one of the objects of which was to promote co-operative methods in connection with the poultry industry, was established in 1898, but it was not until 1900 that a movement was started to promote agricultural co-operation generally. This movement owed its initial impetus to the example of Ireland where, as will be seen, agricultural co-operation had been successfully promoted since 1889. The British Agricultural Organisation Society was formed in 1900 to carry on in England propagandist work similar to that carried on in Ireland by the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society. In the following year an amalgamation was effected between the British Agricultural Organisation Society and the National Agricultural Union, the amalgamated society being called the Agricultural Organisation Society. In 1904, the Agricultural

Organisation Society enlarged its scope by absorbing the Co-operative Banks Association and in 1909 it entered into an arrangement with the National Poultry Organisation Society whereby it took over the work of organising egg and poultry societies in England and Wales, the National Poultry Organisation Society continuing to give technical advice on poultry-keeping and to assist societies in the marketing of their eggs and poultry.

The Agricultural Organisation Society is a voluntary association, consisting of persons interested in the welfare of agriculture in Great Britain who have subscribed money to be spent in teaching farmers how to apply co-operative methods. It is not a trading body and it gives its services gratuitously, except that it sometimes asks for payment of the travelling expenses of the lecturers whom it sends down to explain how to form co-operative societies and that the societies, when formed, pay it a small annual contribution. It is worth noting that in the United Kingdom no great development of co-operation (either industrial or agricultural) has ever taken place except under the guidance of some propagandist society similar in character to the Agricultural Organisation Society.

Both the National Poultry Organisation Society and the Agricultural Organisation Society included Scotland within their scope, but, although they helped to spread a knowledge of co-operation in that country, few societies were actually formed until after the establishment in 1905 of the Scottish Agricultural Organisation Society.

§ 2. — *State-aid.*

Until recently the Government, whether national or local, has taken little interest in the promotion of agricultural co-operation. In a few instances the Education Committees of the County Councils have provided lectures on the subject, usually by arrangement with the Agricultural Organisation Society. The Board of Agriculture issued leaflets recommending co-operative methods, but it was only after the passing of the Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1907, that the Board aided, to any appreciable degree, in the promotion of co-operation.

The Act mentioned was not the first Act passed with the object of encouraging the creation of small holdings and allotments, but it provided much more effective means to this end than any of the previous Acts. It not only gave the County Councils power to acquire land and let it or sell it to applicants for small holdings, but it imposed upon them the duty of supplying the demand for small holdings and provided for the appointment of Small Holdings Commissioners to see that this duty was adequately performed. To facilitate the County Councils in obtaining

land the Act also provided that, if it could not be acquired by voluntary agreement with the landowners, it could be obtained compulsorily. In like manner the Act imposed upon parish councils and urban district councils the duty of supplying allotments to suitable applicants and enabled them to obtain the land, if necessary, by compulsion.

All parties in Parliament recognised the importance of co-operation to small holders and provision was accordingly made in the Act for the encouragement of co-operation. The Board of Agriculture was empowered to make grants to societies formed for the promotion of co-operation in connection with the cultivation of small holdings or allotments, and in virtue of this power, the Board has given a grant since April 1909 to the Agricultural Organisation Society. The grant will vary from £1,200 to £1,600 per annum according to the amount received by the Society from voluntary subscriptions or donations.

County councils were also empowered by the Act to promote the formation of co-operative societies of which the object is "the provision or the profitable working of small holdings or allotments", and (subject to the consent of the Local Government Board) to assist such societies by means of grants, advances or guarantees. Up to the present little (if any) advantage has been taken of these powers.

The Small Holdings and Allotments Act applied only to England and Wales. In Scotland no State-aid has been given to the promotion of co-operation, with the solitary exception of a grant of £20 made by the Congested Districts Board for Scotland (1) to a small society to enable it to purchase egg-boxes.

In 1909 the Development and Roads Improvement Funds Act provided for the creation, out of the National Exchequer, of a Fund to be devoted to the promotion of the economic development of the United Kingdom and amongst the purposes to which the Development Fund can be applied is the organisation of co-operation. It is understood that the Board of Agriculture is preparing a general scheme of agricultural development in which will be included provision for the promotion of co-operative methods. Recently the President of the Board of Agriculture has announced the intention of the Government to assist in establishing a system of agricultural credit, but it has not yet been made public what steps will be taken to effect that object.

(1) The Congested Districts Board for Scotland is (as is well-known) a Government Department charged with encouraging agricultural and industrial development in certain districts in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland where the land is of very poor quality and the population is so large that the people are not able to obtain an adequate subsistence under present conditions.

§ 3. — *Societies for the Supply of Requirements.*

The most numerous agricultural co-operative societies in Great Britain are the societies for the supply of agricultural requirements, such as feeding-stuffs, artificial manures, seeds, implements, etc. These societies have enabled their members not only to effect considerable savings in price, but to secure goods of better quality.

Indirectly they have influenced the price and quality of agricultural requirements all over the country and even farmers who are not members have benefited by their establishment.

The societies of this class vary greatly in size. Some confine their operations to a small area and do a business amounting to a few thousand (or even a few hundred) pounds sterling per annum, while others embrace a county or a group of counties in their scope and do a very large business. The scope is partly determined by the character of the farming in different districts.

Great difficulty has been experienced in federating the societies for combined trading. In 1905 the Agricultural Co-operative Federation, Ltd., was formed in the hope that it would develop into a strong federation including all the societies in England and Wales, but from the first it failed to secure the support of the larger societies. An alternative scheme has been put forward whereby it is proposed that England and Wales should be divided into large districts, in each of which a "district federation" or "district trading centre" should be established, and that these organisations should be linked together by a joint advisory committee. A beginning has already been made in the carrying out of this scheme.

In Scotland a temporary arrangement was made whereby the Farmers' Supply Association of Scotland, an old-established society, should act as a trading federation, but the tendency now is for the societies to group themselves geographically and make mutual arrangements for combined purchase.

§ 4. — *The Sale of Produce.*

The co-operative sale of produce in Great Britain offers an exceptionally difficult problem. The markets are close at hand and there is usually a considerable choice, not only of markets to which to send produce but of methods of despatching it. These facts make it very difficult to induce the farmers to take concerted action and, accordingly, we find that in Great Britain co-operation for the sale of produce is still in its infancy. Some of the societies formed primarily for the supply of requirements have undertaken, as they have grown stronger, the sale of live-stock, grain, hay, seeds, etc., on behalf of their members. A few societies have been formed specially for the sale by auction of live-stock and others for the sale, by

auction or otherwise, of fruit and vegetables. In addition to the egg and poultry societies formed by the National Poultry Organisation Society, a considerable number of such societies has been established by the Agricultural Organisation Society, especially during the present year. To most of the egg and poultry societies the National Poultry Organisation Society acts as a trading federation, assisting them in selling their produce to advantage, but there are one or two societies doing a large business which prefer to market their produce independently.

The problem of the better organisation of the sale of produce has become pressing in England in connection with the creation of small holdings under the Small Holdings and Allotments Act, for the greatest difficulty which will face the statutory small holders (as they are called) will be the disposal of their produce. In anticipation of this difficulty and as a step in the direction of solving the general problem, the Agricultural Organisation Society endeavoured to persuade the Co-operative Wholesale Society, the great trading and manufacturing federation of the distributive co-operative societies, to establish a department for the purchase of agricultural produce. This, however, the Co-operative Wholesale Society could not see its way to undertake, though it agreed to establish in the North of England a department for the purchase of fat stock. The Agricultural Organisation Society has, therefore, set to work in other directions and there has lately been established a society called the Federated Producers, Ltd., which will open a depôt at Birmingham market for the sale of fruit and vegetables. If this is successful, the Federated Growers, Ltd., will open depôts in other important markets.

§ 5. — *Co-operative Dairying.*

As the English dairy farmer is generally able to find an outlet for whole milk, and as butter-making is not his most remunerative method of dealing with milk, the co-operative creamery, at which butter is manufactured, is almost unknown in England. Co-operative dairy societies are not numerous, but they show considerable variety of method. One sells milk wholesale and conducts a small cheese factory to dispose of surplus milk in times of glut; another distributes milk direct to the consumer and has a similar factory; a third manufactures cheese in the summer, leaving the members to make their own milk-contracts in the winter; and so on. In certain districts in Wales, where butter is still largely produced, societies grade, blend and market the butter manufactured by the members in their own dairies.

In Scotland, co-operative dairying seems likely to develop more rapidly than in England. The capital required for the erection of milk depôts and dairy factories has largely been provided by the landowners

whose tenants were members of the societies and it is stated that there is keen competition for farms on estates where a milk depôt has been erected. A recent development is an agreement made between the dairy societies in the West of Scotland fixing a minimum price below which they will not sell milk.

§ 6. — *Mutual Insurance.*

Mention has already been made of the small societies formed for the mutual insurance of live-stock. In addition to these there has been formed a society called the Agricultural and General Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., through which all kinds of farm-insurance can be effected. The Society works chiefly in connection with the societies affiliated to the Agricultural Organisation Society or with kindred associations, to which it looks for assistance in determining the character of the risks insured. Hitherto the kind of insurance principally effected has been the insurance of farm buildings and farm stock against fire.

§ 7. — *Agricultural Credit.*

Agricultural credit has made but little progress in England and Wales and no credit societies have yet been formed in Scotland. The number of credit societies is increasing slowly in England, but the aggregate business is still very trifling. The Central Co-operative Agricultural Bank, Ltd., was formed in 1906 to assist local credit societies in obtaining the necessary capital.

The question of agricultural credit is being much discussed in England at present. It is not only the small holders (more particularly the statutory small holders) who require it, but the middle-sized farmers, whose facilities for obtaining advances have been greatly curtailed by the rapid absorption of the old private banks by the great banking companies, of which the administration is centralised in London.

§ 8. — *Small Holdings and Allotments Societies.*

A class of society which has increased very rapidly in numbers since the passing of the Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1907, is the society formed for the purpose of acquiring land and sub-letting it to the members in small holdings or allotments. The Act gave power to county councils, urban district councils and parish councils (with the consent of the Board of Agriculture) to let land to associations complying with certain conditions. The Board of Agriculture has warmly encouraged the letting of land to associations working on a co-operative basis and many have been formed with the assistance of the Agricultural Organisation Society. Some of these have obtained land from the local administrative bodies, while others have been able to rent land direct from a landowner.

§ 9. — *Statistics of Agricultural Co-operation in Great Britain.*

The total number of agricultural co-operative societies formed by or affiliated to the Agricultural Organisation Society in England and Wales on December 31st., 1909, was 319, with a total membership of 19,500 and an estimated aggregate turn-over in 1909 of £860,000. In addition to these societies, the Agricultural Organisation Society, in its Annual Report for 1909, estimates that there were in England and Wales 104 registered agricultural co-operative societies, not affiliated to it, with a membership of about 24,000 and an aggregate turn-over of about £1,100,000.

This gives a total of 423 registered co-operative societies in England and Wales in 1909, with a total membership of 43,500 and an aggregate turn-over of £1,960,000. The societies included 144 societies for the supply of requirements or sale of produce; 147 small holdings or allotments societies; 14 dairy societies; 15 egg and poultry societies; 30 credit societies; 57 societies for the mutual insurance of live-stock and 16 societies of other kinds.

The Report of the Scottish Agricultural Organisation Society for the year 1909 contains a list of 39 affiliated societies, of which 30 were agricultural trading societies, six were dairy societies and three were societies of other kinds. The statistics of membership and turn-over are not quite complete but of the societies furnishing returns the total number of members was 2,332 and the aggregate turn-over was £102,934.

IV. — *Agricultural Co-operation in Ireland.*

§ 1. — *Voluntary Propaganda.*

Until the year 1889, agricultural co-operation was unknown in Ireland, but in that year the first co-operative creamery was formed as the result of the advocacy of co-operative methods by Mr. (now Sir Horace) Plunkett. For some time Mr. Plunkett continued to preach co-operation without the aid of any regular organisation, but the work was afterwards carried on under the auspices of the Co-operative Union (1), an Irish Section

(1) The Co-operative Union is well-known as the most influential society in the United Kingdom for the promotion of co-operation. It is a federation of co-operative societies (principally of consumers' societies for the supply of household and other requirements) and is supported entirely by the affiliation contributions of such societies. It assists in the formation of co-operative societies, advises the societies affiliated to it and organises a great Annual Co-operative Congress and other conferences between representatives of the societies.

being formed for the purpose. The need of a special propagandist society was, however, soon felt and in 1894 the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society was formed. From this time rapid progress began to be made.

§ 2. — *State-aid.*

In Ireland, up to the end of 1908, more help was provided by the Government in the promotion of agricultural co-operation than in England and such assistance has been given almost entirely through the medium of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society.

Small grants for the organisation of agricultural credit societies and home industries societies in the West of Ireland have been made by the Congested Districts Board (1). For some years these grants were of indefinite amount, the Congested Districts Board refunding to the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society the salary and expenses of one organiser, but in 1908 the amount of the grant was fixed at £350 per annum. A few county councils have also contributed to the organisation of credit societies.

Greater financial assistance was received from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, a government department with very wide powers for the encouragement of agriculture, which was created in 1898. Soon after it came into existence the Department of Agriculture relieved the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society of the expense of a considerable amount of technical instruction which it had given as a necessary adjunct to the work of organisation. The Department also agreed to defray the expenses of organising and supervising agricultural credit societies, to which were subsequently added the similar expenses in connection with certain other kinds of society. The grant in respect of these expenses for the year ended February 28th, 1906, was the fixed sum of £2,000. A new arrangement then came into force whereby a grant was made to the general expenses of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, the amount being dependent on the Society's income from voluntary sources, but in no case exceeding £3,700. This arrangement, however, only lasted until the end of 1908, when the Department ceased to give a grant to the Society. Except for the small grant from the Congested Districts Board, the promotion of agricultural co-operation in Ireland is now once more on a basis of voluntary effort.

(1) See note on page 254 on the Congested Districts Board for Scotland. The Congested Districts Board for Ireland was formed earlier and it was because of the admirable work which it accomplished in improving economic conditions in the poverty-stricken districts of the West of Ireland that it was decided to form a similar Board for Scotland.

Another way in which both the Congested Districts Board and the Department of Agriculture have assisted co-operation is by making loans to credit societies. In 1897 the Congested Districts Board agreed to lend money to credit societies in "congested" districts at 2½ per cent, and in the following year loans of £50 each were made to 14 societies and of £100 each to three societies. The example of the Congested Districts Board was followed in 1901 by the Department of Agriculture, which offered to make loans of £50 to £100 to credit societies in those parts of Ireland in which the Congested Districts Board did not operate. The interest charged by the Department was, however, 3 per cent. Many societies have availed themselves of the help offered by the Government, but its most beneficial result has been to inspire confidence in the societies and to enable them to attract deposits or to obtain loan capital from ordinary sources. Nearly all the great banking companies in Ireland have agreed to lend money to credit societies and it is largely from this source that they obtain the capital they require.

In some instances the societies unfortunately came to regard the Government advances as perpetual loans and the Department of Agriculture has recently taken legal proceeding in a few cases to compel the repayment of the money.

The Department of Agriculture has sometimes used co-operative agricultural societies as a medium through which to conduct agricultural experiments. Thus in 1900 the Department carried out, with the assistance of 45 societies, a series of experiments in the use of basic slag for the improvement of pasture land. The samples of slag were supplied by the Department, while the land was provided by members of the societies, who also undertook to measure the land, apply the slag and report the result to the Department.

In introducing improved varieties of seed potatoes the Department of Agriculture has worked, to some extent, through the credit societies. As the credit societies cannot themselves do any trading, the Department asked the societies to encourage their members to borrow money for the purpose of buying seed potatoes of the kinds recommended and, where necessary, lent additional capital to the societies to enable them to make the loans.

§ 3. — *Co-operative Creameries.*

The principal achievement of the Agricultural Co-operative Movement in Ireland has been the change which it has brought about in the butter industry. In Ireland butter is manufactured chiefly for export to England and Irish butter was being steadily driven out of the English market by the increasing competition of butter imported from Denmark and other

countries. It was, therefore, urgently necessary, as Mr. Horace Plunkett saw, to organise the Irish dairy farmers and establish co-operative creameries.

The work of organisation proceeded slowly at first. No less than 50 meetings of farmers were held before a single co-operative creamery was formed and nearly two years elapsed before a second was established. The year 1891, however, marks the beginning of more rapid development. In that year 15 new creameries were formed, and the number has since steadily increased, reaching 292 in 1908, with a membership of 42,404 farmers, a paid-up share capital of £130,017 and a turn-over of £1,726,596.

The success of the co-operative creameries has encouraged capitalists to erect proprietary creameries and as early as 1907 the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society was able to report that the available dairying ground in Ireland was almost completely occupied by co-operative and proprietary creameries. The chief need at the present time seems to be the extension of the system of winter dairying, so that the supply of Irish creamery butter may be maintained throughout the year.

Many difficulties have been met with in developing co-operative dairying in Ireland. At first the want of skilled managers was severely felt and many societies suffered from inefficient management, but the Government provided means for the training of managers and the difficulty was gradually overcome. Some societies were insufficiently equipped with machinery, but there has been a steady improvement in this respect, notably in the general introduction of pasteurising plant. In the keeping of accounts (necessarily rather complicated in the case of a co-operative creamery) the societies have required considerable supervision and assistance. There were complaints, again, that the farmers did not sufficiently realise the necessity of strict cleanliness in handling the milk which they brought to the creamery, but such complaints are now far less frequent.

The principal difficulty has, however, been in regard to the marketing of the butter. Even now, the prices obtained are lower than they should be, owing to the want of combined action between the societies. Acting independently, the societies compete with one another and a manager, ignorant of the condition of the market, may injuriously affect other societies by accepting a price lower than that which he might have obtained. In order to prevent such competition, attempts have been made to establish a "Butter Quotation" for Irish creamery butter, similar to the Copenhagen butter quotation, but hitherto without success.

As early as 1892 a trading federation, the Irish Co-operative Agency Society, Ltd., was formed to assist the co-operative creameries in marketing their butter. The Agency Society was capably managed, in illustration of which it may be mentioned that, while bad debts were not infrequently made by the dairy societies which sold their butter independently, the Agency Society only made bad debts to the extent of £168 in

the first six years of its existence, although its turn-over in that period amounted to more than £700,000. The Agency Society has not, however, succeeded in obtaining general support from the co-operative creameries. Its turn-over in 1908 was only £161,141, so that scarcely 10 per cent of the butter manufactured by the creameries passed through its hands. There is a tendency for societies to consign butter to the Agency Society when prices are low and to market their butter independently when offered good prices elsewhere.

The earlier co-operative creameries were independent societies, each with its butter factory complete, but in 1895 a system of central butter factories with auxiliary separating stations began to be developed. In some cases the separating stations were controlled by the same society which owned the central factory; in others societies were specially registered to control the auxiliaries. Experience showed that the latter method was preferable and it has been more generally adopted. The change which has taken place in this respect may be indicated by the fact that while in 1901 there were 196 registered dairy societies and 81 unregistered auxiliaries, in 1908 there were 292 registered dairy societies and only 64 unregistered auxiliaries.

§ 4. — *Agricultural Credit.*

In 1895 the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society began to turn its attention to the formation of agricultural credit societies and this has proved to be one of the most useful branches of its work. A few societies on the Raiffeisen system were formed and as they were immediately successful a special organiser was appointed in 1898, from which time the number rapidly increased. The credit societies have been of great benefit to the peasantry, more particularly in the West of Ireland, but the system has been adopted even amongst the well-to-do farmers. A few societies have been formed on a basis of limited liability.

Owing to the action of the Department of Agriculture and the Congested Districts Board in making advances to credit societies and to the fact that they have received generous treatment at the hands of the joint-stock banks, there has been no urgent need for the establishment of a central bank.

§ 5. — *The Supply of Requirements.*

The formation of societies for the supply of requirements also dates from 1895. These societies resemble the agricultural trading societies in England and Scotland, but are usually much smaller. Federation for combined purchase has been more successfully carried out than in England. The Irish Co-operative Agency Society at first acted as the trading feder-

ation of the agricultural societies, but in 1897 a special federation for this purpose was formed under the name of the Irish Co-operative Agricultural Agency, Ltd. This was re-organised in the following year, the name being changed to the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society, Ltd.

Early in its existence the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society rendered a striking service to the farmers of Ireland by breaking a "ring" of manure-manufacturers which had been formed to keep up prices. As a result the prices of artificial manures were lowered by about 20 per cent. The "ring" was, however, again formed and for some years the Wholesale Society was unable to obtain from the manure-manufacturers as favourable terms as they allowed to their own agents. The difficulty was eventually overcome in the case of the manure-manufacturers, but the Irish implement-makers still refuse to give satisfactory terms to the Wholesale Society or the local agricultural societies.

In spite of its initial difficulties, the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society has secured the support of most of the agricultural trading societies and of the dairy societies which have taken up the supply of requirements in addition to the manufacture of butter. Its turn-over in 1908 was £73,154. As the aggregate turn-over of the agricultural trading societies was £87,045 and the agricultural goods sold by the dairy societies only amounted in value to a few thousand pounds, it is evident that the greater part of the co-operative trade in agricultural requirements in Ireland is done through the medium of the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society.

An interesting illustration of the indirect results of co-operation may be found in the fact that it is largely due to the influence of the agricultural co-operative societies that the practice of spraying potatoes for the prevention of disease has become general in Ireland,

§ 6. — *The Sale of Produce.*

As in England, the sale of produce has been taken up by a number of the agricultural trading societies, but no general system has been adopted. In particular, live-stock, barley and wool have been sold co-operatively. Societies have been specially formed for the sale of eggs and poultry and some of the dairy societies have also taken up this business. A federation was established with the object of assisting in the marketing of eggs and poultry, but it has been amalgamated with the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society.

§ 7. — *Other Forms of Co-operation.*

Co-operation has also been applied in Ireland to a variety of other purposes connected with agriculture, amongst which may be mentioned flax-scutching, bacon-curing and bee-keeping. A number of societies has

also been formed to organise and develop industries, such as lace-making, embroidery, etc., which can be carried on as home industries in rural districts.

§ 8. — *Statistics of Agricultural Co-operation in Ireland.*

The latest available statistics of agricultural co-operative societies in Ireland are those for 1908, published by the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society in its Report for the year ended June 30th., 1909. The following table gives the number of societies of each class, with the total membership, paid-up share capital, loan capital and turn-over:

	Number of Societies	Membership	Paid-up share Capital	Loan Capital	Turn over
			£	£	£
Dairy Societies	292	42,404	130,017	93,863	1,726,596
Auxiliary Societies (not separately registered).	64	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Societies ..	166	12,999	5,143	29,211	87,045
Poultry Societies	24	6,650	2,618	4,819	72,597
Credit Societies	268	17,403	..	53,123	56,004
Home Industries Societies	36	1,612	2,154	1,231	8,479
Bee-keepers' Societies ..	3	67	17	..	33
Flax Societies	12	552	97	1,817	589
Federations	4	238	4,811	13,267	258,145
Miscellaneous (including Bacon-curing Societies)	12	4,014	13,905	3,053	42,892
Totals.	881	85,939	158,762	200,384	2,252,380

These figures are, however, far from complete, as 161 societies failed to furnish returns of membership and 202 furnished no returns of trade.

