

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND CONFERENCE OF REGISTRARS OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES

HELD IN CALCUTTA ON THE
18TH NOVEMBER 1907, AND
□ FOLLOWING DAYS □

WITH APPENDICES



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INDEX.

	Pages.
(1) Programme of the Second Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies, November 1907	1
(2) Minutes of the Proceedings of the meeting of the Second Conference of Registrars held on November 18th	3—5
(3) Minutes of the Proceedings of the meeting of the Second Conference of Registrars held on November 20th	7—10

APPENDICES.

(1) Provincial Statements, I, II, III, and IV	11—23
(2) Definition of profits and how the reserve funds should be built up	25—26
(3) Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the Annual Report and Statements	26
(4) Note by Mr. Campbell on the question of summary procedure for the recovery of co-operative societies' dues	26—31
(5) Note by Mr. Haller on the enforcement of decisions and of awards by arbitrators under section 27 (2)(p) of Act X of 1904	31—32
(6) Correspondence of the Government of Bombay concerning proposed modification in the rules for making advances to co-operative credit societies	33—35
(7) Note by Mr. Campbell on concession of Remittance Transfer Receipts at par	36
(8) Note by Mr. Gourlay on several miscellaneous matters to be dealt with at the Conference	37—43

Programme of the Second Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies, November 1907.

I.—General progress made.

II.—Cash Banks.

A.—Village Banks:—

- (1) Number of members, area of Bank's operations, class of members, class or tribal Banks, limited or unlimited liability, entrance fees, deposits by members, loans by non-members, loans by Government, rates of interest usually charged by village money-lenders on agricultural loans to ordinary cultivators, rate of interest paid by Village Banks on members' deposits and on loans raised from outsiders, rate of interest charged by Village Banks on loans made to members, penal interest, punctuality of repayment, extent and reasons for default, action taken to enforce punctuality, expulsion of unsatisfactory members, objects for which loans are made to members, cause of failure of societies which have been closed, growth, investment and employment of Reserve Fund (see Appendix 2). The best means of dissemination of information on the principles of co-operation and the results so far achieved. Concession of Remittance Transfer Receipts at par.
- (2) The managing body. The Manager. The Accountant. Supervisors. Accounts. Disputes.
- (3) Assistance received from (a) leading land-owners, (b) money-lenders, (c) others. Honorary Organizers. Opposition and how to overcome it. Litigation and how to avoid it.

B. Urban Societies.

The same heads as above.

C. How to finance Cash Societies.

Co-operative Unions—Central Banks—District Banks—Land mortgage Banks—Agricultural Bank of India.

D. Inspection, audit and control.

E. How to finance rural banks in the event of a famine.

F. What is the best type of a Central Bank with branches for rural areas.

III.—Grain-Banks—Dharmagolas.

IV.—Co-operative Village and Central Seed Societies.

V.—Other Forms of co-operation—

- (a) Weaving Societies.
- (b) Sugar Industries.
- (c) Societies for other purposes.

VI.—(1) Rules and bye-laws under the Act.

(2) Suggested amendments of the Act.

(3) Privileges granted by Government.

(4) Enforcement of decisions and awards by arbitrators under section 27 (2) (p) of the Act.

(5) Summary procedure for the recovery of co-operative societies' dues.

VII.—(1) Societies' year.

(2) Form of Annual Report and Statements.

Minutes of the Proceedings of the Second Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies held in Calcutta on November 18th and following days.

November 18th.

Present :

PRESIDENT.

MR. R. W. CARLYLE, C.I.E., I.C.S.,

MEMBERS.

Madras	MR. R. RAMA CHANDRA RAO.
Bombay	„ C. S. CAMPBELL, I.C.S.
United Provinces	„ S. H. FREMANTLE, I.C.S.
Punjab	„ S. WILBERFORCE, I.C.S.
Eastern Bengal and Assam	„ K. C. DE, I.C.S.
Coorg	„ GUSTAV HALLER.
Bengal	„ W. R. GOURLAY, I.C.S. (<i>Secretary</i>).

1. The President welcomed the Registrars.
2. The President suggested that the Bengal Registrar should be appointed Secretary: to this the Conference agreed.
3. The Members of the Conference recorded their regret at the absence of Mr. English, I.C.S., and of a representative from the Central Provinces.
4. It was agreed that the discussion should follow the heads of the programme drawn up by Mr. Wilson, the late Revenue Secretary.
5. Four general statements attached to these minutes, showing the combined statistics of the societies in the different provinces, were laid upon the table.
6. The heads of the programme were then taken up in order.
7. I.—*General Progress*.—The President stated that he considered that the statements showed that satisfactory progress had been made and that the prospects of the movement were hopeful.
8. II.—*Cash Banks*.—*Village Banks*.—Number of members: Area of operations.—These two subjects were considered together. The Members agreed that it would be unwise to limit the number of members by rule or regulation, and that it was best to leave the societies to elect their own members. It was agreed that the area should be kept as small as possible. With a large area the sense of joint responsibility is much weakened and the difficulties of management increased. These difficulties are got over in the United Provinces by subdivision into patties. In Bengal the area with which each society deals is limited to one village or even one hamlet, and the villages being small the number of members is necessarily limited. In the Punjab the village is generally the unit. In Eastern Bengal the area is small, but in Assam it is considerably larger. In Bombay the area of operations is small. The circumstances in Coorg appear to be different and one society deals with an area of 40 to 75 square miles. The area is subdivided into groups, having its own committee, formed of influential people who do not themselves wish to borrow. In Madras the number of members in each society is sometimes considerable, but the area is strictly limited.

Mr. Wilberforce was of opinion that it was unwise to found societies in villages where there were two or more factions, as one faction was likely to try to ruin the rival's society; it was generally agreed that under such circumstances success would be difficult, and that it was best for Registrars to confine their attention to more hopeful villages. It was generally agreed that the very low castes would find it difficult to obtain admission to societies, and that where such communities exist, as for example for the Namasudras in Eastern Bengal, special efforts should be made to found caste societies for them alone.

9. *Limited and Unlimited Liability.*—It was agreed by all Registrars that unlimited liability was the best foundation for rural societies. Mr. Wilberforce however was of opinion that where there was a demand for limited liability it should not be refused as a matter of course. Most of the Registrars were of opinion that limited liability should be directly discouraged. In Coorg all the societies are founded on limited liability, but Mr. Haller stated that this was due to the peculiar features of the area with which he had been dealing; and that it was his intention to found unlimited liability societies in the north of Coorg. In Madras all the new societies registered since August 1905 have accepted the principle of unlimited liability. The same principle has been accepted in Burma. It was agreed that there was much more danger with the principle of limited liability, because one man might get the whole control into his hands and would then only be made responsible for the amount of his liability; where the liability was unlimited, on the other hand, it was to the interest of every member to see that the society was properly managed.

10. *Deposits by Members.*—The societies hitherto have generally failed to attract voluntary deposits from members. The Bengal Registrar was of opinion that the societies had never offered a rate of interest sufficiently high to attract such deposits. In the United Provinces and in Eastern Bengal the system of small compulsory deposits has been introduced, either by payment of a rate on cultivation or rent, or by a deduction of two to four pice per rupee on the loan taken. The object of this is to hasten the building up of a capital and to give the members a tangible interest in the society apart from their unlimited liability. In Bengal and Bombay there is no system of compulsory deposit. In Madras and the Punjab there are both deposits and share capital. In Burma there are no deposits but some shares. In Coorg, where the members are rich the deposits are of the nature of payments towards share capital.

11. *Loans by Non-Members.*—Loans by non-members have been attracted in Bengal and Burma by the offer of a high rate of interest. The interest offered by the Madras Central Bank has been sufficient to attract some outside capital. This is also the case with the Central Banks in the United Provinces, but the Registrar was of opinion that it was doubtful whether much more capital could be attracted at similar rates. In the other provinces the loans from non-members are made more from philanthropic motives than with a view to investment.

12. *Loans by Government.*—The Bengal Registrar stated that he did not require any further assistance from Government, except in a case of famine or distress, when takavi loans at 6½ per cent. might be given to assist the societies as is provided for in the Famine Code. Mr. Fremantle was of opinion that it was unnecessary to advance more money on the terms of the Government of India's Resolution, but that ordinary advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act might be made on the recommendation of the Registrar. On the other hand, Mr. Wilberforce pointed out the difficulty of refusing a loan to a new society in the neighbourhood of an old one which had taken advantage of the terms of the Resolution and that the present rules favour the big society which can subscribe the limit of Rs. 2,000 within a short time. Mr. De stated that if Government refused further assistance it would be extremely difficult to make further progress as he had failed to raise capital otherwise. Mr. Campbell was of opinion that deposits by members should not be made a *sine qua non* condition of the Government loan, that it was necessary to lend money at a low rate of interest to clear the agriculturists of debt, but that when this was done they would be able to pay a higher rate. The President was of opinion that the time had not yet come for Government to withdraw all financial assistance to the societies and that the question raised by Mr. Campbell should be discussed in a sub-committee.

13. The President pointed out that there was an absence of accurate information on the subject of the prevailing rates at which agriculturists borrowed from money-lenders, and he requested the Registrars to make special inquiries on this point and embody the results in next year's reports.

14. It was generally agreed that with efficient management no special provision for penal interest was necessary.

15. The Burma Registrar has stated in his report that in his province it is necessary to confine loans to productive purposes on account of the improvident habits of the people. The Registrars of other provinces were of opinion that the decision on this matter could safely be left to the societies themselves. Experience had shown that very few loans had been given for unproductive purposes, and Mr. Wilberforce pointed out that by giving loans for marriages, etc., the societies were often able to restrict the member's expenditure: while if loans for such purposes were prohibited the member would be forced to borrow from the money-lender.

16. It was agreed to defer the consideration of the other matters till Wednesday (20th November). Meanwhile the following questions were referred to sub-committees of the Members named below:—

- I.—Definition of Profits and Treatment of Reserve Funds :
Messrs. Fremantle, Wilberforce, and Rao.
 - II.—Dissemination of Information :
Messrs. Fremantle, De, and Gourlay.
 - III.—Form of Report and Returns :
Messrs. Kerr, Wilberforce, Campbell, and De.
 - IV.—State Aid and Special Procedure for Recovery :
A Committee of all the Registrars.
 - V.—The Agricultural Bank of India :
A Committee of all the Registrars.
-

November 20th.

17. The Secretary reported that all the subjects referred to in paragraph 16 of the minutes of November 18th had been discussed by a committee consisting of the whole of the Registrars. The various reports were then discussed by the Conference and agreed to, with certain slight modifications, which have been embodied in the revised notes given below.

18. *Reserve Fund, and Profits.* (a) *Societies with unlimited liability.*—The Registrars of Eastern Bengal, Madras and Coorg considered that the reserve should never be employed as working capital, but that it should be placed in a safe investment out of the control of the society. The other Registrars were of opinion that so long as the reserve fund was small it should preferably be employed in the business of the bank, in order that capital may be accumulated more quickly, but that when it bears an appreciable ratio to the capital it may be advisable to invest it apart from the society in order to provide security for borrowed capital. Where a Central Bank exists the reserves may well be deposited with it.

(b) *Societies with limited liability.*—All Registrars agreed that it is desirable to set aside the reserved fund from the first.

Profits.—The Registrars accepted the definition of profits given in the note attached to the programme of the Conference.

19. *Dissemination of Information.*—It was generally agreed that it was desirable that gentlemen, both official and non-official, should be asked to attend the Conference for purposes of consultation, and that each of the Registrars of the larger provinces should be empowered to invite two such persons. The President should always have the power to nominate extra members.

It is desirable that Registrars should circulate to their colleagues all circulars issued by them.

It would be of no use to issue pamphlets broadcast, but they should be available both in English and the vernacular for the information of inquirers.

It is not desirable to attempt to propagate co-operative principles in rural areas unless arrangements can be made to control societies when formed.

Sufficient experience has not yet been gained to warrant the preparation of a Manual.

Use should be made of the Agricultural Journals in the different provinces, and periodical notes on the working of societies should be communicated to the local press. Abstracts of balance sheets might be supplied with the notes.

20. The report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the Annual Report and statements was read. It was agreed that the Conference should be held in Simla in October on a date to be fixed subsequently after consultation with the Registrars. With regard to paragraph 2 it was agreed that statistics should be compiled for districts or if necessary for groups within districts. The rest of the Report was accepted.

21. *State Aid and Special Procedure for Recovery.*—Under the present Resolution of the Government of India loans are made against an equal amount deposited in rural societies only; there is no reason why this concession should not be extended to societies which, through the want of the proper proportion of agriculturists, are classed as urban, but which are founded on unlimited liability and are similar in every way to rural societies. At present, for example, the Resolution does not provide for small societies of artisans which it is particularly desirable to encourage. The Bombay and Eastern Bengal Registrars desired to have a small sum placed at their disposal by the Government to finance societies in which the members were too poor to make deposits. The Registrars of Bengal, Punjab and United Provinces were of opinion that as a rule capital for such societies should be found apart from the Government, and that in special cases takavi loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act might be given. In any case in famine time takavi for the use of members should be advanced through the societies. The Bombay Registrar desired that the views expressed by him in the following note be recorded:—

“In most respects the Government of India have left Local Governments a free hand in the administration of co-operative societies: in one respect, however, no discretion whatever has been left, and, therefore, no deviation

from a precise set of directions is ever possible to meet any modification which local conditions may suggest. The case in point is that of 'loans by Governemnt.' I have put forward that Bombay has special conditions in part for special treatment. The other Registrars find nothing corresponding in their own provinces; so the Conference can do nothing. The Bombay Government can do nothing but refer to the Government of India; and the latter Government refers to the Conference of all Registrars.

"I suggest that in this particular matter some discretion be left with Local Governments regarding the conditions contained in paragraph 26 of Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Resolution No. 1—63-3, dated 29th April 1904."

Special Procedure.—The printed notes on the subject were read. The Bengal Registrars stated that his experience showed that up to the present no special procedure had been found necessary in Bengal, and that he was of opinion that the introduction of such a procedure would lead to less care in the management and less scrutiny of the purposes for which money is lent. The Registrars of Madras and Eastern Bengal agreed. The Registrar of the United Provinces, where special procedure was in force for a year, stated that in his opinion there had been no less care in the scrutiny of loans nor less efficiency in management, while the fact that such a procedure existed was sufficient to deter people who would otherwise be inclined to default. In practice it was hardly ever necessary to put the procedure in force. The Punjab Registrar was of opinion that without such a procedure it was easy for a money-lender to ruin a society by inducing members to default and forcing the society into litigation. The Registrars of Bombay and Coorg agreed with the Registrars of the Punjab and United Provinces. The Registrar of the United Provinces pointed out that the grant of this concession would much improve the credit of rural societies, as affording a kind of Government guarantee to joint stock banks and others willing to advance capital. The Registrar of the Punjab pointed out that the present rules in force in his province and in the United Provinces do not provide any procedure for the recovery of undisputed debts.

23. *The Financing of Cash Societies.*—It was agreed that if possible the best method would be to build up a Central Bank from below, but it was recognized that this would take many years. The Bengal Registrar stated that he hoped in the next year to make a commencement in forming the societies into local unions for purposes of finance and control, but that nothing had been done up to the present. The United Provinces Registrar hopes to solve the same problem by the institution of district banks where there are sufficient societies formed or a demand for their formation exists. It was agreed that this subject should come up for special consideration at the next Conference, as the solution of the problem of finance and control is vital to the success of the movement.

24. *How to finance a Central Bank in the event of a famine.*—This subject was raised by the Registrar of the Central Provinces in his report. Mr. Low pointed out that in unirrigated tracts where practically the whole capital of a Central Bank is lent out on the security of a single crop through rural societies, there is a great danger of bankruptcy in a time of famine. The Registrars were of opinion that until the bank had a sufficiently large reserve fund to enable it to tide over a famine, Government might advance takavi to tide over difficulties and to enable business to be carried on.

25. The other subjects on the programme have been dealt with in the various reports, and as no controversial points were raised it was thought unnecessary to discuss them.

26. It was suggested that the example of Bombay and Bengal might be followed in other Provinces in the matter of telegraphic addresses. The telegraphic addresses of the Registrars in the Bombay and Bengal are "Bombay Credit" and "Bengal Credit," respectively.

27. The following note by the Bengal Registrar on the subject of increase of staff was read:—

"*The question of Staff.*—Now that a certain amount of progress has been made and societies are springing up over a large area, it is essential that each

Registrar should have a personal assistant, whom he can employ to look after work at headquarters while he himself is on tour, and to visit districts where the presence of some one is urgently required to avert disaster. Travelling over a whole province by rail and road continuously for six months or more in the year is very wearying, and it is necessary that the Registrar should have some relief; much time too can be saved by sending such a trusted officer a week or two ahead to prepare the minds of the people for the Registrar's visit, and much disappointment can be saved by this way. In all the larger provinces these difficulties have been felt, and officers of the class of Extra-Assistant Commissioners and Deputy Collectors have been placed on special duty for short intervals to assist the Registrar. The disadvantage of losing an officer who has been trained in the work just at the time when he has learned what is required and just when he has come to take an enthusiastic interest in co-operation is very great, and I would suggest that an officer of this kind be appointed to assist the Registrar throughout the year in all the larger provinces. The extra cost would amount to something like Rs4,000 per annum."

It was agreed that in all the larger provinces there should be a permanent assistant to the Registrar, not below the rank of a Junior Deputy Collector. In addition to the advantages already pointed out by the Bengal Registrar, the appointment of such an officer would ensure some continuity in the work. A Deputy Collector has already been appointed in Madras, and in three cases applications have already been made by the Registrars to their Local Governments for such assistance.

28. The proposals of the Bengal Registrar printed below concerning the appointment of a permanent Secretary to the Conference and the procedure at the next Conference were agreed to, and it was suggested by the President that the present Secretary should continue in office till the next Conference:—

"*A permanent Secretary.*—I would suggest that the Registrar of one province should be appointed Secretary to the Conference for one year, and that he should assist in getting the proposals of the Conference properly placed before the Government. He should also draw up the programme for the next Conference after reference to the different provinces, and should act generally as a bond between the Registrars from one Conference to another."

"*The procedure.*—I would suggest that individual members be asked to prepare opening papers on each of the subjects to be discussed. This would not in any way interfere with the preparation of notes by other Registrars, but if it is the duty of one member to inform himself fully upon a definite subject the discussions which follow will be more valuable."

29. The President shortly addressed the Registrars on the work of the Conference and its advantages.

30. The Registrars thanked Mr. Carlyle for having given so much of his valuable time to the work of the Conference.

Appendix 1.
STATEMENT I—A.
GENERAL PROGRESS.

Central Societies (lending to other Societies only).

Province.	KIND OF SOCIETY						NUMBER OF SOCIETIES.		NUMBER OF MEMBERS.		REMARKS.
	CASH.		PRODUCTIVE.		DISTRIBUTIVE.		At the beginning of the year, 1st April 1906.	At the end of the period, 30th June 1907.	At the beginning of the year, 1st April 1906.	At the end of the period, 30th June 1907.	
	Limited liability.	Unlimited liability.	Limited liability.	Unlimited liability.	Limited liability.	Unlimited liability.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Madras	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	27	43	
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces . . . . .	...	10	...	...	...	...	8	10	1,669	2,669	
Punjab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces and Berar	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	49*	49	*At the beginning of the year or at the time of registration.
Coorg . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3	11	...	...	...	...	9	14	1,745	2,761	

STATEMENT I—B.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

Urban Societies.

