

## BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTE

The bibliography of Co-operative Credit is most extensive, as can be seen by reference to the excellent "International Co-operative Bibliography," prepared and published by the International Co-operative Alliance (6, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.), in which no less than 30 pages of small type are devoted to enumerating the books and papers written upon this subject in various countries, principally in foreign languages.

The most exhaustive work on the subject in the English language is Sir F. A. Nicholson's monumental "Report Regarding the Possibility of Introducing Land and Agricultural Banks into the Madras Presidency." When I add that it is contained in two huge closely printed volumes of 408 and 291 pages respectively, some idea may be formed of the tremendous amount of work and thought involved in its compilation.

A book more within readable compass is the one by Mr. Henry W. Wolff, the principal English writer on the history of Continental Co-operative Credit, entitled "People's Banks" (P. S. King & Son. 10s. net).

The same author, in his "Co-operative Banking" (P. S. King & Son. 7s. 6d. net), has dealt very fully with the principles and practice of Co-operative Credit, and he has also published several minor books and manuals and written many articles thereon.

One of the most helpful books for the student of the subject is the "Report of the Proceedings of the Sixth International Co-operative Congress at Budapest, 1904," issued by the International Co-operative Alliance, under

whose auspices it was held. It contains a considerable number of authoritative reports and papers on Co-operative Credit Institutions including Central Banks, and on Cooperation and State-Aid.

Amongst smaller compilations may be mentioned "The Best Methods of Organisation for Agricultural Co-operation and Credit," by Dr. Herbert G. Smith, and "Co-operative Agricultural Credit in Germany and Switzerland," and "Agricultural Co-operation in Germany," by Mr. H. de F. Montgomery, which were published by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

Some useful information on the subject is also contained in Mr. Bolton King's "Italy of To-day" (Nisbet. 12s. net) and Mr. Edwin A. Pratt's "Organisation of Agriculture" (John Murray. 1s.).

A few British Government Reports have been printed from time to time, notably "Reports from Her Majesty's Representatives Abroad on the Raiffeisen System of Cooperative Agricultural Credit Associations" (Commercial No. 6, 1895), furnished in response to a request of Mr. Yerburgh. Most of them, however, are out of date and out of print.

Some useful information is contained in the "Report of the Committee on the Establishment of Co-operative Credit Societies in India, 1903" (Eyre & Spottiswoode. 5d.), and "Co-operative Credit in the United Provinces," by Mr. J. Hope Simpson, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies. "United Provinces," reprinted from the Journal of Agricultural Science, Vol. I., Part 2, April, 1906.



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THE CENTRAL CO - OPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL BANK has been formed for the purpose of financing the Village Co-operative Credit Societies affiliated to the Agricultural Organisation Society, and thereby aiding, on business lines, in the establishment of a network of such societies for the benefit of small cultivators, agricultural labourers, village tradesmen, and others, to whom the principle of Co-operative Credit can be advantageously extended.

Some difficulty having been found by the Credit Societies in this country in obtaining the necessary working capital, the Executive Committee of the Agricultural Organisation Society sanctioned the formation of the Central Co-operative Agricultural Bank with a view to the removal of this difficulty.

Another difficulty which it is hoped to remove is that which the Credit Societies (which are banks of deposit as well as loan banks) experience in dealing with the deposits which they receive from their members. Up to the present the societies have often been compelled to refuse deposits because they were unable at the moment to make use of them. It is suggested that all surplus deposits should be handed to the Central Co-operative Agricultural Bank, which would either advance them to societies requiring additional capital or otherwise invest them.

As the primary object of the Central Co-operative Agricultural Bank is not the gain of individuals, the dividend payable on shares is specifically limited to 5 per cent. per annum.