§ 9. — *Plunkett House.*

Indirectly the Agricultural Co-operative Movement in Ireland has given rise to the creation of various institutions, not of a co-operative character, but formed to further agricultural development. Amongst these may, indeed, be included the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, which was established on the recommendation of the so-called

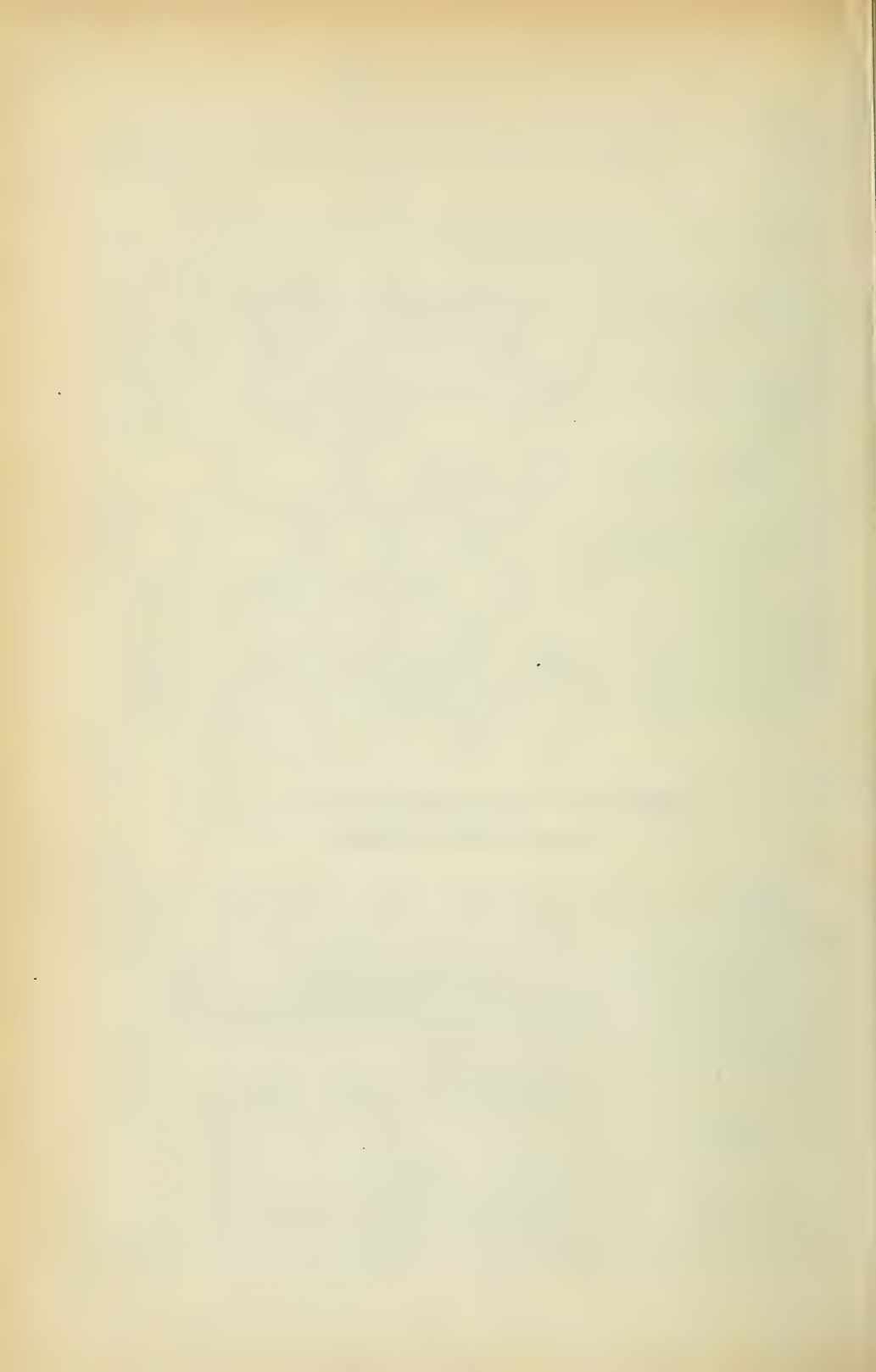
"Recess Committee", a group of prominent public men brought together by Mr. Horace Plunkett to investigate the methods adopted in other countries of applying State-aid to the development of agriculture.

More recently an institute has been formed, under the name of "The Plunkett House" for the study of rural sociology. In 1908, a substantial sum of money was subscribed in order to present a testimonial to Sir Horace Plunkett in recognition of his great services to agricultural development in Ireland, and, at his own request, the money was spent in the purchase of a large house in Dublin which should serve as a centre for the investigation of rural problems. The offices of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society are now situated in "The Plunkett House" and, in addition to this what has been described as a "Country Life Institute" has been organised.

The aims of this institute will be, in the words of Sir Horace Plunkett, "to advance the well-being of the large and scattered agricultural population by bringing together information as to the progress of rural communities, by encouraging the scientific study and investigation of the conditions which contribute to their social and economic advancement, and by spreading knowledge and stimulating public opinion on the vital importance of a strong farming and rural community to the maintenance of the national life as a whole." An appeal has been made to the public for funds to enable the Country Life Institute to carry on this work. Already lectures are held periodically and a specialised library is being formed.

V. — Relations between the Agricultural Co-operative Movements in England, Scotland and Ireland.

Although the Agricultural Co-operative Movement is carried on independently in each of the three countries which compose the United Kingdom, the three Agricultural Organisation Societies have always kept in close touch with one another by correspondence and the exchange of visits. These relations have been drawn still closer by the formation in 1908 of a Joint Board for Organisation, composed of representatives of the propagandist societies and a Joint Board for Trade composed of representatives of the principal trading bodies. These Joint Boards meet occasionally to discuss matters of common interest to the Movements in the three countries.



NORWAY

I. — SOME DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS.

Sources :

- Statistisk Aarboek for Kongeriket Norge. Kristiania, 1909 and 1910. (*Statistical Yearbook for Norway*).
- Folketaellingen i Kongeriket Norge, 3 December, 1900. Kristiania, 1904-1906. (*Census of December 3rd, 1900*).
- Norges Officielle Statistik. Norges Handel. Kristiania, 1908 (*Commercial statistics for Norway, 1908*).
- The Statesman's Yearbook. London, 1910.
- Statistics of cultivated areas and of vegetable and animal production in the adhering countries. International Institute of Agriculture. Rome, 1910.

A. — Territory and Population.

Area: 322,986 sq. km.

Population on December 3rd, 1900 (census): 2,240,032.

Density of population per sq. km. on December 3rd, 1900: 7.17.

Population (census) on December 1st, 1910: 2,392,698.

Density of population per sq. km. on December 1st, 1910: 7.41.

Occupations of the population (census of December 3rd, 1900):

Agriculture, forests, fisheries	359,763 = 25.8 %
Mines and manufactures	242,642 = 17.4 %
Trade and transports	122,256 = 8.8 %
Civil service and liberal professions	35,904 = 2.6 %
Domestic service and unspecified professions	525,538 = 37.8 %
Private means, pensioners	68,203 = 4.9 %
No profession.	34,743 = 2.5 %
Profession unknown	2,860 = 0.2 %
	1,391,909 = 100.0 %

Birth and Death per 1000 inhabitants (1):

Year	Births	Deaths
1907	26.9	14.2
1908	26.8	14.3
1909	26.7	13.5

Oversea emigration:

Average for 1901-1908.	19,474 = 8.43 % ₀₀	inhabitants (1900)	
»	1908.	8,497 = 3.61 % ₀₀	»
»	1909.	16,152 = 6.75 % ₀₀	» (1910)

B. — *Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries.*

Distribution of territory in 1907 (hectares):

Barren lands	24,345,000 = 75.3 %
Seeded land (including gardens) (2).	257,713 = 0.9 %
Artificial meadows	493,606 = 1.6 %
Natural meadows	361,281 = 1.1 %
Woods and forests	6,841,100 = 21.1 %

Principal products in 1909:

	Area	Production
	Hectares	Quintals
Wheat	5,020	85,009
Rye	15,055	256,617
Barley	35,919	594,574
Oats	106,279	1,489,236
Potatoes	41,164	5,603,372
Hay	795,900	29,032,370

Occupiers of farms in 1907:

Without cultivated land (gardens excluded).	33,557
2 ha. and less	142,726
From 2 to 10 ha.	65,904
From 10 to 50 ha.	16,690
50 ha. and over	371
	<hr/>
	259,248

(1) Provisional Figures.

(2) Gardens (10.034); fallow lands are included in the total shown above.

Live-stock (census of 1907):

Horses	172,468
Cattle	1,094,101
Sheep	1,393,488
Goats	296,442
Swine	318,556
Reindeer	142,623
Poultry	1,482,439
Beehives	20,702

Fisheries. — Total value of products in 1908: 36,090,000 kroner.

» » 1909: 39,206,100 »

C. — *Mines, Manufactures and Commerce.*

Mines:

	1908	1907	
Mineral output	470,378	459,629	thousands of kgs.
Value of mineral output	10,339	10,834	» » kroner
Number of workmen employed	6,174	6,331	

Manufactures:

No. of factories in 1908.	4,238
No. of workmen	102,852
No. of steam HP.	457,639

Foreign trade (1):

Year	Imports	Exports		
		Norwegian	Foreign	Total
	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner	Kroner
1908	376,129,000	211,247,900	28,828,700	240,076,600
1909	386,616,600	234,640,600	29,685,400	264,326,000

D. — *Navigation and Inland Communications.*

Merchant marine:

	No.		Tonnage		Crews	
	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909
Steamers	2,810	2,698	855,754	870,376	27,712	28,220
Sailing vessels	5,742	5,219	725,392	702,173	30,485	28,382
Total	8,552	7,917	1,581,146	1,572,549	58,197	56,602

(1) Stat. Yearbook for Norway, 1910, pp. 58-59.

Shipping movement in 1908:

	Loaded		In Ballast		Total	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Entered:						
Norwegian ships.	4,393	1,600,049	2,291	776,662	6,684	2,376,711
Foreign »	2,564	1,055,370	3,676	970,380	6,240	2,025,750
Total.	6,957	2,655,419	5,967	1,747,042	12,924	4,402,461
Cleared:						
Norwegian ships.	5,764	2,034,793	925	370,572	6,689	2,405,365
Foreign »	5,476	1,607,412	780	409,546	6,256	2,016,958
Total.	11,240	3,642,205	1,705	780,118	12,945	4,422,323

Inland communication in 1908:

State railways.	2,429 kms.
Private railways	1,425 »

E. — Finance.

	1907-08 Kroner		1908-09 (1) Kroner		1909-10 Kroner	
	total	per inhabit.	total	per inhabit.	total	per inhabit.
Revenue.	114,936,824	49.3	144,588,364	49.2	122,243,829	51.6
Expenditure.	108,118,864	46.4	137,459,221	46.7	116,751,005	49.3

F. — Money, Weights and Measures.

Unit of value: the *Norsk Krone* of 100 öre, = 1.38 fr. A 20 krone gold piece weighs 8.960572 grammes $\frac{900}{1000}$ pure gold.

The decimal metric system is adopted for weights and measures.

(1) For 15 months (1-4-1908 - 30-6-1909). The number of crowns per inhabitant has, however, been reduced to correspond to 12 months.

II. — AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION.

This monograph was forwarded to us, for publication in the Bulletin, by Dr. A. FJELSTAD, the Delegate for Norway.

Bibliography.

Sources :

I. — Official Publications :

Statisk Aarborg, 29de. og 30 de. Aargang, 1909 and 1910. (*Statistical Annual for the Kingdom of Norway, 29th and 30th Year, 1909*). Published by the Central Statistical Office at Christiania.

Jordbrug og Føddrift (*Agriculture and cattle rearing 1901-1905*). Published by the Central Statistical Office at Christiania.

Aaars beretning angaaende offentlige Foranstaltninger til Landbrugets Fremme, 1909. (*Annual reports of the public Institutions for the encouragement of Agriculture, 1909*). Published by the Director of Agriculture.

Tidsskrift for det norske Landbruk. (*Journal for Norwegian Agriculture*). Published by the Royal Society for the prosperity of Norway, at Christiania.

II. — Other Publications :

Sanwirke. (*Collective Action*). Published by the Agricultural Society for collective purchase. Christiania.

Beretning om den 3dje. Nordiske Lanbrugs Kongres. Kristiania, 1907. (*Report of the 3rd Norwegian Agricultural Congress*). I, II. Christiania, 1907.

Norsk Forsikringstidende (*Insurance Journal*). Christiania.

Frøi, Norsk Bondeblad (*Norwegian Peasants' Gazette*). Christiania. From 1st January, 1911.

Landmandsforbundet (*Farmers' Union*). See "Bulletin of the Bureau of Economic and Social Intelligence". 1911, January p. 88.

Introduction.

Agricultural co-operation in Norway only commenced a few years ago. It is true there had been some collective attempts previously made for the improvement of agriculture, but co-operation properly so called is a quite recent development.

The principal reason of this delay is that the Norwegian population is sparse. Still, judging by the progress the co-operative societies have now made, the co-operative idea has indeed penetrated into the minds of the rural populations.

The first agricultural co-operative society in Norway was formed by the union of various societies for the encouragement of agriculture and for the defence of its interests. The "Landhusholdningsselskaber" (*District societies for the encouragement of rural economy*), the "Kongelige Selskab for Norges Vel" (*Royal Society for the prosperity of Norway*) and the "Norsk Landmansforbund" (*Norwegian Farmers' Union*), have been the most important contributors to the development of agricultural co-operation. These societies have as auxiliary organs two permanent committees. The mission of these committees is generally to encourage co-operation and to give it a reasonable organization.

It is thus that associations of a more or less co-operative character have been formed. A very long time, however, was required before certain of these associations acquired a strictly co-operative character, and before they lost the special impress received from the societies from which they proceeded. Amongst the societies which, without being co-operative societies, properly so-called, had notwithstanding quite the same character, we may mention the live-stock improvement associations, the "control" societies, etc.

As to legislation, as yet there are no special provisions regulating the organization and work of co-operative societies in general. The co-operative societies are subject to the general provisions of the commercial code, except for a few amendments. There are only special provisions in favour of certain branches of co-operation, for example, cattle-breeding.

§ 1. *Credit.*

a) *Small credit (Farming credit), etc.*

The *Sparebanker* or Savings' banks, which have been at work for about fifty years, are now spread over the greater part of the towns and villages, and this renders the absence of co-operative credit societies less sensible. Thanks to the *Sparebanker*, the rural population can obtain the money necessary for their work. At the end of 1908, the *Sparebanker* had at their disposal assets to the total amount of 508 millions of crowns.

Now that cultivation is tending to become more and more intensive, the inconveniences due to the want of co-operative credit societies, properly so-called, is the more felt; and attempts are being made to found some, making use of the existing credit institutions. We may mention, as a first attempt in this order of ideas, the institution of a credit association (*Indkjøbs-samlag*), occupying itself with the provision of fodder, manure and seed and, further, granting advances in money to its members.

b) *Credit on Mortgage.*

In Norway, there are no co-operative institutions for credit on mortgage, such as are found elsewhere. Loans on mortgage on land property are here supplied by various State institutions, such as the *Hypothekbanken* (Mortgage Bank), the *Arbejderbrük og Boligbanken* (Bank for the creation of small properties), and other public institutions. The loans on mortgage granted by the *Hypothekbanken* amounted at the end of 1909 to 180 millions of crowns, in 1908, 170 millions. As to the *Arbejderbrük og Boligbanken*, founded in 1903, its mission is to facilitate the acquisition of land by the labouring class and to stimulate the attachment of the rural populations to agriculture. The Bank began with a capital of 30 million crowns.

§ 2. *Societies of Collective Purchase and Sale.*

a) *Co-operative purchase societies.*

It is in this form that co-operation in Norway is most developed. The most important collective purchases are of fodder, manure and seeds; and we may say that the good organization of the supply of matters of such importance for the farmer has had a most favourable result. The merit of this organisation, thanks to which collective purchase has reached a comparatively large figure, is due to the local Societies for the encouragement of rural economy.

Purchase co-operation is organized according to the special conditions of each locality. Generally a town, more or less large, is chosen for the central headquarters of the co-operative society, and branches are opened in the districts. To give an idea of the work of these co-operative societies, it will be enough to mention that the *Landhusholdningsselskabernes Faellesindkjöbsforretning* (Office of the Rural Economic Societies for collective purchase) (*), of which the operations extend over six districts, has 466 branches and numbers 13,500 members. Its total business (outgoings and incomings), in 1909, was 4,300,000 crowns.

The *Nordentjeldske* co-operative society of sale and purchase at Trondhjem in 1909 did a total business (outgoings and incomings) of 735,000 crowns; it had 151 branches and counted about 10,000 members.

The co-operative society of collective purchase of the Western Agricultural Society at Bergen counted in 1909, 300 branches and its total business (outgoings and incomings) amounted to 214,000 crowns.

Besides these organizations of a certain importance, there are also at work some small agricultural co-operative societies for collective purchase.

(*) Six rural economic societies of South Norway (Sondenfjeldske Norge) have founded this office in common.

There is a certain connection for business purposes between the various central co-operative organizations. Further, we must mention the "Norges Kooperativ Landsforening", (Norwegian Co-operative Union), which is partially occupied with the purchase of various articles needed in agriculture, and has branches throughout almost the whole country, notably in the rural communes.

Besides the collective purchase of various goods a beginning is now being made with the purchase of machines.

As a result of these purchases, we may here mention the institution of small agricultural machines, for example, steam-threshers (*Damp'ørsteamlag*).

b) Sales.

Co-operation for sale is still less developed than for purchase, and there are no statistical data on the subject.

In a certain number of villages there are co-operative societies for the sale of eggs; several co-operative societies are especially concerned in the export. Other co-operative societies devote themselves to the sale of fruits and berries, as well as of seeds. Up to recently each of these little co-operative societies acted separately on its own account; now an effort is being made to unite them in a central association under the title of *Norges Binaeringer*, of which the headquarters would be at Christiania.

A group of dairies occupy themselves with the collective sale of milk; they are now also attempting to regulate their trade by means of a co-operative organization. An attempt is being made to constitute a central co-operative association for the environs of Christiania, to include some fifty dairies, of which the total production at present would be about 30 millions of crowns per year.

As to the co-operative societies dedicated to the trade and export of butter, the majority of them have their headquarters in the Western part of Norway. The three most important co-operative societies of this class have theirs at Trondjem, Nordmøre and Stavanger. The export of butter in 1901 reached a total figure of 3 million crowns.

§ 3. Co-operative Societies for Production.

a) Dairies.

The co-operative dairies at work in 1909 were 700 in number. By the side of these co-operative dairies there exist about fifty dairies belonging to private individuals. The total production for the year was about 200 millions of litres of milk, of a value of some twenty million crowns.

Naturally, these figures do not express the milk production of the entire country. The co-operative societies produce butter and cheese; the separated milk is in part returned to the producers, who use it for their cattle, but the greater part is used in the dairies for cheese making. In certain districts, the dairies are chiefly employed in the manufacture of cheese. For the dairies situated in the neighbourhood of towns, the supply of milk to the urban population is an important part of their work.

Besides the groups of co-operative societies above mentioned, there are at present no other co-operative organizations for dairy work.

We have now only to mention here, as a new form of co-operation, the collective treatment of the milk for butter and cheese making in the high plateaux. As in Norway the mountains occupy large regions, one can imagine the importance a rational organization for farming the meadows of the high plateaux will one day have for the country.

b) *Co-operative Slaughter Houses.*

There is a co-operative slaughter house, at Hamar, founded in 1904. There they annually slaughter about 1500 pigs, 1200 oxen and cows, and a certain number of horses, calves and sheep. This experiment having given satisfactory results and having permitted the farmers to sell their cattle at profitable prices, they are about to organize a central co-operative society of the same character at Christiania (1), to include several districts. It is expected that the Christiania co-operative slaughter-house will supply the market with 10,000 head of horned cattle annually.

Amongst the co-operative societies for production, we must also mention a certain number of distilleries, starch-factories and associations for collective working of the peat bogs.

§4. *Technical Co-operative Societies.*

a) *Co-operative Live-stock improvement Societies.*

Although these societies are not properly speaking co-operative societies, they are closely connected with the latter. So it is well to mention them here.

The majority of these societies receive subventions either from the State or from the communal administrations.

Altogether there are about 800 live-stock improvement societies at work; they are especially widely diffused in the localities where the Flach system for favouring an improved selection of bulls and cows has been introduced. Certain associations especially dedicate themselves to the rearing of horses, sheep, and poultry.

(1) In fact, the second co-operative slaughter house was founded, in the winter of 1910-11, at Oester Aker, near Christiania.

b) "*Control*" *Associations.*

The first "control" association in Norway was formed in 1908. Cattle breeding becoming an industry ever more and more complicated, it became necessary to provide for its "control". Thus gradually associations of "control" have arisen. At the end of 1909, there were 145 of these associations at work in Norway; the cows placed under their control numbered 36,000, or on an average 250 per association.

Besides this general form of "control" association there are also in Norway associations for keeping the cattle books (*Fjösregnskabsforening*).

Their organisation is adapted to the extraordinary dispersion of the farms in Norway, and although at present they are only 25 in number, they promise a brilliant future. These associations differ from those mentioned above, in that the "control" takes account only of the milk yield of each cow; the "control" of the food, on the other hand, is arranged for the whole herd of cows. The number of members reaches 70, while true "control" associations cannot accept a number greater than 25.

The State provides assistance in money to a total amount of 25,000 crowns for these two forms of association.

§ 5. *Agricultural Insurance.*

a) *Cattle Insurance.*

Cattle insurance in Norway is conducted on the mutual principle. There are now two Societies of insurance of which the operations are extended over the whole country, two mutual insurance associations, of which the sphere of action includes several districts, and even a certain number (167 in 1905) of local associations. The assurances are for horned cattle, horses and pigs. The owner who insures receives compensation not only in the case of the natural death of the animal, but also in case he finds himself obliged to kill it, or that its health declines so that the animal loses its value. The owner insuring is at the same time insurer for part (from 0 to 10 %) of the risk. The premium varies according to the locality; thus the premium charged by the local assurance associations for cows varies from 1 to 1½ %, whilst the more important associations charge a premium of from 2½ to 3 % for the same class of assurance. The assurance may be signed with or without previous intervention of the veterinary surgeon; if the animal assured has not been examined by the veterinary surgeon, a supplementary tax is charged (1 crown for horses and 50 öre for horned cattle). They generally refuse to insure horses and cattle more than 15 years old. According to the calculations of the insurance manager

Öedegaard, at the end of 1905 there were 32,000 horses and 68,000 head of cattle insured for a total sum of about 19 millions of crowns, of which $9\frac{1}{3}$ millions in the local associations. According to the official return of 1900, there were in Norway 172,999 horses and 950,201 head of cattle. We may then assume that about 18 % of the horses and 9 % of the cattle were assured. Allowing 350 crowns as the average price of a horse and 100 crowns as the average for each head of cattle, we get a total of 155.5 millions of crowns, of which 13 % was covered by insurance.

b) *Fire Insurance.*

Fire insurance is represented by the following Societies and Associations.

The General Fire Insurance Society or Bank (Almindelig Brandfoosikringsin dretning). — A public institution of mutual insurance, founded in 1764 and re-organized in 1845. It only insures fixed property. The total sum insured by this Society amounted at the end of 1909 to 1,520 (at the end of 1,908 to 1,480) millions of crowns, of which 1,042 (1,018) millions in the towns department and 478 (463) millions in the country department.

Akershus Mutual Insurance Society. Total amount insured (Fixed Property) at the end of 1909: 171 (in 1908 = 166) millions of crowns.

There were, besides, in 1905, 226 rural mutual assurance associations. These associations had assured fixed property for 328 millions of crowns, moveable property for 183 millions of crowns, and fixed and moveable property together for 11 millions of crowns, in all, say, 522 millions of crowns.

There are also six limited liability societies of insurance for fixed and moveable property. In 1909, the amount insured by these societies figured at 1,248 (1908: 1,055) millions of crowns. In this sum the risks undertaken by foreign societies are included, but it would not be possible to give the proportion for the country districts. There are besides at work in Norway some thirty foreign insurance societies, the amount of whose business (outgoings and incomings) is unknown.

According to the "Norsk Forsikringstidende," (*Insurance Gazette*), towards the end of 1906, the total amount of fire insurances in Norway might be valued at 32 millions of crowns, which would give an average of 1,384 crowns per inhabitant.

c) *Insurance against hail, etc.*

Damage from hail being comparatively of rarer occurrence in Norway than in the countries of Central and Southern Europe, there are hardly any associations for insurance against hail.

§ 6. *Life insurance, etc.*

There are no mutual life insurance societies amongst the farmers in Norway. By law, the employer is obliged to insure certain classes of agricultural workmen at the "Rigsforsikringsanstalten," at Christiania (*State Insurance Office*) of which the operations extend over the whole country.

They are now organising assurance societies against sickness among the rural population.

HOLLAND

I. — SOME DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS.

Sources:

- Jaarcijfers voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, 1908. 's Gravenhage, 1909 (*Statistical Yearbook for the Kingdom of Holland*).
- Overzicht van de voorloopige uitkomsten van de negende tienjaarlijksche Volkstelling op 31 December 1909. 's Gravenhage, 1910 (*Abstract of the provisional results of the census of the population on December 31st. 1909*).
- Verslag over den Landbouw in Nederland over 1908. 's Gravenhage (*Reports on Agriculture in Holland*).
- Statistique des superficies cultivées, de la production végétale et du bétail dans les pays adhérents. Institut International d'Agriculture, Rome, 1910. (*Statistics of the areas cultivated, the vegetable and the animal production in the countries adhering to the Institute*).
- The Statesman's Yearbook, 1910.

A. — Territory and Population.

Area: 32,595.5 sq. km.

Population on December 31st, 1899: 5,104,137.