Province.	KIND OF SOCIETY.						NUMBER OF SOCIETIES.		NUMBER OF MEMBERS.		REMARKS.
	CASH.		PRODUCTIVE.		DISTRIBUTIVE.		At the beginning of the year, 1st April 1906.	At the end of the period, 30th June 1907.	At the beginning of the year, 1st April 1906.	At the end of the period, 30th June 1907.	
	Limited liability.	Unlimited liability.	Limited liability.	Unlimited liability.	Limited liability.	Unlimited liability.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Madras	9	2	1	1	8	...	9	21	1,383	3,533	
Bombay	16	4	...	...	...	...	10	20	290	1,945	
Bengal	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	8	500	725	
United Provinces	*16	...	1	...	1	...	3	18	2,749	25,318	*There are 1,536 affiliated societies.
Punjab	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	164	279	
Burma	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	61	103	
Eastern Bengal and Assam	12	...	...	...	...	...	7	12	529	1,029	
Central Provinces and Berar	4	...	..	...	...	...	1	4	†233	667	
Coorg . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†At the beginning of the year or at the time of registration.
Ajmer . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-West Frontier Province.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	67	10	2	1	9	...	37	89	5,914	33,599	

STATEMENT I-C.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

Rural Societies.

Province.	KIND OF SOCIETY.						NUMBER OF SOCIETIES.		NUMBER OF MEMBERS.		REMARKS.
	CASH.		PRODUCTIVE.		DISTRIBUTIVE.		At the beginning of the year, 1st April 1906.	At the end of the period, 30th June 1907.	At the beginning of the year, 1st April 1906.	At the end of the period, 30th June 1907.	
	Limited liability.	Unlimited liability.	Limited liability.	Unlimited liability.	Limited liability.	Unlimited liability.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Madras	12	29	17	41	1,323	2,863	
Bombay	49*	21	49	1,129	3,578	* Two societies include a certain amount of grain dealing in their bye-laws. † The statistics of these grain societies are not available. ‡ There were 15 unregistered rural societies and 24 unregistered grain banks. § These are seed societies. ¶ One society was wound up on 30th January 1907. ¶ At the beginning of the year or at the time of registration. ** Of these the names of 58 members were struck off the list on account of their declining to pay the admission fee.
Bengal . . . . .	...	166	...	...	...	4†	53	170‡	2,117	7,159
United Provinces . . . . .	...	130	...	12§	...	...	61	142	10,378	16,483
Punjab	1	173	...	...	...	...	28	174	1,525	17,254
Barma	1	37¶	...	...	...	...	21	37	1,306	1,925
Eastern Bengal and Assam	...	48	...	...	...	...	14	48	521	2,424
Central Provinces and Berar	...	63	...	...	...	...	8	63	1,866¶	2,151
Coorg	11	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	507	957
Ajmer . . . . .	...	8	..	...	...	...	8	8	238**	186
North-West Frontier Province.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	25	703	...	12	...	4	237	743	20,970	54,953	

STATEMENT II—A.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—FROM 1ST APRIL 1906 TO 30TH JUNE 1907.

Central Societies (lending to or dealing with other Societies only).

Province.	Kind of Society.	RECEIPTS.															DISBURSEMENTS.														
		Opening balance.	Share payments.	Entrance fees.	Deposits by members.	LOANS FROM OTHER SOURCES.			Loans repaid by members.	Loans repaid by other societies.	Interest received.	Sale-proceeds of stock.	Other income.	Total income of year.	Total inclusive of opening balance.	Share capital withdrawn.	Deposits withdrawn.	LOANS REPAID TO			Loans to members.	Loans to other societies.	Interest paid on loans and deposits.	Dividend and bonus paid.	Stock bought.	Establishment and contingencies.	Other items.	Carried to reserve.	Total expenditure.	Closing balance.	
						Government.	Other societies.	Non-members.										Government.	Other societies.	Non-members.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Natal	Cash—Limited liability	R a. p. 2,727 13 6	R a. p. 2,700 0 0	R a. p. -85 0 0	R a. p. 71,800 0 0	R a. p. ...	R a. p. ...	R a. p. 9,000 0 0	R a. p. ...	R a. p. 2,400 0 0	R a. p. 1,779 8 6	R a. p. ...	R a. p. 50 14 6	R a. p. 87,815 7 0	R a. p. 80,548 4 6	R a. p. ...	R a. p. 6,100 0 0	R a. p. ...	R a. p. ...	R a. p. 2,000 0 0	R a. p. ...	R a. p. 80,900 0 0	R a. p. 601 0 0	R a. p. ...	R a. p. ...	R a. p. 268 7 11	R a. p. 18 12 4	R a. p. 5 2 0	R a. p. 89,788 6 3	R a. p. 754 14 3	
Central Provinces and Berar	Ditto
TOTAL		2,727 13 6	2,700 0 0	85 0 0	71,800 0 0	...	...	9,000 0 0	...	2,400 0 0	1,779 8 6	...	50 14 6	87,815 7 0	80,548 4 6	...	6,100 0 0	...	...	2,000 0 0	...	80,900 0 0	601 0 0	...	...	268 7 11	18 12 4	5 2 0	89,788 6 3	754 14 3
United Provinces	Cash—Unlimited liability	1,943 7 9	...	230 12 0	13,374 12 00 0 0	16,315 0 0	10,192 1 3	86,884 2 4	15,265 3 6	8,225 15 3	869 1 8	2,198 15 6	1,01,795 15 1	1,63,739 6 10	...	81 8 0	296 12 0	...	2,561 0 0	...	1,26,624 15 1	21,937 9 1	3,088 8 4	...	3,472 4 3	641 6 3	44 14 10	3,673 3 0	1,63,370 0 10	1,369 6 6	
Central Provinces and Berar	Ditto	...	...	127 8 0	678 6 00 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,600 0 0	4,340 0 0	...	851 1 0	...	14 5 0	9,810 14 0	9,810 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,005 0 0	...	...	...	200 0 0	100 3 5	...	...	9,305 3 5	505 10 7
TOTAL		1,943 7 9	...	358 4 0	14,052 12 00 0 0	16,315 0 0	12,932 1 3	90,724 2 4	15,265 3 6	8,577 0 3	869 1 8	2,218 4 6	1,71,606 13 1	1,78,550 4 10	...	81 8 0	296 12 0	...	2,561 0 0	...	1,35,629 15 1	21,937 9 1	3,088 8 4	...	3,672 4 3	741 9 6	44 14 10	3,673 3 0	1,71,675 4 3	1,875 0 7	
GRAND TOTAL		4,671 5 3	2,700 0 0	443 4 0	85,852 12 00 0 0	16,315 0 0	21,932 1 3	90,724 2 4	17,665 3 6	10,366 9	869 1 3	2,264 3 0	2,59,422 4 1	2,64,089 9 4	...	6,181 8 0	296 12 0	...	4,561 0 0	...	1,35,629 15 1	1,02,837 9 1	3,587 8 4	...	3,672 4 3	1,010 1 7	53 11 2	3,673 5 0	2,61,463 10 6	2,629 14 10	

STATEMENT II—B.
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—FROM 1ST APRIL 1906 TO 30TH JUNE 1907.
Urban Societies.

Present.	Kind of Society.	RECEIPTS.														DISBURSEMENTS.																
		Opening balance.	Share payments.	Entrance fees.	Deposits by members.	LOANS FROM OTHER SOURCES.			Loans repaid by members.	Loans repaid by other societies.	Interest received.	Sale-proceeds of stock.	Other income.	Total income of year.	Total inclusive of opening balance.	Share capital withdrawn.	Deposits withdrawn.	LOANS PAID TO			Loans to members.	Loans to other societies.	Interest paid on loans and deposits.	Dividend and bonus paid.	Stock bought.	Establishment and contingencies.	Other items.	Carried to reserve.	Total expenditure.	Closing balance.		
						Government.	Other societies.	Non-members.										Government.	Other societies.	Non-members.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
...	Cash—Limited Liability	2,812 0 8	17,939 0 10	2,263 10 6	70,705 6 8	...	17,500 0 0	43,103 11 10	53,766 4 1	...	8,852 10 9	...	831 12 10	2,19,962 9 6	2,22,774 10 2	8,406 12 4	49,349 5 10	...	1,700 0 0	12,133 12 3	1,31,023 0 0	1,000 0 0	8,786 13 4	307 14 1	...	1,940 9 3	814 8 9	414 0 11	2,10,785 11 9	11,938 14 5		
...	Do	12,753 11 11	35,074 8 0	402 10 0	29,961 15 0	14,100 0 0	...	1,992 1 5	54,793 1 5	768 3 5	3,226 2 10	...	896 7 10	1,40,714 1 11	1,53,472 13 10	81 0 0	9,328 12 4	...	...	107 6 0	1,06,968 7 2	14,600 0 0	298 1 8	796 5 4	163 9 0	1,533 13 6	3 3 4	...	1,34,379 15 4	19,092 14 6
...	Do	414 4 5	2,943 4 10	129 0 0	5,121 4 0	...	384 2 4	700 0 0	30,131 6 2	...	1,449 15 6	...	6 0 0	40,370 0 10	41,284 5 3	260 0 0	2,222 0 8	...	...	700 0 0	35,652 8 0	...	127 12 6	198 5 8	...	57 2 6	384 2 4	...	39,601 15 8	1,682 5 7
...	Do	8,850 0 5	96,028 0 0	4,273 0 0	62,161 13 0	5,100 0 0	1,800 0 0	4,63,646 8 5	1,84,156 11 10	393 2 5	30,853 10 8	31 3 6	17,533 0 10	8,65,977 2 8	8,74,837 3 1	145 0 0	342 15 8	...	...	77,951 14 7	6,13,978 6 0	1,04,003 10 0	6,456 6 8	2,054 14 6	920 4 6	4,401 9 0	6,451 13 2	27,266 10 5	843,993 8 1	30,842 11 0
...	Do	Figures not given.		
...	Do	307 8 9	1,260 0 0	...	5,247 8 0	1,715 0 0	...	200 5 7	...	3 14 6	6,426 12 1	6,734 4 10	...	601 0 0	5,445 0 0	8 8 0	38 5 0	87 9 0	6,180 1 0	554 3 10
...	Do	1,517 9 9	11,692 8 0	647 8 0	7,653 14 4	10,150 0 0	...	5,891 15 0	86,630 9 3	48 0 0	3,713 12 8	...	83 12 3	76,516 15 6	78,034 9 3	168 0 0	3,439 0 0	...	...	1,090 0 0	65,838 0 0	1,900 0 0	336 8 4	427 0 8	...	550 4 8	45 0 0	126 1 0	73,939 14 8	4,094 10 7
...	Do	3,632 4 0	3,815 8 0	314 8 0	7,124 2 9	2,000 0 0	...	4,525 0 0	16,267 14 3	...	1,385 15 1	...	12,147 1 4	52,580 1 5	56,272 5 5	246 0 0	556 8 0	...	...	...	40,561 0 0	1,000 0 0	5 8 0	265 0 0	18 15 0	368 7 1	7,133 0 9	1,612 6 6	51,761 13 4	4,510 8 1
TOTAL	...	30,362 7 11	1,73,757 13 8	8,030 4 6	1,85,980 15 9	31,350 0 0	19,684 2 4	6,24,859 4 8	6,77,459 15 0	1,209 5 10	49,632 9 1	31 3 6	31,002 1 7	14,03,047 11 11	14,33,410 3 10	9,306 12 4	66,289 10 6	...	1,700 0 0	91,938 0 10	9,99,465 5 2	1,22,678 10 0	11,011 1 1	4,049 8 8	1,104 15 6	8,899 3 0	14,535 8 0	29,223 5 2	13,60,642 15 10	72,767 4 0		
...	Cash—Unlimited Liability	...	5,401 0 0	122 0 0	2,481 0 0	...	11,000 0 0	7,603 0 0	230 0 0	...	1,100 12 0	...	296 6 1	28,286 2 1	28,286 2 1	8 0 0	740 0 0	...	...	2800 0 0	23,400 0 0	...	405 10 2	...	...	886 9 2	152 11 0	...	27,842 14 4	433 3 9
...	Do	372 6 9	220 0 0	87 0 0	2,965 0 0	2,550 0 0	...	...	3,498 0 0	...	150 7 5	...	...	9,465 7 8	9,837 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	7,581 0 0	...	77 9 2	...	...	49 10 9	...	...	7,708 3 11	2,129 10 3
...	Do	...	...	30 0 0	...	...	...	900 0 0	216 0 0	...	48 3 3	...	1 6 3	1,195 9 6	1,195 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	1,100 8 0	...	12 8 0	...	...	9 3 6	...	...	1,122 3 6	78 6 0
TOTAL	...	372 6 9	5,621 0 0	239 0 0	5,446 0 0	2,550 0 0	11,000 0 0	8,505 0 0	3,889 0 0	...	1,299 6 8	...	297 12 4	38,947 3 0	39,319 9 9	8 0 0	740 0 0	...	...	2,500 0 0	32,081 8 0	...	495 11 4	...	...	893 7 5	152 11 0	...	36,673 5 9	3,646 4 0
...	Productive—Limited Liability	...	35 7 9	7 8 0	...	...	200 0 0	2 0 0	11 0 0	...	0 1 10	...	755 4 0	1,011 5 7	1,011 5 7	...	...	...	...	...	11 0 0	...	...	...	...	304 18 3	595 15 6	...	911 13 9	99 8 10
...	Do	599 2 9	16,937 0 0	31 0 0	285 13 9	...	...	6,366 0 0	120 0 0	...	...	34,767 12 0	14,905 0 0	78,413 9 3	74,011 12 6	...	24 15 0	...	...	4,217 0 9	...	...	...	...	54,363 10 0	2,383 14 6	7,834 8 0	...	68,824 0 3	5,187 12 3
TOTAL	...	599 2 9	16,972 7 9	38 8 0	285 13 9	...	200 0 0	6,368 0 0	11 0 0	120 0 0	0 1 10	34,767 12 0	15,680 4 0	74,423 15 4	75,023 2 1	...	24 15 0	...	...	4,217 0 9	11 0 0	...	...	...	54,363 10 0	3,188 11 9	7,930 7 6	...	69,735 13 0	5,287 5 1
...	Productive—Unlimited Liability	240 7 0	...	9 0 0	...	...	500 0 0	433 10 1	3,347 7 10	...	8 5 7	5,572 7 10	1,421 14 3	11,292 13 7	11,642 4 7	...	...	...	...	458 13 3	3,355 13 3	...	75 0 0	...	5,032 4 3	176 14 3	1,683 8 4	...	10,787 5 4	854 15 3
TOTAL	...	240 7 0	...	9 0 0	...	...	500 0 0	433 10 1	3,347 7 10	...	8 5 7	5,572 7 10	1,421 14 3	11,292 13 7	11,642 4 7	...	...	...	...	458 13 3	3,355 13 3	...	75 0 0	...	5,032 4 3	176 14 3	1,683 8 4	...	10,787 5 4	854 15 3
...	Distributive—Limited Liability	2,114 7 11	2,353 10 4	807 15 8	81,019 0 7	...	...	59,160 15 8	18,886 7 6	...	657 8 4	2,37,907 9 2	3,841 10 11	4,04,623 14 2	4,06,738 6 1	271 7 9	78,861 13 7	...	...	37,386 10 7	30,166 6 8	...	543 5 7	1,813 7 0	2,46,648 2 10	6,754 11 8	4,780 14 4	1,243 0 0	4,03,475 0 0	4,263 6 1
...	Do	...	17,500 0 0	...	250 0 0	...	...	95 8 2	...	89 3 10	2,616 10 9	9 8 6	20,510 15 3	20,510 15 3	...	2 8 0	250 0 0	...	...	...	2,816 0 0	8,000 0 0	...	...	5,847 2 4	223 1 3	...	17,137 11 7	3,373 3 3	
TOTAL	...	2,114 7 11	20,253 10 4	807 15 8	81,269 0 7	...	...	59,160 15 8	18,980 15 8	...	696 12 2	2,40,524 8 11	3,851 9 5	4,26,184 13 5	4,27,249 5 4	273 15 9	74,111 13 7	...	...	37,386 10 7	32,982 6 8	8,000 0 0	543 5 7	1,813 7 0	2,51,495 5 2	6,976 12 11	4,780 14 4	1,243 0 0	4,19,613 11 7	7,636 9 9
GRAND TOTAL	...	33,723 0 4	2,16,704 15 9	9,124 12 2	2,72,931 14 1	33,900 0 0	31,354 2 4	5,99,316 14 5	4,03,788 6 6	1,329 5 10	51,687 3 4	2,80,895 11 3	51,733 3 7	19,52,846 9 3	19,86,644 9 7	9,583 12 1	1,41,166 7 1	...	1,700 0 0	1,36,815 9 5	10,67,897 1 1	1,30,503 10 0	12,125 2 0	5,867 15 3	3,11,996 2 11	19,637 1 4	29,088 1 2	31,066 5 2	18,97,452 3 6	89,192 6 1		

STATEMENT II-C.
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS—from 1st April 1906 to 30th June 1907.
Rural Societies.

