
ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
**WORKING OF CO-OPERATIVE
SOCIETIES**

IN THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
(INCLUDING SIND)

For the twelve months ending March 31, 1918

[Price—7a. or 8d.]

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No. 8360 of 1918.

From

THE HONOURABLE MR. G. F. KEATINGE, C.I.E., I. C. S.,
Director of Agriculture, Bombay, Poona ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Poona, 2nd October 1918.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the annual report on the working of Co-operative Societies in the Presidency including Sind for the year 1917-18.

2. Progress has been substantial and is indicated by the increase in the number of Societies, of members and of working capital. It will be seen that Rs. 65 lakhs are now on loan to members of agricultural Societies and Rs. 41 lakhs to members of non-agricultural Societies. It can be seen from statement J how this money is used in the case of agricultural Societies, and I agree with the Registrar that the objects for which the money is advanced indicate a due sense of proportion on the part of the Committees. The bulk of the money is used for financing the current needs of agriculture, and the Committees are in a position to see that the money is applied to the objects for which it is lent, and, in the main, I believe that they do so. From the nature of the case it is much more difficult to determine the precise use to which the Rs. 44 lakhs advanced to members of urban Societies are put, or to form any accurate estimate of the economic value of such loans. I should imagine that on the whole they serve a useful purpose, but can offer no definite opinion on the subject. It will be noticed that in the case of the Agricultural Societies only Rs. 5 lakhs have been advanced for land improvements, so it is clear that the necessity for making advances under the Land Improvement Act will not cease for many years to come even with regard to the villages where Societies exist.

3. The difficulty of recovering loans experienced by the Societies established in the canal tracts of the Deccan is remarkable. It is, of course, a fact that the measure of co-operative activity in these tracts indicates the demand for capital in those tracts rather than the capacity of the people concerned for co-operative action, and that in their case peculiar circumstances have impelled us to advance more rapidly on uncertain ground than has been considered desirable elsewhere; but in view of the remarkable security which an assured water supply provides for these dry tracts, greater success might have been expected for operations which provide cheap capital and an agency for marketing and supply. The situation on these Deccan canals affords a very interesting economic study. Two points are fairly obvious, one that the people on a new canal are very slow to take advantage of the greatly increased facilities for production put at their disposal and the other that the great increase in land values and production, which occurs some time after the introduction of a canal, enables the land owners to raise their standard of living and lower their standard of labour. It is not possible to deal with the matter at length here, but these facts are, I believe, at the root of the difficulty. The matter is of interest to the co-operative movement since there has been recently a disposition in some quarters to ask for an enquiry into the results which the co-operative movement has produced on the economic condition of the people. I gather that there is a doubt in the minds of some people whether the provision of cheap credit does not encourage extravagance and a relaxation of effort on the part of the people. I can only state that I do not think that this is so in the case of rural Societies. It is of course arguable

that, as in the case of the canals just mentioned, anything that tends to augment the resources of the people gives them an opportunity to relax their efforts, and that some people will take advantage of this opportunity. This does not, however, mean that the net result of the co-operative movement is harmful any more than it means that the net result of irrigation canals is harmful. Quite the contrary. In-so-far as any tendency to extravagance does result from the provision of cheap credit the proper remedy is for the Committees of the Societies to exercise greater vigilance. I hardly think that a detailed enquiry of the kind proposed would result in any definite conclusion being formed, because the effects of co-operative action are still so small, as compared with the effects of other economic forces at work, as to be almost entirely obscured. Take for instance the case of Dharwar which is the District most advanced in co-operation. The money lent by Societies to individuals in that District amounts to roughly Rs. 15 lakhs, and the rate of interest may roughly be taken at 9 per cent. as against 18 per cent. which the borrowers would have had to pay but for the existence of the Societies. So that the net financial gain per annum to the District resulting from these operations of co-operative credit may be taken at about Rs. 1,35,000. During the past season, however, the effect of the very high price of cotton must have been to bring into the District some Rs. 3 crores over and above the normal price of cotton. Again the present high prices of all the necessaries of life have the effect of halving the value of all savings and the income of all not in a position to save. In view of such violent fluctuations in values it is hopeless to look for any strikingly obvious effects of co-operation during its present stage of development.

4. I have no remarks to offer about the non-agricultural Societies except to observe that the unexplained fall in the capital of the East Khandesh Government Servants' Society, mentioned by the Registrar towards the end of para. 24 of his report, has since been found to be due to an error in calculation. In reality the capital of the Society increased to over Rs. 81,000.