Population on December 31st, 1909 (provisional results): 5,853,037.

Density of the population per sq. km. on December 31st, 1909: 180.

Occupations of the population on December 31st, 1899:

Manufactures.	650,574 =	12.75 %
Agriculture	570,278 =	11.17 %
Fisheries and hunting	22,496 =	0.44 %
Trade and transports	332,225 =	6.61 %
Other professions	314,716 =	6.17 %
Persons engaged in no special occupation.	33,296 =	0.65 %
Pensioners	7,072 =	0.14 %
Unknown	50 =	0.00 %
Without profession	<u>3,173,430 =</u>	<u>62.17 %</u>
	5,104,137 =	100.00 %

Birth and death rate per thousand :

Year	Quick births	Deaths
1899-1903 (average)	31.8	16.8
1904-1908 »	30.4	15.1
1908	29.7	15.0

Illiterates per 1000 recruits :

1880	115
1890	72
1900	23
1908	16

Emigration:

Emigrants sailing from Dutch ports:

1899	20,296	of whom	1,347 = 0.26 %	inhabitants, were Dutch.
1908	10,545	»	3,030 = 0.52 %	» » »

B. — *Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries.*

Distribution of the territory in 1908 (per hectares):

Arable land	862,740 = 26.47 %
Pasture lands	1,204,433 = 36.95 %
Gardens	74,575 = 2.29 %
Woods	259,446 = 7.96 %
Uncultivated land	858,358 = 26.33 %

Principal products in 1909 (preliminary data forwarded to the International Institute of Agriculture by the Government of Holland):

	Area	Production
	Hectares	Quintals
Wheat	51,268	1,119,472
Rye	223,973	4,472,686
Barley	28,412	723,100
Oats	141,537	3,074,986
		Hectolitres
Potatoes	161,259	34,280,058
Sugar beets	55,062	14,969,286
Roots	28,359	—
Artificial meadows	66,144	—
Forage (2nd crop)	100,932	—

Occupiers of Farms in 1904:

			Proprietors		Renters	
From	1 to	5 hectares .	50,345	= 50.70 %	42,348	= 50.85 %
»	5 »	10 » .	20,372	= 20.52 %	14,426	= 17.32 %
»	10 »	20 » .	16,885	= 17.01 %	12,912	= 15.51 %
»	20 »	50 » .	10,333	= 10.41 %	11,672	= 14.01 %
»	50 »	100 » .	1,259	= 1.26 %	1,830	= 2.20 %
»	100 and over .	. . . .	96	= 0.10 %	88	= 0.11 %
			99,290	= 100.00 %	83,276	= 100.00 %

Live-stock:

	1904	1910
Horses	295,277	327,377
Cattle	1,690,463	2,026,943
Sheep	606,785	889,036
Goats	165,497	224,231
Swine	861,840	1,259,844
Poultry	5,417,518 (in 1903)	6,709,593
Bee hives	111,270	69,406

Sea Fisheries in 1907:

Value of the products of the North Sea Herring Fisheries: 8,159,150 florins.

Product of oyster beds: 2,131,257 kgs.

Fishing boats: 5,356. Tonnage, 239,321; Crews, 20,502.

C. — *Mines, Manufactures and Commerce.*

Mines:

Output of coal in 1908.	908,201	thousands of kgs.
Value of the output.	6,071	» of florins
Number of miners	4,896	
Output of peat beds in 1902.	2,104,280	thousands of pieces.

Manufactures:

Steam engines employed in manufactures at the end of 1908:

Number of factories	4,937
» of boilers	7,289
Heating surface in sq. m.	312,327

Inland trade in 1908:

Imports.	2,824,000,000 florins
Exports.	2,181,000,000 »

Value of exports and imports in 1908, distributed into 4 groups:

	Imports	Exports
	Thousands of florins	Thousands of florins
Food stuffs	634,359	584,418
Raw material	686,800	551,953
Manufactured goods	310,958	312,848
Sundries	605,063	360,615

D. — *Navigation and Inland Communications.*

Merchant marine in 1908:

	Sailing vessels	Steamers	Total
Number.	403	283	686
Capacity (thousands of cub. metres)	125	1,172	1,297

Shipping movement:

	Entered		Cleared	
	Numbr	Capacity in 1,000 of cub. mtrs.	Number	Capacity in 1,000 of cub. mtrs.
Dutch ships	3,991	9,925	4,052	9,893
Foreign ships.	9,810	26,897	9,769	26,660
Total	13,801	36,822	13,821	36,553

Inland communications:

Railways on December 31st. 1908 . 3,353.8 kms.

Principal tramway lines on Decem-

ber 31st. 1907 2,173 »

Canals in 1879. 3,068.6 » = { 93 m. per 100 hect.
 } 76 m. per 100 inhab.

E. — *Finance (1908).*

Ordinary expenditure . . .	187,041	thousands of florins
Special » . . .	6,996	» »
	<u>194,037</u>	thousands of florins
Ordinary revenue . . .	182,327	thousands of florins
Special » . . .	717	» »
	<u>183,044</u>	thousands of florins

F. — *Money, Weights and Measures.*

Unit of value: the *gulden*, or florin, of 100 cents, equal to 2 irs. 10.

A 10 florin gold piece weighs 6,720 grammes, $\frac{900}{1000}$ pure gold.

The decimal metric system is adopted for weights and measures.

II. — AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION AND ASSOCIATION.

Our official correspondent for the Netherlands, the Director General of Agriculture, has lent us his direct assistance in the final preparation of this Monograph for the press.

Bibliography.

1. Official Publications :

The most important statistics of agricultural co-operation are contained in the *Verslag over den Landbouw* which appears yearly in the form of a No. of the *Verslagen en Mededeelingen van de Directie van de Landbouw*, published by the Ministry of Agriculture.

As the co-operative movement is not very much centralized, the Ministry finds itself obliged to collect most of its information itself from the local associations. This is done partly every year, partly every three or four years. As the associations have no reason for giving false statistics and the relations between the Government and the societies leave nothing to be desired, the information is very complete and reliable.

The statistics of the credit banks found in the *Verslag over den Landbouw* are taken from the reports of the central banks, to which all the local banks are affiliated.

2. Other Publications :

- 1) The most complete work on agricultural co-operation in the Netherlands was published by advocate MIERS under the title of: *Landbouwcoöperatie in Nederland* (Rotterdam, 1907).
- 2) F. B. LÖHNIS: Articles on agricultural co-operation in the *Landbouwkundig Tydschrift*, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1899 and 1900.
- 3) P. VAN HOEK: *Iets over coöperatie op het gebied van de veefokkerij* (Co-operation in cattle breeding). *Landbouwkundig Tydschrift*, 1899 and 1901.
- 4) J. B. WESTERDYK: *Coöperatie op 't gebied van den Landbouw* (Agricultural co-operation), 1891.
- 5) FROST: *Agrarverfassung in den Niederlanden*. (Berlin, 1906). Published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the German Empire, pages 389-417.
- 6) L'Etude du Musée Social, *Mémoires* (Paris, 1909). *La coopération agricole dans les Pays-Bas*, par le comte DE ROCQUIGNY (Social Museum Study. Proceedings (Paris, 1909). Agricultural co-operation in the Netherlands, by the count DE ROCQUIGNY).

- 7) TH. VAN DER MARCK: *De Organisatie van het landbouwkrediet in de Nederlanden* (Organisation of agricultural credit in the Netherlands). Library of the International Institute for the Middle Classes, Ghent, 1910.
- 8) TH. VAN DER MARCK: *Boerenleenbanken* (Raiffeisen system) (Agricultural credit banks of Raiffeisen type). Roermond, 1901.
- 9) *La coopération agricole dans les Pays-Bas* (Agricultural co-operation in the Netherlands). Report of the 3rd Int. Coop. Congress, 1897. Delft.
- 10) N. R. KUPERUS: *Zuivelcoöperatie* (Co-operative dairies). 's Gravenhage, 1902.
- 11) J. RINKES BORGER: *De Betekenis der coöperatie voor de zuivelbereiding in Friesland* (Co-operation in butter-making in Friesland).
- 12) J. H. V. LAAK: *Beerenorganisatie door middel van Raiffeisenbanken* (Organisation of the peasants by means of the Raiffeisen credit bank).
- 13) *Landbouwkrediet door middel van Raiffeisenbanken* (Agricultural credit through the Raiffeisen credit banks). Amsterdam, 1900.

3. Publications in Periodicals :

In the Netherlands there are no periodicals exclusively devoted to agricultural co-operation. However, in the following, articles are sometimes found dealing with this subject.

- 1) *Nederlandsch Landbouw Weekblad* ;
- 2) *Weekblad van den Noordbrabantischen Christelyken Boerenbond* ;
- 3) *Land en vee, orgaan van den Limburgschen Landbouwbond* ;
- 4) *Officieel orgaan van den Algemeenen Nederlandschen Zuivelbond* ;
- 5) *Maandblad voor de Coöperatie, orgaan van den Nederlandschen Coöperatieën Bond* ;
- 6) *Sociaal Weekblad*.

Introduction.

The co-operative movement amongst the Dutch farmers dates from the agricultural crisis which began to make itself felt about the year 1880. This crisis is in part the cause of the co-operative movement, because it forced the peasants to the improvement of their condition, and made them accept the idea of association. In great part, however, the movement is due to the complete revolution that the last quarter of the nineteenth century brought about in agricultural production and the trade in agricultural produce.

The development of agricultural co-operation has been marvellous.

The figures to be found in the following pages, referring to the co-operative societies, will assume much greater importance, when it is taken into consideration that about the year 1890 co-operation was almost an unknown thing among the peasants of Holland.

A fact, which deserves to be noted, is that the organization of agricultural co-operation in the Netherlands was essentially due to the private initiative of the peasants. The Government limited itself to the propagation of the idea of co-operation by means of its officers. Agricultural

credit and cattle breeding alone have received in the last few years a small subvention from the State, but it has never intervened in favour of societies for collective sale and purchase, of co-operative productive societies or of Agricultural Mutual Insurance Societies.

A. Co-operative Legislation.

The characteristic point in the Netherlands legislation consists in leaving the associations the amplest latitude of choice as to their own legal form. There exist in Holland four types of association, namely :

§ 1. *Naamlooze Vennootschap.*

To obtain a civil personality these societies must get the royal sanction to the notarial deed of their constitution.

The following are the characteristics that distinguish the *Naamlooze Vennootschap* (a society with liability limited by shares) from a society founded in accordance with the law on the co-operative societies. In the case of the *Naamlooze Vennootschap* it is not permitted to make changes in the number of members, nor in the capital. The members are only liable to the amount of their shares. The profits are shared in proportion to the paid up shares.

The *Naamlooze Vennootschap* is adapted to great capitalistic enterprises, but hardly to the work of rural co-operative societies. Only when these require a large capital to start with can the choice of the form of a *Naamlooze Vennootschap* be preferred. Such is for example the case in the province of Groningen, where societies of this class manage dairies, and starch factories and manufacture cardboard from straw.

§ 2. *Associations regulated by the law of 1876 upon co-operation.*

These associations have no need of royal sanction; they obtain civil personality by virtue of the notarial deed establishing their rules, after which these last are published in the official journal. The members of the association assume a liability, limited or unlimited, but continuing for a year after they have left the association. As a general rule, the profits are not divided in proportion to the payments on shares, but in proportion to the produce supplied by each of the members to the association.

§ 3. *Associations not possessing civil personality.*

These associations are very numerous, especially amongst the societies for collective purchase. Although up to the present, this kind of association has not led to serious difficulties, still civil personality is to be preferred.

§ 4. — *Associations founded in accordance with the law of 1855 upon the "Zedelyke lichamen".*

These associations, though also active in the economic sphere, are formed either for the defence of professional interests, or for the fulfilment of a moral mission. The majority of the small co-operative dairy associations in the provinces of North Brabant and Limburg, for example, come under this head. It is the same with the Loan and Savings Banks affiliated to the Central Bank of Eindhoven. This Central Bank itself is constituted in terms of the law of 1876 on the co-operative associations. By virtue of the law of 1855 any association whose aim is not inconsistent with public order shall receive the kings' approval. Such association, however, may not have for its object the exclusively personal interest of its own members. By the concession of royal authorization the association receives civil personality.

Finally it must be mentioned that the law of 1855 gives the insurance co-operative societies the privilege of obtaining civil personality without completing any special formalities or applying for royal sanction.

:

B. Co-operative Associations.

§ 1. — *Co-operative Credit Societies.*

The Dutch agricultural co-operative credit societies are of relatively recent creation. The first agricultural banks were constituted towards the end of the nineteenth century, on the initiative of the *Boerenbond*. They are all of the Raiffeisen type and form dependencies of three central banks whose headquarters are at Utrecht, Eindhoven and Alkmaar.

These Central banks are societies constituted in conformity to the law of 1876 on the Co-operative societies. They have as members the local banks and also individual members, admitted by the general assembly. That of Utrecht also admits agricultural co-operative societies. Each member of the Bank of Utrecht must take a share of 500 florins value, and in that of Eindhoven, formerly one, but since 1905, two shares of 1,000 florins value.

The banks affiliated to the Central banks of Eindhoven and Alkmaar have no liability beyond the shares taken, whilst those affiliated to the Bank of Utrecht are only liable for 2,000 florins (4,000 francs), as regards their Central Banks (1).

The local banks receive from the State an initial subvention (at the date of their constitution).

(1) For further details as to the organization of co-operative credit in Holland see our *Bulletin of the Bureau of Economic and Social Intelligence*, 1911, March, p. 126.

The accounts of the Central banks are audited by an accountant selected by the Government. The local banks have theirs audited by the Central Bank.

The annual reports of the Central Banks above spoken of furnish very complete statistical information; a summary is published by the Department of agriculture in the annual agricultural report mentioned above.

We give two tables showing the progress of agricultural credit:

Number of banks affiliated to the three central banks.

Central Bank	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Eindhoven	33	46	62	80	104	132	154	190	216	237	263
Utrecht	13	21	35	55	77	129	170	208	234	271	290
Alkmaar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	9	16	23	26	29	29
Total	46	67	97	135	181	270	340	421	476	537	582

Numbers of members of the banks affiliated to the three central banks.

Central Bank	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Eindhoven	2,501	3,016	6,928	9,679	11,919	14,691	16,880	19,166
Utrecht . . . . .	..	..	4,605	7,712	10,495	13,583	15,372	19,858
Alkmaar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	641	1,339	1,608	1,816
Total	2,501	3,016	11,533	17,391	23,055	29,613	33,860	40,840

We must also note the creation in 1908, of a rural bank for credit on mortgage, due to the initiative of the central bank of Eindhoven. The reason for the foundation of this bank was the following. An enquiry made in this connection revealed that a very considerable number of loans, granted by the local banks affiliated to the central bank of Eindhoven, were conceded on the security of a mortgage bond. To liberate the rural banks from this class of customer it was judged that nothing better could be done than to found an agricultural bank for credit on mortgage. To hinder the degeneration of this bank into an ordinary mortgage bank with no other object than to make profits, of which class of institutions there is a very large number in the Netherlands, it is laid down in the rules that only agricultural banks can become shareholders.

§ 2. — *Societies for purchase or for sale.*

Co-operative purchase is carried on by the agricultural societies. These societies are divided into three classes :

1st The *landbouwmaatschappijen* branches. Forty years ago no other agricultural societies were recognized than the *landbouwmaatschappijen* of which there was one in each province divided into local branches. These *Maatschappijen* pursued a variety of ends, such as the general defence of agricultural interests, the advance of agricultural education, the foundation of experimental farms, etc. Later, after the societies mentioned here below in the 2nd and 3rd place, had set the example, they also began to give their attention to co-operation ;

2nd The desire of making collective purchases was the chief cause of the foundation in nearly every village, about 1890-1900, of local independent societies for this purpose, which are known under the name of *dorpslandbouwwereenigingen* ;

3rd In the Catholic districts a number of these *dorpslandbouwwereenigingen* united with the provincial federations, *Boerenbonden*. The number of departments and of members of these *Boerenbonden* increased very rapidly because they were actively encouraged by the Catholic clergy. The *Boerenbonden* interest themselves in everything that may serve the economic interests of their members. They have especially furthered various kinds of co-operation. It was very difficult for the *landbouwmaatschappijen* in the provinces of Limburg and of North Brabant, where almost all the population is Catholic, to maintain their position side by side with the *Boerenbonden*. In the province of Limburg the *Maatschappij* became fused with the *Boerenbond*. The result of this fusion was the *Limburgsche Landbouwbond*.

All the provincial *Boerenbonden* are confederated in the *Nederlandsche Boerenbond*.

The number of local societies, in 1911, is altogether 1376 (1910: 1341) with 142,235 (1910: 134,815) members, divided as follows: *Landbouwmaatschappijen* 34,517 (1910: 32,845) members; *Boerenbonden* 63,874 (1910: 58,084) members, *Dorpslandbouwwereenigingen* 43,844 (1910: 43,886) members.

From the figures to follow, it will be seen that not all these societies are concerned with collective purchase.

The collective purchase business is chiefly concerned with manures (especially in the provinces of Groningen, Drenthe and Zeeland) and with concentrated foods for cattle (above all in North Brabant, Gelderland and Overijssel).

The majority of the Netherlands purchase co-operative societies do not possess civil personality.

The local societies, grouped in federations, only exceptionally make use

of the federation for collective purchase. The rule is for each branch to make its own purchases independently of the provincial federation.

They may make such purchases either from wholesale merchants or from the *Centraal Bureau* at Enschede. This *Centraal Bureau*, organized in 1900 by the central Committee of the Agricultural Associations (*Nederlandsch Landbouw Comité*), is a co-operative society composed of 11 members, one for each province. Each of these is elected by the purchase societies of his province. The local societies desiring to purchase through the Central Office address their orders to their provincial member, who forwards them to the *Centraal Bureau*. The latter executes the orders at market prices.

The *Landbouwverslag* (see *Verlagen en Mededeelingen van de Directie van den Landbouw 1909*, n. 4, pp. XLVI-XLVII and pp. 75, 79) gives detailed information as to the different associations of this nature. This information is obtained from the local associations.

The following table gives an idea of the purchases in the different provinces in 1907:

Co-operative purchases in 1907			
Provinces	Purchases (florins)	Number of societies	Number of members
Groningen	2,988,014	115	5,871
Friesland	600,957	30	2,253
Drenthe	2,119,249	92	5,916
Overijssel	2,025,607	62	6,189
Gelderland	1,852,590	107	11,140
Utrecht	421,726	26	981
Noordholland	1,053,537	78	4,381
Zuidholland	1,869,826	66	3,118
Zeeland	1,710,011	79	4,902
Noordbrabant	2,650,386	202	17,707
Limburg	1,309,668	139	11,984
Nederland	18,601,571	996 (1)	74,442

(1) The reason that this figure is lower than that given for the local societies is that there are local societies that do not occupy themselves with collective purchase.

Co-operation for sale in Holland is chiefly organized in connection with garden produce (vegetables and fruit). This co-operation is managed by the local horticultural societies. In 1909 there were 245 of these societies of which 80 organized public sales for the produce of their members. In 1909 the value of produce sold amounted to more than nine millions of florins.

Besides this, co-operative sale is carried on by the *Vereeniging voor Pluimveehoudery* (Poultry breeders' society), for their eggs, by some dairy unions, for butter, and by the *Boerenbond* of the province of North Brabant, for fattened calves.

§ 3 — *Co-operative Production.*

In this class of co-operation it is incontestably the dairies that rank first both for number and for importance. The first co-operative dairy was founded in 1886 at Warga (Friesland). Since then they have increased rapidly. The following figures showing their condition in 1908 are taken from the official statistics contained in the *Landbouwwerkslag*, published by the Agricultural Department.

Provinces	Number of co-operative dairies		Quantity of butter made in the co-operative dairies
	worked by steampower	worked by hand	
Groningen	38	4	1,674,000 kg.
Friesland	84	2	10,929,600 »
Drenthe	50	29	3,899,800 »
Overyssel	33	9	2,844,200 »
Gelderland	46	27	4,971,600 »
Utrecht	5	..	330,000 »
North Holland	7	..	101,700 »
South Holland	6	2	119,500 »
Zeeland	4	1	128,800 »
North Brabant	52	150	5,322,300 »
Limburg	33	101	2,843,500 »
Netherlands	358	328	33,165,000 kg.

The number of non-co-operative dairies is 244, of which 213 are worked by steam, and 31 by hand. The quantity of butter made in the non-co-operative factories amounts to 11,295,000 kg.

The majority of the co-operative dairies are grouped in seven provincial federations, of which 5: Groningen, Friesland, Drenthe, Gelderland,

Overijssel and Limburg, are united in the General Netherlands confederation of the co-operative dairy societies (1).

These provincial federations have the special rôle, amongst other things, of centralising all purchase of technical materials for the affiliated dairies; practising, in some degree, collective sale, they also centralise, in some measure, the butter production of the affiliated dairies.

Another peculiarity of the Netherlands co-operative organizations consists in the creation and development of offices of « control » of the manufacture and quality of the butter. Their organization is due to private initiative, and the state grants them a total subvention of 26,000 francs (13,000 florins).

Not only the co-operative dairies but also the non-co-operative ones are for the most part attached to offices of « control ».

This system of « control » gives the purchasers an efficient guarantee that the butter provided with the official trade mark, is pure and it has contributed much to the restoration of the good name of Dutch butter, which ran the risk of being lost through the sale of the adulterated article. In 1909 the quantity of butter made under the control of these « control » offices was 43 millions kg.

Among other agricultural industries we must note some hundred co-operative cheese-making establishments, chiefly in the province of North Holland, 13 co-operative starch factories in the provinces of Groningen, Drenthe and Overijssel, 6 co-operative factories of goods made from straw in the provinces of Groningen and Drenthe, and two beetroot sugar factories, one in the province of Zeeland and one in North Brabant.

§ 4. — Co-operation in Cattle Rearing.

The associations for improvement of horned cattle may be divided into three groups :

1. The *stierhouderyen*, having no other end than the collective purchase of bulls ;
2. The *contrôlevereenigingen*, formed for the « control » of the milk yield of the cows belonging to members ;
3. The *fokvereenigingen* which are real breeding societies, « control » the milk yield and keep genealogical registers.

The number of these three groups of societies, which, for the most part, receive Government aid, at the beginning of 1910, was as under :

Stierhouderyen	170
Contrôlevereenigingen	87
Fokvereenigingen	61
Total	318

(1) In 1909 North Brabant left the confederation, thus diminishing the number of affiliated dairies. A detailed study on the development of the Co-operative Dairies in the Netherlands was published in our "Bulletin of the Bureau of Economic and Social Intelligence", 1911, January, page 89.

In North Holland, where the number of *Fokverenigen* is greater than in other provinces, these societies are associated in a provincial federation (*Provinciale Bond van Rundveefokverenigen*).

Side by side with these breeding societies, and working in harmony with them, are the Netherlands Herdbook, and the Frisian Herdbook.

For the improvement of the equine race, there exist a large number of societies for the purchase of good stallions

Besides which we must mention *het Nederlandsch Paardenstamboek*, with branches in five provinces and seven independent herdbooks in the different provinces.

For some years past, people have begun to give greater attention than formerly to the improvement of the breeds of goats, sheep and pigs. In several provinces, breeding societies for this purpose have been formed

§ 5. — *Agricultural Assurance Societies.*

1st. The most important branch of agricultural mutual assurance deals with life assurance of live stock. This form of assurance, which is very widely spread in Holland, has made notable progress since 1880.

All the associations are founded on private initiative, and they receive no State assistance. They are not federated.

The small societies have little desire for federation. The reason of this is that now the management can be very simple and inexpensive, so that all official services may be performed gratuitously, whilst the limited number of members, who all know each other, is a guarantee against carelessness and fraud. Associating in federation would necessitate a perfect administration, carried on by paid functionaries. The following statistical table taken from the *Verlag over den Landbouw* gives an idea of the Livestock mutual life insurance societies in 1896 :

	Horses	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep and goats
Number of societies.....	377	748	56	55
» members....	30,447	72,797	4,357	3,857
» animals insured	56,814	273,099	9,096	6,362
» losses.....	1,692	5,294	582	488

2^o Insurance against hail is undertaken in Holland by nine mutual societies. Small cultivators, however, do not usually insure their crops. In 1906, the number of hectares insured by the nine mutual societies was 86,562 for a value of 14,898,000 florins. These figures show that in the Netherlands only 8 % of the crops are insured against hail.