Province.	Kind of Society.	RECEIPTS.														DISBURSEMENTS.																				
		Opening balance.	Share payments.	Entrance fees.	Deposits by members.	LOANS FROM OTHER SOURCES.			Loans repaid by members.	Loans repaid by other societies.	Interest received.	Sale proceeds of stock.	Other income.	Total income of year.	Total inclusive of opening balance.	Share capital withdrawn.	Deposits withdrawn.	LOANS REPAID TO			Loans to members.	Loans to other societies.	Interest paid on loans and deposits.	Dividend and bonus paid.	Stock bought.	Establishment and contingencies.	Other items.	Carried to reserve.	Total expenditure.	Closing balance.						
						Government.	Other societies.	Non-members.										Government.	Other societies.	Non-members.																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						
Madras	Cash—Limited Liability	R a. p. 5,104 7 9	R a. p. 9,080 0 0	R a. p. 161 0 0	R a. p. 2,495 0 0	R a. p. 3,200 0 0	R a. p. 6,500 0 0	R a. p. 7,104 0 0	R a. p. 44,510 12 4	R a. p. 700 0 0	R a. p. 4,233 15 1	R a. p. 364 2 6	R a. p. 78,348 13 11	R a. p. 88,453 5 8	R a. p. 1,964 10 7	R a. p. 2,695 0 0	R a. p. 650 0 0	R a. p. 1,885 0 3	R a. p. 69,878 4 0	R a. p. 1,663 8 9	R a. p. 1,568 8 9	R a. p. 848 12 0	R a. p. 181 4 6	R a. p. 799 12 8	R a. p. 80,421 4 9	R a. p. 3,082 0 11										
		Included in the statistics of cash unlimited societies.																																		
Madras	Ditto	R a. p. 1 5 9	R a. p. 730 0 0	R a. p. 111 8 5	R a. p. 3,900 0 0	R a. p. 9,740 0 0	R a. p. 1,678 7 3	R a. p. 15,555 0 0	R a. p. 15,555 5 9	R a. p. 340 0 0	R a. p. 1,500 0 0	R a. p. 12,020 0 0	R a. p. 308 8 6	R a. p. 10 0 0	R a. p. 143 2 0	R a. p. 1,311 8 9	R a. p. 15,338 3 3	R a. p. 28 2 6																		
Coorg	Ditto	R a. p. 7,246 9 1	R a. p. 5,955 4 7	R a. p. 482 0 0	R a. p. 1,480 0 0	R a. p. 1,900 0 0	R a. p. 1,165 15 10	R a. p. 14,827 0 9	R a. p. 1,332 1 4	R a. p. 147 7 0	R a. p. 27,289 13 6	R a. p. 34,536 6 7	R a. p. 44 0 0	R a. p. 290 0 0	R a. p. 249 3 2	R a. p. 27,046 0 0	R a. p. 402 2 0	R a. p. 274 1 2	R a. p. 263 11 9	R a. p. 19 5 7	R a. p. 2,437 13 6	R a. p. 31,013 5 3	R a. p. 3,515 1 5													
TOTAL		R a. p. 12,332 6 7	R a. p. 15,765 4 7	R a. p. 643 0 0	R a. p. 3,975 0 0	R a. p. 5,100 0 0	R a. p. 7,777 8 7	R a. p. 10,404 0 0	R a. p. 69,077 13 1	R a. p. 700 0 0	R a. p. 7,289 7 8	R a. p. 511 9 6	R a. p. 1,21,193 11 5	R a. p. 1,33,546 2 0	R a. p. 2,348 10 7	R a. p. 4,475 0 0	R a. p. 242 3 2	R a. p. 650 0 0	R a. p. 1,885 0 3	R a. p. 1,08,989 4 0	R a. p. 402 2 0	R a. p. 2,161 2 5	R a. p. 10 0 0	R a. p. 1,254 9 9	R a. p. 200 10 1	R a. p. 4,449 2 11	R a. p. 1,26,967 13 2	R a. p. 6,578 4 10								
Madras	Cash—Unlimited Liability	R a. p. 530 13 11	R a. p. 17,228 0 0	R a. p. 1,159 4 0	R a. p. 19,799 0 0	R a. p. 18,600 0 0	R a. p. 46,200 0 0	R a. p. 3,045 0 0	R a. p. 32,187 12 0	R a. p. 2,804 12 3	R a. p. 161 9 9	R a. p. 1,41,183 6 9	R a. p. 1,41,714 8 11	R a. p. 160 0 0	R a. p. 1,235 0 0	R a. p. 760 0 0	R a. p. 503 0 0	R a. p. 1,27,862 12 0	R a. p. 1,404 11 11	R a. p. 284 10 2	R a. p. 767 13 0	R a. p. 42 14 11	R a. p. 216 3 0	R a. p. 1,32,362 6 10	R a. p. 8,721 13 1											
Madras	Ditto	R a. p. 33,133 1 3	R a. p. 520 0 0	R a. p. 2,403 0 0	R a. p. 33,114 4 0	R a. p. 17,700 0 0	R a. p. 13,200 0 0	R a. p. 2,100 0 0	R a. p. 68,594 7 3	R a. p. 5,072 4 8	R a. p. 199 5 8	R a. p. 1,42,908 5 2	R a. p. 1,76,036 6 5	R a. p. 139 0 0	R a. p. 768 8 5	R a. p. 1,80,048 12 0	R a. p. 2,072 11 6	R a. p. 284 10 2	R a. p. 840 12 10	R a. p. 16 11 3	R a. p. 1,34,164 13 2	R a. p. 41,571 9 3														
Madras	Ditto	R a. p. 7,220 9 11	R a. p. 1,110 0 0	R a. p. 1,835 2 0	R a. p. 11,167 5 10	R a. p. 5,815 0 0	R a. p. 4,651 11 23	R a. p. 35,335 10 01	R a. p. 48,274 5 6	R a. p. 1,270 0 0	R a. p. 7,066 14 9	R a. p. 11 1 0	R a. p. 3,844 9 13	R a. p. 1,15,371 11 51	R a. p. 1,22,592 5 44	R a. p. 25 0 0	R a. p. 2,585 0 9	R a. p. 1,198 0 0	R a. p. 4,874 8 10	R a. p. 90,085 9 5	R a. p. 2,080 0 0	R a. p. 3,084 18 5	R a. p. 293 1 6	R a. p. 3,127 1 8	R a. p. 4,651 11 21	R a. p. 1,11,304 14 91	R a. p. 10,457 6 7									
Coorg	Ditto	R a. p. 5,266 8 2	R a. p. 3,265 4 0	R a. p. 27,730 12 4	R a. p. 21,300 0 0	R a. p. 1,04,103 12 8	R a. p. 9,808 14 4	R a. p. 96,091 14 5	R a. p. 7,823 3 8	R a. p. 1,038 14 3	R a. p. 2,71,461 11 8	R a. p. 2,76,723 3 10	R a. p. 1,562 1 9	R a. p. 81 9 5	R a. p. 16,719 4 8	R a. p. 2,178 2 9	R a. p. 2,21,643 13 9	R a. p. 3,177 6 11	R a. p. 2,62,647 0 0	R a. p. 211 0 0	R a. p. 528 3 0	R a. p. 563 2 4	R a. p. 4,468 2 2	R a. p. 3,50,941 14 9	R a. p. 5,786 5 1											
Coorg	Ditto	R a. p. 19,479 0 0	R a. p. 85,517 0 0	R a. p. 14,944 0 0	R a. p. 33,353 0 0	R a. p. 43,600 0 0	R a. p. 5,476 0 0	R a. p. 34 0 0	R a. p. 3,03,192 0 0	R a. p. 3,22,671 0 0	R a. p. 5,476 0 0	R a. p. 34 0 0	R a. p. 3,03,192 0 0	R a. p. 3,22,671 0 0	R a. p. 1,050 0 0	R a. p. 1,65,931 11 8	R a. p. 1,68,513 8 9	R a. p. 1,55,825 0 0	R a. p. 107 0 0	R a. p. 13 7 9	R a. p. 1,199 14 0	R a. p. 9,583 12 7	R a. p. 1,67,739 2 4	R a. p. 784 6 5												
Coorg	Ditto	R a. p. 2,581 13 1	R a. p. 16,545 0 0	R a. p. 856 8 0	R a. p. 14,722 9 8	R a. p. 8,350 0 0	R a. p. 1,900 0 0	R a. p. 1,340 0 0	R a. p. 7,467 8 9	R a. p. 976 14 8	R a. p. 17 9 0	R a. p. 35,681 2 1	R a. p. 36,359 12 6	R a. p. 50 0 0	R a. p. 248 0 0	R a. p. 90 0 0	R a. p. 30,717 6 6	R a. p. 870 3 4	R a. p. 194 2 3	R a. p. 172 12 9	R a. p. 359 3 9	R a. p. 1 0 0	R a. p. 260 4 11	R a. p. 125 11 9	R a. p. 1,491 15 6	R a. p. 56,539 12 8	R a. p. 5,554 14 10	R a. p. 533 1 2	R a. p. 845 2 3							
Coorg	Ditto	R a. p. 2,215 11 6	R a. p. 4,270 0 0	R a. p. 384 4 0	R a. p. 8,767 0 0	R a. p. 1,328 0 0	R a. p. 41,727 8 0	R a. p. 662 0 0	R a. p. 41 11 5	R a. p. 59,929 0 0	R a. p. 62,144 11 6	R a. p. 150 0 0	R a. p. 1,316 0 0	R a. p. 328 0 0	R a. p. 52,884 12 9	R a. p. 43 1 2	R a. p. 290 0 0	R a. p. 10,843 12 3	R a. p. 657 5 8	R a. p. 1 0 0	R a. p. 5,611 3 6	R a. p. 3,875 9 11	R a. p. 20,331 13 54	R a. p. 11,54,058 13 91	R a. p. 1,53,273 9 11											
Coorg	Ditto	R a. p. 457 0 0	R a. p. 1 8 0	R a. p. 6 0 0	R a. p. 1,22,215 0 0	R a. p. 1,79,888 4 51	R a. p. 79,557 8 41	R a. p. 4,44,147 3 11	R a. p. 1,270 0 0	R a. p. 43,483 15 8	R a. p. 22 6 6	R a. p. 5,411 15 14	R a. p. 12,36,315 3 51	R a. p. 13,07,932 7 81	R a. p. 1,885 0 0	R a. p. 10,229 2 6	R a. p. 1,279 9 5	R a. p. 18,485 8 1	R a. p. 7,973 11 7	R a. p. 10,71,505 2 5	R a. p. 2,030 0 0	R a. p. 10,843 12 3	R a. p. 657 5 8	R a. p. 1 0 0	R a. p. 5,611 3 6	R a. p. 3,875 9 11	R a. p. 20,331 13 54	R a. p. 11,54,058 13 91	R a. p. 1,53,273 9 11							
Coorg	Ditto	R a. p. 71,617 4 3	R a. p. 1,25,150 0 0	R a. p. 24,348 14 0	R a. p. 2,10,279 15 10	R a. p. 1,22,215 0 0	R a. p. 1,79,888 4 51	R a. p. 79,557 8 41	R a. p. 4,44,147 3 11	R a. p. 1,270 0 0	R a. p. 43,483 15 8	R a. p. 22 6 6	R a. p. 5,411 15 14	R a. p. 12,36,315 3 51	R a. p. 13,07,932 7 81	R a. p. 1,885 0 0	R a. p. 10,229 2 6	R a. p. 1,279 9 5	R a. p. 18,485 8 1	R a. p. 7,973 11 7	R a. p. 10,71,505 2 5	R a. p. 2,030 0 0	R a. p. 10,843 12 3	R a. p. 657 5 8	R a. p. 1 0 0	R a. p. 5,611 3 6	R a. p. 3,875 9 11	R a. p. 20,331 13 54	R a. p. 11,54,058 13 91	R a. p. 1,53,273 9 11						
Coorg	Ditto	R a. p. 71,617 4 3	R a. p. 1,25,150 0 0	R a. p. 24,348 14 0	R a. p. 2,10,279 15 10	R a. p. 1,22,215 0 0	R a. p. 1,79,888 4 51	R a. p. 79,557 8 41	R a. p. 4,44,147 3 11	R a. p. 1,270 0 0	R a. p. 43,483 15 8	R a. p. 22 6 6	R a. p. 5,411 15 14	R a. p. 12,36,315 3 51	R a. p. 13,07,932 7 81	R a. p. 1,885 0 0	R a. p. 10,229 2 6	R a. p. 1,279 9 5	R a. p. 18,485 8 1	R a. p. 7,973 11 7	R a. p. 10,71,505 2 5	R a. p. 2,030 0 0	R a. p. 10,843 12 3	R a. p. 657 5 8	R a. p. 1 0 0	R a. p. 5,611 3 6	R a. p. 3,875 9 11	R a. p. 20,331 13 54	R a. p. 11,54,058 13 91	R a. p. 1,53,273 9 11						
Coorg	Ditto	R a. p. 71,617 4 3	R a. p. 1,25,150 0 0	R a. p. 24,348 14 0	R a. p. 2,10,279 15 10	R a. p. 1,22,215 0 0	R a. p. 1,79,888 4 51	R a. p. 79,557 8 41	R a. p. 4,44,147 3 11	R a. p. 1,270 0 0	R a. p. 43,483 15 8	R a. p. 22 6 6	R a. p. 5,411 15 14	R a. p. 12,36,315 3 51	R a. p. 13,07,932 7 81	R a. p. 1,885 0 0	R a. p. 10,229 2 6	R a. p. 1,279 9 5	R a. p. 18,485 8 1	R a. p. 7,973 11 7	R a. p. 10,71,505 2 5	R a. p. 2,030 0 0	R a. p. 10,843 12 3	R a. p. 657 5 8	R a. p. 1 0 0	R a. p. 5,611 3 6	R a. p. 3,875 9 11	R a. p. 20,331 13 54	R a. p. 11,54,058 13 91	R a. p. 1,53,273 9 11						
GRAND TOTAL		R a. p. 83,269 10 10	R a. p. 1,40,255 4 7	R a. p. 25,491 14 0	R a. p. 2,14,254 15 10	R a. p. 1,27,315 0 0	R a. p. 1,87,665 13 01	R a. p. 83,961 8 41	R a. p. 5,13,225 1 0	R a. p. 1,970 0 0	R a. p. 50,723 6 11	R a. p. 22 6 6	R a. p. 5,923 8 74	R a. p. 13,57,508 14 101	R a. p. 14,41,478 9 81	R a. p. 3,733 10 7	R a. p. 14,704 2 6	R a. p. 1,621 12 7	R a. p. 19,135 8 1	R a. p. 8,808 11 10	R a. p. 11,80,444 6 5	R a. p. 2,432 2 0	R a. p. 12,804 14 8	R a. p. 657 5 8	R a. p. 11 0 0	R a. p. 6,865 13 3	R a. p. 4,076 4 0	R a. p. 24,330 15 41	R a. p. 12,51,058 10 111	R a. p. 1,70,431 14 9						

STATEMENT III-A.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—*from 1st April 1906 to 30th June 1907.*

Central Societies (lending to or dealing with other Societies only).

Province.	Kind of Society.	PROFIT.				LOSS.					Net profit + or loss—	REMARKS.
		Interest earned.	Gross profit on sales of stock.	Other items.	Total.	Interest paid and due.	Establishment and contingent charges paid and due.	Debts written off.	Depreciation of stock.	Other items.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>
Madras	Cash—Limited liability	8,410 2 6	...	185 14 6	8,546 1 0	2,438 2 8	268 7 11	...	...	13 13 4	+825 10 1	
Central Provinces and Berar	Ditto	...	...	...	...	Statistics not given.		...	...	...	.....
TOTAL		8,410 2 6	...	185 14 6	8,546 1 0	2,438 2 8	268 7 11	...	...	13 13 4	+825 10 1	
United Provinces	Cash—Unlimited liability	9,795 11 9	29 13 8	280 1 6	10,105 10 6	4,624 14 4	631 18 8	...	...	49 4 10	+4,799 10 1	
Central Provinces	Ditto	351 1 0	...	14 5 0	365 6 0	238 2 7	100 8 5	...	...	...	+82 0 0	
TOTAL		10,146 12 9	29 13 8	294 6 6	10,471 0 6	4,858 0 11	732 0 8	...	...	49 4 10	+4,881 10 1	
GRAND TOTAL		18,556 15 8	29 13 2	480 5 0	14,017 1 6	7,296 8 7	1,000 8 7	...	...	63 1 2	+5,657 4 2	

STATEMENT III-B.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—FROM 1ST APRIL 1906 TO 30TH JUNE 1907.

Urban Societies.

PROVINCE.	Kind of Society.	PROFIT.				LOSS.					Net profit + or loss—	REMARKS.
		Interest earned.	Gross profit on sales of stock.	Other items.	Total.	Interest paid and due.	Establishment and contingent charges paid and due.	Debts written off.	Depreciation of stock.	Other items.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Madras	Cash-Limited liability	10,113 8 4	...	2,781 12 10	13,844 0 2	6,517 4 10	2,005 9 1	...	...	124 12 2	+4,196 6 1	
Bombay	Ditto	4,693 14 7	...	759 12 10	5,453 11 5	809 4 10	2,854 5 11	...	...	16 8 0	+1,778 8 8	
Bengal	Ditto	1,500 15 9	...	135 0 0	1,635 15 9	544 8 5	144 14 6	...	...	134 0 6	+812 8 4	
United Provinces	Ditto	46,120 10 6	31 3 6	7,370 4 9	53,522 2 9	15,981 8 11	5,880 11 1	...	...	799 11 5	+31,360 8 4	
Punjab	Ditto	816 0 0	...	526 0 0	1,342 0 0	...	848 0 0	...	...	994 0 0	...	
Burma	Ditto	200 5 7	...	3 14 6	204 4 1	...	134 1 0	...	...	...	+70 8 1	
Eastern Bengal and Assam	Ditto	4,193 10 10	...	731 4 3	4,924 15 1	605 14 3	520 8 9	...	...	...	+8,798 8 1	
Central Provinces and Berar	Ditto	1,385 15 1	...	12 5 4	1,398 4 5	319 7 2	456 0 4	...	...	2 7 6	+620 5 5	
Total	.....	69,023 11 8	31 3 6	12,270 6 6	81,325 5 8	24,778 0 5	11,844 2 8	...	...	2,071 7 7	+42,681 11 0	
Madras	Cash-Unlimited liability	1,119 7 3	...	264 8 4	1,383 15 7	869 14 9	358 0 2	...	...	...	+155 7 8	
Bombay	Ditto	290 10 11	...	87 0 0	377 10 11	127 7 1	39 2 9	...	...	...	+211 1 1	
Bengal	Ditto	66 9 2	...	31 6 8	97 15 5	44 15 9	9 3 6	...	...	...	+43 13 2	
Total	.....	1,476 11 4	...	382 14 7	1,859 9 11	1,042 5 7	406 15 5	...	...	...	+410 4 11	
Madras	Productive-Limited liability	0 1 10	...	792 12 0	792 13 10	6 4 0	304 13 3	...	...	477 4 0	+4 8 7	
United Provinces	Ditto	...	6,630 11 0	554 5 9	7,185 0 9	...	1,622 15 8	...	...	3,263 11 8	+2,298 6 9	
Total	.....	0 1 10	6,630 11 0	1,347 1 9	7,977 14 7	6 4 0	1,927 12 6	...	...	3,740 15 3	+2,302 14 10	
Madras	Productive-Unlimited liability	58 7 6	469 9 11	14 9 6	542 10 11	109 6 0	185 14 8	...	0 11 0	99 8 4	+147 8 4	
Total	.....	58 7 6	469 9 11	14 9 6	542 10 11	109 6 0	185 14 8	...	0 11 0	99 8 4	+147 8 4	
Madras	Distributive-Limited liability	908 15 2	12,431 8 2	1,283 15 0	14,624 6 4	1,148 8 9	6,984 0 2	...	...	107 9 6	+6,384 8 17	
United Provinces	Ditto	261 13 8	103 6 9	...	365 4 5	...	358 4 9	...	...	11 14 9	-4 15 1	
Total	.....	1,170 12 10	12,534 14 11	1,283 15 0	14,989 10 9	1,148 8 9	7,342 4 11	...	...	119 8 3	+6,879 4 10	
GRAND TOTAL	.....	71,729 13 2	19,666 7 4	15,298 15 4	1,06,695 8 10	27,084 8 9	21,707 1 9	...	0 11 0	6,081 7 5	+51,871 6 11	

STATEMENT III-C.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—FROM 1ST APRIL 1906, TO 30TH JUNE 1907.

Rural Societies.