5. The non-credit operations mentioned in paras. 27 to 35 of the Registrar's report have been energetically and successfully pushed on and in spite of difficulties indicate good progress. This kind of work requires very careful nursing, and I think that there can be no doubt that a single Co-operative Society of this nature can represent only one class of interests. A cotton sale Society, for instance, can hardly represent the interests both of the growers and the *dalals*, nor can a dairy Society represent the interests of both the milk producers and the milk consumers. If we recognise this fact we have to face a difficulty but if we fail to recognise it we shall incur danger, as our experience with dairy Societies has shown.

6. The progress of the Guaranteeing Unions is very creditable to those who have undertaken the onerous task of organising them.

7. In conclusion I wish to express my high appreciation of Mr. Ewbank's capable and careful work.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. F. KEATINGE,
Director of Agriculture.

No. 10249 of 1918.

From

R. B. EW BANK, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Registrar, Co-operative Societies,
Bombay Presidency, Poona;

To

THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Sir,

Camp Poona, August 1st, 1918.

I have the honour to submit the fourteenth Annual Report on the working of the Co-operative Societies Act in this Presidency during the year ending on March 31st, 1918.

I.—ADMINISTRATION AND TOURING.

2. *Official Staff.*—I held charge of the post of Registrar throughout the year. The Assistant Registrars, Mr. V. H. Gonehalli, M.A., in the Central Division, and Mr. K. B. Bhadrapur, M.A., in the Southern Division, also continued at their posts unchanged. A third Assistant Registrar for Sind, Mr. Azimkhan Inayatalikhan, was deputed on probation to the Registrar's office in September, and underwent a course of six months' training in the Deccan, Sind and the Punjab. On April 1st, 1918, Sind, which had previously been under a separate Registrar, was added to the charge of the Registrar, Bombay Presidency, and Mr. Azimkhan was appointed to be Assistant Registrar in charge with headquarters at Hyderabad. The clerical staff of the Registrar and his Assistants is insufficient to cope with the constantly growing work of the Department. Proposals for a small increase have been submitted and further proposals will shortly be made. The Government auditing staff now consists of six auditors, six assistant auditors, and two sub-auditors. Four Special Mamlatdars, paid half by Government and half by the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, worked on the Nira and Godavari Canals, and on general duties in connection with valuations of assets throughout the year. Three agricultural organisers were employed continuously in helping and promoting agricultural purchase and sale societies. Of the three Weaving Expert Assistants, the two who were in charge of weaving schools and demonstrations were at the close of the year transferred to the new Department of Industries. One Inspector and his assistant remain in special charge of weavers' co-operative societies.

3. *Honorary Staff.*—There were few changes in the staff of Honorary Organisers during the year. As usual the great majority of them devoted themselves to their duties with the greatest enthusiasm and good will, and it is mainly to them that the substantial progress recorded in this report should be ascribed. The Registrar and the Department owe a very great debt to them for quiet work honestly accomplished. The tendency, noted last year, to rely less and less on local magnates who take up this class of work in a spirit of philanthropy to their poorer brothers, and more and more on leading members of conspicuously good societies, who have earned the right to have a voice in the development of the movement by playing their part successfully on a smaller stage, has continued. Pending the formation of federations, it would be difficult to find any way of training co-operators ultimately to take charge of the supervision and guidance of the movement so effectual as that of entrusting selected workers with the duties of Honorary Organisers. The chief change made in the course of the year was the appointment of Ráo Sáheb Ambashankar U. Malji to be Divisional Honorary Organiser in the Northern Division, Mr. R. M. Sane of Bársi in the Central Division, and Ráo Bahádur R. G. Naik, M.B.E., in the Southern Division. The duty of these officers, all of whom are old and experienced co-operators, is to visit the charge of all Honorary Organisers in their division once a year, to inspect a few societies in company with them, to discuss with them their views and difficulties and the local conditions, to tender advice, and to take a leading part in the promotion of conferences, training classes and other features of local importance. Government have recently sanctioned a new grade of Assistant Honorary Organisers

and proposals for revising and re-arranging the present list are now under their consideration. The following is a complete list of Honorary Organisers as it stood on March 31st:—