RUSSIA

I. — SOME DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS.

Sources:

- Russian Year-book.* Published by the General Management of Agriculture. St. Petersburg, 1909.
- Russian Statistical Year-book.* Published by the Central Statistical Committee. St. Petersburg, 1909.
- Foreign Trade Reports.* Monthly and Annual Publications of the Department of Finance. St. Petersburg, 1909.
- Official Messenger.* St. Petersburg, 1910.
- Collection of Statistical and Economic Data.* Published by the General Management of Agriculture. St. Petersburg, 1909.
- Statistique des superficies cultivées, de la production végétale et du bétail dans les Pays adhérents.* Institut International d'Agriculture. Rome, 1910 (*Statistics of Cultivated Areas and of vegetable and animal production in the adhering countries. International Institute of Agriculture. Rome, 1910.*)

A. — Territory and Population.

Area: sq. km. 21,463,290.

Population as estimated on the 1st. January, 1908: 155,433,300.

Population according to the Census of 1897: 126,896,200.

Geographical Distribution of the Population on the 1st. January, 1908:

European Russia:

50 Russian Provinces	113,841,000 inh. or	26.8 per sq. km.
10 Polish Provinces	11,360,900 » »	101.8 »
Finland	2,968,600 » »	10.3 »
Caucasus	10,908,400 » »	26.2 »

Russia in Asia:

Siberia	7,049,200 » »	0.6 »
Central Asia	9,305,200 » »	2.9 »

Average Density of the Population for the Empire on the 1st. January, 1908: 8.1 per sq. km.

Distribution of the Population:

a) *according to race :*

Russians	65.5 %
Turco-Tartars	10.6 %
Poles	6.2 %
Fins.	4.5 %
Lithuanians	2.4 %
Germanic Group	1.6 %
Kartvèlè Group	1.1 %
Hill-Tribes of the Caucasus	0.9 %
Armenians	0.9 %
Mongols	0.4 %
Other Native Races	5.9 %

b) *according to social condition :*

	per 1000 inhabitants
Nobility and State Functionaries	15
Clergy	5
Middle Classes, Tradesmen and Artisans.	112
Peasants	771
Cossacks	23
Various Native Tribes and Foreign Subjects	74

c) *according to age :*

Under 10 years.	27.3
From 11 to 19 years	21.1
» 20 » 29 »	16.2
» 30 » 39 »	12.6
» 40 » 49 »	9.3
» 50 » 59 »	6.6
» 60 » 69 »	4.3
Above 70 years	2.6

Illiterate :

	per 1000 inhabitants
Males	707
Females	869
Average for the two sexes.	789

Movement of the Population in 1903:

	Births —	Deaths —
Males.	2,554,799	1,607,428
Females.	2,423,506	1,495,785
Average per 1,000 inhabitants.	48.1	30.0

Increase of the Population per 1,000 inhabitants: 18.1.

Marriages: 912,082.

Internal Emigration:

Emigrants (peasants) who passed from European Russia to Siberia from 1896 to 1898: 2,150,748.

Foreign Emigration:

Number of Emigrants in 1906: 122,191.

B. — *Agriculture and Forestry.*

Division of land-areas in 1908:

Cultivated Lands	99,085,259 ha.
Meadows and Grazing Lands.	34,954,905 »
Forests.	426,540,955 »

Division of landed property (in 1905) in Russia in Europe (exclusive of the Polish Provinces and Finland):

	Déciatines —
Crown Lands	138,086,168
Appanages.	7,843,015
Churches	1,871,858
Convents	739,777
Towns	2,042,570
Various.	4,106,125
Total	154,689,513

Private Property :

	Déciatines
Peasants	148,735,808
(including 124,078,089 déciatines of the <i>nadiel</i>) (1).	
Nobles	53,169,008
Merchants	16,669,049
Cossacks.	14,689,498
Lower Middle Classes.	3,828,537
Foreign Subjects.	352,438
Clergy	337,206
Miscellaneous	2,721,386
Total	240,502,930

Principal Produce in 1909 :

	Area	Yield
Corn	26,483,781 ha.	213,425,189 q.
Rye.	29,143,059 »	228,077,539 »
Barley	10,886,947 »	103,899,461 »
Oats	18,732,399 »	166,450,455 »
Maize	1,539,654 »	10,149,616 »
Potatoes	4,361,389 »	324,860,958 »
Hay.	35,351,396 »	491,506,065 »

Averages 1904-1908 :

Corn.	24,874,999 ha.	157,412,661 q.
Rye.	29,732,683 »	203,598,269 »
Barley	9,981,352 »	75,707,783 »
Oats.	18,316,831 »	134,353,926 »
Maize	1,409,842 »	12,343,296 »
Potatoes	4,139,995 »	275,475,714 »

Animals (Census of 1909) :

Horses.	29,564,502
Cattle	43,377,886
Sheep and Goats.	61,460,853
Pigs	12,113,937

C. — *Mines, commerce.*

Mines :

Number of miners in 1908 : 582,408.

(1) The land the peasantes received as collective property on the abolition of serfdom.

Mineral and General Output in 1908:

	<i>Pouls</i> (1 pound = 16.3 oz.)
Gold	1,862
Platinum	320
Copper	519,333
Zinc	482,973
Mercury	19,491
Pig-iron	166,834,756
Iron	9,786,515
Steel	158,364,610
Coal	1,139,714,707
Naphtha	461,153,949
Manganese	31,009,287
Salt	112,468,734
Cotton	23,000,000
Tobacco	4,500,000

Special trade:

	Imports (not including the precious metals)	Exports
	Roubles	
Year 1908	912,659,360	998,250,391
Average from 1903 to 1907	723,300,000	1,046,600,000

D. — Navigation and Inland Communication.

Sea-going Shipping in 1908:

Ports	Ships Entered		Ships Cleared	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
<i>White Sea and Arctic Ocean:</i>				
Russian Vessels	339	52,957	312	52,071
Foreign Vessels	610	617,592	609	617,404
<i>Baltic Sea:</i>				
Russian Vessels	953	573,043	1,046	665,251
Foreign Vessels	5,367	4,094,432	5,394	4,140,595
<i>Black Sea and Sea of Azov:</i>				
Russian Vessels	451	556,356	314	373,556
Foreign Vessels	3,243	4,808,433	3,235	4,788,784
Total:				
Russian Vessels	1,743	1,182,356	1,672	1,090,878
Foreign Vessels	9,220	9,520,457	9,238	9,546,783
Total	10,963	10,702,813	10,910	10,637,661

Railways: Length of Railway lines in 1909: 69,990 km.

E. — *State Finances.*

Budget passed for the year 1911 :

Ordinary Expenditure in thousands of Roubles	2,527,272,220
Extraordinary »	»
	»
	<u>192,836,607</u>
	Rbls. 2,720,108,827
Ordinary Revenue in thousands of Roubles .	2,707,708,827
Extraordinary »	»
	»
	<u>12,400,000</u>
	Rubls. 2,720,108,827

F. — *Money, Weights and Measures.*

Unit of Value: the *rouble* ($\frac{1}{15}$ of an Imperial) of 100 *kopeks* = 2.66 francs.

Weight: Pound = 0.4095174 kil.; Poud (40 pounds) = 16.38 kgs.; Tons = 1,000 kgs. Shipping Last (2 tons) = 1,965.72 kgs.

Measures: *Length*. Foot = 0.304794 metre; *sagène* (7 feet) = 2.13356 metres; *archine* ($\frac{1}{3}$ of the sagène); *verschok* ($\frac{1}{16}$ of the archine); *verste* (500 sagènes) = 1.067 kilometres. *Superficies*: *Square Sagène* = 4.5521 sq. metres. *Square archine* = 0.5080 sq. metre; *déciatine* = 109.25 ares. *Capacity*: *védro* (liquids) = 12,229 litres; *Tchetvert* = 209,726 litres; *Tchetverik* (grain) = 26.2175 litres; cubic Sagène = 9.632 cubic metres.

II. — AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION IN RUSSIA.

Bibliography.

a) Official Publications :

Law of the 7th. June, 1904 on Small Credit Institutions.

Collection of Laws and Regulations relating to Agricultural Organization. Published by the Office of the Committee for Agricultural Matters, at the General Management of Agriculture. St. Petersburg, 1908.

Supplement No. 1 to the *Collection of Laws* abovementioned. St. Petersburg, 1910.

Russian Year-book. Published by the Central Statistical Committee (Home Office). St. Petersburg, 1909.

Bulletin (Izvestia) of the General Management of Agriculture and Agricultural Organization, St Petersburg, Years 1909 and 1910.

The Agricultural Associations in Russia in 1908. Publication of the General Management of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Economics and Statistics). St. Petersburg, 1910.

The Financial, Industrial and Commercial Messenger. Weekly Publication of the Department of Finance. St. Petersburg, 1910.

Agricultural Credit in Russia. Publication of the General Management of Agriculture and Agricultural Organization. St. Petersburg, 1910.

Collection of Statistical and Economic Data characterizing the Situation of Agriculture in Russia and in several Foreign Countries. Publication of the General Management of Agriculture and Agricultural Organization (Department of Agricultural Economics and Statistics) St. Petersburg, 1909.

b) Other Publications :

Proceedings of the National Congress of Co-operative Societies at Moscow. Moscow, 1908.

Present Condition of Small Credit in Russia. Publication of the Petersburg Branch of the Committee of the Moscow Agricultural Society for matters in connection with the Agricultural Loan and Savings Associations and the Industrial Associations. St. Petersburg, 1909. Press of the Department of Finance.

- S. BORODAÏEVSKY: *Proposed Law on Co-operative Associations*. St. Petersburg. 1908. Press of the Department of Finance.
- The Commercial and Industrial Gazette*. St. Petersburg daily paper. Year 1910.
- N. MAKAROW: *The Co-operative Movement among the Peasants of West Siberia*. Moscow Mamontow Press, 1910.
- F. LOKHTINE: *Comparison of the Conditions of Agriculture in Russia and in Other Countries at the beginning of the XXth. Century*. St. Petersburg, 1901.
- D. M. BOBYLEW: *The Zemstvo and Co-operation*. Peron, 1910.
- A. F. TCHOUPROW; *Small Credit and Co-operation*. Moscow, 1909. *Rossia*. St. Petersburg daily paper.
- V. KRAÏNSKY: *Organization of Small Credit in Turkestan*. St. Petersburg, 1909.
- S. BORODAÏEVSKY: *Handbook of Small Credit*. St. Petersburg, 1909.
- S. O. MARGOLINE: *The Jewish Co-operative Credit Societies*. St. Petersburg, 1908.
- V. KRAÏNSKY: *The Rural Commune and Co-operation*. St. Petersburg, 1907.
- V. TOTOMIANTS: *Agricultural Co-operation*. St. Petersburg, 1908.
- A. BALAKCHINE: *The Siberian Co-operative Butter-making Societies*. Moscow, 1908.
- L. T. KOVALEVSKY: *Co-operation and the Artelle*. Moscow, 1908.

§ 1. General Development.

The great mass of the agricultural population in Russia remained until recent years more or less opposed to the co-operative movement, which is everywhere gaining ground. It is none the less true that the principles of mutual aid have long been practically applied by the Russian peasants. The Russian *artelle* is, in fact, one of the most ancient forms of professional co-operative association. Although opinions are divided as to its origin, it is anyhow certain that the early *artelles* were purely patriarchal in character. They were, as a rule, small associations of peasants, who periodically left their homes, either in search of temporary work, as carpenters, joiners, packers, messengers, or porters in the towns, or of agricultural work outside their commune.

The *artelles* differed from the ancient trade guilds in having neither rules nor regulations, and by the fact that their chiefs (*starosta*) enjoyed, by traditional right, very extensive powers. The members of these *artelles* took their meals together and lodged together.

A considerable number of *artelles* have in turn been transformed into large co-operative labour societies, regulated by rules. Such are, for example, the cashiers' and collectors' *artelles* at St Petersburg, Moscow and Yaroslaw, which provide the large banks, the workshops, factories and shops with almost all their confidential staff. Besides these associations, there are

large artelles of porters and packers, carpenters, joiners, masons, navvies and carters.

With very few exceptions, the members of all these artelles own little farms in their villages, in which they pass a part of the year.

Another characteristic feature of these artelles is that each of these associations is generally formed of peasants from one and the same province.

Certain large and especially prosperous artelles, have at their disposal very large funds (amounting to millions of roubles) and have current accounts at the banks. These associations are well aware of the great influence they exert and of the prestige they enjoy. So, on the registration of new members, they exact, in addition to the subscription laid down in their rules, the payment of a relatively high premium. The new members submit very readily to this exaction, because the artelle undertakes at once to procure them permanent employment and even gives them a fixed allowance during the periods of forced unemployment. Any member who becomes an invalid leaves the artelle and withdraws his share of the capital.

The agricultural co-operative societies properly so called are of much more recent formation. The Russian legislation of recent years is visibly tending to favour their development in every way, especially in the hope that these co-operative societies may become one day important factors in the export trade in cereals and other agricultural produce.

In the following sketch we shall set forth the different phases of the development of Russian agricultural co-operation in its main lines.

§ 2. *Co-operative Credit Societies.*

Among the agricultural co-operative societies, the credit societies come first by right of age. The first *co-operative loan and savings association* was formed in 1866, at Dorovatovo, in the district of Vetlougá (province of Kostroma). Three years later, we find a loan and savings *bank*, also co-operative in character, formed at Fellin (Livonia). The Dorovatovo association and the Fellin bank served as models for co-operative credit societies in other provinces and districts.

The Fellin *bank* differed from the Dorovatovo co-operative *association*, in exacting from its members an immediate money contribution, to be made once for all; whilst the Dorovatovo co-operative association permitted its members to pay up their shares by annual instalments.

The initiative of the founders of the Dorovatovo co-operative association excited the special interest of the *Moscow Agricultural Society* (1),

(1) This Society, without being a co-operative society in the strict acceptance of the term, has for its object the development of rural economy and agricultural industry in every way.

which, in 1871, organized a special committee to favour the progress of co-operative societies of this character throughout the empire. The Imperial Treasury encouraged the Moscow Society in this work and granted it a subsidy of 5,000 roubles. Influential representatives of the *Zemstvo* (independent provincial and district administrative bodies) were called to form part of the above-mentioned committee (1), and gradually a large number of co-operative associations were formed, similar to that of Dorovatovo, in almost all the provinces of European Russia. The provincial zemstvo of Novgorod was the first to grant pecuniary subsidies to the agricultural co-operative credit societies; thanks to its support, seven co-operative societies were founded in that province, receiving a subsidy of 1,000 roubles each. On the 1st July, 1871, there were 36 new agricultural co-operative credit societies at work in European Russia, to which the zemstvo had granted loans. In the course of the six years 1872-1877, other 782 co-operative societies of this character were formed, and the zemstvo boards of management granted them a total subvention of 321,000 roubles. This forward movement slackened abruptly in 1878, and the number of new co-operative societies fell gradually from 329 in the period 1878-1883, to 80 in 1884-1886. After 1887, the zemstvo boards of management, finding that the majority of the co-operative societies had allowed themselves to be turned aside from their mission, ceased to interest themselves in their fortunes, and were from that time only anxious to recover the loans they had made to them under the form of subsidies.

Experience had shown that the co-operative societies, by insisting on the formation of a share capital (to be paid up either entirely at the start, or in several annual instalments) only attracted a minority of the agricultural population, remaining entirely inaccessible to the great mass of the peasants.

The zemstvo boards of management further found that a large number of peasants in comfortable circumstances who had quite enough money to satisfy their personal requirements borrowed from the co-operative societies solely to lend in their turn to a third party, and that under conditions extremely burdensome for their debtors (2).

As soon as the co-operative societies found themselves compelled to repay the zemstvo the subsidies they had received, the majority of them went into liquidation. In 1888, 395 co-operative societies had already virtually ceased to exist.

(1) Among the pioneers of the Russian Agricultural Co-operative Movement, we must mention, MM. S. Longuine, A. Yakovlew, Prince A. Vassiltchikow, Prince A. Tcherkasski, MM. A. Kochelew, D. Samarine, V. Pertsow, A. Tchouprow, N. Verestchaguine, S. Moukhortov and J. Brylxine.

(2) *Agricultural Credit in Russia*, page 139.

At the date of the revision of the charter of the State Bank, in 1893, the subject of the reform of small agricultural credit was raised, leading to the promulgation on the 1st June, 1895, of a special law upon "*loan and savings co-operative associations*" and on "*agricultural co-operative credit societies*." The following year official model regulations were published for these two forms of co-operative societies.

The "*loan and savings co-operative societies*" were, according to the conception of the law, to have a regional character and to fill, in a certain measure, the office of central banks for the small "*Agricultural co-operative credit societies*" whose rôle was to be purely local. It is true that the loan and savings co-operative societies, as they existed at the start, could admit as members, co-operative associations, *artelles* and rural communes as well as individuals; but they remained inaccessible in fact to the small farmer, for each member had to pay up at the very moment of his admission a share of 100 roubles (266 francs), an amount not often within the reach of a peasant.

New principles having been adopted in 1904 for the general reform of small credit in Russia, the regulations of the "*loan and savings co-operative societies*" underwent considerable modification.

The general management of the service of popular credit institutions has been entrusted to an office dependent on the State Bank and bearing the title of "*General Administration of Small Credit*." This office has a president, chosen from among the members to the Board of Directors of the State Bank, and a *Central Committee*, to which belong, besides the president and vice president, representatives of the Imperial Control (Auditor's Office), of the Departments of Agriculture, Home Affairs, and Finance, and of other public services concerned. The president has power to invite, when he shall judge necessary, representatives of the *zemstvo* and of the various associations to take part in the meetings of the central committee, with the right to speak but no vote.

The *General Administration of Small Credit* has the following functions:

1st. It distributes donations in money to the new associations and grants subsidies to the already existing associations to increase their funds;

2nd. It provides for the popularizing of small credit by the publication of popular tracts;

3rd. It is entrusted with the chief management and the examination of the accounts of the popular credit institutions.

The general administration of small credit has a large staff of examiners and revisers.

Its provincial agents are:

1st. The provincial committees, to which the representatives of the various public services interested belong;

2nd. Special inspectors attached to the branches of the State Bank.

All these agents must be vigilant to see that the popular credit associations and establishments conform to the regulations and instructions of the General Administration.

One of the first acts of the new Administration of small credit was to prepare model regulations (promulgated on the 29th March, 1906) for the *loan and savings banks of the rural communes*. The opening of these banks follows upon the decision taken in conformity thereto by a majority of at least two thirds of the inhabitants of the commune possessing voters' rights.

These banks, which are strictly co-operative in character, may enter into business relations with the zemstvo provincial and district banks instituted by the law of the 7th June, 1904. Among their other powers, the zemstvo banks may grant loans to small co-operative banks, to artelles, artisans, small manufacturers and farmers.

The zemstvo banks, like the banks of the small rural communes, may receive deposits from third parties and contract loans within the limits provided for in their regulations.

The liability of the members of the rural co-operative banks may be limited or unlimited, according as the General Meeting shall decide.

In order to assimilate the "Loan and Savings Co-operative Societies" to other rural banks, the necessary amendments were introduced into their regulations. The principal change introduced was the reduction of the amount of the share to be paid up by each member from 100 roubles to 10 roubles.

The general provisions of the various legislative measures taken since 1904 have, in fact, ended in the unification of the service of all the popular banks under State control.

As we have just said, the co-operative credit societies are subdivided into two groups, that is to say:

- a) those styled *loan and savings banks*, and
- b) those styled *credit associations*.

From 1871 to 1877, 966 *loan and savings banks* were formed, of which 416 received from the *zemstvo* institutions loans amounting altogether to 1,162,420 francs (437,000 r.). A great number of these banks had to go into liquidation, and there followed a period of decline for these establishments (up to the year 1895). On the 1st. January, 1907, there were in Russia, altogether, 979 of these banks, and 1,210 Credit Associations (approaching the Raiffeisen type) at work. On the 1st. September. 1908,

the number of the first had risen to 1,386 and that of the *Credit Associations* to 2,360 (1).

According to the data furnished by 902 *loan and savings banks* and by 1,199 *credit associations* (on the 1st. January, 1907), these two groups of co-operative credit societies had the following available funds:

	Loan and Savings Banks	Credit Associations
	—	—
	Thousands of francs	
Capital belonging to the		
Institutions	54,695	3,822
Capital borrowed	110,890	36,657

It is seen from this statement, that each of the *loan and savings banks*, on an average, had at its disposal 194,000 francs of capital, while the *credit associations*, on an average, had only about 3,227 francs each.

As to the number of members (with regard to which we have only fragmentary data), it varies greatly with the different regions. The *loan and savings banks* having a regional character, some of them have between 5,000 and 7,000 members (that of Vinnitsa, in Podolia, for example, has more than 7,000). The banks that had more than 1,000 members each, at the beginning of 1907, were 122. The *loan and savings banks* which furnished data as to the number of their members were 873. According to these data they had altogether 431,526 members (1), on the

(1) On the 1st. January, 1909, the *Loan and Savings Banks* numbered 1,116 and the *Credit Associations* 3,070.

Number of the co-operative societies working on the 1st. January 1910, according to the *Messenger de la cooperation* (Messenger of the Co-operative Societies),

	Loan and Savings Banks	Mutual Credit Association
	—	—
Approximate figures	4,000	3,200

The average number of members being between 450 and 500 per Co-operative Society the total number of members may be estimated at about 2 millions.

These Co-operative Societies have been, in the greater number of cases, formed in the provinces of Perm (170 credit associations and 64 loan and savings banks) and of Kherson (242 credit associations and 59 loans and savings bank). The other provinces that possessed between 100 and 200 co-operative credit societies were 23 in number (Southern Russia, centre of the zone called the "black land", the Volga basin, Viatka and Livonia). The provinces possessing each between 50 and 100 co-operative credit societies were 8 in number. The provinces of Siberia, Transcaucasia and Turkestan have each of them less than 10 co-operative credit societies.

(1) M. S. Borodaievsky, Departmental vice director, at the Ministry of Commerce, in his report presented at the last Brussels Congress, gives the following approximate figures:

	Loan and Savings Banks	Credit Associations
	—	—
Number of members on the 1st. January, 1910	"	1,693,000
Number of members on the 1st. January, 1908	545,000	"

1st. January, 1907. At the same date, 1,199 *credit associations* had 501,379 members. We get thus the following averages:

	Loan and Savings Banks	Credit Associations
Average number of members per association	494	418

The financial statements of these two groups of co-operative societies give us the following totals (on the 1st. January, 1907):

	902 Loan and Savings Banks	1,199 Credit Associations
	Thousands of Francs	
<i>Debits:</i>		
Capital in Shares	41,706	6,336
Reserve Fund	7,951	1,037
Special Funds	1,583	420
Deposits	101,651	20,884
Loans contracted	14,183	9,978
Commission account	11	40
Temporary amounts	4,573	261
Interest and Credit balance	4,027	1,524
Total	175,686	40,480
<i>Credits:</i>		
Credit balance in current ac- counts in Credit Institutions	9,504	1,553
Bills and Acceptances	10,829	511
Loans	147,032	35,796
Goods bought	199	410
Real and Personal Estate	3,673	596
Expenditure and Losses	354	128
	171,591	38,994
Cash in hand	4,094	1,487
Total	175,685	40,481

The funds belonging to the banks include members' shares, reserve funds and funds of special destination (funds for the extinction of debts on real estate purchased, for assistance to members, and those set apart against

irrecoverable claims, etc.). To the funds belonging to the banks the available amount of the net profit is added.

One of the characteristics by which the loan and saving banks are distinguished from the co-operative societies designated by the title of credit associations is that, in the first, the capital is chiefly composed of the shares of the members themselves, while the capital of the *credit associations* is, for the most part, made up of loans, generally contracted with the State Bank and to a lesser degree with the respective independent provincial and district institutions (*zemstvo*). The total amount of capital borrowed by the *credit associations* on the 1st January, 1907, was divided as follows:

	Capital borrowed (in Francs)
From the State Bank	4,729,480
From the <i>zemstvo</i>	361,760
From other parties	404,320

The State Bank generally grants this class of co-operative societies loans for their *capital* account varying between 2,660 and 5,320 francs, according to the territorial extension of their sphere of operations.

The capital borrowed from other parties is furnished to the *credit associations* chiefly by the rural communes, by the boards of managements of the *volostes*, by agricultural societies and by banks.

Besides the loans made to the capital account at their start, the State Bank grants these co-operative societies loans for a period of time in order to facilitate their current operations. We have only fragmentary data on this matter. It appears from these data that, on the 1st January, 1907, the State Bank was under this head creditor of 990 *credit associations* for the amount of 7,591,640 francs, and of 841 *loan and savings* banks for the amount of 1,095,220 francs.