Province.	Kind of Society.	PROFIT.				LOSS.					Net profit + or loss —.	REMARKS.
		Interest earned.	Gross profit on sales of stock.	Other items.	Total.	Interest paid and due.	Establishment and contingent charges paid and due.	Debts written off.	Depreciation of stock.	Other items.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Madras	Cash-Limited liability	5,752 8 7	...	410 10 7	6,168 3 2	2,131 14 9	854 8 7	...	...	14 6 7	+3,162 10 8	
Punjab	Ditto	...	...	Included in the statistics of cash-unlimited societies.			...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	Ditto	1,779 3 3	...	...	1,779 3 3	393 8 6	174 2 0	...	...	...	+1,211 8 9	
Corg	Ditto	1,332 1 4	...	731 9 0	2,063 10 4	274 1 2	262 11 9	...	...	19 5 7	+1,507 7 10	
Total		8,868 13 2	...	1,142 9 7	10,006 0 9	2,799 8 5	1,291 1 4	...	...	38 12 2	+5,881 10 10	
Madras	Cash Unlimited liability	5,333 8 9	...	1,285 1 9	6,618 10 6	2,950 14 3	793 13 0	...	...	6 2 11	+2,667 12 4	
Bombay	Ditto	6,456 1 0	...	2,586 6 7	9,042 7 7	2,758 5 2	784 13 8	...	...	...	+5,499 4 9	
Bengal	Ditto	9,282 4 3	10 14 6	1,950 0 9½	11,248 3 6½	4,550 11 9	302 2 6	...	...	22 5 1	+6,368 0 2½	
United Provinces	Ditto	11,551 6 2	...	3,848 2 3	15,399 8 5	5,995 6 8	735 9 3	...	...	477 4 5	+8,191 4 3	
Punjab	Ditto	15,432 0 0	...	...	15,432 0 0	3,806 0 0	...	...	...	...	+11,626 0 0	
Burma	Ditto	12,308 8 10	11 5 6	...	12,314 14 4	428 4 9	1,239 8 0	...	...	10 0 0	+10,697 1 7	
Eastern Bengal and Assam	Ditto	1,787 0 3½	...	874 6 9	2,661 7 ½	794 5 11½	194 2 3	...	...	...	+1,672 14 10	
Central Provinces and Berar	Ditto	3,316 4 8	...	32 8 9	3,348 15 0	538 12 6	439 14 8	...	...	19 2 6	+2,350 15 4	
Ajmer	Ditto	42 11 11	...	...	42 11 11	52 0 3	...	...	...	...	-9 4 4	
Total		65,604 13 5½	22 4 0	10,576 10 10½	76,108 12 4	21,874 13 1½	4,489 15 4	...	...	584 14 11	+49,204 0 11½	
United Provinces	Productive-Unlimited liability	...	...	...	...	Statistics not given		...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	Statistics not given		...	...	...	...
Bengal	Distributive-Unlimited liability	...	...	...	...	Statistics not given		...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		74,368 10 7½	22 4 0	11,718 14 5½	86,109 13 1	24,674 5 6½	5,781 0 8	...	...	568 11 1	+55,086 11 9½	

* Includes one cash-limited liability society.

STATEMENT IV-A.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE 1907.

Central Societies (lending to or dealing with other Societies on ...)

Provinces.	Kind of Society.	ASSETS.													LIABILITIES.								Profit + and loss —	Reserve fund.	REMARKS.
		Cash in hand and bank.	Loans due by members.	Loans due by other societies.	Interest due on columns 4 and 5.	Value of stock in hand.	Other items.	Total assets.	Loans from non-members.	Loans from other societies.	Interest due on loans in columns 10 and 11.	Loans from Government.	Interest due to Government.	Total of columns 10 to 14.	Share capital.	Deposits by members.	Interest due on members' deposits.	Dividends due to members.	Total due to members (columns 16 to 19).	Establishment and contingent charges.	Other items.	Total liabilities.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Madras	Cash—Limited Liability	754 14 3	...	80,500 0 0	1,686 14 0	...	...	82,891 12 8	7,000 0 0	...	144 10 1	...	...	7,144 0 1	6,900 0 0	66,200 0 0	1,794 1 1	15 6 9	74,909 7 10	12 0 0	0 0 8	82,066 2 2	+825 10 1	5 2 0	
Central Provinces and Berar.	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Statistics not given.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	.....	754 14 3	...	80,500 0 0	1,686 14 0	...	...	82,891 12 8	7,000 0 0	...	144 10 1	...	...	7,144 10 1	6,900 0 0	66,200 0 0	1,794 1 1	15 6 9	74,909 7 10	12 0 0	0 0 8	82,066 2 2	+825 10 1	5 2 0	
United Provinces	Cash—Unlimited Liability	3,815 5 0	69,675 5 11	6,672 5 7	1,564 9 2	2,724 3 7	16 7 0	84,468 4 8	28,472 1 3	23,915 0 0	1,091 4 0	10,509 4 0	...	63,981 9 8	...	14,782 8 8	398 10 0	...	15,181 2 3	46 8	30 0 0	78,189 8 6	+6,279 0 9	2,008 8 0	
Central Provinces and Berar.	Ditto	505 10 7	4,665 0 0	...	56 10 8	200 0 0	7 2 9	5,434 7 7	2,800 0 0*	1,000 0 0	231 6 10	500 0 0	...	4,581 6 10	...	678 0 0	1 11 9	...	679 11 9	...	...	5,211 2 7	+223 5 0	300 0 0	*Includes RS00 from Court of Wards.
Total	.....	4,320 15 7	74,340 5 11	6,672 5 7	1,621 8 5	2,924 3 7	23 9 9	89,902 11 10	31,272 1 3	23,915 0 0	1,322 10 10	11,003 4 0	...	67,513 0 1	...	15,410 8 8	400 5 9	...	15,810 14 0	46 8 0	30 0 0	83,400 6 1	+6,592 5 9	2,308 8 0	
GRAND TOTAL	.....	5,075 13 10	74,340 5 11	87,172 5 7	3,268 1 5	2,924 3 7	23 9 9	1,72,794 8 1	38,272 1 3	23,915 0 0	1,467 4 11	11,003 4 0	...	74,657 10 2	6,900 0 0	81,610 8 8	2,194 6 10	15 6 9	90,720 5 10	58 8 0	30 0 8	1,65,466 8 8	+7,327 15 10	2,213 10 0	

STATEMENT IV-B.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE 1907.

Urban Societies.

Province.	Kind of Society.	ASSETS.					LIABILITIES.														
		Cash in hand and bank.	Loans due by members.	Loans due by other societies.	Interest due on columns 4 and 5.	Value of stock in hand.	Other items.	Total assets.	Loans from non-members.	Loans from other societies.	Interest due on loans in columns 10 and 11.	Loans from Government.	Interest due to Government.	Total of columns 10 to 14.	Share capital.	Deposits by members.	Interest due on members' deposits.	Dividends due to members.	Total due to members (columns 16 to 19).	Establishment and contingent charges.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Madras	Cash—Limited liability	11,388 14 5	1,23,431 11 11	1,000 0 0	1,770 6 4	...	597 7 0	1,87,598 7 8	42,417 4 11	15,800 0 0	1,660 5 9	...	...	59,877 10 8	22,253 4 6	49,275 4 5	1,937 15 1	64 6 2	78,520 14 2	105 0 9
Bombay	Ditto	19,092 14 6	95,911 11 2	24,431 12 7	2,848 2 10	162 9 0	850 14 8	1,48,298 0 9	8,696 6 10	...	28 11 1	28,450 0 0	...	32,175 1 11	65,873 0 0	89,017 2 4	951 1 1	321 1 1	1,06,162 5 4	8,412 6 8	
Bengal	Ditto	1,682 5 7	15,814 9 10	...	89 8 8	...	...	17,586 8 1	...	384 2 4	...	...	...	384 2 4	8,686 4 10	8,888 3 4	258 12 5	223 7 3	16,087 11 10	87 12 0
United Provinces	Ditto	52,525 11 8	4,76,481 11 11	1,23,898 14 10	15,583 1 7	795 6 3	516 10 8	6,70,796 8 11	4,19,377 5 8	1,800 0 0	7,272 4 2	5,100 0 0	...	4,38,549 9 5	1,80,569 0 0	63,156 3 4	1,973 5 9	787 1 0	2,02,484 10 1	734 12 0	
Punjab	Ditto	4,838 0 0	12,949 0 0	...	...	...	...	17,782 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,505 0 0	72 0 0	...	...	9,577 0 0	...
Burma	Ditto	554 8 10	3,895 0 0	...	72 1 0	8 3 0	...	4,529 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	4,376 8 0	...	7 12 6	...	4,384 4 6	...	
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Ditto	4,220 11 7	44,005 9 0	1,400 0 0	597 3 5	...	45 0 0	50,228 8 0	5,866 15 0	...	103 2 10	11,650 0 0	...	17,120 1 10	21,829 0 0	6,909 14 4	171 4 8	56 7 1	28,966 10 1	1 0 0	
Central Provinces and Berar.	Ditto	4,519 5 1	24,298 1 9	1,000 0 0	409 2 8	13 15 0	20 0 0	30,255 8 6	4,525 0 0	...	108 10 11	2,000 0 0	...	6,688 10 11	15,416 8 0	6,567 10 9	205 4 3	294 13 8	22,484 4 3	64 13 3	
TOTAL		89,417 2 8	7,95,582 7 7	1,51,725 11 5	21,324 10 6	980 1 3	3,030 0 4	10,72,060 1 9	4,75,988 0 0	17,984 2 4	9,178 2 9	47,200 0 0	...	5,49,740 5 1	2,84,487 9 4	1,71,887 6 6	5,504 7 9	1,747 4 8	1,63,626 12 3	4,405 12 3	
Madras	Cash—Unlimited liability	443 3 9	28,120 0 0	...	18 11 3	...	...	28,581 15 0	4,805 0 0	11,000 0 0	808 6 3	...	...	16,118 6 3	5,393 0 0	1,741 0 0	155 14 4	...	7,289 14 4	22 0 0
Bombay	Ditto	2,129 10 3	6,870 0 0	...	198 7 1	...	80 12 0	9,023 13 4	...	...	...	3,700 0 0	...	3,700 0 0	220 0 0	4,680 0 0	56 1 11	...	4,956 1 11	10 8 0
Bengal	Ditto	73 6 0	884 8 0	...	18 5 11	...	...	976 3 11	900 0 0	...	32 7 9	...	...	982 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		2,646 4 0	30,874 8 0	...	280 3 3	...	30 12 0	38,582 0 3	5,705 0 0	11,000 0 0	340 14 0	3,700 0 0	...	20,745 14 0	5,613 0 0	6,431 0 0	212 0 3	...	12,246 0 3	32 8 0	
Madras	Productive—Limited liability	99 8 10	...	...	...	...	148 11 6	248 4 4	2 0 0	200 0 0	6 4 0	...	...	208 4 0	35 7 9	...	...	...	85 7 9	...
United Provinces	Ditto	5,187 12 3	101 14 3	...	...	26,081 8 9	8,456 9 0	89,827 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,008 0 0	16 5 9	...	65 0 0	83,084 5 9	...
TOTAL		5,287 5 1	101 14 3	...	...	26,081 8 9	8,605 4 6	40,076 0 7	2 0 0	200 0 0	6 4 0	...	...	208 4 0	83,032 7 9	16 5 9	...	65 0 0	83,119 13 6	...
Madras	Productive—Unlimited liability	854 15 3	470 6 4	...	50 1 11	136 2 2	181 6 7	1,693 0 3	5 5 2	1,500 0 0	84 6 6	...	...	1,539 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
TOTAL		854 15 3	470 6 4	...	50 1 11	136 2 2	181 6 7	1,693 0 3	5 5 2	1,500 0 0	84 6 0	...	...	1,539 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	18 0 0
Madras	Distributive—Limited liability	4,263 6 1	11,331 12 0	...	271 9 4	26,556 15 1	839 2 3	43,263 13 2	22,591 6 4	...	480 13 8	...	...	23,072 4 0	6,485 7 6	8,853 8 10	126 0 9	5 13 10	16,470 14 11	264 15 2
United Provinces	Ditto	3,873 3 3	2,720 7 10	8,000 0 0	213 14 10	3,203 3 3	226 14 10	17,737 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	17,497 8 0	...	...	...	...	17,497 8 0	245 3 8
TOTAL		7,636 9 9	14,052 8 10	8,000 0 0	485 8 2	29,760 3 3	1,066 1 1	61,000 10 0	22,591 6 4	...	480 18 8	...	...	23,072 4 0	23,982 15 6	8,853 8 10	126 0 9	5 13 10	32,968 6 11	510 2 10
TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL	1,15,842 4 3	3,40,681 8 0	1,59,725 11 5	22,090 12 10	56,957 15 2	13,918 3 6	12,08,411 12 10	5,08,686 11 6	30,684 2 4	10,085 8 5	50,900 0 0	...	5,95,306 6 3	3,47,123 0 7	1,87,178 5 1	5,843 8 9	1,818 2 6	5,41,961 0 11	4,961 7 1	

STATEMENT IV-B.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30th JUNE 1907.

Urban Societies.

Province.	Kind of Society.	ASSETS.					LIABILITIES.																			REMARKS.
		Cash in hand and bank.	Loans due by members.	Loans due by other societies.	Interest due on columns 4 and 5.	Value of stock in hand.	Other items.	Total assets.	Loans from non-members.	Loans from other societies.	Interest due on loans in columns 10 and 11.	Loans from Government.	Interest due to Government.	Total of columns 10 to 14.	Share capital.	Deposits by members.	Interest due on members' deposits.	Dividends due to members.	Total due to members (columns 16 to 19).	Establishment and contingent charges.	Other items.	Total liabilities.	Profits and Loss.	Reserve fund.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Madras	Cash—Limited liability	11,328 14 5	1,22,331 11 11	1,000 0 0	1,770 6 4	...	97 7 0	1,37,588 7 8	42,417 4 11	15,800 0 0	1,660 5 9	59,877 10 8	22,252 4 6	49,275 4 5	1,337 15 1	64 6 2	73,520 14 2	105 0 9	59 8 0	1,35,302 1 7	+8,080 0 1	458 14 11	* Includes Rs. 431-4-8 on account of interest due on other investments.	
Bombay	Ditto	19,092 14 6	95,911 11 2	24,431 12 7	2,848 2 10	162 9 0	50 14 8	1,43,298 0 9	8,698 6 10	...	28 11 1	28,450 0 0	...	32,175 1 11	65,878 0 0	39,017 2 4	951 1 1	321 1 17	1,06,102 5 4	3,412 6 8	39 5 0	1,41,783 2 6	+481 4 5	1,028 9 10		
Bengal	Ditto	1,682 5 7	15,814 9 10	...	89 8 8	...	...	17,586 8 1	...	384 2 4	...	...	...	384 2 4	8,666 4 10	6,888 3 4	258 12 5	228 7 3	16,037 11 10	87 12 0	264 5 7	10,778 15 9	+813 8 4	1,196 10 8
United Provinces	Ditto	52,525 11 8	4,76,481 11 11	1,23,893 14 10	15,533 1 7	795 6 3	16 10 8	6,70,796 8 11	4,19,377 5 3	1,800 0 0	7,272 4 2	5,100 0 0	...	4,38,549 9 5	1,36,569 0 0	68,156 8 4	1,972 5 9	787 1 0	2,02,484 10 1	784 12 0	8,744 5 11	6,40,513 5 8	+80,288 3 6	8,924 7 6		
Punjab	Ditto	4,833 0 0	12,949 0 0	...	...	...	...	17,782 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,505 0 0	72 0 0	...	...	9,577 0 0	...	7,452 0 0	17,029 0 0	+494 0 0	250 0 0
Burma	Ditto	554 8 10	3,895 0 0	...	72 1 0	8 3 0	...	4,529 7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,376 8 0	...	7 12 6	...	4,384 4 6	...	...	4,384 4 6	+145 3 4	...
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Ditto	4,220 11 7	44,005 9 0	1,400 0 0	557 3 5	...	45 0 0	50,228 8 0	5,366 15 0	...	103 2 10	11,650 0 0	...	17,120 1 10	21,329 0 0	6,909 14 4	171 4 8	56 7 1	28,966 10 1	1 0 0	...	46,087 11 11	+1,140 12 1	342 4 0		
Central Provinces and Berar.	Ditto	4,519 5 1	24,238 1 9	1,000 0 0	409 2 8	13 15 0	20 0 0	30,255 8 6	4,525 0 0	...	108 10 11	2,000 0 0	...	6,683 10 11	15,416 8 0	6,567 10 9	205 4 3	294 13 3	22,434 4 3	64 13 3	...	29,182 12 8	+1,072 12 1	1,848 6 0		
TOTAL		99,417 2 8	7,95,582 7 7	1,51,725 11 5	21,324 10 6	960 1 3	80 0 4	10,72,060 1 9	4,75,388 0 0	17,984 2 4	9,173 2 9	47,200 0 0	...	5,49,740 5 1	2,84,487 9 4	1,71,887 6 6	5,504 7 9	1,747 4 8	1,63,626 12 3	4,405 12 3	11,680 8 6	10,20,362 0 1	+41,410 1 10	14,053 4 11		
Madras	Cash—Unlimited liability	443 3 9	23,120 0 0	...	18 11 3	23,581 15 0	4,805 0 0	11,000 0 0	308 6 3	16,118 6 8	5,393 0 0	1,741 0 0	155 14 4	...	7,289 14 4	22 0 0	1 2 9	23,426 7 4	+156 7 8	...		† Includes Rs. 20-1-5 on account of interest due on other investments.
Bombay	Ditto	2,129 10 8	6,670 0 0	...	193 7 1	...	20 12 0	9,023 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	3,700 0 0	220 0 0	4,680 0 0	68 1 11	...	4,956 1 11	10 8 0	...	8,686 9 11	+211 1 1	146 2 4
Bengal	Ditto	78 6 0	884 8 0	...	13 5 11	...	...	976 8 11	900 0 0	...	32 7 9	...	...	982 7 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	982 7 9	+43 12 2	43 12 2
TOTAL		2,646 4 0	30,674 8 0	...	230 8 3	...	20 12 0	23,582 0 8	5,705 0 0	11,000 0 0	340 14 0	3,700 0 0	...	20,745 14 0	5,613 0 0	6,431 0 0	212 0 3	...	12,246 0 3	32 8 0	1 2 9	33,025 9 6	+410 4 11	189 14 6		
Madras	Productive—Limited liability	99 8 10	48 11 6	248 4 4	2 0 0	200 0 0	6 4 0	208 4 0	35 7 9	85 7 9	248 11 9	+4 8 7	
United Provinces	Ditto	5,187 12 3	101 14 3	...	...	26,081 8 9	46 9 0	39,827 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,008 0 0	16 5 9	...	65 0 0	33,084 5 9	...	3,810 0 3	36,008 6 0	+2,924 6 3	626 0 0
TOTAL		5,287 5 1	101 14 3	...	...	26,081 8 9	95 4 6	40,076 0 7	2 0 0	200 0 0	6 4 0	...	...	203 4 0	33,082 7 9	16 5 9	...	65 0 0	33,119 13 6	...	3,810 0 3	37,147 1 6	+2,928 14 10	626 0 0
Madras	Productive—Unlimited liability	854 15 8	470 6 4	...	50 1 11	136 2 2	31 6 7	1,693 0 3	5 5 2	1,500 0 0	34 6 6	1,539 11 2	1 0 0	...	1,562 11 2	+140 5 1	
TOTAL		854 15 3	470 6 4	...	50 1 11	136 2 2	31 6 7	1,693 0 3	5 5 2	1,500 0 0	34 6 0	...	...	1,539 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	18 0 0	...	1,562 11 2	+140 5 1	...
Madras	Distributive—Limited liability	4,263 6 1	11,331 12 0	...	271 9 4	26,556 15 6	39 2 3	43,262 13 2	22,591 6 4	...	480 15 8	23,072 4 0	6,485 7 6	8,853 8 10	128 0 9	5 13 10	16,470 14 11	264 15 2	15 7 3	38,823 9 4	+4,439 3 10	1,786 1 2	...	
United Provinces	Ditto	3,373 8 3	2,720 7 10	8,000 0 0	213 14 10	3,203 8 8	26 14 10	17,737 12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,497 8 0	...	...	...	17,497 8 0	245 3 8	...	17,742 11 5	-4 14 10	...
TOTAL		7,636 9 9	14,052 3 10	8,000 0 0	485 8 2	29,760 3 2	66 1 1	61,000 10 0	22,591 6 4	...	480 13 8	...	...	23,072 4 0	23,982 15 6	8,853 8 10	128 0 9	5 13 10	32,968 6 11	510 2 10	15 7 3	56,568 5 6	+4,434 5 0	1,756 1 2
GRAND TOTAL		1,15,842 4 9	8,40,681 8 0	1,59,725 11 5	22,090 12 10	56,957 15	13 8 6	12,03,411 12 10	5,03,686 11 6	30,084 2 4	10,035 8 5	50,900 0 0	...	5,95,806 6 3	3,47,122 0 7	1,87,178 5 1	5,842 8 9	1,818 2 6	5,41,961 0 11	4,961 7 1	15,425 2 9	11,57,854 1 0	+49,329 15 8	16,654 4 7		

STATEMENT IV-C.
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE 1907.
Rural Societies.

Province.	Kind of Society.	ASSETS.								LIABILITIES.												Profit + and loss.	Reserve fund.	REMARKS.		
		Cash in hand and bank.	Loans due by members.	Loans due by other societies.	Interest due on columns 4 and 5.	Value of stock in hand.	Other items.	Total assets.	Loans from non-members.	Loans from other societies.	Interest due on loans in columns 10 and 11.	Loans from Government.	Interest due to Government.	Total of columns 10 to 14.	Share capital.	Deposits by members.	Interest due on members' deposits.	Dividends due to members.	Total due to members (columns 16 to 19).	Establishment and contingent charges.	Other items.				Total liabilities.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Madras	Cash—Limited liability	R a. p. 3,082 0 11	R a. p. 56,847 4 9	...	R a. p. 2,213 4 9	...	R a. p. 138 10 9	R a. p. 62,230 5 2	R a. p. 7,927 15 9	R a. p. 6,200 0 0	R a. p. 217 10 2	R a. p. 14,250 0 0	...	R a. p. 28,596 9 11	R a. p. 15,669 5 5	R a. p. 13,726 0 0	R a. p. 848 5 1	...	R a. p. 30,243 10 6	R a. p. 205 11 6	R a. p. 22 11 0	R a. p. 59,007 10 11	R a. p. + 3,162 10 9	R a. p. 902 4 8		
Punjab	Ditto	Included in the statistics of cash unlimited societies				
Burma	Ditto	R a. p. 1,128 2 6	R a. p. 8,650 0 0	...	R a. p. 105 12 0	R a. p. 110 0 0	...	R a. p. 9,993 14 6	R a. p. 3,000 0 0	...	R a. p. 80 0 0	R a. p. 2,000 0 0	...	R a. p. 5,090 0 0	R a. p. 3,260 0 0	...	...	...	R a. p. 3,260 0 0	R a. p. 21 0 0	...	R a. p. 8,371 0 0	R a. p. + 1,622 14 6	R a. p. 1,512 14 6	
Coorg	Ditto	R a. p. 5,192 1 1	R a. p. 13,905 13 10	R a. p. 300 0 0	...	...	...	R a. p. 19,397 14 11	...	R a. p. 800 0 0	...	R a. p. 3,657 12 10	...	R a. p. 3,957 12 10	R a. p. 8,522 4 7	R a. p. 4,480 0 0	...	...	R a. p. 13,002 4 7	...	...	R a. p. 16,980 1 5	R a. p. + 2,437 13 6	R a. p. 2,437 13 6	
TOTAL	.....	R a. p. 9,352 4 6	R a. p. 79,403 2 7	R a. p. 302 0 0	R a. p. 2,318 0 9	R a. p. 110 0 0	R a. p. 138 10 9	R a. p. 91,622 2 7	R a. p. 10,927 15 9	R a. p. 6,500 0 0	R a. p. 307 10 2	R a. p. 19,997 12 10	...	R a. p. 37,643 6 9	R a. p. 27,451 10 0	R a. p. 18,206 0 0	R a. p. 848 5 1	...	R a. p. 45,505 15 1	R a. p. 228 11 6	R a. p. 22 11 0	R a. p. 84,398 12 4	R a. p. + 7,223 6 8	R a. p. 4,353 0 8	
Madras	Cash—Unlimited liability	R a. p. 8,721 18 1	R a. p. 1,07,195 0 0	...	R a. p. 2,686 9 10	...	R a. p. 3 0 0	R a. p. 1,18,586 6 11	R a. p. 3,042 0 0	R a. p. 46,800 0 0	R a. p. 885 7 5	R a. p. 21,950 0 0	...	R a. p. 72,677 7 5	R a. p. 19,189 0 0	R a. p. 23,104 0 0	R a. p. 757 14 2	...	R a. p. 43,000 14 2	R a. p. 38 0 0	R a. p. 2 5 0	R a. p. 1,16,718 10 7	R a. p. + 2,867 12 4	R a. p. 216 3 0		
Bombay	Ditto	R a. p. 41,871 9 8	R a. p. 1,85,669 15 5	...	R a. p. 3,846 10 5	...	R a. p. 204 5 2	R a. p. 1,82,592 8 3	R a. p. 4,300 0 0	R a. p. 24,244 9 10	R a. p. 558 8 6	R a. p. 55,000 0 0	...	R a. p. 85,108 3 4	R a. p. 1,540 0 0	R a. p. 82,291 12 2	R a. p. 1,802 6 0	...	R a. p. 65,634 2 2	R a. p. 213 2 8	R a. p. 10 8 0	R a. p. 1,70,980 15 2	R a. p. + 5,499 4 9	R a. p. 6,132 4 4		
Bengal	Ditto	R a. p. 12,653 10 7	R a. p. 69,066 10 11	R a. p. 760 0 0	R a. p. 3,148 10 1	...	R a. p. 111 4 8	R a. p. 85,740 4 3	R a. p. 43,841 13 2	R a. p. † 4,851 11 2	R a. p. 1,384 12 5	R a. p. 12,938 10 4	R a. p. 531 1 1	R a. p. 63,442 15 11	R a. p. 2,035 0 0	R a. p. 12,499 15 1	R a. p. 625 5 1	...	R a. p. 15,100 4 2	R a. p. 9 0 0	R a. p. 700 0 0	R a. p. 79,372 4 1	R a. p. + 6,368 0 2	R a. p. 11,029 11 2		
United Provinces	Ditto	R a. p. 20,259 5 11	R a. p. 1,57,354 10 9	...	R a. p. 3,727 6 4	...	R a. p. 161 4 6	R a. p. 1,91,402 11 6	R a. p. 21,121 2 8	R a. p. 99,777 7 7	R a. p. 1,885 6 1	R a. p. 28,238 8 7	R a. p. 341 11 4	R a. p. 1,46,359 4 3	...	R a. p. 31,664 7 9	R a. p. 961 12 4	...	R a. p. 32,628 4 1	R a. p. 200 7 9	R a. p. 66 10 2	R a. p. 1,79,252 10 3	R a. p. + 12,150 1 3	R a. p. 2,614 6 1		
Punjab	Ditto	R a. p. 55,468 0 0	R a. p. 2,13,729 0 0	...	R a. p. 9,929 0 0	...	...	R a. p. 2,34,126 0 0	...	...	...	R a. p. 47,300 0 0	...	R a. p. 37,806 0 0	R a. p. 94,432 0 0	R a. p. 1,12,407 0 0	R a. p. 3,595 0 0	...	R a. p. 2,10,431 0 0	...	R a. p. 84 0 0	R a. p. 2,57,768 0 0	R a. p. + 26,358 0 0	...	
Burma	Ditto	R a. p. 784 6 5	R a. p. 1,10,225 0 0	...	R a. p. 1,700 3 0	R a. p. 532 0 0	...	R a. p. 1,13,241 10 5	R a. p. 27,200 7 1	...	R a. p. 338 2 0	R a. p. 29,080 0 0	...	R a. p. 56,598 9 1	R a. p. 41,125 0 0	R a. p. 1,660 0 0	R a. p. 30 0 0	...	R a. p. 42,755 0 0	...	...	R a. p. 99,353 9 1	R a. p. + 18,388 1 4	R a. p. 18,035 6 1	
Eastern Bengal and Assam	Ditto	R a. p. 4,684 0 5	R a. p. 27,082 0 3	...	R a. p. 910 2 8	...	...	R a. p. 32,976 8 4	R a. p. 1,620 0 0	R a. p. 2,652 0 0	R a. p. 114 6 3	R a. p. 9,650 0 0	R a. p. 106 2 11	R a. p. 14,142 9 2	...	R a. p. 16,217 1 8	R a. p. 328 10 9	...	R a. p. 16,540 12 5	...	...	R a. p. 30,688 5 7	R a. p. + 1,672 14 10	R a. p. 319 14 11	
Central Provinces and Bihar	Ditto	R a. p. 5,560 12 4	R a. p. 27,020 4 9	...	R a. p. 745 8 9	...	R a. p. 17 15 9	R a. p. 33,844 9 7	R a. p. 2,080 0 0	R a. p. 1,200 0 0	R a. p. 70 7 0	R a. p. 2,700 0 0	...	R a. p. 6,050 7 0	R a. p. 15,960 0 0	R a. p. 9,021 0 0	R a. p. 295 0 6	R a. p. 527 13 9	R a. p. 25,904 14 3	R a. p. 142 9 3	R a. p. 7 8 6	R a. p. 32,105 7 0	R a. p. + 1,239 2 7	R a. p. 1,492 7 5		
Ajmer	Ditto	R a. p. 345 2 3	R a. p. 25 0 0	...	R a. p. 1 0 6	...	...	R a. p. 371 2 9	...	...	...	R a. p. 100 0 0	...	R a. p. 100 0 0	...	R a. p. 225 0 0	R a. p. 8 15 1	...	R a. p. 233 15 1	...	...	R a. p. 333 15 1	R a. p. + 37 8 8	R a. p. 37 8 8	
TOTAL	.....	R a. p. 1,60,348 12 3	R a. p. 8,62,267 10 1	R a. p. 760 0 0	R a. p. 27,375 4 8	R a. p. 532 0 0	R a. p. 497 14 1	R a. p. 10,42,081 9 1	R a. p. 1,08,205 6 1	R a. p. 1,79,325 12 7	R a. p. 5,237 1 8	R a. p. 2,02,927 2 7	R a. p. 1,078 15 4	R a. p. 4,91,774 7 3	R a. p. 1,74,331 0 0	R a. p. 3,89,030 4 8	R a. p. 4,400 16 11	R a. p. 527 13 9	R a. p. 4,72,290 2 4	R a. p. 603 8 8	R a. p. 860 15 8	R a. p. 9,61,548 12 10	R a. p. + 70,080 8 11	R a. p. 34,377 9 1	
United Provinces	Productive—Unlimited liability	
TOTAL	
Bengal	Distributive—Unlimited liability	
GRAND TOTAL	.....	R a. p. 1,69,701 0 9	R a. p. 9,31,670 12 8	R a. p. 1,060 0 0	R a. p. 29,998 5 5	R a. p. 542 0 0	R a. p. 686 8 10	R a. p. 11,33,703 11 8	R a. p. 1,14,138 6 8	R a. p. 1,85,925 12 7	R a. p. 5,544 11 10	R a. p. 2,22,834 15 5	R a. p. 1,078 15 4	R a. p. 5,29,417 13 11	R a. p. 2,01,783 10 0	R a. p. 3,07,236 4 8	R a. p. 3,249 5 0	R a. p. 527 13 9	R a. p. 5,18,796 1 5	R a. p. 829 15 2	R a. p. 903 10 8	R a. p. 10,49,947 9 2	R a. p. 77,303 15 9	R a. p. 39,730 9 9	

* Includes Rs 759-6-0 on account of interest due on other investments.
† Debentures
‡ From reserve fund.
§ Includes Rs 46-8-0 on account of admission fee realized from members.

Appendix 2.

Definition of "profits" referred to in section 8 and the question how the "reserve funds" mentioned in section 27 (2) (o) of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act should be built up.

The two points for decision are—

- (a) how "profits" should be calculated; and
- (b) how a reserve fund should be built up;

under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904. The organization of these societies is so elastic that it is impossible to dogmatize very much; but the following remarks are suggested by perfectly general considerations.

2. A society under the Act may work upon capital raised by—

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| Section 9. | (i) deposits from its own members without restriction; |
| Section 2. | (ii) loans from outsiders in accordance with bye-laws; |
| Section 27 (2) (k). | (iii) shares; |
| Section 27 (2) (l). | (iv) debentures. |

Section 27 (h) speaks of raising capital "by means of shares or debentures or otherwise;" but it is not clear whether the last two words contemplate anything except deposits or loans; probably not. Section 8 of the Act prohibits any "dividend or payment on account of profits" being paid until a reserve fund is established: but "profits" is nowhere defined.

On these data, "profits" may be taken to mean—

- (1) the gross interest receipts, after deducting in the order named,—
 - (a) the working expenses of the society;
 - (b) interest on deposits, loans and debentures: and
 - (c) bad and doubtful debts.
- (2) proceeds of the sale of stock, so far as such proceeds are applicable to the satisfaction of unpaid interest; and
- (3) miscellaneous receipts, such as admission fees, etc.

If, however, the society has a share capital, item (1) (c) would be subject to rules, as bad debts beyond a certain prescribed limit would involve a writing-down of capital. If there is no share capital, bad and doubtful debts must clearly be a charge against profits, any such debts which may subsequently be realized being credited as profits. If the society has a separate capital account, all contribution to sinking funds for the repayment of loans should be taken to it.

3. The manner of building up a reserve fund is a matter for rules under section 27 (2) (o). The Act does not allow any dividend on shares or any bonus to be paid until a reserve fund has accumulated. The amount of the reserve must clearly depend on the extent of the society's liabilities and on the purposes for which the fund is to be made available. It seems impossible to lay down any general rule on the subject.

4. There was some discussion at the recent Conference of Registrars as to the purposes of a reserve; but Local Governments have not apparently framed any rules on the subject. Unless, however, a reserve is ear-marked for any particular object, it seems that it may be applied to meet any current liability of the society which the gross interest receipts of the year are unequal to meeting, e. g. :—

- working expenses;
- interest due on borrowed capital;
- instalments of loan repayments which are due; and
- bad debts which are not covered by the writing-down of capital.

The amount which it is necessary to accumulate for these purposes before any dividend or bonus is divisible, must depend entirely on circumstances.

5. There is only one other general remark to be made. If the reserve is to serve its purposes properly—and especially if it is to be regarded as a security for loans to the society—it should not be employed in the ordinary business of the society, but should be safely invested, either in the Post Office Savings Bank or in some investment of the nature of a trustee stock, *e. g.*: Government paper or Municipal debentures.

Appendix 3.

Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the Annual Report and Statements.

We consider that advance copies of the annual report and statements should be issued by the 15th September so as to enable the Conference to be held early in October. A later date interferes seriously with the cold weather touring.

2. We recommend that the statistics should be compiled not for individual societies, but for groups of societies or for districts.

3. *Statement I.*—We recommend that Statement I should show only two classes of societies, "Cash" and "Other"; and that two columns should be added to show working capital at the beginning and at the end of the year.

4. *Statement II.*—(a) We think that column 29 should not be filled up unless there is a real reserve specially invested and not carried forward to the opening balance of the next year.

(b) We recommend that column 3 should be put between the present columns 15 and 16, and that column 16 should show the grand total receipts including the opening balance.

(c) We recommend that a new column should be added after column 31, to show grand total expenditure including closing balance, which should correspond with column 16.

5. *Statement III.*—(a) We have considered the Central Provinces Registrar's criticism of column 2 and do not think it is sound. A profit and loss account should show the interest earned and not merely the interest received during the year.

(b) We recommend that a column "Total" should be inserted between columns 11 and 12 to show total loss.

(c) We recommend that the following footnote be added to this form:—

"Receipts and expenditure on account of previous years, and collections and dues belonging to subsequent years, should not be shown in this statement."

6. *Statement IV.*—We recommend that column 25 should be placed after the existing column 22, so that the balance sheet may show the difference between assets and liabilities.

7. We have observed various discrepancies in the statistics submitted this year, and recommend that all Registrars should take steps to ensure that the total of the loans outstanding at the beginning of the year *plus* the loans granted during the year, should correspond with the total of the loans repaid during the year *plus* the loans outstanding at the end of the year.

8. In view of the trouble caused both to Registrars and societies by the preparation of the statements, we consider that Registrars should not be called upon to prepare any statistics other than those prescribed.

Appendix 4.

Question of summary-procedure for the recovery of co-operative societies' dues.

1. The question is a large one with different sides, and must be dealt with somewhat in bits.

Perhaps, to begin with, one might examine the term "summary-procedure," and all it may contain, more specifically.

Then one may deal directly with the two main bodies of objectionists.

Lastly, one might add any positive side or point remaining still untouched. The subject is not a new one; as may be seen, *inter alia*, from the Government of India's letter No. 850-30-3, dated 29th May 1906, to the Punjab Government (copy sent to Local Governments). But I am dealing with the matter in a way independently and after *experience*.

2. "Summary-procedure," may be said simply to include any or more than one of the following:—

- (1) decision of original decree by Revenue authority,
- (2) execution of Civil (or Revenue) decree by Revenue process,
- (3) decision of original decree by the society itself,
- (4) execution of Civil (or its own) decree by the society itself.

In the case of (3) and (4), of course, the words may appear to be used somewhat loosely. "Arbitration" and "Decision by Panch," however, are easily understood. "Execution" in such case might find its sanction, its reference and its record with the Registrar; the specific officer specially appointed by Government to see justice done and to protect individual and communal interests. However, to avoid complication and unnecessary disagreement over minor points, we may take it that "summary-procedure" means certainly—execution by a summary-process as opposed to the process of a Civil Court; and possibly also decision of decree in a summary as opposed to civil procedure.

3. Now, it is instructive to note the readiness with which the mind dissociates any civil procedure from anything like expedition. To "go to law (civil)" and to "go to man's long home" may be almost equivalent with some people. Assuredly life for many, after proceedings are begun, cannot easily run again as smoothly as before. All the time the law is proceeding, bitterness is being bred and fostered. Wise advice was that that deprecated resort to extraneous law when brotherly arbitration was so more natural (or spiritual). In a word, civil law (I use the words loosely in a comprehensive sense) is terribly heavy, moves slowly, and is all-absorbing. It is a veritable behemoth, drinking up a river and hasting not. It is a creature made to remedy a terrible evil—namely the absence of fair play (to say nothing of brotherly feeling) between citizens of the same city. It has its use then; and its ugliness may add thereto.