The loan service of these two classes of co-operative credit societies naturally forms the most interesting part of the balance sheets reproduced in the pamphlet published by the *committee*. The following statement gives under this head a recapitulation for the three financial years 1905, 1906 and 1907:

	Number of Co-operative Societies	Credit Balance on Loan Accounts	Average per Co-operative Society	Average Debt per Member	Average Debt per Borrower
		(thousands of roubles)		(roubles)	
On the 1 st January, 1905:					
Loan and Savings Banks..	877	47,294	54	123	—
Credit Associations.....	536	4,786	9	24	39
On the 1 st January, 1906:					
Loan and Savings Banks..	856	49,943	58	125	—
Credit Associations.....	773	8,273	11	27	46
On the 1 st January, 1907:					
Loan and Savings Banks..	902	55,275	61	129	—
Credit Associations.....	1,199	13,457	11	27	53

According to the information published by the General Management of Agriculture (Collection of Statistical and Economic Data regarding agriculture in Russia and in other countries), on the 31st of December, 1909, the following were the total figures presented by the *mutual credit and savings associations*:

Number of Associations	1,476
Number of Members	673,590
	Roubles
Assets and Liabilities.	96,046,843
Loans Granted	79,796,117
Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (excluding those received from the State Bank)	65,071,078

At the same date the total figures shown by the *credit associations* were:

Number of Associations	2,691
Number of Members	1,269,230
	Roubles
Assets and Liabilities.	36,545,363
Loans Granted	22,159,922
Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (excluding those received from the State Bank)	21,109,088

It is seen from this that the average debt of the members of the loan and savings banks greatly exceeds, that of the members of the co-operative societies styled credit associations. This is due, first of all, to the fact that the members of the loan and savings banks are generally small manufacturers and more or less well to do farmers. As these banks require their members to make an immediate payment towards the capital on their admission, which is not done by the small co-operative societies, known as *credit associations*, which are not obliged to form a share capital, the result is that the first attract a contingent of members in easier circumstances. Further, we must observe, that in the figures given above, indicating the amount of the average debt of members, no account is taken of the credit of the member in question on account of his shares.

In other words to get the net amount of the members' debt, we should, strictly speaking, deduct from the amount given above the sum paid up by the same members in liberating their shares.

Now, as this sum may vary between 26 and 266 francs according to the provisions in the rules of the different banks, it is evident that the difference between the figures shown above for the debt per member and that of the real debt of the same members may be very considerable.

Popular credit in Russia being organized in such a manner that no distinction is made between the agricultural and the town banks, we may observe that, of the 1,199 co-operative credit societies mentioned above, only 66 are town banks. It is further to be noted that 24 of these 66 town societies extend their operations also to country districts.

The loans of the co-operative credit associations, in 1906, were, under the following heads:

	Amount of loans granted (in francs)
For purchase of land.	645,625
» various buildings.	3,184,552
» agricultural works	61,978
» purchase of implements etc.	803,852
» purchase of cattle	6,142,472
» purchase of manure.	32,718
» hire of lands	4,426,772
» purchase of seeds	1,571,794
» purchase of requisites	1,792,308
» hiring labour	649,838
» purchase of goods to be re-sold	3,335,640
» purchase of fodder	1,204,980
» payment of debts, accounts, and for various expenses	5,935,736

It is evident that the small co-operative credit associations have especially facilitated the purchase of cattle, and the lease of farm lands and rural buildings.

§ 3. *Co-operative Societies for Production, Purchase and Sale.*

The other co-operative societies (for production, purchase and sale) are regulated either by special rules, or by uniform regulations, models of which were officially published in 1897 and 1908.

The special law of 1908 had for its object the encouragement of small agricultural co-operative societies. It abolished the obligation for members to form a capital in shares, substituting for the purchase of shares small annual payments, the amount of which is fixed by the General Meeting. The simplest forms have been adopted to regulate the work of these co-operative societies, of which, as a rule, only peasants residing in the same village and on the neighbouring farms, should be members. The debts of the association are secured by the whole of the assets and by the personal property of the members up to three times the amount of their annual subscriptions.

Although the majority of the associations, in terms of their rules, propose to "arrange for the purchase of everything that may be required in agriculture", and for the sale of "every kind of agricultural produce", in practice their action is limited to operations of a certain class. Thus, for example, the great Esthonian co-operative society, formed in 1897 at Reval, is almost exclusively concerned with the provision of manures, machines, and agricultural implements, dairy plant, iron and steel goods and building material. The *Federation of the Siberian Butter-making Societies*, also regulated by the rules of 1897, devotes itself to the exportation of butter, whilst the *Pomiestchik* (1) association with its headquarters at St Petersburg, was founded with the sole object of selling in the capital and in other towns the produce of the butter making establishments and dairies belonging to the landowners of the Baltic Provinces. A co-operative association at Warsaw only concerns itself with agricultural improvements both on its members' land and for third parties.

§ 4. *Cooperative Butter Factories in Western Siberia* (2).

The development of co-operation among the Siberian butter manufacturers, in its different phases, exhibits characteristic features which give

(1) *Landed Property.*

(2) In view of the special importance of these co-operative societies, we think it well in this article to give some details as to their working, which, for want of space, we cannot do in the case of other Russian co-operative productive societies.

us a general idea of the agricultural co-operative movement in a region of more than 2 million square kilometres.

M. N. Makorow, in a volume recently published, under the title of *The Co-operative Movement among the Peasants of Western Siberia* (Moscow, Marmontow Press, 1910) furnishes unpublished data on this subject, which we shall reproduce here in as concise a form as possible.

The Siberian butter industry is spread all over the provinces of Tobolsk and Tomsk, and a portion of the provinces of Yenissei and Orenburg, as well as of the territories of Akmolinsk and Semipalatinsk. Besides this, the industry is making constant progress in the province of Perm.

Up to the date of the construction of the Transsiberian Railway (1894), the population of this immense region was extremely scattered and composed principally of small farmers. Large estates were almost entirely unknown in Siberia, and average sized estates had but an insignificant vole. According to M. Kaufmann, there were, at the opening of the Transsiberian Railway, only 719 landed estates in Siberia of a total area of 430,000 hectares. The town population formed hardly 7 % of the total inhabitants. This proportion decreased further to about 5 % towards the end of the 19th. century, after the opening of the Transsiberian Railway for traffic, which favoured the movement of inland emigration and brought hundreds of thousands of colonists to the Siberian regions (1).

Together with the construction of the Transsiberian Railway, the Imperial Government provided for the study of a series of measures to be taken for the encouragement of Siberian rural economy, and it was decided, amongst other details, to favour the extension of the butter industry by sending into Siberia a certain number of specialists as instructors.

In the vast region traversed by the railway, cattle rearing formed the principal industry of the agricultural populations. The abundance and extraordinary extent of the natural meadows favoured the development of this agricultural industry.

A St. Petersburg merchant of the name of Valkow, was the first to inaugurate a butter factory (in 1894) near the town of Kourgan. His example was soon followed by a large number of small speculators, who bought the milk by weight (at about 5 centimes the kilogramme) from the peasants, and exported the butter to the great centres of European Russia. These speculators were followed by the agents of various foreign firms (English, Danish and Hamburg) by whom offices were opened at Kourgan, Omsk, Kaïnsk and Barnaoul. These firms were not long in getting almost the whole of the Siberian export butter trade into their hands. The

(1) According to official data, in the course of the period 1906-1909, 2,841,602 peasants have immigrated into Siberia by the Transsiberian, of whom about 90 % have permanently settled there. *Rossia* of the 6th-19th. November, 1910.

butter was supplied to the exporters from hundreds of small dairies managed by private people. A great number of these small manufacturers also owned shops, where the peasants could buy on credit food and all kinds of personal necessaries. These small speculators naturally realised a double profit at the expense of the peasant, and this has contributed indirectly to the encouragement of the co-operative movement.

The idea of co-operation was, besides, no novelty for the Siberian peasants. *Artelles*, which indeed are only co-operative labour associations of a special form, had been long working in the different Siberian regions. There were fishermen's and carters' *artelles*, peasants uniting periodically in *artelles* either for the gathering of cedar nuts in the forests, as these nuts form a very important article of Siberian export trade, or for the extraction of tar from the firtrees or for the production of charcoal. Very often also peasants united in *artelles* to go and reap or mow on other farmers' lands. In short, co-operation in its modern form had the ground prepared for it, when the first dairy specialists arrived, sent by the Government to familiarise the agricultural population with the most improved methods of butter making. This technical staff, it is true, was very small at the beginning: 47 men in all, including the foremen. But, fortunately, they had at their head an energetic and enterprising man, M. V. Sokoulski, who did not limit his action to the purely technical part of the mission that had been confided to him. Being persuaded that technical improvements had but a secondary interest for the small speculators, he himself took the initiative in the formation of co-operative societies of peasant producers.

From that moment a new phase began in the production of Siberian butter: a struggle commenced between the small speculators working the butter dairies and the co-operative societies. A few years sufficed for the complete triumph of the latter.

The organization of the Siberian co-operative butter factories is very simple. The members undertake by mutual contract: 1st., to deliver to the co-operative society all the milk they produce; 2nd., joint liability for the engagements contracted by the co-operative society. The contract is registered at the office of the *voloste*, to which the rural commune, in which the society has its headquarters, belongs. At the moment of the formation of the co-operative society, each of the members makes a payment to the Society in proportion to the number of cows he owns. Those who have not the money available, deliver milk for an amount corresponding to the payment they should have made in money. The chief management of the business of the co-operative society rests with the general meeting, in which each member has only one vote, however many cows he may possess. Certain co-operative societies, that include many villages, substitute for the general assembly of members an assembly of

delegates elected by the members in each village. The general meeting, as a rule, appoints a representative entrusted with the business management. The representative is responsible for the cash and for the accounts of the society; he it is who arranges the purchase of the technical plant, the engagement of the staff, the sale of the butter, and the settlement of accounts with each member at the end of the financial year, in conformity with the decisions come to at the general meeting. Sometimes, the technical manager of the dairy fulfils besides his own duties, those of business manager.

Many co-operative societies have inserted in their contract with their technical manager a clause providing for reduction or increase of pay according to the quality of the butter produced. In this clause the butter is divided into three classes. For each *pound* (16.37 kilos) of butter of the first quality produced, the manager receives a premium of 10 Kopeks (26.60 centimes); on the other hand 10 Kopeks for each pound of third quality butter produced is *deducted* from his pay. In this way the interest of the manager is all in favour of the production of butter of the best quality.

The progress of the co-operative butter societies was intensified in 1902 under the management of M. A. Balakchine, who obtained the support of the Departments of Agriculture and Finance for his work. M. Balakchine and his fellow workers put themselves into direct relations with the principal Russian and foreign manufacturers in order to provide the Siberian butter factories with the most perfect equipment.

They commenced the publication of a periodical *Bulletin*, specially meant for the Siberian co-operative societies, in order to keep them informed of the progress of the industry in which they are concerned, and to encourage their united action. In 1907 more than 270 co-operative societies, consisting of the households of 52,000 peasants, were united in a federation, of which M. Balakchine became the representative.

The following statement (1) shows the gradual development of the co-operative societies in the Provinces of Tobolsk and Tomsk:

Year	Province of	
	Tobolsk	Tomsk
	Number of co-operative societies	
1894	—	—
1895	—	—
1896	5	—
1897	12	—

(1) This statement was prepared by M. N. Makarow, from the data furnished at the Congress of Russian Co-operative Societies in 1908, and from the latest official data at his disposal.

Year	Province of	
	Tobolsk Number of co-operative	Tomsk societies
1898	18	—
1899	21	—
1900	24	8
1901	34	12
1902	?	20
1903	?	16
1904	190	54
1905	233	114
1906	354	?
1907	?	336
1908	595	497

In 1908, the co-operative butter factories formed 59 % of the total number of butter factories in the province of Tobolsk and 26.8 % of the butter factories in the province of Tomsk.

M. N. Makarow shows that the co-operative movement had been particularly important in the districts where popular reading rooms had been opened.

To give an idea of the increasing prosperity of these co-operative societies, we reproduce here, from the reports of M. Balakchine's *Organization*, the following table giving detailed data as to the co-operative societies, divided into groups according to the year of their formation:

Years	Average per co-operative society									
	Number of households	Number of cows	Butter produced — Pounds	Real and personal Estate — Roubles	Capital of the co-operative societies — Roubles	Households	Cows	Butter produced — Pounds	Estate (real and personal) — Roubles	Capital — Roubles
Group comprising 33 co-operative societies, which were organized in 1903.										
1903.	2,271	16,586	29,586	51,083	23,083	68	502	896	1,570	699
1904.	5,181	26,735	44,301	81,069	55,702	157	810	1,342	2,456	1,689
1905.	5,643	27,836	41,065	97,720	85,545	171	843	1,244	2,961	2,592
1906.	7,539	36,266	67,922	110,459	100,709	228	1,038	2,058	3,347	3,324
1907.	8,354	43,344	70,861	124,197	128,197	253	1,313	2,143	3,775	3,824
Group comprising 35 co-operative societies, which were organized in 1904.										
1904.	5,430	29,844	40,703	43,315	45,503	155	852	1,162	1,237	1,300
1905.	6,491	34,265	50,801	67,249	76,431	185	979	1,451	2,183	2,180
1906.	8,395	42,130	80,920	82,705	97,169	239	1,203	2,312	2,363	2,776
1907.	8,482	48,926	84,457	95,290	107,954	242	1,389	2,413	2,722	3,058
Group comprising 50 co-operative societies, which were organized in 1905.										
1905.	8,008	36,698	59,355	80,151	91,337	160	733	1,187	1,603	1,826
1906.	10,007	50,581	103,638	117,560	136,994	200	1,011	2,072	2,351	2,739
1907.	11,048	60,579	108,075	138,759	157,147	220	1,211	2,161	2,775	3,142
Group comprising 60 co-operative societies, which were organized in 1906.										
1906.	11,898	53,332	81,726	76,063	80,992	198	889	1,362	1,267	1,348
1907.	12,326	60,493	89,163	102,513	110,743	205	1,008	1,486	1,708	1,845
Group comprising 85 co-operative societies, which were organized in 1907.										
1907.	11,676	55,850	74,862	100,843	98,291	137	657	880	1,186	1,156

The headings of the preceding table showing the averages per co-operative society point to two facts, namely: 1st, that the number of the members, and of the co-operative societies is constantly increasing from year to year; 2nd, that the increase of dairy cows is slower than that of the members, which proves that at the start the co-operative society attracts to itself the households of the better off peasants and that the poorer peasants follow the movement as the work of the co-operative organization develops.

By the side of these strictly speaking co-operative butter factories, semi-co-operative communal (*volost*) butter factories have also been formed, generally in rural communes in which almost all the peasants possess dairy cows. The essential difference between these communal butter factories and the strictly speaking co-operative factories consists in this, that the net profit of the first, instead of being divided among the members, is paid into the communal bank, or else used for paying the land taxes due to the State.

We have no precise data as to the number of these communal butter factories.

At present, the majority of the Siberian co-operative butter factories furnish their butter directly to the great import markets. They also possess stores, in which members may buy and other goods needed for their personal use. The opening of these stores has enabled the members of the co-operative societies to make large savings in their purchases.



The success of the Siberian Co-operative Societies is confirmed by the data furnished by the Inspection Service of the General Management of Agriculture and Agricultural Organization with regard to the butter factories of the province of Tomsk (1). According to these data, there were, at the end of 1909, in the province of Tomsk, 2,061 butter factories, of which 612 were co-operative societies. In these figures, however, the butter factories (about fifty in number, according to the local press) of the region of Narymsk are not included. We should observe that the produce of the butter factories of the province of Tomsk forms 60 % of the total exports of Siberian butter.

The co-operative butter factories, although less numerous, are more important from the point of view of production, which amounted, in 1909, on an average, to 1,094 pounds (17,820 kilos) per co-operative butter factory and to 380 pounds (6,224 kilos) per non-co-operative factory. Some co-operative butter factories of the province of Tomsk have a thousand

(1) *Commercial and Industrial Gazette*, of the 23rd October-5th November, 1910.

members each. The production of butter is principally concentrated in the Southern districts,

Detailed data have only been collected in the case of 434 of the co-operative butter societies abovementioned, comprising 493 villages. These 434 co-operative societies had altogether 58,930 members, owning 296,198 dairy cows, which gives an average of 5 cows per peasant household.

Besides, according to the report for the financial year 1909, (1) the Federation of Siberian butter makers, on the 1st of January 1910, included altogether 108 *artelles* (co-operative associations), 44 in the region of Kourgan, 46 in the territory of Tchéliabinsk, and 18 in that of Pétropavlovsk.

In the course of 1909, the Federation sold the following quantities of butter:

	Quantity Pounds	Value Roubles
Central Counting house . . .	127,583.01	1,722,108
Tchéliabinsk Branch . . .	29,720.22	390,390
Pétropavlovsk » . . .	33,289.02	419,548
Total . . .	190,591.25	2,635,046

To meet their general expenses, the central counting house and branches receive a fixed sum of 10 kopeks (26.6 centimes) per pound of butter sold.

The balance of 1909 showed a net profit of 5,464 roubles, 15 kopeks, of which 273.15 r. have been placed to the reserve fund and 5,191 r. divided among the *artelles*.

It is evident from the report that the above amount of net profit was arrived at after the deduction of a loss of 1,262 r. 26 k., incurred by the Tchéliabinsk branch, the *artelles* of which were poorly organized. Now that this defect has been remedied, the Inspection Commission of the Federation expects that future balance sheets will show more considerable profits.

§ 5. Other Agricultural Co-operative Societies.

There have recently been organized with the assistance of the General Management of Agriculture, a certain number of co-operative societies for the control of dairy cows. These are small peasants' associations, which have no regulations; the members are only mutually bound by simple contract. The members engage an expert for their common service; he visits the farms in turn, examines the sanitary condition of the animals, measures the quantity of milk produced by each cow, gives

(1) *Messenger of Finance, Commerce and Industry* No. 23, of the 6th-19th June, 1910.

his advice as to the nourishment of the cattle, etc. The owner of the farm provides the expert with free board and lodging and places a vehicle at his disposal to enable him to continue his tour. Further each member pays into the common fund a rouble (2.66 francs) a year for the salary of the expert and the defrayment of the other expenses. The General Management of Agriculture, for its part, has granted to each of these associations, as an experiment, a subsidy of 400 roubles (about 1,000 francs). As these associations have given good results, twelve others have just been formed in the province of Yaroslaw.

The advantage of uniting for their mutual benefit is beginning to be recognised by the Russian co-operative societies. Quite recently seven co-operative societies of the districts of St. Petersburg and Schlüsselburg combined for the formation of the *St. Petersburg Central Agricultural Society* for collective purchase of farm requisites and for the defence of common interests. To this central society some forty agricultural co-operative societies of the province of St. Petersburg have now adhered. (1)

(1) *Bulletin (Izvestia)* of the General Management of Agriculture, No. 25 of the 20th June-3rd July, 1910.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Total Financial Results for the Mutual Credit and Savings Associations

Numerical order	GOVERNMENTS	ON THE 1st				
		1904				
		Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (excluding those received from the State Bank)
1	Arkhangel	2	130	8,362	6,257	895
2	Astrakhan	2	99	37,602	20,784	5,400
3	Bessarabia	26	13,803	861,819	743,439	375,014
4	Vilno	9	5,864	375,309	167,837	264,059
5	Vitebsk	8	3,669	156,126	146,459	81,939
6	Vladimir	5	1,861	258,718	88,171	78,017
7	Vologda	3	251	35,910	31,587	3,734
8	Volhynia	2	969	168,027	141,563	62,124
9	Voronetz	19	14,710	745,345	647,707	363,592
10	Vjatka	10	2,893	141,042	120,223	33,896
11	Grodno	3	2,356	158,633	97,500	122,993
12	Territory of the Don Cossacks	17	5,700	683,956	599,569	291,422
13	Jekaterinoslaw	12	5,729	505,010	468,634	240,839
14	Kazan	4	1,085	55,654	47,434	18,481
15	Kaluga	3	249	78,434	53,789	32,690
16	Kiew	13	12,539	858,743	774,584	523,389
17	Kovno	32	20,992	3,144,350	2,595,291	1,974,880
18	Kostroma	9	1,253	107,325	81,820	25,101
19	Courland	56	12,510	6,110,919	5,433,212	4,786,715
20	Koursk	2	166	22,002	16,469	5,290
21	Livonia	43	15,210	8,748,895	7,486,913	6,905,150
22	Minsk	16	8,290	691,828	591,317	418,557
23	Mohilew	4	2,223	108,288	89,060	71,291
24	Moscow	8	2,253	211,495	147,595	70,196

Credit.

from information supplied by the Management of the Small Credit Banks).

JANUARY

1905					1906				
Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)	Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)
2	125	8,337	5,986	190	2	126	7,909	6,024	135
2	79	35,560	21,362	5,400	1	43	35,693	15,758	14,616
26	14,716	946,044	840,420	423,382	24	14,448	961,121	860,702	437,534
10	6,038	415,009	178,041	292,181	10	6,047	326,734	187,500	206,136
8	4,295	190,644	174,629	103,210	8	5,042	256,535	233,551	151,712
6	2,117	262,466	105,703	79,384	6	2,144	266,559	106,137	98,620
3	243	35,791	31,738	3,711	2	82	13,012	10,758	2,466
2	1,027	177,763	150,782	57,410	2	1,014	167,023	143,313	60,149
20	14,679	783,199	604,051	386,498	20	15,437	825,860	702,330	410,604
10	3,268	148,965	123,096	37,465	9	3,334	141,682	115,066	35,341
3	2,639	189,407	111,167	145,485	3	3,054	222,583	120,103	176,332
18	6,337	791,400	705,789	326,129	16	5,943	794,223	707,459	346,659
12	6,200	574,372	508,088	319,386	13	5,467	411,195	368,769	187,452
4	1,120	61,335	53,184	17,658	4	1,071	61,480	53,282	17,255
3	195	64,308	46,496	24,197	3	158	52,890	36,171	17,758
15	14,190	985,789	896,092	583,228	15	15,552	1,110,749	990,285	670,327
32	21,062	3,030,319	2,573,088	1,870,480	30	18,237	2,813,675	2,340,350	1,726,342
9	1,291	109,027	85,772	23,868	9	1,309	109,706	87,251	23,158
67	11,840	6,595,838	5,942,752	5,121,928	59	11,290	5,692,059	4,951,113	4,449,195
4	160	21,056	16,069	4,304	2	155	19,255	14,739	3,477
58	17,725	10,939,817	9,183,473	8,461,075	38	14,267	9,684,535	8,231,278	7,681,723
16	9,212	825,843	712,217	500,716	17	11,250	955,980	820,177	585,373
4	2,567	141,605	101,050	89,479	4	3,039	172,434	126,929	106,062
8	2,512	232,022	163,809	76,146	8	2,793	238,498	170,628	73,541

Total Financial Results for the Mutual Credit and Savings Association

Numerical order	GOVERNMENTS	ON THE 1st				
		1907				
		Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and Amounts borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)
1	Arkhangel	2	119	7,638	5,523	140
2	Astrakhan	1	45	36,421	15,934	14,952
3	Bessarabia	38	17,521	1,175,040	937,755	560,312
4	Vilno	13	6,402	514,687	210,726	376,590
5	Vitebsk	8	6,157	339,162	300,377	216,714
6	Vladimir	7	2,271	261,178	110,655	87,251
7	Vologda	2	76	11,541	9,546	1,783
8	Volhynia	2	993	170,386	146,466	54,264
9	Voronetz	20	15,886	859,541	745,946	428,336
10	Vjatka	9	3,392	148,972	122,583	36,025
11	Grodno	7	3,987	403,797	227,837	341,734
12	Territory of the Don Cossacks	18	7,659	1,020,727	910,846	474,580
13	Jekaterinoslaw	13	6,267	540,700	487,848	268,327
14	Kazan	3	580	42,286	36,692	11,524
15	Kalouga	3	147	51,814	33,973	17,649
16	Kiew	21	18,993	1,335,231	1,192,546	797,166
17	Kovno	34	19,500	3,064,068	2,460,672	1,946,787
18	Kostroma	9	1,367	113,596	90,097	23,253
19	Courland	65	12,054	7,548,256	6,619,089	5,919,082
20	Koursk	3	274	30,204	26,885	6,834
21	Livonia	74	23,603	16,430,021	13,614,857	13,146,682
22	Minsk	17	12,143	1,094,015	924,987	674,768
23	Mohilew	11	4,820	241,658	180,043	144,716
24	Moscow	8	3,059	236,279	170,448	70,436

Credit.