4. But, what if the ugliness be more threatening to the injured than the injuring? What if the rich fraud, the cruel task-master, finds this monster beautifully in keeping with his own methods; ever ready to tread out the only breath he has himself left, because it is against his religion to take life? When it is a matter of distinguishing between individual and individual the complex centralized Governments of to-day find a task almost if not quite beyond them. Then why not adopt a method that at once settles the matter by substituting local knowledge for central intelligence?

5. "Summary," then, is to be anything "on the spot," as opposed to an extraneous something that takes long in coming.

6. Now, it is noticeable that Government having found civil law necessary to meet an evil, have also found further action necessary to expedite procedure. It is Government to whom honour is due both for the process and the expedition. Then, why treat as something strange the application by Government of one course to one case and another to another? We forget, perhaps, that the simpler preceded the complex; and the old is often better than the new. It is the mixture that does the mischief. It is the honour of Government to distinguish and divide; and to grant or withhold a privilege, to check the evil and encourage the good.

7. But who, I ask, is to be the champion of an experimental society, to face the bugbear of civil proceedings as they now are; and weary himself physically and mentally, spend and be spent, in trying to bring a traitor to justice; not criminal justice unfortunately, but civil; with the bare possibility that the society will not lose on the whole proceedings? This is to recompense the altruistic individual for all his trouble.

8. To talk about the society suing as a whole is unpractical from beginning to end. It is mere theorizing. We shall never get any forwarder in true co-operation if we do not call things by their proper names and face facts apart

from their usual soft clothing. Who is to pay the bailiff? Who is to pay the Vakil's extra-fee, not included in the costs? Who is to pay travelling expenses to and from the Court? Who to pay the "batta" of the society's representative, who hangs on the legal adviser from day to day waiting to be told that a seal is necessary, a further signature required, some entry still to be made and other things may be? Fortunately perhaps cases may become so frequent (when delinquents see how little their loss compared to the society's, and how convenient to gain time) that Vakils and Courts will be familiar with co-operative law and the special privileges allowed to societies. Vakils will have no need then to charge their "extra" fee due to the novelty of the case. Nor will Courts need to postpone for further information. But the bailiff? No novelty, no familiarity, will shake his equilibrium. Does he always ask for money? Oh, no. But if you don't give, you find his visits unexpected and inconvenient; and it may take months to get him right. He has business elsewhere. Now, who in a society is to be responsible for seeing the bailiff through? Further, who will do it a second time who has already done it once? Perhaps the answer is that he won't need to, the little society having already succumbed to the first case.

9. The two main bodies of objectionists (that is those who object to the grant of summary-procedure for co-operative societies) are, we may say, (if only for the sake of argument) those who object on general grounds and those who object on "co-operative" grounds.

10. In the first class I conclude all who deprecate special legislation, all who do not favour privileges but would have one law for all, all who shrink from granting a special favour because others will ask the same.

I cannot help thinking that a point of view starting on these lines will end finally by logical procedure in negation of Government altogether. I am not of course concerned in the least with mere political problems here. I only introduce the subject for my particular purpose, and would point out that what has been written above may show that it is the discretion of substitution or application, of restitution or adjustment, that is claimed in this case for Government: not arbitrary creation.

11. But to be concise, one may say that this whole point of view turns on a consideration of the present money-lending class. Give the savkar his due of course; but don't yield to him at the expense of others: don't give the monopoly to a system that favours him, while refusing the extension of a sister system that merely treats him in company with others. We must remember—it is not a new system. "Summary-procedure" pervades the administration of India. And where it prevails things run smoothly, where it is not wheels become terribly clogged.

12. But, it is argued, (and now-a-days much weight is given to such misleading arguments)—if you give to one others will ask. Let them. Oh, but we must then give to them too. Why? Or, we shall have to go into intricate details to extricate ourselves from the charge of favouritism. Yes, it is that modern catchword "favouritism" that does all the mischief. Surely it is one of the highest privileges of Government to favour the good and disfavour the evil. The answer then to those who ask because others have been given is easy—we have given to them because they conform to the good of the community, you may have the same when you do likewise. Certainly, in the case under consideration it may readily be said to the savkar—your ways are selfish but societies' not so: you are welcome to their privileges when you conform to their methods.

13. The other, the "co-operative," objection is perhaps more subtle; less easy to see through and overcome. It is sound too, if not pressed too far. Pampering is always dangerous for a child; and a spoilt child is notorious. Even to take much notice of young people may spoil them. And it goes hard with young plants outside if kept too long in the hot-house. But, on the other hand, children and plants die without care; and grown-ups too for that matter. As the constitution so should the treatment be. And I would venture to say that "summary-procedure" is the most natural and logical procedure for co-operative societies from beginning to end; there is no forced or unnatural growth necessarily involved in it. I would suggest further that as "co-operation" has proved the logical conclusion of all attempts to settle the agricultural

question of debt, so is "summary-procedure" the only logical conclusion (not inclusion) of all the legislation that has been aimed at the release of the farmer from the trammels of civil law. It is too big a matter for this short memo. to trace the steps taken in India to defend the poor man from those, the rich, whose burden the Civil Courts made law. It may suffice to mention "registration," with its complicated impositions, as an obvious exemplification of the expedients employed to protect the poor and check the avaricious. Now, the expedient was good: but as things move on its place is taken in part by a new registration; the registration of societies, whereby the rich suffers equally with the poor if either play false. The old registration clashes with the new, and is a mere burden if imposed upon it. To lighten the burden Government have kindly released the fees. Surely with the fees the burden should fall to the ground. It is as though one said to a society—you are doing exactly what we wanted to remedy defects, and the very thing for which we had to devise the more cumbrous system of registration: but we must trouble you still to conform to the old régime, though we let you off the payment therefor. But we cannot let them off the expenses incidentally incurred in connection with frequent visits to a distant (physically and morally) sub-registrar. One sub-registrar, logically enough, seems to have thought no fee no registration. He forgot evidently that registration was not made for him but for the Civil Court above. And in fact we may leave "registration" for its solution in the solving of the all-absorbing Civil Court problem.

14. If there is one thing, not principle, that co-operation wants more than another it is—truth. Legal fictions, social glamour, political politenesses are useless and worse than useless to it. Arguments not based on fact, suppositions untrue to experience, intentions not realized, and utopian theories that await a millenium, have little place in the co-operative world. Judgment by results not principles, by works not preaching, is what co-operation needs. People, true people, who will do, not only say, or write, is what it wants. Persons, genuine characters, not masked, is its desideratum. Then, why magnify legal sentiment, or political aphorisms, or suppositional principles at the expense of the genuine and just convenience of persons, acting in consonance with those above and those below? Government has two processes to offer—one tedious, the other expeditious. Why not simply lay down the circumstances under which the former will apply and those (including co-operative societies) under which the latter? The question is already assuming definite shape in connection with Banks, like "the Egyptian." Moreover, the Co-operative Act itself (X of 1904) brings it pointedly to the front in its Section 26. How can we then still look upon it as a grave innovation in co-operative principles? It is a matter of expedience, not principles. The Civil Court may continue to loom in the distance, if reference thereto be still sought. The society, presumably, knows its business best.

15. But, say some, the essence of a society is brotherly feeling, and better that the society be in its grave (or never come to birth) than be tainted with the poison of help from above. I may be excused if I express my humble opinion that, as far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned, such opinions belong to those only who have taken no active part in actual existing societies or in the organisation of new ones. I have myself, too, studied Wolff and co-operative literature carefully; I have followed out the system in theory and practice; and I cannot see, granted India, anything whatever to make one think that the assistance of Government coming through a special expedient rather than through the usual long-process would be detrimental to the co-operation of a society. On the contrary, the opposite I think might, and still may, if not remedied, hold good. Wolff is very strong against Government patronizing—with money. We are already doing that, and he is watching. We must beware surely of straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. It is almost as though one argued (after reading some treatise on the "family," or "patriarchal life," or the like) that as the "family" should obviously be based on piety, therefore no provision against impiety was required. People forget, perhaps, that both the Patriarchal and the Panch systems had to deal with impiety (because they dealt with human beings), but had the remedy in themselves. Now, it is being said—the son should not be a thief (this is theory); if he is, the father is welcome to go to court of law; he must not

be allowed to punish the boy himself because it would militate against the brotherly-love on which the family depends. As a matter of fact, as with the family so with the society, it is that forced reference without, due to enforced disabilities within, that breaks up an establishment, perhaps irreparably. No utopian theorists or milleniumizing idealists have yet managed to prevent offences coming. Nor will a Co-operative Act, Co-operative Rules, nor even rigid by-laws and elections ever do so. This is what I mean when I say that co-operation needs facts not theories, it deals with persons not principles.

16. It remains only to close with a few more general remarks. We have found the "savkar" system as a whole bad; we have tried a Government system of "tagi", but that has only proved partial. The indebtedness of the farmer has gone on. We have introduced co-operative credit societies: we find them work: we find them even setting about doing that we have never done, namely, the redemption of old debts. They have what the saykars have not, namely, clear accounts; they aim at a cheap rate of interest for loans; they encourage thrift, self-help, friendly feelings, social discipline. They have in view a wholesale improvement of the soil (only acceptable to the cultivator when its encumbrance is removed), and friendly intercourse in the market and life generally. In fine, the co-operative movement is bent on releasing the land from its present debt and improving it so as to pay the cost now and to pay its own way to increasing prosperity in future. The society does not rise up in arms against the savkar; does not declare him an enemy in any way, does not forbid his existence; on the other hand, it asks his assistance; it offers terms of equality with others; or if he prefers to remain outside it offers self as a humble borrower. Are we then going to listen to the savkar when he says—you never gave me the special privilege of summary-procedure? If he were honest he might add in—that I might make merry with my fellow-savkars, or by myself. The savkar, the man who keeps no accounts or false ones, who cares nothing for the land and less for its people, except with the love of a parasite, in whose dictionary the words "mercy"—"morality"—"modesty" are all found under the head—"money"? I think of a class, not individuals. Anyhow, has the profession of money-lending any object in view but its own gain; and that a very individual gain? Whereas the society by profession is bound to help the people and improve the land; it may or may not make much for itself, but that much is for all, not for one. The less a society helps people generally the less true is it to its profession, the less a savkar is kindly the more he may make out of his profession.

Are we then going to allow the savkar say—you ask me to give up my high rates and lend at smaller to or through your society: but I can recover my dues more easily than you: I sue alone, and knowing the Court, and having the money; it is part of my work: but you, you are too clumsy to sue, too ignorant as a whole, too busy with your other (proper) work: suing is part of my trade and my principles; suing spoils your trade and offends your principles: thank you, I prefer my own business—?

17. Again, why double our procedure; why have double registration, why double audit? Surely Government Audit, by a specially appointed Registrar, to vouch for the correctness of a due is sufficient "decision" to satisfy all the requirements of a decree, even a public one, when it is remembered that the dealings are professedly *inter pares*? Surely the proceedings of a village society are as intelligible to the public generally as the intricacies of an Urban Court?

18. Another thing we may introduce into our consideration is the necessity for strengthening our societies against attacks in the village. We have seen how the savkar might afford to laugh at them. What of the village-officers? It is by no means a foregone conclusion that those magnates will be members. The very principles of co-operation almost forbid one, or both, or all. The old Maratha proverb classes the Kulkarni with the Sonar and the Shimpi, as one of those who take their perquisites on the way. The society particularly needs to avoid all such perquisite-taking. It deals in small profits; and a little perquisite would go a long way to ruin it. The Patil, too, may have become pompous with the assumption of authority, and disdain to be co-member with a Mahar. The better village officers, of course, are ready enough to help: but we must reckon with all sorts of hosts; and in a village the Patil and Kulkarni assuredly are such. We are practically re-introducing the "Panch"

system, and courting in part opposition from the "Patil." Why not protect the society by giving it power and dignity, save it from the precariousness of the ordinary civil procedure, and put a premium on honesty of accounts and honourableness of membership?

19. Factions, too, have to be met with; and Government may meet them best by affording facilities most readily to those who submit to their supervision. Societies are always open to inspection. But who ever inspects factions? What officer ever gets to the bottom of them? Factions may thrive by ill-deeds, but a society suffers therefrom. Why not make the society a power in the village, the power in the village for good. Societies, if possibly they proved oppressive, could be readily dissolved. The more oppressive factions are the less easy of dissolution. Of course, the society is mainly economic. But the village system is still primitive enough to be monological.

20. If Government interference of any kind is deprecated for co-operative societies then the safest way to ensure sound work and a minimum of dissension will be surely to debar them from those Courts of litigation altogether, to keep them strictly outside the Vakil-world, to leave them full discretion and their own devices. Why leave them liable at any time to bailiffs and blackmail? And why allow their private, merely personal, affairs trouble the ears of a public Court? But don't refuse Government interference *because* (in theory) they are never to need coercive power. But do so only if they have that power in themselves, as a father has with his child—and a rod. And who is to give that power or allow its use but Government? And why should not Government be as forward as anyone to give all it can to help on co-operation? It is *money* that is the dangerous gift, because if unearned it is out of place. When earned it ceases to be a gift. Societies are given Civil procedure willy-nilly, an unwelcome gift; are they not to get the summary-procedure they have worked for?

21. To sum up,—the four great enemies of co-operative societies are—savkars, factions, registration, etc., and Civil Courts. All these I have tried to show, are dealt with, in part anyhow, in the question of "summary-procedure." Why establish free institutions by law and then allow them to be depressed by previous legislation? I have tried to show that that previous legislation has really been leading up to co-operation, and should bow before it when it comes. I have tried to show that it is not a question of "Government intervention" or "no Government intervention"; but of the kind (and kindness) of that intervention. I have tried to introduce Government as the strongest friend (as it is) of a good cause, itself the prime-mover therein. I have been jealous for the honour of Government throughout; and if I have been hot at all, it is with not a whit of any personal bitterness. Whether I deprecate or advocate it is on behalf of Government; and my highest hope herein is that Government will continue ever, as it has begun, in the forefront of the fight in India between honest co-operation and avaricious self-seeking, the conflict between fellow-feeling and unfriendly pride. Who will say that "co-operation" will suffer, or die, from this friendship and friendly action of Government?

C. S. CAMPBELL,

*Registrar, Co-operative Credit
Societies, Bombay.*

Appendix 5.

Note on the enforcement of decisions and of awards by arbitrators under section 27 (2) (p) of Act X of 1904.

This subject came under prominent notice by a case where the heirs refused to acknowledge the debt of a deceased member. The society proceeded under the rules issued by the Local Government under Notification No. 97, dated 27th December 1906, and which are similar to those issued by Government of the United Provinces.

2. When proceeding with the case it was found, that the arbitrators were powerless in summoning the attendance of persons who were required for the enquiry. An amendment of the rules seems necessary for this purpose.

3. Although the dispute herein referred to, was settled amicably, I took legal advice from the Government Pleader, Mr. T. V. Nagaratnam Pillai, B.A., B.L.,

who was of opinion that there is no procedure prescribed for the enforcement of an award. In this respect the following doubt requires to be cleared:—

Is an award legal if passed for non-payment, *i.e.*, where there is no dispute?

4. As regards the Act itself, the Government Pleader is of opinion—and I also concur with him:—“that the society is in no way better off than ordinary creditors, except, perhaps, as regards its claims under section 19 (b). Considering, however, the time that must necessarily elapse before the award ripens into a decree, and the decree is put into execution, I am afraid that one year's limitation prescribed by clause (a), within which the priority over the crops, or other agricultural produce can be claimed, would be barred.”

5. Advances are ordinarily granted in May, and are payable in March. There is then only one month left for action to be taken by the society. But during this period the Courts are closed for the summer holidays. It is, moreover, not advisable to resort at once to a Civil Court, without some effort being made for an amicable settlement. This necessarily requires some time for various reasons.

6. Summarising the above, I am of opinion that the following provisions are necessary:—

- (a) Rules for the enforcement of attendance of persons who are required for the enquiry.
- (b) Rules prescribing the procedure for the enforcements of awards, or decisions, as provided for by the Act (section 27 (2) (p)).
- (c) The amendment of the Act extending the time under section 19 (a) to 1½ years.

GUSTAV HALLER,

Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies, Coorg.

MERCARA:

The 20th September 1907.

NOTIFICATION—By the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 97, dated Bangalore, the 21st. December 1906.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 (2) (p) of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904 (X of 1904) the Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the following rules in connection with the working of the co-operative credit societies in the province of Coorg.

1. Any dispute in respect of the business of a society between any person who—

- (a) is or has been a member of a society, or
- (b) claims through any one who is or has been a member; and such society or its committee or any of its officers, shall be referred to the Registrar for decision.

2. The Registrar on receiving notice of such a dispute as is referred to in Rule 1, shall either decide the dispute himself or shall refer it for arbitration to three arbitrators of whom one shall be nominated by each of the parties to the dispute and the third by the Registrar.

3. Where any party to the dispute fails to nominate an arbitrator within fifteen days after receipt of notice from the Registrar, the Registrar shall himself make the nomination.

4. In proceedings under Rule 2 before the Registrar or arbitrators the statement of the parties who attend and of such witnesses as they may produce shall be reduced to writing, and upon the evidence so recorded, and after consideration of any documentary evidence produced by either side, a decision or award, as the case may be, shall be given in accordance with justice, equity and good conscience.

5. (i) Any party aggrieved by an award of arbitrators may appeal to the Registrar, within one month of the date of the award.

(ii) Every order made by the Registrar under these rules shall be final and conclusive.

6. In proceedings under these rules neither party shall be represented by any legal practitioner.

Appendix 6.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, No. 9368, dated the 24th September 1907.

Read—

Letter from the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, No. 973, dated 31st July 1907:—

- "I have the honour to submit humbly a note,* which I have only written after much thought, feeling that the full intentions of Government were not reaching and could not reach the noble goal at which they aim without some modification of the hard and fast rules by which Government have (for the time of course rightly) bound themselves.
2. The time has now come when the idea of co-operative credit has touched the uneducated, as a rule ignorant, classes. Such classes call for gentler treatment than is required by their better-to-do brethren, who are naturally the first to realise the good of the movement and the liberality of the help held out by Government. The condition of 'equal deposits, etc.' has been excellent for such people, not of course by emphasizing the 'co-operative credit' side of the movement, but by bringing the 'agricultural bank' into actual life. Yet, one can hardly contemplate without concern for the future a strictness giving rise (like the Watan Act) to expedients, almost tricks, devised to get round conditions which seem so unnatural to the people in connection with loans. I ask, however, merely for discretion to help the less-favoured, the ones that 'have not any'—to pick up the closing words of the Government Resolution next quoted. Otherwise, the question may arise whether 'Savings Banks' rather than 'Credit Societies' are not the main object of the whole movement.
 3. In Government Resolution No. 11378 of 1st December 1906, it is true Government have suggested that the open market should be counted on as much as Government for loans in circumstances somewhat speculative. But I trust I shall not be misunderstood when I lay emphasis on the fact that the money-lender is rather discouraged from lending when Government first refuse, and refuse *because* there is no cash amongst the members; while he may readily point to the provision for summary recovery which Government have secured for their own loans, while his are to go the way of all his previous ones, that tedious and unsatisfactory way of the bailiff!
 4. I humbly request that the matter may receive very early consideration, and be submitted to the Government of India in time for the Annual Conference should it be thought necessary to do so. My note will be read of course not, as a criticism, but as a report of experiments and public opinion."

Memorandum from the Director of Agriculture, No. A.—4403, dated 12th August 1907:—

"Forwarded with compliments.