(from information supplied by the Management of the Small Credit Banks)

JANUARY

1903					1904				
Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (excluding those received from the State Bank)	Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in roubles)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (excluding those received from the State Bank)
2	123	7,069	4,806	165	1	108	6,675	5,231	248
2	102	28,935	16,230	9,741	7	473	47,181	29,005	18,117
61	26,275	1,763,152	1,534,534	987,472	82	40,890	2,355,018	2,126,595	1,309,128
24	8,256	669,682	272,441	499,541	36	10,984	815,571	373,027	599,517
11	6,979	461,646	409,609	309,664	21	10,331	664,869	555,774	457,789
9	88,420	283,363	142,049	102,919	11	3,151	317,886	190,555	107,558
2	71	11,128	8,919	1,874	1	51	8,735	7,384	1,614
7	6,915	431,009	378,631	228,327	23	11,731	696,655	614,737	401,166
18	15,184	843,761	724,182	417,246	20	16,157	877,328	781,086	420,404
10	3,557	158,929	132,415	38,201	8	3,791	165,671	145,300	39,389
22	8,171	632,922	389,431	504,979	30	13,757	1,101,915	707,177	876,078
25	9,879	1,184,993	1,051,860	593,073	36	12,891	1,405,875	1,241,745	692,927
15	7,924	685,452	616,340	365,754	21	9,534	807,120	735,291	386,430
5	1,069	61,041	54,336	17,243	7	2,104	89,046	81,928	29,518
3	121	44,155	29,053	13,799	4	220	46,232	29,921	14,045
42	28,802	1,786,411	1,590,801	1,068,085	66	40,475	2,371,350	2,110,777	1,358,459
44	24,109	3,437,642	2,658,778	223,534	53	26,937	3,678,951	2,828,370	2,295,309
10	1,454	117,269	91,518	25,945	10	1,055	117,799	93,683	25,966
74	17,774	9,431,528	8,284,732	7,465,735	80	21,261	11,722,106	10,297,006	9,427,376
3	513	52,555	46,363	21,641	4	783	69,886	62,551	24,986
74	25,849	19,326,227	15,893,706	15,650,260	87	28,026	19,958,237	16,147,560	16,187,949
42	8,618	1,453,009	1,241,848	886,799	54	22,026	1,624,802	1,364,218	1,053,155
17	7,726	421,469	336,618	278,715	23	10,859	526,906	417,041	321,063
8	3,157	236,194	173,338	66,025	11	3,762	245,407	187,790	60,554

Numerical order	GOVERNMENTS	ON THE 15				
		1904				
		Number of Associa- tions	Number of Members	Assets and Liabili- ties (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and A- mounts Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)
25	Nijni-Novgorod	4	1,154	134,562	108,171	32,489
26	Novgorod	15	5,137	259,383	214,460	48,372
27	Orenbourg	1	56	11,999	9,662	520
28	Orel	3	823	27,416	22,431	3,718
29	Perm.	57	19,711	907,417	788,636	283,770
30	Podolia	4	8,737	838,562	772,229	517,321
31	Poltava	18	6,043	565,135	513,747	235,712
32	Pskow	21	14,633	704,618	551,505	317,434
33	Rjasan	5	1,777	108,815	92,751	31,187
34	Samara	4	801	43,743	36,110	11,673
35	St.-Petersburg	21	3,842	344,896	289,610	95,370
36	Saratow	25	9,591	680,696	585,899	285,966
37	Simbirsk	2	1,202	104,833	96,249	48,280
38	Smolensk	6	5,121	235,740	199,984	75,270
39	Taurida	45	30,441	3,453,884	2,899,234	1,909,608
40	Tambow	17	4,305	402,368	318,037	139,261
41	Tver	13	4,391	475,311	386,738	177,014
42	Toula	7	2,224	81,988	68,621	21,233
43	Ufa	6	943	47,305	40,018	17,720
44	Kharkow	11	4,564	427,198	400,704	205,234
45	Kherson	6	2,495	316,116	266,983	151,808
46	Tchernigow	18	8,678	505,070	456,700	212,513
47	Esthonia	4	650	1,037,628	556,163	927,694
48	Jaroslav	6	986	106,802	67,643	29,571
	Total for 48 Govern. of European Russia	627	273,109	36,095,277	30,339,499	22,534,418

JANUARY

1905					1906				
Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)	Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)
4	1,185	136,319	109,483	31,591	4	1,158	129,487	104,187	25,284
15	5,537	267,569	224,452	51,223	12	5,548	258,842	219,775	51,023
1	49	11,492	9,032	735	1	46	10,091	6,954	561
3	837	26,387	21,503	3,821	3	785	24,308	19,368	4,165
59	19,828	932,025	781,365	296,642	54	19,980	882,725	771,223	211,504
4	9,030	869,945	790,331	534,267	4	9,378	928,838	831,178	542,686
19	6,228	602,528	535,044	249,274	20	6,698	651,224	579,073	272,298
21	15,177	720,722	570,875	329,573	19	14,613	682,838	563,322	309,091
5	1,532	110,392	93,924	32,001	4	1,575	96,346	81,138	26,514
4	811	47,258	38,419	13,526	3	373	27,056	24,222	6,941
21	3,979	359,318	303,182	100,853	22	4,825	420,265	363,036	116,820
26	10,311	748,600	634,507	30,148	19	8,949	642,521	558,271	252,680
2	1,188	107,461	90,611	45,530	1	873	80,014	65,516	33,627
6	5,074	238,937	201,547	63,056	6	4,871	206,110	170,764	42,282
45	32,533	3,904,952	3,241,782	2,192,787	43	36,759	4,320,562	3,617,026	2,576,326
17	4,597	418,859	329,382	144,753	15	4,361	389,565	314,114	128,737
13	4,396	488,667	405,042	186,127	13	4,451	489,003	407,699	182,334
7	2,261	84,048	71,277	20,700	6	2,261	79,586	68,181	17,471
6	920	42,858	31,109	12,775	5	859	41,188	30,105	12,548
11	4,779	487,022	449,173	243,811	10	4,410	453,711	423,285	228,500
6	2,557	370,425	337,285	174,155	2	789	67,995	63,511	30,945
19	8,206	545,600	500,576	224,528	19	8,848	620,143	556,588	277,616
5	776	1,140,708	596,039	1,025,009	7	1,093	1,430,028	901,627	1,262,959
6	1,000	107,797	69,695	29,316	6	982	105,839	69,010	28,122
665	286,427	40,335,808	33,830,289	25,259,111	603	284,782	38,379,675	32,183,026	24,123,846

Numerical order	GOVERNMENTS	ON THE 1st				
		1907				
		Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)
25	Nijni-Novgorod	4	1,108	126,872	99,716	23,183
26	Novgorod	14	5,720	281,761	235,490	55,028
27	Crenbourg	1	46	10,091	6,954	561
28	Orel	3	769	23,774	18,719	4,937
29	Perm	62	27,638	994,531	835,965	252,499
30	Podolia	4	9,614	945,514	833,120	562,205
31	Poltava	24	7,693	721,666	628,901	306,706
32	Pskow	17	12,833	617,072	503,633	262,947
33	Rjasan	5	1,873	119,931	97,751	37,328
34	Samara	2	236	23,972	21,648	12,885
35	St.-Petersburg	23	4,979	483,726	409,569	157,806
36	Saratow	19	10,179	690,373	601,868	289,247
37	Simbirsk	1	949	82,514	68,817	34,576
38	Smolensk	8	5,402	282,776	229,380	69,659
39	Taurida	44	38,409	4,557,092	4,022,215	2,612,969
40	Tambow	14	4,329	388,361	312,682	133,438
41	Tver	11	3,543	392,753	325,582	154,589
42	Toula	6	2,245	81,755	68,347	16,674
43	Ufa	5	889	47,173	40,737	15,043
44	Kharkow	10	4,667	525,683	460,948	290,907
45	Kherson	4	1,589	98,127	89,046	55,070
46	Tchernigow	25	10,346	736,263	671,299	336,034
47	Esthonia	7	1,190	1,533,018	961,398	1,351,536
48	Jaroslaw	6	741	104,835	68,684	26,417
	Total for 48 Govern. of European Russia	707	324,314	49,546,851	41,194,800	32,682,139

JANUARY

1908					1909				
Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Routles)	Loans Granted (in Routles)	Deposits and Amount Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)	Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Routles)	Loans Granted (in Routles)	Deposits and Amount Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)
4	1,108	128,433	103,191	23,453	4	1,112	122,436	99,168	42,609
14	5,746	288,375	238,607	64,651	15	5,742	294,807	249,052	64,364
2	581	18,563	14,139	3,863	4	294	10,281	7,867	402
62	27,477	943,508	771,438	246,171	46	14,329	825,606	664,927	248,437
15	13,159	1,113,338	1,018,243	656,416	24	17,190	1,291,765	1,194,556	707,252
28	11,380	918,397	840,826	431,290	37	15,457	1,134,067	1,037,288	525,527
16	11,612	554,063	451,713	250,654	16	11,215	520,203	425,447	240,264
5	1,957	123,167	100,203	40,641	7	2,436	124,631	103,669	48,193
2	147	14,868	11,910	1,274	3	984	58,864	47,195	24,792
38	8,999	744,708	625,441	25,047	41	11,315	872,651	734,222	354,638
25	11,764	819,592	697,272	370,047	25	12,193	827,197	710,301	333,031
1	930	83,820	69,570	35,890	2	976	85,997	71,462	36,241
9	6,379	345,359	289,888	98,457	9	6,453	340,369	287,996	79,064
48	43,031	5,236,172	4,452,674	3,274,361	50	46,889	5,440,080	4,756,629	3,365,811
15	5,230	400,274	321,490	150,683	23	6,894	465,413	380,787	161,602
11	3,522	380,777	322,465	150,191	10	3,694	366,561	311,913	136,339
7	2,473	86,132	74,461	18,745	7	2,707	96,428	80,981	22,842
4	1,152	45,718	32,553	17,040	4	1,177	50,295	43,549	19,396
13	5,970	682,125	626,151	368,069	13	5,829	694,845	633,011	394,032
32	11,581	812,251	730,036	407,244	45	18,220	1,199,975	1,075,381	670,740
36	14,319	947,400	858,237	461,284	44	18,615	1,191,825	1,115,719	543,012
7	1,257	1,039,208	1,004,805	159,574	8	1,346	1,783,245	1,085,314	1,590,818
5	951	104,470	68,016	26,479	8	1,384	109,443	67,572	24,754
939	491,773	59,960,259	49,805,927	37,055,268	1,141	497,808	67,637,205	56,326,758	45,722,905

Numerical order	GOVERNMENTS	ON THE				
		1904				
		Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)
<i>Poland.</i>						
1	Warsaw	23	19,570	3,159,889	2,669,384	1,901,360
2	Kalisch	10	3,396	632,813	556,592	451,200
3	Kioletz	5	3,270	252,651	224,620	149,900
4	Lomja	4	961	107,371	94,750	67,000
5	Lublin	11	6,486	1,097,721	1,032,527	731,700
6	Petrokow	21	22,232	2,772,483	2,363,921	1,757,500
7	Plotsk	1	72	5,104	4,946	4,000
8	Radom	10	5,459	597,905	574,018	390,300
9	Souwalki	3	790	93,653	83,003	56,400
10	Siedlitz	4	582	53,161	51,897	31,200
	Total	92	62,818	8,772,751	7,655,658	5,541,000
<i>Caucasus.</i>						
1	Batum	—	—	—	—	—
2	Territory of the Cossacks of Kouban ..	18	7,441	916,222	850,787	541,800
3	Koutais	22	3,714	269,246	254,627	103,200
4	Territory of the Cossacks of Terek	2	209	11,713	11,582	3,400
5	Tiflis	—	—	—	—	—
6	Erivan	1	875	33,332	30,457	4,400
	Total	43	12,239	1,230,513	1,150,453	652,000
<i>Siberia.</i>						
1	Prov. Akmolinsk	1	30	654	553	—
2	Iénisséisk	3	530	19,400	16,968	2,200
3	Prov. Semipalatinsk	1	119	13,191	11,154	—
4	Tobolsk	4	492	34,905	16,274	12,400
5	Tomsk	2	186	7,757	6,862	1,100
6	Provinces of the Ural Cossacks	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	11	1,357	75,907	51,811	17,000
	Total for the Empire	773	349,523	46,174,448	39,194,421	28,745,000

JANUARY									
1905					1906				
Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)	Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)
24	19,970	3,306,476	2,931,974	1,984,755	26	20,647	3,571,287	3,125,647	2,184,036
17	4,374	722,781	655,613	487,555	19	5,525	856,354	757,732	576,444
7	3,363	281,048	245,805	159,962	8	3,904	346,525	309,947	203,146
5	1,320	142,858	134,112	84,964	6	1,644	204,552	187,355	123,723
14	7,934	1,347,199	1,200,779	886,344	14	10,005	1,641,770	1,463,674	1,032,097
23	21,212	2,821,460	2,520,874	1,665,689	25	20,653	2,775,515	2,498,464	1,643,013
1	87	5,282	5,074	4,122	1	87	5,823	5,547	4,637
11	5,635	720,482	686,044	461,458	11	7,278	848,936	814,642	583,150
3	835	116,567	94,186	72,651	3	1,002	132,577	125,692	80,868
4	726	71,377	68,651	42,223	5	1,042	140,784	134,975	83,890
109	65,456	9,535,530	8,543,112	5,849,733	118	71,787	10,524,123	9,423,675	6,470,004
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	10,901	1,430,835	1,360,627	846,337	20	13,189	1,920,134	1,687,888	1,186,558
22	3,746	277,811	266,770	99,204	15	2,856	202,325	197,087	63,451
2	219	14,426	13,327	2,233	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	1,552	93,545	88,882	20,669	3	1,138	124,752	98,929	34,930
47	16,418	1,816,617	1,720,606	968,443	38	17,183	2,247,211	1,978,904	1,284,939
1	28	713	609	—	2	404	42,229	41,445	539
3	522	19,777	16,503	2,407	—	—	—	—	—
1	102	12,189	10,655	850	1	93	11,456	9,306	950
4	473	35,857	15,335	13,622	4	469	36,701	20,518	13,317
2	230	11,010	10,695	3,566	3	390	14,182	13,619	4,944
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	1,355	79,546	53,797	20,445	10	1,356	104,568	84,888	19,750
832	369,656	51,767,501	44,156,804	32,097,732	769	375,108	51,255,577	43,701,316	31,898,539

ON THE

Numerical order	GOVERNMENTS	1907				
		Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (Excluding those received from the
<i>Poland.</i>						
1	Warsaw	29	22,148	4,143,605	3,439,386	2,617
2	Kalisch	22	6,250	1,041,429	897,395	719
3	Kielez	8	4,047	389,733	328,578	233
4	Lomja	6	1,789	246,491	226,069	154
5	Lublin	17	12,394	2,077,453	1,835,846	1,398
6	Petrokow	25	21,415	3,651,453	2,785,119	2,437
7	Plotzk	1	86	5,844	5,660	4
8	Radom	11	7,914	989,919	933,834	628
9	Souwalki	3	1,145	174,066	154,493	110
10	Siedlitz	5	1,284	198,080	192,479	121
	Total ..	127	78,472	12,918,073	10,798,859	8,426
<i>Caucasus.</i>						
1	Batum	—	—	—	—	—
2	Territory of the Cossacks of Kouban	19	16,307	2,515,787	2,357,928	1,545
3	Koutais	16	2,395	204,026	194,056	60
4	Territory of the Cossacks of Terek	—	—	—	—	—
5	Tiflis	—	—	—	—	—
6	Erivan	5	3,215	237,738	215,266	76
	Total ..	40	21,917	2,957,551	2,767,250	1,820
<i>Siberia.</i>						
1	Prov. Akmolinsk	1	387	41,908	41,319	—
2	Iéniscisk	3	?	16,203	12,141	1
3	Prov. Semipalatinsk	1	99	11,007	9,091	—
4	Tobolsk	3	357	21,435	16,422	5
5	Tomsk	3	396	14,182	13,619	4
6	Provinces of the Ural Cossacks	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ..	11	1,233	104,805	92,592	12
	Total for the Empire ..	885	425,936	65,527,280	54,853,591	42,802

JANUARY

1908					1909				
Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)	Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)
36	25,555	4,916,416	3,858,707	3,212,214	58	35,146	6,209,639	4,793,346	4,219,098
25	8,137	1,571,763	1,356,773	1,130,777	31	10,501	2,065,721	1,854,685	1,507,309
9	4,972	532,184	451,437	329,566	16	5,689	664,811	560,092	421,025
8	2,268	320,846	298,676	206,782	8	2,809	443,041	418,038	307,431
25	17,179	3,000,330	2,688,974	2,090,983	36	23,719	4,119,089	3,727,627	2,922,569
30	26,506	5,276,639	3,636,379	3,763,061	39	37,490	7,081,209	5,102,160	5,057,099
5	584	44,327	38,205	28,855	8	1,488	113,636	104,343	83,560
15	9,188	1,256,427	1,170,742	814,562	18	11,185	1,692,843	1,553,453	1,140,825
7	1,803	228,873	221,282	147,574	9	2,318	277,103	266,204	176,782
8	2,674	374,599	356,283	246,607	26	7,954	810,903	751,603	562,371
58	98,866	17,522,404	14,087,458	11,970,981	243	138,299	23,477,995	19,236,551	16,398,069
-	-	-	-	-	1	129	5,502	5,241	607
26	20,660	3,224,428	2,923,075	2,064,177	40	26,720	4,171,724	3,558,849	2,764,275
6	2,457	208,980	196,193	66,870	15	2,840	203,868	193,069	55,115
1	164	13,582	13,229	5,379	1	170	15,161	14,863	3,478
-	-	-	-	-	1	74	5,488	5,285	104
5	3,911	303,091	274,161	93,553	9	4,524	363,745	314,669	99,366
8	27,192	3,750,081	3,406,658	2,229,979	67	34,457	4,765,488	4,091,976	2,922,945
2	476	47,566	47,049	775	2	550	50,553	49,907	2,404
3	280	15,072	12,032	1,107	3	270	12,822	6,082	752
1	99	11,490	9,253	850	1	94	10,753	8,666	430
4	463	37,266	16,354	13,242	4	461	41,621	33,267	17,652
2	315	19,850	18,187	4,716	3	477	27,491	25,663	5,464
-	-	-	-	-	12	1,174	22,915	17,247	457
2	1,633	131,244	102,875	20,690	25	3,026	166,155	140,832	27,159
7	619,464	81,363,988	67,402,918	6,816,512	1,476	673,599	99,046,843	79,796,117	65,071,078

Total Financial Results for the Credit Associations (from inf

Numerical order	GOVERNMENTS	ON THE				
		1904				
		Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)
1	Arkhangel	—	—	—	—	—
2	Astrakhan	1	452	27,042	22,990	23,80
3	Bessarabia	1	112	2,193	2,105	1,00
4	Vilno	—	—	—	—	—
5	Vitebsk	—	—	—	—	—
6	Vladimir	8	2,879	60,578	53,376	40,9
7	Vologda	—	—	—	—	—
8	Volhynia	—	—	—	—	—
9	Voronetz	8	2,286	62,500	57,360	27,1
10	Vjatka	3	483	9,518	8,578	4,3
11	Grodno	—	—	—	—	—
12	Territory of the Don Cossaks	6	483	13,179	12,895	1,5
13	Jekaterinoslaw	20	5,544	98,756	93,204	23,4
14	Kazan	7	831	15,032	10,985	3,9
15	Kaloaga	2	178	3,178	2,804	—
16	Kiew	3	503	12,825	12,174	6,5
17	Kostroma	1	76	3,085	1,965	—
18	Koursk	20	7,335	186,140	166,203	117,3
19	Livonia	—	—	—	—	—
20	Minsk	1	1,212	32,794	30,730	25,8
21	Mohilew	4	1,634	97,386	92,175	72,7
22	Moscow	7	2,085	69,520	51,170	40,4
23	Nijni-Novgorod	9	1,438	37,947	30,673	13,3
24	Novgorod	7	3,421	50,329	47,358	22,4
25	Olonez	—	—	—	—	—
26	Orenburg	1	173	1,670	1,462	—
27	Orel	10	3,484	47,539	45,783	13,4
28	Penza	—	—	—	—	—

Information furnished by the Management of the Small Credit Banks)

JANUARY

1905					1906				
Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)	Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	767	43,922	34,920	38,564	2	1,609	77,277	67,850	62,581
2	295	5,038	4,990	2,066	3	940	22,928	19,888	14,111
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	6,408	130,812	112,151	88,143	20	9,185	170,825	146,699	104,229
—	—	—	—	—	1	181	3,020	2,814	—
2	129	4,379	4,331	65	6	665	17,242	15,951	3,397
19	7,347	184,612	168,634	104,562	30	17,619	448,444	406,076	239,085
4	785	18,206	16,052	5,992	5	907	28,910	26,413	14,320
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	1,241	36,026	34,102	9,127	20	3,207	109,800	106,281	48,445
35	9,420	194,319	175,242	63,054	39	11,622	577,513	522,506	375,835
10	1,697	29,032	20,212	11,420	15	4,002	54,632	47,200	14,682
4	711	22,235	21,862	3,073	7	1,431	41,246	36,981	7,509
5	1,172	31,517	28,912	18,670	14	3,154	78,429	73,049	42,050
1	792	16,223	15,502	4,985	1	1,228	32,510	30,804	12,585
34	12,733	320,979	288,863	219,105	52	19,570	492,277	453,481	330,063
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1,375	23,872	22,282	16,919	1	1,533	41,275	35,953	33,199
4	1,802	123,829	110,784	103,452	4	1,929	131,536	116,347	110,399
12	4,091	124,478	98,133	74,759	13	5,978	154,514	127,770	88,088
14	2,709	64,106	56,856	19,686	22	4,826	120,879	100,082	34,851
14	5,149	76,491	70,097	32,362	17	6,765	98,430	90,078	41,986
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	796	12,017	6,301	595	15	2,853	46,807	39,111	7,734
11	5,279	79,388	73,942	33,549	19	10,963	165,433	157,716	54,682
2	131	2,772	2,751	7	10	1,480	21,087	19,981	2,921

Total Financial Results for the Credit Associations (from infor

Numerical order	GOVERNMENTS	ON THE 1st				
		1907				
		Number of Associa- tions	Number of Members	Assets and Liabil- ities (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and A- mounts Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)
1	Arkhangel	—	—	—	—	—
2	Astrakhan	7	2,235	107,023	93,028	91,030
3	Bessatabia	26	8,339	154,970	142,125	74,433
4	Vilno	—	—	—	—	—
5	Vitebsk	—	—	—	—	—
6	Vladimir	35	15,578	303,798	273,720	158,003
7	Vologda	7	1,165	16,196	14,518	615
8	Volhynia	16	2,629	52,922	45,722	8,743
9	Voronetz	60	39,008	952,660	877,640	501,028
10	Vjatka	10	2,021	58,168	52,332	18,303
11	Grodno	—	—	—	—	—
12	Territory of the Don Cossacks	33	6,975	228,932	217,838	123,555
13	Jekaterinoslaw	43	19,321	803,689	716,030	482,172
14	Kazan	18	6,948	104,138	92,511	34,035
15	Kalouga	11	2,499	48,639	43,749	10,034
16	Kiew	18	4,989	138,929	126,977	84,880
17	Kostroma	3	2,091	61,089	58,058	20,530
18	Koursk	81	28,312	692,076	624,239	422,650
19	Livonia	—	—	—	—	—
20	Minsk	1	1,775	58,029	50,879	48,401
21	Mohilew	4	2,091	142,067	117,412	115,736
22	Moscow	17	7,406	196,196	162,133	111,964
23	Nijni-Novgorod	40	9,329	239,032	202,278	52,502
24	Novgorod	21	8,239	110,717	103,124	37,118
25	Olonez	1	72	1,065	1,039	—
26	Orenburg	20	6,342	119,904	113,743	19,600
27	Orel	32	19,345	269,316	254,913	93,849
28	Penza	14	3,812	60,620	54,833	10,122

ation furnished by the Management of the Small Credit Bank)s

JANUARY

1908					1909				
Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities in Koubles	Loans Granted (in Koubles)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed Excluding those received from the State Bank	Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Koules)	Loans Granted (in Koules)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)
—	—	—	—	—	11	1,336	21,382	20,096	2,903
21	4,307	206,460	180,898	140,194	37	8,985	393,521	314,862	246,594
64	24,910	569,889	531,963	276,926	101	52,621	1,542,734	1,451,264	851,127
1	93	1,242	306	242	1	136	1,816	1,568	751
—	—	—	—	—	2	200	4,789	4,298	642
65	28,016	559,551	499,549	287,198	88	41,912	870,853	784,269	469,662
10	2,033	36,382	30,667	4,488	13	3,210	62,544	57,510	8,257
32	5,935	101,971	94,715	47,233	61	14,110	225,258	207,801	29,795
101	69,334	1,773,035	1,531,603	1,004,626	122	97,557	2,864,603	2,568,069	1,404,832
39	10,905	206,238	182,979	65,953	82	31,371	459,239	385,732	219,226
1	23	5,804	1,763	2,071	2	283	8,343	5,324	3,593
50	13,089	432,511	406,221	219,768	73	21,605	816,847	760,747	482,405
49	24,396	1,027,934	922,525	643,866	62	29,984	1,132,324	1,044,259	707,215
42	17,090	218,933	192,529	50,351	67	29,000	372,692	336,950	118,361
13	4,156	67,846	62,552	16,475	18	7,392	96,153	79,743	26,538
27	8,211	235,928	218,405	143,723	37	12,602	342,709	321,646	195,997
13	5,958	123,197	117,614	24,429	26	10,516	229,242	210,824	65,293
102	43,090	1,020,026	921,898	614,780	118	53,455	1,153,449	1,044,462	688,498
—	—	—	—	—	1	94	10,551	10,537	9,195
1	2,040	79,761	71,980	69,225	3	2,591	127,184	101,476	107,436
4	2,262	155,838	131,430	122,605	8	3,323	177,346	154,149	130,057
21	9,543	264,817	218,861	144,070	29	12,929	326,496	265,276	157,817
65	18,620	410,986	352,808	290,144	73	23,716	505,050	449,412	156,198
31	11,575	153,296	139,155	58,439	35	14,073	196,009	178,171	75,603
1	104	2,097	1,064	—	1	108	2,385	1,435	—
25	10,514	204,691	181,913	63,253	34	16,518	349,072	303,482	130,969
54	32,140	467,728	436,195	159,569	93	54,060	885,688	811,954	289,738
31	10,177	169,322	156,869	25,126	36	16,423	235,262	212,394	48,723

Numerical order	GOVERNMENTS	ON THE 31				
		1904				
		Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)
29	Perm	15	7,490	163,253	141,402	120,274
30	Podolia	—	—	—	—	—
31	Poltava	21	6,815	449,973	420,197	343,096
32	Pskow	2	1,004	17,839	3,977	11,521
33	Rjasan	2	324	12,258	11,090	4,941
34	Samara	46	14,145	259,835	214,349	52,897
35	St.-Petersburg	2	203	21,843	12,149	15,101
36	Saratow	3	551	10,910	10,251	5,297
37	Simbirsk	7	3,293	63,073	58,535	27,491
38	Smolensk	5	1,108	25,723	19,429	14,351
39	Taurida	13	8,395	674,956	528,907	540,369
40	Tambow	5	1,144	43,850	38,467	27,531
41	Tver	2	700	17,698	11,726	14,201
42	Toula	1	102	2,762	2,276	—
43	Ufa	5	1,581	17,259	19,072	7,741
44	Kharkow	5	638	11,310	14,211	5,561
45	Kherson	21	2,459	67,364	76,072	20,451
46	Tchernigow	2	1,658	93,592	102,585	47,281
47	Jaroslav	—	—	—	—	—
	Total for 47 Governments of European Russia. . . .	276	86,174	2,406,270	2,807,125	1,705,741
	<i>Poland.</i>					
1	Warsaw	1	1,433	99,852	107,527	93,821
2	Kalisch	1	606	26,301	27,910	24,171
3	Lomja	—	—	—	—	—

JANUARY

1905					1906				
Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)	Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)
25	13,639	270,127	231,414	192,723	29	19,899	444,672	369,512	295,196
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	10,845	601,301	562,426	449,637	29	14,075	778,325	700,103	604,267
3	1,283	24,242	9,743	14,040	3	1,428	25,806	11,954	16,602
4	1,181	26,565	25,479	12,822	4	1,980	41,813	39,721	27,592
71	25,031	447,659	351,263	76,224	81	36,228	871,387	718,029	167,881
4	559	44,348	22,212	19,235	4	721	53,919	28,620	22,809
11	2,050	40,336	33,863	14,697	27	5,739	133,797	122,213	40,682
13	4,816	107,384	96,698	49,246	16	6,160	162,015	148,648	81,617
10	3,466	58,617	39,856	31,417	12	5,424	92,073	75,435	49,898
14	10,435	868,336	710,101	726,756	18	18,562	1,527,092	1,251,828	1,266,063
8	2,025	66,587	59,754	46,588	14	3,288	115,674	101,681	65,566
4	1,611	20,485	21,439	20,945	5	2,401	49,817	37,452	38,838
4	300	6,660	6,078	416	16	2,195	28,061	24,862	1,646
23	6,656	75,393	58,291	21,047	23	8,837	106,850	82,160	51,878
7	1,239	28,175	22,801	10,738	16	2,904	66,536	55,768	23,129
44	9,382	199,818	186,554	70,865	85	28,402	510,979	481,619	167,427
2	1,778	128,767	115,378	65,694	2	1,903	136,301	120,993	73,776
3	730	11,260	10,963	975	6	1,440	24,188	21,212	4,614
489	161,855	4,579,313	3,934,234	2,674,120	706	275,693	8,104,319	7,064,841	4,642,233
1	1,680	91,965	79,389	81,955	1	1,727	103,522	73,159	94,310
1	860	30,125	29,673	25,399	1	929	44,604	38,701	39,014
2	254	10,256	9,542	6,314	2	464	32,999	25,253	28,260

Numerical order	GOVERNMENTS	ON THE 1st				
		1907				
		Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)
29	Perm	36	26,086	642,756	541,927	394,690
30	Podolia	11	2,681	44,647	43,263	10,560
31	Poltava	45	19,963	1,066,913	928,442	816,751
32	Pskow	3	1,527	29,963	8,552	20,704
33	Rjasan	6	3,070	57,953	54,521	39,892
34	Samara	105	54,525	1,516,471	1,416,640	70,167
35	St.-Petersburg	5	1,062	73,861	36,391	34,562
36	Saratow	51	11,847	259,102	245,608	80,068
37	Simbirsk	19	7,442	212,546	195,492	109,855
38	Smolensk	14	7,239	141,618	114,447	103,448
39	Taurida	29	24,392	2,002,480	1,700,241	1,535,561
40	Tambow	23	6,708	135,815	168,448	100,725
41	Tver	9	3,740	86,905	59,153	65,838
42	Toula	24	6,380	75,342	65,817	8,386
43	Ufa	36	15,746	281,908	255,853	137,499
44	Kharkow	33	6,690	163,653	139,348	53,865
45	Kherson	126	52,969	1,102,359	1,031,699	421,252
46	Tchernigow	7	2,780	167,330	154,744	83,463
47	Jaroslaw	7	2,906	4,181	39,025	15,194
	Total for 47 Governments of European Russia, . . .	1,107	458,274	13,073,614	11,633,452	6,921,792
	<i>Poland.</i>					
1	Warsaw	1	1,711	112,030	74,142	103,464
2	Kalisch	1	976	58,939	40,914	51,941
3	Lomja	2	617	46,915	34,577	41,034

JANUARY

1908					1909				
Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)	Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)
54	40,766	1,140,263	938,174	781,977	101	67,607	1,902,940	1,584,683	1,187,758
21	6,102	141,188	133,905	47,008	28	10,142	233,370	224,557	92,541
69	32,198	1,537,718	1,377,355	1,108,046	99	47,741	2,021,228	1,827,249	1,337,810
8	3,571	43,617	24,501	21,770	12	5,286	69,151	40,065	36,739
15	5,642	92,805	81,712	56,676	35	11,507	202,888	185,595	118,233
138	77,292	1,820,437	1,652,127	539,915	157	98,019	2,245,573	1,974,865	876,306
5	1,480	87,829	43,525	34,410	4	1,687	69,000	37,891	21,211
60	17,345	363,439	339,879	154,130	73	25,255	581,538	535,919	281,118
19	8,512	227,730	204,444	112,169	26	12,158	287,608	259,375	145,393
22	11,251	219,503	19,922	105,986	31	15,867	315,390	278,482	143,554
41	31,256	2,606,108	2,048,533	2,193,045	50	30,500	2,888,418	2,415,336	2,287,358
48	14,409	317,550	274,340	212,601	62	21,556	420,157	360,319	216,538
13	6,211	134,125	95,922	94,732	26	10,497	236,614	155,237	163,638
42	13,084	125,784	104,251	34,560	53	22,951	231,020	201,514	102,429
69	29,489	468,505	355,783	254,123	97	48,955	761,325	627,131	409,683
56	14,735	357,564	311,487	142,407	81	27,792	654,498	600,429	315,400
172	81,069	2,289,447	2,147,513	1,244,385	205	106,643	3,246,845	2,902,359	1,927,480
24	7,137	279,848	259,633	106,379	55	16,258	475,181	453,647	158,591
11	5,124	73,500	64,355	33,680	17	8,655	116,863	108,510	57,632
1,850	767,194	20,830,993	18,072,323	11,853,074	2,446	11,55,282	30,373,148	26,860,772	16,506,896
2	1,806	114,787	80,271	102,976	4	2,454	150,026	116,123	128,734
1	988	81,148	54,643	73,065	1	1,202	84,053	75,694	74,509
4	1,653	113,887	105,328	100,896	6	3,263	233,685	224,015	210,307

Numerical order		GOVERNMENTS		ON THE 1st				
				1904				
				Number of Associa- tions	Number of Members	Assets and Liabili- ties (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and A- mounts Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)
4	Lublin	1	245	17,293	16,848	12,472		
5	Plozk	12	6,699	482,512	413,009	408,771		
	Total ...	15	8,980	635,242	556,010	539,246		
<i>Caucasus.</i>								
1	Territory of the Cossacks of Kouban..	1	116	6,962	6,845	2,055		
2	Koutais	—	—	—	—	—		
3	Stavropol.	8	1,391	47,688	46,818	27,952		
4	Territory of the Cossacks of Terek...	—	—	—	—	—		
5	Tiflis	—	—	—	—	—		
6	Erivan	2	97	3,394	1,224	155		
	Total ...	11	1,604	58,044	54,887	30,162		
<i>Siberia and Central Asia.</i>								
1	Prov. of Akmolinsk.	2	572	8,798	7,882	3,439		
2	Jenisséisk	—	—	—	—	—		
3	Transbaikalia	—	—	—	—	—		
4	Maritime Province	—	—	—	—	—		
5	Prov. of Semipalatinsk.	—	—	—	—	—		
6	Tobolsk.	1	133	1,103	1,020	—		
7	Tomsk	1	149	1,149	1,112	108		
8	Territory of the Ural Cossacks.	—	—	—	—	—		
9	Prov. of Fergana	—	—	—	—	—		
	Total ...	4	854	11,050	10,014	3,547		
	Total for the Empire...	306	97,612	3,511,460	3,027,181	2,278,700		

JANUARY

1905					1906				
Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)	Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)
1	546	37,133	31,141	30,977	1	1,156	75,187	70,657	67,042
15	9,432	581,844	518,768	490,449	15	11,159	674,730	567,618	579,609
20	12,772	751,323	668,513	635,094	20	15,435	931,042	775,388	808,235
4	728	17,449	15,804	3,498	16	2,747	73,873	57,121	26,747
1	35	1,013	970	—	1	35	1,073	932	—
11	3,836	139,458	127,480	104,796	13	5,934	276,231	248,773	218,996
2	571	21,495	21,299	9,748	6	2,155	95,413	90,330	48,902
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	99	3,418	3,223	80	2	100	3,555	3,300	231
20	5,269	182,833	168,776	118,122	38	10,971	450,145	400,456	294,876
4	738	11,773	10,497	4,214	5	955	18,302	16,702	7,286
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	163	1,341	1,192	170	—	—	—	—	—
2	487	4,335	3,264	630	4	1,303	18,311	15,248	10,862
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	1,388	17,449	14,953	5,014	9	2,258	36,613	31,950	18,148
536	181,284	5,530,918	4,786,476	3,432,350	773	304,357	9,522,119	8,272,635	5,763,492

Numerical order	GOVERNMENTS	ON THE				
		1907				
		Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities in Roubles	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)
4	Lublin	3	2,494	145,009	137,667	130,01
5	Plozk	16	12,557	794,808	653,836	698,15
	Total ..	23	18,355	1,157,701	941,136	1,024,61
	<i>Caucasus.</i>					
1	Territory of the Cossacks of Kouban ..	25	7,639	250,412	210,402	134,82
2	Koutais	1	33	1,058	981	5
3	Stavropol	16	8,436	412,716	375,331	316,69
4	Territory of the Cossacks of Terek ...	11	4,542	257,152	241,080	118,22
5	Tiflis	—	—	—	—	—
6	Erivan	2	100	3,315	3,169	24
	Total ..	55	20,750	924,653	830,963	570,04
	<i>Siberia and Central Asia.</i>					
1	Prov. of Akmolinsk	7	1,370	25,844	23,567	8,99
2	Jenisséisk	—	—	—	—	—
3	Transbaikalia	—	—	—	—	—
4	Maritime Province	—	—	—	—	—
5	Prov. of Semipalatinsk	—	—	—	—	—
6	Tobolsk	1	268	3,812	3,072	2,25
7	Tomsk	6	2,362	32,176	24,950	15,52
8	Territory of the Ural Cossacks	—	—	—	—	—
9	Prov. of Fergana	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ..	14	4,000	61,832	51,589	26,77
	Total of the Empire ..	1,199	501,379	15,217,800	13,457,140	8,543,21

JANUARY

1908					1909				
Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)	Number of Associations	Number of Members	Assets and Liabilities (in Roubles)	Loans Granted (in Roubles)	Deposits and Amounts Borrowed (Excluding those received from the State Bank)
5	4,546	316,365	296,309	280,953	7	7,759	555,163	533,925	499,154
16	14,837	1,068,005	900,785	966,377	16	16,998	1,435,184	1,204,720	1,326,285
28	23,830	1,694,192	1,437,336	1,524,267	34	31,676	2,458,111	2,154,477	2,238,989
58	20,010	898,528	770,883	561,860	96	35,706	1,855,203	1,498,651	1,304,019
2	130	3,022	2,880	—	5	912	20,964	17,189	2,439
28	13,945	682,545	591,404	547,511	36	19,696	1,014,724	891,608	765,754
14	7,044	325,728	290,085	253,529	23	9,520	458,898	418,451	201,090
1	45	4,576	4,160	—	2	114	10,263	8,282	2,403
2	148	2,937	828	—	2	134	3,141	2,666	—
105	39,322	1,917,336	1,660,240	1,262,009	164	66,082	3,363,193	2,836,847	2,275,705
12	2,020	41,800	38,889	17,703	15	2,865	58,642	55,089	22,060
—	—	—	—	—	3	396	10,744	9,131	1,957
—	—	—	—	—	1	305	16,601	16,535	5,200
—	—	—	—	—	1	143	6,299	6,206	25
1	220	2,830	2,072	934	1	344	6,427	5,610	2,366
4	758	19,460	17,060	12,298	6	1,471	42,465	35,747	27,559
11	5,258	88,005	72,827	53,206	18	10,482	199,343	170,778	126,799
—	—	—	—	—	1	69	2,010	854	—
1	89	8,060	7,030	2,278	1	115	8,380	8,875	1,532
29	8,344	160,155	137,678	86,419	47	16,190	350,911	307,825	187,498
2,012	838,691	24,602,676	21,307,577	14,726,660	2,691	1,269,230	36,545,363	32,159,922	21,209,088

S W E D E N

I. — SOME DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS.

Sources:

- Sveriges officiella Statistik i Sammandrag. Stockholm, 1910 (*Statistical Yearbook of Sweden*).
- Befolkningsstatistik. Ny följd. XLII. Statistiska Centralbyråns underdåniga berättelse för år 1900. Bidrag till Sveriges officiella Statistik (*Statistics of Population. Official statistics of Sweden*). Stockholm, 1903.
- D^o for 1907, Stockholm, 1909.
- Statistique des superficies cultivées, de la production végétale et du bétail dans les Pays adhérents. Institut International d'Agriculture. Rome, 1910. (*Statistics of Cultivated Areas and of vegetable and animal production in the adhering countries. International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, 1910*).
- Sveriges utförelse och införelse år 1907, etc. (*Exports and Imports of Sweden during 1907*). Stockholm, 1908.
- Statesman's Yearbook, 1910. London, 1910.

A. — Territory and Population.

Area: 447,862 sq. km. of which the lakes occupy 36,852.6 sq. km.
 Population on the 31st December, 1900: 5,136,441 inhabitants.
 Density of the population per sq. km. on the 31st Dec. 1900: 12.5.
 Estimated population on the 31st December, 1908: 5,400,000.
 Density of estimated population per sq. km. on Dec. 31st, 1908: 13.2.
 Birth and Death rate per thousand inhabitants:

Year	Births	Deaths
Average 1898-1907 . . .	26.2 ‰	15.6 ‰
1907	25.5 ‰	14.6 ‰
1908	25.7 ‰	14.9 ‰

Occupations of the population in 1900:

Profession	Exercising the Profession		Family and Servants		Total		Grand Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Liberal professions	74,815	20,928	56,445	120,107	131,260	141,035	272,295
Agriculture and fisheries	720,216	262,770	480,169	915,401	1,200,385	1,178,171	2,378,556
Mines and manufactures	361,760	51,263	266,156	530,721	627,916	581,984	1,209,900
Trade and transports	125,136	23,303	83,464	182,240	208,600	205,543	414,143
Private means and unspecified	195,098	231,803	143,177	291,469	338,275	523,272	861,547
Total	1,477,025	590,067	1,029,411	2,039,938	2,506,436	2,630,005	5,136,441

Percentage Figures.

Liberal professions	5.1	3.6	5.5	5.9	5.2	5.4	5.3
Agriculture and fisheries	48.7	44.5	46.6	44.9	47.9	44.8	46.3
Mines and manufactures	24.5	8.7	25.9	26.0	25.1	22.1	23.5
Trade and transports	8.5	3.9	8.1	8.9	8.3	7.8	8.1
Private means and unspecified	13.2	39.3	13.9	14.3	13.5	19.9	16.8

Emigration:

Year	Over-sea emigration	Total emigration	Per 1000 inhabitants
1901-905 (average)	25,590	29,536	5.67
1906	21,242	24,704	4.65
1907	19,325	22,978	4.29
1908	8,873	12,499	2.31
1909	18,894	—	—

Illiterates amongst the conscripts in 1907: 0.34 %

B. — *Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries.*

Distribution of Territory in 1908:

Cultivated fields	26,410 sq. kms. =	8.9 %
Natural meadows	13,278 » =	3.2 %
Gardens	433 » =	0.1 %
Forests	214,460 » =	52.2 %
Other lands	146,431 » =	35.6 %
Total area of land	411,012 sq. kms. =	100.0 %
Area of lakes	36,851 »	
Total area	447,864 sq. kms.	

Principal products (1):

	1908	1909
Wheat	91,013 ha. 1,907,109 quintals	1,881,000
Rye	404,502 » 6,076,586 »	6,338,000
Barley	195,450 » 3,158,883 »	3,037,000
Oats	808,683 » 11,759,247 »	11,728,000
Meslin	154,600 » 5,069,393 hectolitres	?
Potatoes	152,336 » 25,540,676 »	15,696,000

Distribution of farm lands in 1908:

Farms	Cultivated by owner	Cultivated by non-owner	Total	%
Less than 2 ha.	91,172	10,372	91,544	25.8
From 2 to 20 »	196,345	30,388	226,733	63.9
From 20 to 100 »	23,910	10,593	33,503	9.4
Over 100 ha.	2,054	1,208	3,262	0.9
	302,481	52,561	(1) 355,042	100.0

(1) *The Statistical Yearbook for Sweden* for 1910 (p. 31) from which we take these figures, puts the total number of farms at 30,117.

Live-stock on December 31st, 1908:

Horses	574,872
Cattle	2,685,020
Sheep	1,010,217
Goats	65,887
Swine	894,670
Reindeer	237,253
Poultry	4,100,000
Bee hives	120,000

(1) Provisional figures.

C. — *Mines, Manufactures and Commerce.*

Production of iron ore	in 1908: 4,712,494 tons
» silver and lead	» 2,058 »
» copper	» 21,371 »
» zinc	» 40,077 »
» manganese	» 4,616 »
» pyrites	» 29,569 »

Principal manufactures (1907):

	Number of establishments	Number of workmen
Wood manufactures	1,955	63,891
Machinery.	428	24,133
Iron and steel, founderies, etc.	636	23,390
Stone industries etc.	741	23,152

Foreign Trade:

Year	Imports	Exports
1906	644,227,836	504,284,813
1907	682,104,613	524,662,547
1908	608,932,257	482,017,467

D. — *Navigation and Inland Communications.*

Shipping in 1908:

	Entered		Cleared	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Swedish vessels	17,431	5,067,767	17,301	4,917,720
Foreign »	16,937	5,015,956	17,304	5,119,441

Length of railways at the end of 1906: 13,388 km.

E. — *Finance.*

Revenue in 1910: 228,139,000 kroner.
Expenditure » 228,139,000 »

F. — *Money, Weights and Measures.*

Unit of value: the *Krona* of 100 öre. A 20 kroner piece in gold weighs 8,960,572 grammes $\frac{900}{1000}$ pure gold. 100 kroner = 1,388. 89 frs.

The decimal metric system is adopted for weights and measures.

II. — AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION IN SWEDEN.

This monograph has been communicated to us, for publication in the Bulletin, by our official correspondent, M. Dannfeldt, Secretary to the Royal Academy of Agriculture at Stockholm.

Bibliography.

- H. JUHLIN DANNFELDT: Sketch of the Swedish Agricultural Institutions; Stockholm, 1910. Kalender öfver svenska landtbruket (*Calendar of Swedish Agriculture, 1910*).
- Lag om registrerade föreningar för ekonomisk verksamhet (*Law of the 28th June, 1895, on the registered associations of economic character, together with the amendment of the 24th July, 1903*).

Introduction.

Agricultural Co-operation in Sweden is of comparatively recent date, and, altogether considered, it has not had the same extension there as in many other countries. The sentiment of independence innate in the Swedes, and the aversion the peasants there feel to the interference of others in their affairs, render the nation little inclined to co-operation, the result of which is to limit the rights of individuals.

We must add to this that the population is scattered, and the enormous distances make certain forms of agricultural co-operation difficult, especially in the provinces of the North.

Also co-operation was only introduced in Sweden after the success attained by it in other countries had become known, and in its introduction co-operative institutions already on trial elsewhere, especially in Denmark, were taken as models. Besides in this case the initiative came less from farmers than from the Provincial Societies of Rural Economy (*Hushållningssällskapen*), with whom it lies to take all steps for the development of this special form of rural economy.

Generally the local co-operative societies are entirely independent of each other. Only the associations for credit on mortgage and those for collective purchase have united to form national federations.

As registration is not obligatory for the co-operative associations, one result of their isolation is that their number and the work done by them

is very insufficiently known. We have complete data for the total business (outgoings and incomings) only in the case of the associations for credit on mortgage; because the associations for collective purchase only publish an annual report of the business done by the provincial federations. Yet there are sufficiently detailed statistics (*Svensk Mejeridriftsstatistik*) of the working of the co-operative dairies, prepared by the public dairy instructor. Every year he publishes statistics of these associations and a summary every five years.

§ 1. — *Credit Associations.*

Swedish Bank of credit on mortgage. Provincial associations for credit on mortgage.

Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century the Bank of Sweden (*Sveriges riksbank*) alone had the privilege of granting loans upon the security of landed property. But difficulties presenting themselves when the requirements of agricultural credit had to be satisfied, provincial associations of credit on mortgage (*Hypoteksföreningarne*) were created one after the other. The first was that of Scania, which commenced operations in 1836; the most recent, that of Norrland, dating from 1861.

These Associations for Credit on Mortgage were at first private institutions, independent of each other, and their principal object was, by selling their bonds, to grant their members loans, extinguishable in instalments, on first mortgage of agricultural property. The competition among these associations for the sale of their bonds began to have troublesome consequences. Then the *Swedish Bank of Credit on Mortgage* (*Sveriges allmänna Hypoteksbank*) was founded by the law of the 26th April 1861. The principal object of this bank is to negotiate loans to permit of the supply of the funds necessary to the Associations for Credit on Mortgage. It has the exclusive privilege of issuing bonds to bearer, secured upon agricultural property, and is endowed with 30 millions of crowns capital in state securities.