2. Attention is invited to this office No. A.—4375,† dated 10th instant, regarding certain specific proposals made by Commissioner Booth Tucker, and in particular to paragraphs 5 and 6.
3. All that seems necessary at present is to inquire whether the conditions laid down by the Government of India in paragraph 26 of their Resolution No. 1—63-3, dated 29th April 1904, are open to discussion now or at the next annual meeting of the Registrars. It may also be added perhaps that further experience in Bombay has confirmed the view taken by the late Registrar that in this Presidency the rule in question has operated unfortunately. A promising field for successful co-operation is at present closed for want of initial capital, and possible societies which would, in the Registrar's opinion, be likely to do good work cannot be registered because local capital is hostile and Government is debarred from assistance under the rule in question. It is not necessary to abrogate the general principle that such societies should not look to Government for aid, but must acquire by thrift at least a moiety of the funds required. But in special cases approved by the Local Government—if necessary within a limit to be imposed by the Imperial Government—special concessions may temporarily and experimentally be made with a view to test the ability of these poorer classes to manage their affairs."

RESOLUTION.—Government have only recently expressed their opinion on this point and are not prepared to re-open the subject at present. But there can be no objection to the Registrar's proposing the subject to the next Conference for discussion; and if his opinion is endorsed by the Conference, then there will be a much stronger case for a reconsideration of present orders.

M. K. NARIMAN,

Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

* Printed as an accompaniment to this Resolution.

† Not printed.

No. 1406 of 1907.

Copy forwarded with compliments to the Secretary, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India. The subject is intended for discussion again at the coming Conference.

2. The undersigned takes the liberty to send the whole Government Resolution as it stands, as it is too late now to get the matter put up separately; and he desired his remarks in his letter to Government (No. 973, dated 31st July 1907) to accompany his Note.

C. S. CAMPBELL, *Registrar,*
Co-operative Credit Societies,
Bombay.

CAMP SATARA;
Dated the 10th October 1907.

**Accompaniment to Government Resolution, Revenue Department,
No. 9368, dated 24th September 1907.**

Note on Government loans to co-operative credit societies.

The question has arisen how far the conditions attached by Government to their loans to co-operative credit societies are really the most suitable in practice.

2. One of the errors to which "Co-operation," perhaps more than other branches of activity, is liable is that of adherence to principles at the expense of practice.

Even in Mathematics exact calculations may be found faulty in practice; so many little factors may come into play, each too minute in itself, or too abstract, to allow of ready inclusion in a wide calculation, yet together sufficiently numerous to tell on the result of work as a whole.

In "Co-operation" the personal element is so strong that its problems are more or less soluble only in the solution of practical experiment.

3. The conditions connected with Government loans are all to be found in paragraph 26 of Government of India Resolution No. 1-63-3, dated 29th April 1904. To these may be added merely section 26 of Act X of 1904. For convenience of reference I will mention them all here, dividing them roughly into 2 classes:—

A. Conditions favouring the societies:—

1. No interest charged for 3 years from date of registration.
2. No payment required for " " "
3. Interest thereafter only 4 per cent.
4. Annual instalments thereafter not to exceed $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the loan.

B. Conditions neutral or favouring Government:—

1. Loan not to exceed R2,000.
2. " to be in even fifties of rupees.
3. Society to have from its own resources actual capital in hand to an equal amount as the amount to be lent by Government.
4. Government may recover their loan by summary-procedure.

As regards B 3, it must be said that the said capital need only be booked for 5 years, which would, however, ordinarily affect "deposits" only, not "shares" or "subscriptions".

4. Now, the reasons leading to these conditions may be disposed of by concluding them in the desire of Government—

- (a) not to patronize or demoralize societies, yet
- (b) to give an earnest of Government's interest therein; and
- (c) to call forth an earnest of the people's interest; and
- (d) to encourage habits of thrift and the principles of self-help; and withal
- (e) to meet a real need, principle or no!

All the conditions under A above may be referred here to (b). Conditions B 1, 2 and 4 may not unfairly be concluded under (a). Condition B 3 is the result of (c) and (d), and is the chief bone of contention.

5. Some would insist that Government should not lend at all, but the need is too obvious, principle or no! And the safest opinion no doubt is that the test of co-operation should be in the working, and the working of a Credit Society necessitates capital, and capital is capital whencesoever it may come.

Nor does it seem a matter for great comment that Government should prove a kindlier master than the ordinary money-lender? Is the *sarkar* to teach the *Sarkar* sympathy! Let him that has the means communicate to the needy, and *Honi soit qui mal y pense*.

6. In practice a Government may have to be ready to stand or fall by what it does and is, rather than by what it means and intends. Government servants then must be ready to see things as they look to outsiders as well as knowing things as they are within.

In this case we have two conditions (*viz.*, 3 and 4) which may be looked on as removing Government loans entirely from the sphere of the ordinary business and law of co-operation. B 3 may be said to violate the principle of "money for credit" as opposed to that of "cash for cash"; while B 4 appears in direct opposition to the principle enforced by Government itself in proclaiming the brotherhood of mankind in the eyes of co-operation, and the efficacy of that brotherhood to recover all dues. On the strength of such a principle poor struggling societies are denied, not Government help, but Government help in an expeditious form. But this is a matter outside the present note, which is intended to deal only with condition B 3.

7. The exact wording of condition B 3 may be given as:—

"The amount advanced to a society shall not exceed the amount of capital subscribed (and actually paid up) or deposited by the members which is not repayable by the society within five years from the date of subscription or deposit."

The question of limit to Rs. 2,000 (condition B 1) need not be touched on here; it may have an importance of its own, but not directly in connection with condition B 3.

8. Now, quite apart from the apparent inconsistency (nor is consistency by any means an unmixed blessing) of a qualification that refuses a loan on credit to a Credit Society, it has been said of the United Provinces, and may be well said of Bombay, that the conditions have worked well. In a word, condition B 3 (with its intentions) is justified by its children.

9. But what if the children are all of one class, or in one class? Are there no other children, equally true-born, whose birth might result from less hampered conditions but more discretion? It might even be said that children of pure credit would be truer to their name and more intense in their appreciation of and love for co-operation.

Is Government, who has done so much to meet simple needs, to be backward in meeting simpler ones? Or is it to be said that Government help is in inverse proportion to the need? The more needy the people, the less Government will help them?

Some would say, let us have no idle period free from interest and instalments, let us not have a rate of interest so alluring, but let us have the money to lend wherever it is genuinely needed. And surely it is needed most where there is no money to begin with.

But who is to determine this genuineness, who to distinguish between the company of persons who should get nothing unless they show appreciation of the principles of savings and deposits, thrift and self-help, and the company of those poor but promising brothers in affliction, for whom par excellence co-operative credit is preached? The Government Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies is at present little more than an account officer in the matter of Government loans to his societies. The more experience he gains the more he may distinguish cases, but he cannot modify terms; and the people he would encourage most may be the people he could help least.

No one surely contends that the principles contained in the present conditions are absolutely right, and not merely relatively convenient. And it is this distinction or relation that is so important a principle in co-operation, so closely connected with the personal equation, so fatally missed when left outside.

Appendix 7.

Note on "Concession of Remittance Transfer Receipts at par."

The Government of India have (in their No. 1390-174-2 of 18th August 1906 to the Government of Madras) allowed remittances between societies registered under Act X of 1904 to be made by Remittance Transfer Receipts *at par*.

2. The same concession has been extended to Bombay; and probably, it is thought, elsewhere also.

3. The question is whether the present Account law should be modified, or the Government of India's sanction requested, to a special procedure by which the concession may be more conveniently made use of by village societies.

4. As things stand, Remittance Transfer Receipts can only be issued and cashed by and at *Huzur* Treasuries, that is to say, speaking generally, for the Bombay Presidency, from and to the Capital of a District.

5. There is a possible procedure (not very intelligible to the uninitiate) by which the use of Remittance Transfer Receipts for village societies may be facilitated without further sanction or change. The following describes it:—

The representatives of a village society go to their taluka town, pay in money, and ask for a Remittance Transfer Receipt. The Sub-treasury officer gives a receipt for the money, and includes the amount in his daily-sheet to the Huzur with a request for a Remittance Transfer Receipt. In due time the Huzur sends; and the villagers, warned accordingly, come again to get the document. They receive and despatch it to the other society (also a village one, say). The recipient society takes the Remittance Transfer Receipt to its taluka town; but has to wait for the cash till the Sub-treasury has forwarded the paper to the Huzur and received back a Cash-order for the amount. Whenever that comes the villagers have again to be present at the Sub-treasury to receive their money.

6. Thus, both the sending and the receiving society has to go *twice* to its taluka town or Sub-treasury; and the second time either after the delay of being specially called, or to wait the pleasure (or exigencies of work) of a subordinate and superior account-office, bound up may be in delays or red-tape, and accessible possibly to the fluctuations of preferences.

The sanction now suggested is that by which both issue and receipts may be possible at a *Sub-treasury* as well as Huzur.

7. The point may seem small and unimportant; but two things must be remembered:—

1. Every delay means "interest" paid (by the borrower) on a sum which is doing good to no one.
2. Every journey means possible expense and considerable trouble to those concerned.

Some societies may, of course, be conveniently situated as regards the Treasury; but others are not. And the life of each society is the life of an individual; and valuable like that of a man's.

Loss of "interest" may be light and unnoticed; but the expense and trouble of a journey are both obvious and discouraging, especially to those most in need of encouragement.

Of course, it may be said the concession is only for those to whom it is a concession. That is true; and the only point of this note is to raise the question whether an effort should be made to widen the concession's sphere of benevolence. At present it is likely that the larger and richer societies will reap the benefit of the concession while their unostentatious clients suffer unobserved.

Perhaps reduced postal rates would be more in keeping with village intelligence.

Anyhow, let us beware lest a so-called concession become a snare.

C. S. CAMPBELL,

Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies, Bombay.

Appendix 8.

Note by Mr. Gourlay on several miscellaneous matters to be dealt with at the Conference.

Number of members.

I do not think that any limitation should be placed upon the number of members of a society; this should be left to the members themselves to decide. If they think that a man is suitable to be elected, that is sufficient; the number of members will usually depend on the nature of the bond which holds the community together. In village societies where liability is unlimited the number of members will as a rule be small, seldom exceeding 50 or 60 (corresponding to a population of 300 to 400 as each member will probably represent a household of 5 or 6); where the bond is religious, tribal or industrial, the number of members will often be much larger.

In Bengal, however, except in the two Christian societies where the number of members exceeds a hundred, we have no experience of class societies.

Where the liability is limited and the society is situated in a town, it is but natural that the numbers should be much larger for the society will appeal to a larger community.

I do not think, therefore, that any attempt should be made to restrict the membership of the society by rules and regulations.

Question of area.

The question of the area of a society's operations depends altogether on the nature of the liability involved. If the liability is unlimited the members will only elect those whom they see every day, and in whose character they have the utmost confidence; such members will as a rule reside within a very small area. The dangers of admitting a member who lives at a distance are usually apparent, but to prevent mistakes at the beginning of the society's career it is, I think, desirable to limit the area as far as possible. The Act uses the words "residing in the same town or village or in the same group of villages," but the village itself is in no way defined. This, I think, is sufficiently elastic for all practical purposes. In Bengal the societies, with two exceptions, are strictly confined to one revenue survey mouza and often to one hamlet within a mouza. The two exceptions are in Orissa where the members are drawn from the group of villages over which the sarbarakar has influence; but even there as the liability is unlimited and there is no special procedure for the recovery of debts, the tendency is to exclude all members residing at a distance.

Class of people.

In Bengal the great majority of the societies are composed of members who belong to the poorest classes of tenants. In Bettiah and Hazaribagh Circles, there are also a few landless labourers. In the Midnapur Circle, some of the members are of a higher grade, but in the whole province there are very few members who do not require to borrow money for their annual needs. In one case in Monghyr there are two societies in the same village—one composed of the purely cultivating castes, and the other composed of higher castes.

Class or Tribal Banks.

As I have said above, there are only two class Banks in Bengal, and these are founded on the credit which the members have with the Christian communities at Purulia and Pokuria in Manbhum; the reason for the existence of these societies is that the individual members have a greater credit within the Christian community than they have in their villages. In other cases I have always found that an individual's credit within his own village was much greater than his credit within his caste, and I believe our societies ought to be founded on credit based on a character for honesty and not upon the ability of an organisation to enforce payment.

The question of regimental societies is one of great interest, but we have had no experience on this subject in Bengal.

I append a note written some time ago for the Adjutant of the 7th D. C. O. Rajputs:—

"I would let each company run its own society and be entirely distinct from its neighbours. The character for honesty which a man has will be greatest in his company, and consequently his great credit will be greater there than anywhere else. The credit should therefore be organised in companies. The men will take more interest in it, and the work in connection with the regiment will be spread over some eight small committees of the men instead of being entrusted to one large unwieldy committee made up of delegates from the different companies. Let the men, too, elect the members of the committee from among themselves. Two British officers and the senior native officer might be appointed as "Supervisors" in each company to go over the accounts once a quarter and see that all is in order and up to date. The real management of the lending to the men, however, should be left to the men themselves. They know what the applicant's credit is, they know what his needs are, and they know when he can repay. When you are speaking to them I would recommend your taking each company separately, and you would soon see then which men in each company had taken up the idea; and once you get the principles of the scheme into the head of one of the men, he will explain to the others far better than we ever can. If some of the companies don't take to it, don't force them; let the one which does appreciate it try first, and you will find the rest running round you with applications to be let in within threemonths.

All this deals only with the company societies. You must have a different organisation for the Central Regimental Bank which is going to finance these. I will sketch roughly what I think the scheme should be, and if you agree will later work out details for you.

The Central Bank should consist of two bodies: 1, a committee of the officers of the Regiment, and 2, a committee formed by delegates from each of the company societies (one delegate from each society would probably be sufficient). You will yourself know which of the officers should be the *ex-officio* President of this committee. This joint committee would look after the administration of the funds to be lent by the regiment to the men. The committee (or Central Bank as we will call it) would only deal with company societies and never with individuals.

The delegate would state the needs of his society, the Central Bank would consider the security offered by the company society in the way of shares subscribed for, and if satisfied would hand over the required amount to the society fixing the conditions as to interest and re-payment. The society alone would be responsible for loans made by it to individuals. The Central Bank would have the power to call for the books of any society at any time, and to call upon the chairman and committee of the company society or the supervisors to explain anything connected with the management of the company society.

I would recommend that in all cases the Central Bank charge at least 6 per cent. on all loans made to company societies; if the officers do not want interest on their money, the whole of the profits of the Central Bank could be placed in a Fund (called the Reserve Fund) which will in time be sufficient to finance the Central Bank without assistance from the officers. I would also recommend that the company societies lend their money at 9½ per cent. (one and a half annas per rupee per year)".

Entrance Fees.

I do not attach any great importance to the amount of an entrance fee. So far as my experience goes there are only two points to be considered, first, it is well that a small fee should be charged to discriminate between those who are members and those who are not, and second, it is necessary to see that there is a sufficient fund to start with from which to meet the small incidental expenses of stamps, stationery, etc.; a fee of four annas per member has been found sufficient for this purpose.

Loans by non-members.

The Act (section 9) lays down that a society may receive deposits from the members without restriction, but it may borrow from persons who are not members only to such extent and under such conditions as may be provided by its bye-laws and rules made under the Act. This section covers both loans and deposits from non-members. Up to the present in Bengal we have been in the habit of issuing orders permitting a society to borrow a certain sum from a specified individual, but I think it would be better to permit societies to receive deposits from non-members without specification of name up to a certain amount. The Midnapore societies have succeeded in attracting local capital from non-members, but in almost all other cases the non-member has been either a zemindar or a financier without any knowledge of the society.

Rates of interest of money-lenders.

It is my intention during the coming year to collect the materials for a survey of the rates of interest prevailing in each district in Bengal from enquiries made by selected officers in the different districts and sub-divisions from the returns of the Registry offices and possibly also from the Civil Court Records. At present, however, I have nothing to go upon except enquiries in the neighbourhood of the societies which exist: these show that the least rate at which the agriculturist can borrow sums of less than a hundred rupees is 18½ per cent., one pice per rupee per month, and this rate prevails only in the district of Saran. From this district a large number of the police force is recruited and a large number of the peons and durwans, both of this Province and of the Eastern Province, also, large number of cultivators go every year to the Eastern Province to cut paddy, etc. These classes send back to their homes considerable sums of money every month and the money order return of Saran is a very remarkable one. The result is that there are families in almost every village who are willing to lend money to their neighbours, and this competition has lowered the rate of interest. At present we have not been able to collect this local capital into societies, but I hope in time this will be possible. The ordinary rate of interest in other districts of North Behar is sawai, or 25 per cent. per annum, and in most cases a commission of one anna per rupee is charged, bringing the interest up to something like 31½ per cent. I believe that the prevailing rate of interest is similar in South Behar and in the regulation districts of Bhagalpur. In the jute area to the east of Purneah, however, the interest taken in kind is much higher. In Darjeeling and Santhal Parganas I have not sufficient data to go upon, but I have frequently come across instances of 75 per cent.; in the Santhal Parganas interest of more than 12 per cent. per annum cannot be recovered through the Courts, and in no case can a sum larger than the principal be recovered as interest. In the Presidency Division the usual rate of interest is 25 per cent. with or without commission. In Orissa, so far as my information goes, it is the same, but very high rates are met with in the Gurjat States. In the Chota Nagpur Districts (more removed from the railways) the ordinary rate is 75 per cent. and a 15 per cent. is by no means uncommon.

I append a note on the rates of interest prevalent in the jute district of Mymensingh compiled from detailed enquiries made there in September and October.

Note on interest charged by money-lenders in a jute district.

In their dealings with the money-lenders the raiyats are divided into two great classes, those who deal direct with the lender in the large bazaars and those who deal with the village money-lender and itinerant bepari. The tendency is for the Sirkari raiyat to deal direct and for the jotdari to deal with the local man, but this is not always the case, and often raiyats deal both directly and through the money-lender. Those who deal direct are divided into regular customers and casual borrowers. The raiyat does not deal exclusively with one money-lender, in many cases one raiyat owes money to the village money-lenders, to a bepari and to several mahajans at the same time. There must be some clearing house system for exchange of information amongst the money-lenders before this can be possible, but my endeavours to collect any information on this point failed.

The rate which the village money-lender charges is two pice, 87½ per cent., and the bazaar money-lender charges the same to his regular customers. In Falgun when money is necessary to every jute cultivator and in consequence is scarce the money-lenders as a rule refuse to give loans except on a promise to deliver jute in some form or another. The village money-lender is unable to get any more capital and the raiyat is forced to go direct to the bazaar to beg an advance from the bazaar money-lender. The rates are doubled on the plea that the raiyat is a casual borrower unknown to the mahajan, and as the raiyat must have the money if he is to save his crop he is willing to agree to any terms as to interest and subsequent delivery of jute. Hence the anomaly of two men from the same village with equal security borrowing similar amounts, the one at 2 pice and the other 4 pice per rupee per mensem.

From Falgun to Bhadro (say April to July) the raiyats enter into contracts which in nine cases out of ten rob them of the whole of the profits from their jute crop. They are improvident to the most incredible extent; no provision is made beforehand to finance the weeding, cutting and preparation of the jute crop, and they are willing to throw away the whole of the profits for the sake of the cash advance at the moment.