The Bank of Credit on Mortgage is administered by a Council whose president is nominated by the king, the vice-president by the members of Parliament (*Riksdag*) deputed to the administration of the Public Debt (*Riksgäldsfullmäktige*) and the three other members by the Associations of Credit on Mortgage. The members of the Committee of Supervision, 5 in number, are appointed, one by the members of Parliament deputed to the administration of the Public Debt, and the others by the associations. The rules, sanctioned by the king, can only be modified with the authorization of the *Riksdag*.

The Provincial Associations of Credit on Mortgage (*Hypoteksföreningarne*), ten in number, are administered in accordance with regulations

sanctioned by the king. They can only lend on security of cultivated land and of meadows. The valuation of the ground is made by experts, and upon very strict lines. The value of buildings and of forests is not included in this valuation. The loan, always on first mortgage, may in no case exceed the half of the value of the property.

The existing rates are: 4 per cent interest, if not extinguishable in fixed instalments, or from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent, if so extinguishable. The right of repaying the loan after ten years is always reserved. Loans extinguishable by instalments are allowed up to the half of the value of the property, loans redeemable in other ways only up to the third.

The members of the associations, that is to say, the borrowers, are jointly and severally responsible for the engagements of the Association with the Bank of Credit on Mortgage, each of them in proportion to the loan that has been granted him. On the other hand, the associations are jointly and severally responsible to the Bank, each proportionally to the amount of its debt to the Bank.

During the years 1861-1908 the Bank of Credit on Mortgage supplied the ten associations for credit on mortgage, in provisional loans, loans extinguishable by instalments, and loans not so extinguishable, with a total sum of 598,248,414 crowns 54 öre. The sum of 236,709,702 crowns 26 öre having been repaid, the remainder due from the associations amounted to 361,538,712 crowns 28 öre. But by the 31st December 1908, the total amount paid into the sinking fund being 80,000,892 crowns 26 öre, the nett remainder of the loans due that day was consequently 281,537,820 crowns 2 öre.

Situation of the existing divisions of the Associations for Credit on Mortgage.

Associations for Credit on Mortgage	Estimated value of landed property	Loans granted to Members		Number of unextinguished loans	Reserve Fund
		Original loans Principal	Amount to be paid off in instalments		
Östgöta	crowns 141,120,439. 58	crowns 53,993,550	öre 41,602,153. 20	8,365	crowns 518,016
Småland and other provinces	174,511,934. 00	84,087,100	62,883,081. 82	23,317	1,251,058
Värmland	36,328,348. 00	14,811,040	11,096,653. 73	2,468	302,210
Mälareprovinserna	71,615,203. 00	29,102,100	20,766,872. 72	2,883	587,560
Skånska	205,114,465. 00	81,834,650	72,517,754. 22	8,900	1,208,451
Älfsborg and other provinces	105,333,420. 00	52,571,270	39,271,905. 68	14,854	855,956
Gottland	21,152,380. 00	8,453,640	5,422,868. 77	3,004	234,603
Gefle-Dala	22,136,280,00	9,398,350	7,158,798. 60	2,040	254,959
Norrland	30,189,877. 48	8,596,800	6,233,685. 04	4,595	224,587
Örebro län	37,916,540. 37	17,169,700	13,063,533. 96	3,894	348,419
Total.	845,418,887. 43	360,018,200	280,017,307. 74	74,320	

The associations for credit on mortgage provide principally for the credits required by landholders of a certain importance. The small proprietors and the majority of the peasants apply to the banks, the Savings banks, or private individuals. For the establishment of small properties or family properties (1) (*egnahem*), the State, through the medium of the societies of rural economy, the societies of liability limited by shares, and the societies for purchase of family properties, grants loans to the amount of 5/6ths of the property and the necessary buildings.

§ 2. — *Societies for the purchase of family properties* (2).

The object of these societies generally is to furnish their members with the means for purchasing a family property.

Two of these societies are National Unions, with a total number of members of about 6000, and an original capital of 328,530 crowns; three are provincial societies with an original capital of 66,620 crowns; twelve are independent societies and merely local.

A plan for the organization of the State Loans for country farms through the medium of the credit co-operative societies has been prepared, but it has not yet been presented to Parliament.

§ 3. — *Associations for collective purchase.*

At the end of the year 1908, the number of the associations for collective purchase was about 800. They had about 40,000 members.

Of these associations, 663 were affiliated to 19 *provincial federations*, which in their turn make up the Swedish Farmers' National Union (*Svenska landtmäns riksförbund*).

The principal object of all these associations is the purchase, on behalf of their members, of feeds, manures, seeds, and other articles necessary for farmers, but the regulations of the majority of them show that other purposes of their foundation are the sale of the agricultural produce supplied by the members, and the advancement of their economic interests.

Another combination of which there are a few examples is that in which the co-operative dairy serves at the same time as an association of collective purchase.

The members of the primary or local associations generally pay an entrance fee, which, in the associations affiliated to the Union, is usually

(1) These small properties do not enjoy the privilege of exemption from seizure, as family properties in France and in the United States do.

(2) A detailed study of Family Property in Sweden was published in our 'Bulletin of the Bureau of Economic and Social Intelligence', 1911, January, p. 237.

in proportion to the extent of arable land. The fee is generally 5 crowns per hectare of cultivated land. Only a very small portion is paid on entrance. For the rest an engagement is given which will serve to indicate the member's liability, limited to 5 crowns per hectare, in addition to the entrance fee. In other societies the entrance fee and the liability are fixed at from 1 to 3 crowns for the entrance fee and 100 crowns for the liability. In the majority of the independent associations members have no personal liability, that is to say the association offers no other security than its own assets, for the satisfaction of its obligations.

The right of voting is individual. One vote is accorded to each person or lot (hectare), but in the latter case the votes of each member are limited to 1/10th of the total voters.

The management of business is most usually entrusted to delegates, who receive no remuneration. The conditions of payment are generally cash or short credit; in some associations from 10 to 20 % is paid in advance when ordering.

In the greater number of the associations affiliated to the provincial federations obligatory purchase has been introduced for certain articles, seeds always being excepted. Generally the purchases are made by the federations and the produce is sold at the merchants' prices. The assets of the registered associations must, by law, exceed the liabilities by a sum at least equal to the value of the shares together with the reserve fund, and the law forbids the declaration of a dividend of which the amount is either entirely or in part deducted from the capital. According to the regulations of the majority of the centralized association, 10 % of the profits are paid into the reserve fund, 5 % interest paid on the shares paid up, and the rest of the profit is divided among the membres proportionally to their purchases.

The *provincial federations* are generally societies whose affiliated members are either local associations, or individuals farming at least from 150 to 300 hectares of arable land. The entrance fees and the liability are generally fixed in the same manner as in the primary associations. Purchase is obligatory in the majority of the federations.

In certain cases the provincial federations are constituted as societies with liability limited by shares.

The members of the *Swedish Farmers' National Union* are only provincial federations (or societies with liability limited by shares), paying a certain sum at the date of admission, and an annual subscription of 10 crowns for every hundred thousand or fraction of a hundred thousand. Obligatory purchase is not inserted in the rules, but has been fixed by a somewhat long standing convention and affects certain kinds of produce.

The total business (outgoings and incomings) of the National Union in 1910 amounted to a total of 7,650,296 (1909 : 6,828,149) crowns, giving

a nett profit of 32,276 (1909: 31,040) crowns without considering the discount granted to the members, which amounted to 140,017 (1909: 122,205) crowns (1).

§ 4. — *Association for the sale of eggs.*

Farmyard business was long neglected in Sweden, but in the course of recent years a keen interest has been taken in the development of this branch of rural economy, especially on the part of the small farmers; up to the present the production of eggs is the chief thing they aim at.

For the sale of eggs the suppliers unite in local associations. In 1908 there were more than 200 of these. The majority of these associations have fixed for their members an entrance fee in proportion to the number of hens they possess, most often 5 öre per hen. The members are obliged to deliver to the associations all the eggs not serving for their own household consumption. Generally the eggs are marked, so that it may be known where they came from, and heavy penalties are inflicted upon any purlover delivering bad eggs.

Some of the local associations are affiliated to one of the two federations existing in the country.

§ 5. — *Association for production of peat moss litter.*

The use of peat, it being recognized as the best means of preserving dung, is spreading more and more extensively among the Swedish farmers. To get the original material for themselves the farmers of a region combine, they buy or rent a bog and there prepare peat moss litter sufficient for the needs of the members of their association, and sometimes even they manage to produce enough for sale. When it is possible they also produce peat for fuel. The number of this class that have been registered only amounts to about thirty.

On the 31st December 1908, 28 associations for the production of peat moss litter were at work; they had 6,940 members. In 1908 they produced 32,203 cubic metres of peat, 398,525 bales of peat moss litter, and 6,571 bales of peat dust.

§ 6. — *Associations for purchase and maintenance of stallions.*

In almost all the provinces the horsebreeders have formed local associations for the maintenance of stallions. The majority of the societies of rural economy grant associations of this kind in their district loans, extinguishable by instalments, for the purchase of stallions.

At the end of the year 1908 these associations were 90 in number, and had 4,102 members. They had at their disposal 129 stallions that in the course of the year had served 7,797 mares.

(1) See the report of the work of these unions in recent years, published in our *Bull. of Econ. and Soc. Int.*, 1911, March, p. 130.

§ 7. — *Associations for the purchase and use of agricultural machines.*

The farmers of a region associate in order to buy high priced machines, such as the machine-threshers, necessary for their farms, but which their private resources would not permit of their getting for themselves.

§ 8. — *Associations for the purchase and maintenance of bulls.*

It is ever more and more recognized that the question of the good stock of the bulls is very important for cattle breeding. Consequently the price of bulls judged good for reproduction has risen so high that cattle breeders who only have a small number of cows cannot procure them. Little by little, as greater interest has been taken in the improvement of horned cattle, associations are also more frequently being formed, whose members can thus have one bull in common for their cows. In 1909 there were about 1,000 such associations.

As these associations are considered as one of the conditions for success of the work to be done for the improvement of cattle breeding among the small cattle breeders, and as a complement to the shows of horned cattle, the societies of rural economy favour them in many ways; they supply them with loans without interest and extinguishable by instalments, and accord them the highest prizes and supplementary prizes at the shows. Thanks to the payment of service fees, the instalments of the loans and the maintenance of the bulls are covered altogether or in part by the said societies.

§ 9. — *Associations for the "control" of cowhouses.*

The economical production of milk having little by little become the central consideration in farming, the "control" of this branch of economy is of very serious importance, but to carry out a scrupulous "control" is beyond the means of the individual farmer. To reach this end recourse is had to association. Some farmers of a district, generally of very limited extent, combine to engage an "*assistant controller*" who visits the cowhouses of the associated members in turn and ascertains the quantity of milk produced by each cow in a day and the amount of butter fat in the milk, as well as the amount of each sort of fodder consumed by the cow. It is judged necessary to repeat this "control" twice a month: in that case the number of associates may be 12, and each of them may have a maximum of 40 cows: a greater number of cows could not be controlled in a single day.

For each cow an entry is made in a register of the figures expressing the quantity of milk it produces, the amount of butter fat contained in that milk, and of the different sorts of fodder consumed. For these last the unit of measurement adopted is the kilogramme of corn or of dried roots.

At the end of the year of "control" the figures are added up, and a calculation is made in kilogrammes of the quantity of milk furnished by each cow for 100 kilogrammes of fodder consumed. Knowing the price of the milk and of the fodder, one can check the economic result obtained for each cow and for the whole herd, — assuming that the value of the dung covers all other expenses.

In several provinces a superior "controller" has been engaged, entrusted with the supervision of the "control" work of the province.

This "control" has given excellent results, and the societies of rural economy have themselves published them (1).

It has brought about a general increase in the milk production, and it has occasioned the use of fodder richer, but at the same time more rational and cheaper: besides the "control" of the cows has given cattle breeding a safer starting point.

On account of the great importance attributed to this "control" the associations occupying themselves with it receive, under certain conditions, large aids from the State and from the societies of rural economy, for the organization of it, and to enable them in their turn to assist those members who do not possess more than 25 cows.

Persons desirous of qualifying as "assistant controllers" may obtain the necessary instruction and practice in the courses given by certain theoretical schools of agriculture. These courses last a month.

The number of "control" association is 700, of which about 220 are in Scania. In 1911 they will receive more than 41,000 crowns in aids from the State, and more than 45,000 from the societies of rural economy.

During the year of "control" the number of herds of cows belonging to the members of the Association was about 8,800, representing an approximate total of 206,000 cows.

§ 10. — *Co-operative dairies.*

In the middle of the last century the preparation of dairy produce became a real industry. First of all it was individuals or limited liability companies that occupied themselves with it. The material came from their own establishments or was bought by them.

In the last 25 or 30 years the dairies established to deal with bought milk have been more and more replaced by co-operative dairies (*andelsmejerier*) which are the property of local limited liability companies and are chiefly composed of the small farmers of the district.

(1) Compare the note on the centralisation of the Swedish Control Associations in our *Bull. of Econ. and Soc. Int.* 1911, March, p. 132.

They have played a great part in the progress made by the dairy industry and have especially thriven since they have paid for the milk according to the quantity of butter fat it contains. The greater part of the large dairies having buttermaking for their chief object, there was great difficulty in finding a lucrative market for the large quantities of separated milk, especially as skimmed milk cheese was almost unsaleable. This difficulty has almost disappeared since the farmers have begun to take back the separated milk, as well as also the whey from the cheese making establishments.

The number of co-operative dairies has largely increased. It now amounts to about 500, compared with about 400 private dairies and about 500 belonging to companies limited by shares.

The co-operative dairy belongs to the society. The members generally pay an entrance fee, often in proportion to the number of cows they possess, and in other cases to the extent of their arable lands. In some societies no entrance fee is charged, but the members have to supply a fixed quantity of milk; generally the members may only keep back that quantity of their milk required for their own personal needs.

In most cases the members are not responsible for the engagements made by the society.

The business is generally managed by a board of directors, assisted by the manager of the dairy, but often he alone is responsible.

A statistical summary of the business done by the dairies is published.

At the end of the year 1908 the number of the members belonging to the co-operative dairies was about 54,000 and the sale of the produce of these dairies had brought in more than 51 millions of crowns.

§ 11. — *Co-operative Slaughter-houses.*

The object of the foundation of these associations was to manage butchers' businesses on behalf of their members, and to encourage the sale of fattened cattle, especially of pigs. The members make a deposit with the association, either in money or in the form of a bond, and this deposit amounts generally to 10 crowns for each pig registered for sale during the year. The Society elects a board of directors to manage its business with the assistance of the manager of the butcher's establishment. The profits, deduction being made of the part to be added to the reserve fund, are shared in proportion to the value of pigs sold in the year. These are registered to the credit of the suppliers.

Of the four existing co-operative slaughter-houses, those of Halmstad and Tomelilla work more especially for the export trade, whilst those of Kalmar and Skenninge still have their markets in Sweden.

During the year 1909 the number of members was 4,398 and the number of payments 21,486. The members had registered 91,096 pigs, and 26 cows for sale, for which they had been paid 1,784,975 crowns 95 öre.

Besides these co-operative slaughter-house already working, others have been formed in the districts of Hesselholm and Kristianstad, in Scania and in Blekinge. The two first are already working to a certain degree, but their slaughter-houses are not yet built.

Further, steps are being taken to start new co-operative slaughter-houses in the provinces of Gefle and of Malmö, while in Östergötland a plan has been put forward for the farmers to build a small establishment in connection with the slaughter-houses of Linköping.

The Society styled « Visby factory of meat for export and manufactory of preserves » is in sufficiently extended relations with the co-operative slaughter-houses, since the members, numbering some hundreds, are Gotland farmers. Considered as an organization, it is a society with liability limited by shares.

§ 12. — *Agricultural Insurance Societies.*

Law on Insurances, 24th July

The members of the mutual insurance societies are the persons insured themselves. For the engagements entered into by a society of this character the members are liable, the liability being either unlimited, or limited to a certain sum, but in the case of societies whose business is not with insurance of property it may be decided that the assets of the society are the only security it offers.

The insurance societies are divided, according to the extension of their sphere of action into: *a*) National Societies dealing with more than one province; *b*) Provincial Societies whose action extends to more than one canton, yet without passing the limits of the province; *c*) « Cantonal » and parochial Societies limited to a canton at the utmost.

1) *Cattle Insurance Societies.*

At the end of the year 1908 there were 11 national societies with a considerable extension of business and 35 less important, 107 provincial societies and 502 « cantonal » and parochial societies.

The receipts and expenditure of these societies are shown in the following tables:

Societies	Receipts		Expenditure			
	Premiums and Entrance Fees	Interest	Compensation paid		Expenses of Management	
			For horses	For cattle		
	crowns	öre	crowns	öre	crowns	öre
(11) National Societies with extensive sphere of action.....	3,024,710. 91		1,299,976. 11	131,585. 56		473,438. 75
(35) National Societies with restricted sphere of action.....	71,360. 18		46,693. 36		15,009. 00	10,250. 33
(107) Provincial Societies.....	885,605. 01	29,057. 82	595,316. 23	46,156. 81		136,525. 40
(502) « Cantonal » Societies.....	523,418. 67	42,635. 24	422,479. 48	70,175. 31		72,507. 74
Total. . .	4,505,094. 77	101,644. 77	2,364,465. 18	261,926. 68		692,722. 22

Societies	Assurances in force at the end of the year			Members' contributions paid in			Compensation for injuries, etc.	
	For horses		For cattle		Horses		Cattle	
	Number	Crowns öre	Number	Crowns öre	Crowns öre	Crowns öre	Number	Number
Societies with extensive field of action,	147,587	65,740,511. 00	216,163	58,467,804. 00	1,772,680. 05	223,718. 89	4,208	774
Societies with restricted field of action,	8,936	3,056,422. 07	6,171	638,275. 00	57,078. 38	7,603. 54	228	200
Provincial Societies	88,503	34,540,538. 36	42,629	6,116,554. 75	694,423. 57	52,959. 54	2,184	394
« Cantonal » Societies	89,119	32,009,371. 99	43,144	4,538,101. 89	443,960. 74	63,716. 57	1,724	835
Total	334,145	135,346,843. 42	308,107	60,760,735. 64	2,968,142. 74	347,998. 54	8,344	2,203

2) *Societies for Mutual Assurance against hail and frost.*

At the end of the year 1908 there were two national and five provincial mutual assurance societies against hail and frost. The amount of the receipts of these societies deriving from assurance premiums was 242,069 cr. 60 and the expenditure due to compensations paid, adding thereto the part paid into the reserve fund, gave a total of 171,093 cr. 27. The number of assurances in force at the end of the same year was 16,869 representing a capital sum of 53,153,680 cr. 70. For the same year the members' contributions came to 234,355 cr. 64 and the number of cases of damage to 706.

3) *Mutual Fire Insurance Societies*

a) *National Societies.*

	General Fire Insurance Societies for Country Buildings	General Fire Insurance	Mutual Fire Insurance Society in Östergötland and neighbouring provinces	Scanian Fire Insurance Institute
Assurances in force at the end of the year 1908:				
Number for fixtures . . .	12,205	..	1,408	7,702
" " moveables.	..	36,507	2,739	..
Amount of insurance:				
Fixtures	177,820,462	..	15,196,220	229,938,601
Moveables . . . . .	..	161,452,115	14,021,310	..
Amount of liability:				
Fixtures	177,820,462	161,452,115	40,491,940	229,938,601
Moveables . . . . .	..	..	32,364,680	..
Of which reinsured	2,836,164	57,883,678	..	..
Number of compensations paid during the year:				
Fixtures . . . . .	.. 58	..	6	46
Moveables . . . . .	..	111	8	..
Amount of compensations:				
Fixtures	259,817	245,980	16,130	104,030
Moveables . . . . .	..	..	14,517	..

b) Provincial Mutual Fire Insurance Societies.

These societies, in number 23, are found in all the provinces, except that of Gotland. The total number of insurances in force in these societies at the end of the year 1908 was 158,941 for fixtures, and 204,772 for moveables. The amount of insurance for fixtures came to 948,554,070 crowns and for moveables to 721,581,075 crowns. The amount of liability for fixtures was 1,044,896,855 crowns and for moveables 779,382,982 crowns.

During the whole year the compensations paid for 760 fires in the case of fixtures came to 934,465 crowns and for 965 fires in the case of moveables to 815,895 crowns. The members' contributions came to 2,103,939 crowns.

c) Small Mutual Fire Insurance Societies.

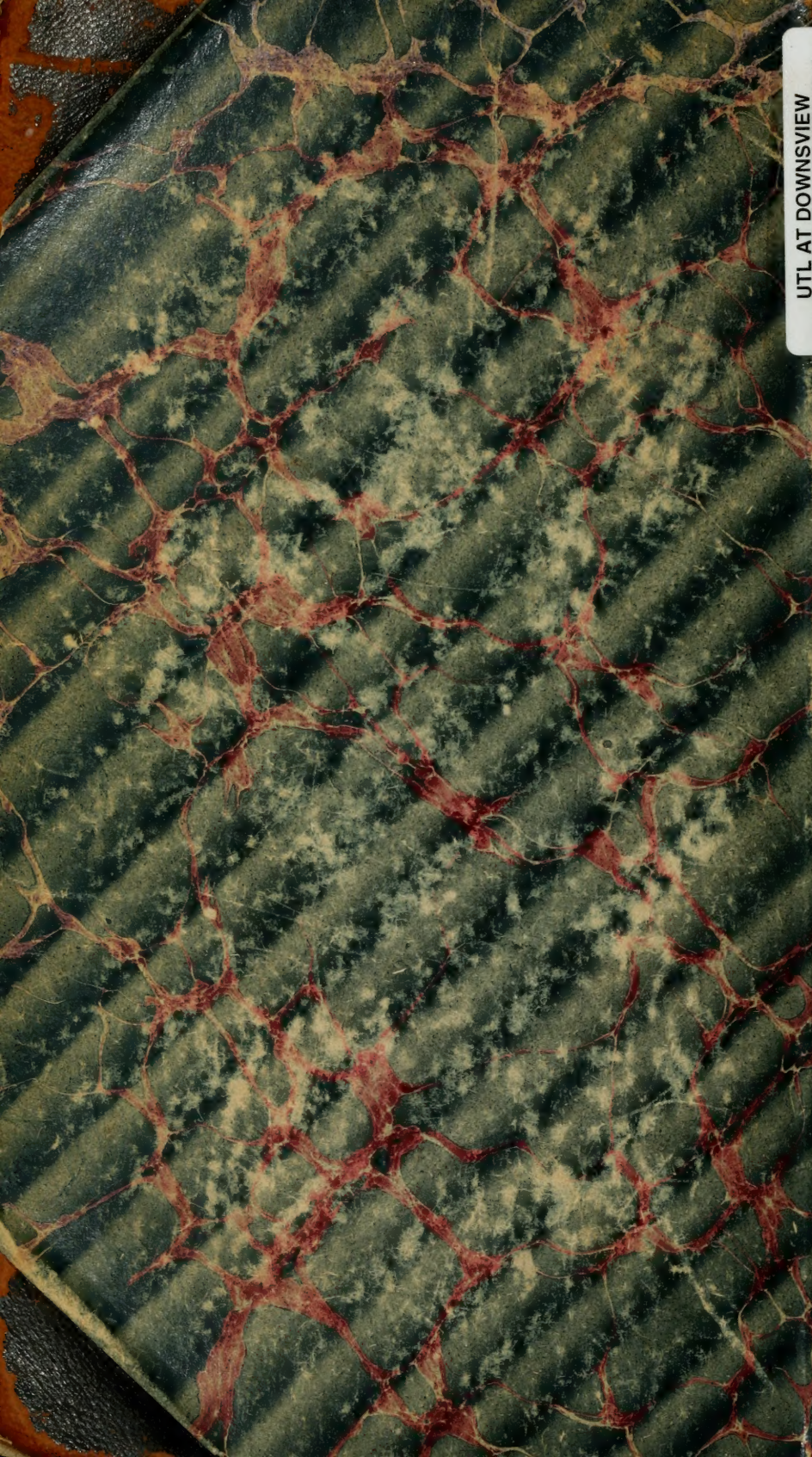
These societies were 363 in number at the end of the year 1908.

The total amount of insurance on fixtures and moveables by these societies was 1,621,903,382 crowns. The number of insurance policies was, in the case of fixtures 144,059, in that of moveables 153,440, and in that of fixed and moveable property 260,778. The number of compensations paid was 1,351 representing 1,711,041 crowns. The members' contributions amounted to 1,483,817 crowns.

HD International Institute of
1491 Agriculture. Bureau of
A3I58 Economic and Social Intelligence
v.1 Monographs on agricultural
 co-operation in various
 countries

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY



UTL AT DOWNSVIEW



D RANGE BAY SHLF POS ITEM C
39 15 12 11 12 005 6