I drew up a statement of the rates of interest payable in 327 individual cases inquired into. The total indebtedness of the 135 families concerned amounted to R23,452, an average of R173·7 per family. Of this sum 55 per cent. was borrowed at two pice or $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (or rather 40 per cent. when the compounding of interest every six months is taken into account); of the balance 17 per cent. was borrowed at rates varying from R42 to $131\frac{1}{2}$, while only 20 per cent. is at rates below 18 per cent. per annum.

The rates of interest may be divided into the following classes: (1) rates calculated at so much per hundred rupees per mensem usually on loans granted by large money-lenders or merchants, (2) rates calculated at so much per rupee per month usually on loans by small money-lenders and local men, (3) money lent as "hawlati" nominally without interest, (4) rates of interest calculated in jute, and (5) the system where no interest is charged but a contract is entered into to deliver jute either at a fixed rate or at a rate 4 annas to R1 below the market rate.

Loans on which rates of so much per R100 per mensem are charged for the most part are large and are secured by a first mortgage over the raiyat's land. The rates met with were R1-7, 1-8, 2, 2-4, 2-8, 2-10, 2-12, 3, 3-8, 4 per 100 per mensem, corresponding to rates varying from $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 48 per cent. per annum, but there was only one loan of R120 at R1-7, and one loan of R240 at R1-8. The most of this money is borrowed at 24 and 30 per cent.

The rates of interest calculated on the rupee per month met with were 2 pice, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pice, 3 pice, $3\frac{1}{2}$ pice, 4 pice, 5 pice, 6 pice, 7 pice, corresponding to rates varying from $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $131\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loans of this class are compounded at the end of every six months so that it would be more correct to say that the rates vary from 40 to 175 per cent. Rates of 5 pice, 6 pice, and 7 pice are not common, but are known in almost every village; rates of 3 pice and 4 pice are fairly common, but $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or 2 pice per rupee per month is the regular rate. As I have said above, 55 per cent. of the total borrowing is done at this rate, while 6 per cent. is at 3 pice and 6 per cent. at 4 pice. It may be said therefore that the value of credit in this part of the district is two pice per rupee per month compounded half-yearly, corresponding to about 40 per cent. per annum. The higher rates are usually on loans contracted originally for a short period and those shown in the statistics are cases where the borrower through bad seasons or other misfortunes has been unable to pay off the debt when he expected; "hawlati" loans are made between villagers or between relations, usually for a short period of one or two months. Between relations if the loan is for a very short period interest is not charged, but in other cases a present calculated at two pice per rupee per mensem is given at the time the loan is returned. It is thus that the Muhammadans are enabled to keep within the letter of their law against usury. But I have seen cases in which a money-lender gave "hawlati" free of interest for one month, but bearing penal interest at 4 pice per rupee or 75 per cent. per annum, a snare to attract the unwary.

The interest collected in kind is also attributed to the Muhammadans, but the boparies and mahajans found that it paid so much better than interest in cash that the system has been adopted widely. The season when these loans are made is, as I have said, about April to July (corresponding roughly to Falgun to Bhadro), the time when the raiyats' need is greatest. The jute crop may be assured, but he must have money to harvest it. Under the "dharti" system the raiyat contracts to pay from half a seer to two and a half seers per rupee per month. With jute at R8 per maund the first of these rates works out to about 125 per cent. per annum and the $2\frac{1}{2}$ seer rate works out to 625 per cent. The rates commonly met with are one seer and one and a half seers, corresponding to rates of 250 and 375 per cent. per annum. The statistics show but few of these loans, for the majority had been repaid before the

inquiry commenced, but there are few families which do not borrow some money either on this system or on the "Patthi" and "Kaum-Besh" systems explained below.

Under the "Kaum-Besh" system the raiyat contracts to repay the principal lent by delivering jute at from 4 annas to R1 below the market rate. No interest is charged as a rule on the advance. The Marwarics and beparics deal largely in this manner, and the system is more advantageous to the raiyat than any other. With jute at R8 per maund a raiyat borrowing R7-12 would repay in kind R8 (if the "Kaum-Besh" rate be 4 annas) which works out to a rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or (if the loan be for three months) between 12 and 13 per cent. per annum. Similarly one rupee "Kaum-Besh" works out to about 50 per cent. per annum.

The most iniquitous of all systems is called "patthi"; under this the raiyat binds himself to pay the principal in jute at a rate fixed at the time of borrowing, usually R2 or R4 per maund. In one case I met with a raiyat who borrowed R7 and repaid $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of jute three months later. For the accommodation of R7 therefore he gave value in kind of R20, which works out to a rate of 744 per cent. per annum. This was an exceptional case, the usual "patthi" rate is R4, working out to 400 per cent. per annum, so that "patthi" at R4 corresponds to "dharti" at one and a half seers.

The mahajans prefer the "dharti" system to the "patthi". Under the former their interest goes on accumulating if the borrower fails to pay; under the latter the rate is fixed and the chances of realisation are smaller.

In several cases bonds were met with which contained a contract to pay interest at a high rate where it was admitted there was a verbal agreement that interest would be accepted at a lower rate. The object of this is to get the raiyat into the lender's power, for if he should default the lender would sue him on the written bond and the Court would refuse to listen to the plea that interest had been paid in full according to the verbal agreement. The most notable cases of this (and cases which drew my attention to the system) were in the village named Kolkihara. Two raiyats had taken loans of R100 and R200, agreeing to pay 50 and 100 maunds of jute respectively. The raiyats had very little land and there was no prospect of their ever being in a position to carry out the contract. When I inquired I was informed that the rate actually paid was 2 pice per rupee per month and that the mahajan held the bond over the raiyat so that if necessary he could at any time sue him for the jute. Once attention had been drawn to the system I found several cases where 6 and 8 pice were entered in the bond, but the rate agreed upon verbally was 2 pice. Such contracts are peculiarly bad for they bind the raiyat over at once to the mahajan.

Very few documents are registered, the great bulk of the lending is done on note of hand. Roughly I should say that the registered mortgages do not represent more than 5 per cent. of the indebtedness. The raiyat has no idea of business. I have seen documents where a raiyat borrowed money in Falgun at 4 pice and later on when money was more plentiful obtained another loan at 2 pice, but it never occurred to him that he might borrow at 2 pice to repay a loan at 4 pice.

Penal interest.

The subject of penal interest has never arisen. Penalties are not collected, they are most unpopular when enforced by mahajans, and I would not recommend their adoption by our societies. If it is necessary to grant the renewal of a loan this should be done without penal clauses, and if a member does not pay when he can, the best course is to expel him.

Expulsion of unsatisfactory members.

There have been very few cases of expulsion. When the liability is unlimited, the first list of members is made with great care.

Dissemination of information.

The usual means adopted in other countries for the dissemination of information are :—

1. Distribution of Pamphlets.
2. Lectures by travelling lecturers.
3. Publication of manuals.
4. Conferences or Congresses.
5. The press.

1. I think it is most desirable that the Registrars should communicate with each other with a view to drawing up suitable pamphlets. The groundwork of a pamphlet in English setting forth the benefit of co-operation ought to be the same in every province for there are certain fundamental principles upon which we are all agreed.

Pamphlets would be useful in spreading knowledge of what we are doing amongst the educated people in India; at the same time I think we should be most careful in distributing literature amongst the uneducated. We have not yet solved the problem of Co-operative Credit in India, and we are not in a position to extend its benefits to all and sundry. It is one thing to start successful societies, but it is another to organise these societies in such a way as to ensure a proper control over their financial transactions. This is the problem which we have still to solve, and until we have done so it would be dangerous to raise hopes in the minds of the cultivators which we are not in a position to fulfil. It is necessary to have papers both in English and in the vernacular to give to those who show an interest in the movement and to give to each member in the village where it is proposed to found a society, but to distribute tracts broad-cast would at present serve no useful purpose.

2. In Bengal we have not yet got men to assist us, and I think that it is possible that much more use might be made of the Agriculture Department in this respect. I propose to try and train the different Agriculture Inspectors in this province during the coming year.

We certainly want more men to explain the principle not necessarily to new villages, but to the members of new societies. The lead given us by Bombay and the Punjab in the appointment, of Honorary Organisers is the greatest advance that we have made in this direction, but here again we must be careful not to raise hopes which cannot be fulfilled.

3. I believe that the publication of a suitable manual of instructions for forming societies with limited liability (and with unlimited liability) would be most useful, and I think that the editing might be entrusted to the permanent Secretary. Each of the Registrars will be able to communicate his views on the subject and the Secretary would circulate these to the other members of the conference. At the same time I think we might make an advance by drawing a skeleton for the guidance of the Secretary. We should aim at drawing up a volume which would enable Honorary Organisers to keep upon the right lines without continual references to the Registrar. The volume would lay down the principles which we believe must be followed in all cases, suggestions drawn from the experience gained in the different provinces, a copy of the Act and of all rules published thereunder and models of the bye-laws used in different provinces.

4. On the continent it is the custom to summon conferences of delegates from all the societies, and I think that it would be of great benefit to us if we extended our conferences beyond Registrars. I would suggest that Honorary Organisers be invited to attend and in the meantime that the Government pay their travelling expenses, and I would suggest further that Registrars be permitted to invite others who could render us help in this matter. The cost to the Government would not be very great and the stimulus which the invitation would give to the work of Honorary Organisers would be very great indeed.

Remittance Transfer Receipts.

The concessions given by the Government that transfer receipts should be issued to societies at par has not been of any value in Bengal. At present

the societies have practically no occasion to remit money, if they had, the sums would be so small that it would be easier to pay the Post Office commission on money orders than to go to the nearest Treasury and encounter the difficulties connected with obtaining such a receipt.

Proposals for the Manual.

PART I.

The Co-operative Credit Societies Act (being Act X of 1904) with a commentary (on the lines of Mr. Hope Simpson's work). Rules published under the Act.

PART II.

An account of what has already been done in the different provinces of India and a short history of the movement in India, with some general statistics, for each province for limited liability, unlimited liability and special societies.

PART III.

Instructions for organisers.

- Literature available on the subject in English and the vernaculars :
- (a) European publications, (b) publications of the different provinces.
 - Practical instructions for all provinces.
 - Practical instructions suitable to the needs of different provinces.
 - Instructions for book-keeping, auditing and the preparation of the balance sheets.
 - Instructions of the Government of India for drawing up the Annual Reports of the different provinces.
 - Model by-laws for credit societies with limited liability.
 - Model by-laws for societies with unlimited liability.
 - Model by-laws for special societies such as weaving societies, etc.
 - Model by-laws for productive and distributive societies.
 - Model by-laws for grain societies.
 - Model by-laws for Central Unions.

PART IV.

- Problems still to be solved. Miscellaneous.
- A list of the Registrars with their postal and telegraphic addresses.
- A list of Honorary Organizers with their addresses.
- To this might be added the publication of a Co-operative Annual containing articles published during the year and worthy of being preserved and other information of value to those interested in the movement.
- I would suggest that a sub-committee be appointed to draw up a skeleton on these or on other lines and that an Editor be appointed, both for the Manual and for the Annual, and that the sub-committee draw up for the approval of the conference instructions for the guidance of the Editor. The Manual would then be drafted and submitted to the Registrars and others for approval and would be finally passed at the next conference. The Annual might be published after the conference each year and might contain an account of the conference.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1908.

No. 3344.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished :—

“ DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

LAND REVENUE.

Administration of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act (Act X of 1904),
during the fifteen months ending 30th June 1907.

No. 2—188-1, dated Calcutta, the 25th March 1908.

Read—

The reports received from Local Governments on the administration of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act (Act X of 1904), during the fifteen months ending 30th June 1907.

The proceedings of the conference of Registrars of Co-operative Credit Societies held in Calcutta on the 18th November 1907 and following days.

RESOLUTION.

After the passing of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act in March 1904, a Registrar was appointed in each province to carry out the formal duties imposed upon that officer by the Act and to foster in every possible way the growth of the co-operative movement in India. In the instructions issued by the Government of India after the passing of the Act, stress was laid on the necessity of reducing restrictions to a minimum, so that the people might be encouraged (subject to certain necessary safeguards) to work out the problem on their own lines with such guidance and help as could be given to them. Local Governments were invited to select a few districts in each province in which the experiment might be most hopefully tried, and it was pointed out that it would be advisable to start cautiously and to progress gradually, since the principle of co-operation might be fatally discredited by a series of failures, whereas a few really successful results would encourage imitation and set an example which would quickly spread.

On 31st March 1905, thirty-five rural and six urban societies with a capital of Rs. 1,47,219 had not been registered under the Act, but there were also, especially in the United Provinces, a large number of societies at work that had not been formally registered. A year later the Registrars were supervising the work of 490 societies, but of these over 200 were either not working or had not been registered under the Act. The total number of active societies registered under the Act on the 31st March 1906 was 283, of which 9 were central societies, 37 were urban societies and 237 were rural societies. They had a membership of 28,629 and a working capital of Rs. 4,73,219. In accordance with the recommendation of the first conference of Registrars which was held in September 1906, the 30th June was fixed as the end of the Co-operative Credit Societies' year and the reports and returns now submitted accordingly cover a period of fifteen months. The following table compares the statistics of registered societies on the 30th June 1907 and on the 31st March 1906 :—

					31st March 1906.	30th June 1907.
<i>Number of Societies.</i>						
Central	...	...	...	...	9	14
Urban	...	...	...	...	37	89
Rural	...	...	...	...	237	743
Total					283	846
Number of members	...	...	...	...	28,629	91,343
<i>Capital.</i>					Rs.	Rs.
Loans from private persons	...	...	...	...	1,40,539	6,56,092
Share capital	...	...	...	...	1,31,205	5,55,805
Deposits by members	...	...	...	...	1,23,925	5,76,025
State aid	...	...	...	...	70,152	2,84,738
Reserve	...	...	...	...	7,398	58,593
Total					4,73,219	21,31,258
<i>Expenditure.</i>						
Loans repaid to private persons	...	...	...	...	20,352	1,51,185
Loans issued to members	...	...	...	...	3,40,440	23,83,971
Purchase of raw material and stores	...	...	...	...	1,01,313	3,15,679
Profits	...	...	...	...	*26,559	1,12,614
Total					4,88,664	29,63,449

* Profits inclusive of reserve fund.

The expansion of business is very remarkable though it is exaggerated by the omission from the returns of 1906, as now prepared, of societies which were actually working without having been registered. After full allowance is made for this cause however the material progress made has been much greater than was anticipated when the movement started. It is also satisfactory that out of the total capital of over 21 lakhs less than 3 lakhs has been advanced by Government while over 11 lakhs has been advanced by the members themselves as share capital and deposits. The work of the State has been as far as possible confined to the encouragement of societies in their initial stages.

3. Other satisfactory features in the reports are the punctuality with which loans have been repaid and the fact that the purposes to which the money lent has been applied have been almost exclusively productive, although this matter has hitherto been left entirely to the society themselves. It is observed that the Burma Registrar is of opinion that owing to the improvident habits of the cultivators in that country, it would be advisable to lay down a rule restricting the grant of loans to those given for productive purposes, but elsewhere there is no indication that this is necessary or that the increased facilities for borrowing afforded by the societies have led to a misuse of credit and to greater indebtedness.

4. But while the progress made is satisfactory, the movement has so far touched only the fringe of the vast population concerned. The 90,000 members of existing societies represent only a minute fraction of the numbers which must eventually be brought within the scope of the movement, if co-operative credit is to produce any marked effect on the problem of agricultural indebted-

ness in India. It would not be prudent at the present stage to press for too rapid an advance, but it is noticed that the main obstacle to expansion is the failure of the societies to attract outside capital. The deposits made by members are satisfactory so far as they go, but though the large amount of members' deposits obtained in some provinces is remarkable, comparatively little can be expected from this source until the poorer members have benefited sufficiently to be in a position to save. In many places, well-to-do persons have joined the societies from philanthropic motives and their pecuniary contributions together with their personal influence have been of great value. But it would be unsound to depend on assistance of this nature for the establishment of the movement on a widespread and permanent basis, and one of the most important problems to be solved in the immediate future is to obtain for the societies access to the outside money market. Something has already been effected in this direction in Madras, Burma and Bengal, where the rate of interest offered by the societies is higher than elsewhere. It will be impossible to attract outside capital without paying a comparatively high rate of interest and the societies will find it difficult to establish themselves on a permanent basis, unless they attract outside capital on business terms.

5. Another problem raised by the expansion of the movement is the best method of organising and combining societies for the purposes of control. The personal control of the Registrar over individual societies must diminish as they increase in number. In the United Provinces this difficulty is being met with apparent success by the establishment of district banks to which the rural societies are affiliated. Elsewhere local unions of rural societies are being formed. It is becoming recognised that the combination of village societies for the purposes of finance and control is as important as the combination of individuals for the purpose of forming a single society and that the combination of societies is intimately connected with the problem of giving them access to the outside money market. Time and experience alone can show whether the combination of societies can best be effected from above or from below.

6. As regards the question of State aid from Government, the majority of the Registrars consider that the present rules under which Government loans are only made against an equal amount of deposits made by members make adequate provision for the encouragement of societies in their initial stages, and it seems to be advisable that this restriction should continue except in cases where for special reasons it is desirable to form societies which could not comply with this requirement. The concession is at present limited to rural societies and a proposal to extend it to urban societies is being referred to Local Governments for consideration. Several Registrars consider that a special procedure for the recovery of debts due to societies would do much to improve their credit, but the Government of India are inclined to think that there is much force in the argument that there is a danger that the introduction of such a special procedure would lead to less care in the management of the societies, and so far there has been no indication that a special procedure is necessary. On the contrary, the punctuality with which loans have been repaid is one of the most satisfactory features of the movement.

7. In their reports the Registrars deal with the problem of their respective provinces on thoughtful and sympathetic lines, and the interest which they have shown in making themselves acquainted with the principles and procedure which have proved successful in other countries is most satisfactory. Genuine advance has been made everywhere, except in Ajmer and the North-West Frontier Province where the movement has not yet taken root. But the lines on which progress is being made are by no means stereotyped, and provided main principles are not infringed the societies are rightly allowed a large amount of elasticity in their working. The results so far achieved give every reason for the hope that the problem of founding individual credit societies in India will be successfully solved and that the system will take root and spread, while the spirit shown by all who have taken part in the movement is a hopeful augury that the larger questions connected with the combination of individual societies for the purposes of finance and control will in due time be satisfactorily settled. The failure of crops in a large part of the country in the present year will subject the societies to a severe strain, and the result of their working during the period of trial will be looked forward to with special interest. The Government of India desire to associate themselves with the Local Governments in their appreciation of the good work done by the several Registrars and of the valuable assistance received from non-official gentlemen in many provinces.

To the Government of Madras.
 " " " Bombay.
 " " " Bengal.
 " " " the United Provinces.
 " " " the Punjab.
 " " " Burma.
 " " " Eastern Bengal and Assam.
 " Honourable the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
 " Chief Commissioner, Coorg.
 " " " Ajmer.
 " Honourable the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

ORDERED, that the above Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(Signed) R. W. CARLYLE,
 Secretary to the Government of India."

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

R. A. LAMB,
 Chief Secretary to Government.