District.	Name of Honorary Organiser.	Charge.
Ahmedabad	Nil.	Nil.
Kaira	Mr. C. K. Shah	Mehmedabad and Kapadvanj.
Do.	" C. D. Patel	Mátar.
Do.	" Gopaldas V. Desai	Nadiád.
Do.	" C. A. Pandya	A'nand and Borsad.
Do.	Ráo Sáheb D. P. Desai	Thásra.
Panch Maháls	" " M. J. Desai	Panch Maháls District.
Broach	" " A. U. Malji	Ankleshwar, Hánsot and Broach.
Do.	Mr. P. H. Banatwala	Jambusar.
Do.	" Harjivan Raychand	A'mod and Wágra.
Surat	" M. O. Vakil	Bárdoli and Mándvi
Do.	" D. R. Desai	Párdi, Bulsár and Chikhli.
Do.	" Pursbotam I. Patel	Jalálpore, Chorási and Olpád.
Thána	" V. K. Sanjanvala	Thána District.
Ahmednagar	Ráo Bahádur G. K. Chitale	Sangamner, Akola, Párner and Shrigonda.
Do.	Sardár G. L. Mirikar	Shevgaon, Nevása and Ráhuri.
Do.	Mr. D. G. Chavak	Jámkhed, Páthardi and Karjat.
Do.	Ráo Bahádur H. V. Sathe	Kopergaon.
East Khándesh	Mr. V. D. Deshmukh	Bhusával, Yáwal, Ráver and Edlabad Petha.
West Khándesh	Honourable Mr. S. D. Garud	Amalner, Erandol, Párola, Páchora of East Khándesh and also West Khándesh District.
Do.	Mr. R. D. Garud	West Khándesh District.
Násik	" Y. N. Palsikar	Málegaon and Nandgaon.
Do.	" B. S. Kulkarni	Kalwan, Bágán and Chandor.
Poona	" M. R. Tarkunde	Haveli, Mulshi, Ambegaon, Mával, Purandhar, Dhond and Khed.
Do.	" N. M. Nawle	Sirur, Bhimthadi and Indápur.
Sátára	" W. G. Chirmule	All tálukas except Válva, Karád and Tásgaon.
Do.	" R. N. Rajadnya	Wálva, Karád and Tásgaon.
Sholápur	Ráo Sáheb T. J. Pitre	Sholápur Táluka.
Do.	Mr. R. M. Sane	Bársi, Karmála and Mádha.
Do.	" V. S. Jog	Pandharpur, Súngola and Málisiras.
Do.	" G. D. Wagholikar	Sholápur.
Do.	" M. R. Godbole	Mádha.
Do.	" V. R. Panse	Karmála.
Do.	" R. K. Patil	Bársi.
Do.	" N. P. Surnis	Pandharpur and Súngola.
Belgaum	Ráo Bahádur R. G. Naik	Sampgaon, Hukeri, Parasgad and Belgaum City.
Do.	Shrimant V. G. Naik Bahádur Desai	Belgaum, Khánápur and Murgod Petha.
Do.	Ráo Sáheb Shivmurti Swami Kanbargimath.	Athni, Chikodi and Gokák.
Bijápur	" " S. J. Deshmukh	Shindgi and Indi.
Do.	" " P. G. Halkatti	Bijápur and Bágewádi.
Do.	Mr. L. G. Patil	Badámi and Hungund.
Do.	" D. R. Kale	Bágalkot and Muddebihal.
Dhárwár	Ráo Bahádur S. K. Rodda	Dhárwár.
Do.	Mr. K. B. Ankalgi	Dhárwár and Kalghatgi.
Do.	Ráo Sáheb S. R. Kulkarni	Mundargi, Gadag and Ron.
Do.	Mr. M. S. Kulkarni	Gadag and Ron.
Do.	" V. B. Kulkarni	Hubli and Bankápur.
Do.	Ráo Sáheb R. K. Inamati	Nawalgund and Nargund Petha.
Do.	Shrimant Appasaheb Bahádur Desai	Háveri, Kod, Hangal, Ránebennur and Karajgi.
Kánara	Ráo Sáheb P. N. Pandit	Siddápur, Sirsi, Halyál, Supa, Yellápur and Mundgod.
Do.	" " G. R. Masur	Kárwár, Ankola, Kumta, Honávar and Bhatkal.
Kolába	" " V. M. Tendulkar	Kolába District.
Ratnágiri	Mr. L. B. Kadulkar	Málvan and Vengurla Tálukas, Circle of Devgad including Kankavli.
Do.	" R. G. Mainkar	Rest of the District.

The Department suffered a sad loss by the death of Sardár Mirikar of Ahmednagar, who had courageously grappled with the difficult conditions of his district and raised his own immediate group of societies to the first class. Ráo Bahádur N. L. Desai of Surat, who has worked hard for co-operation ever since his retirement from Government service, and Ráo Bahádur H. V. Sathe, have resigned their posts owing to failing health, and their loss will be much felt in their own neighbourhoods. No Honours were conferred in the course of the year for co-operative work, but Ráo Bahádur R. G. Naik received the Order of the British Empire for his successful services in the cause of recruiting.

4. *Touring.*—I was on tour for 149 days, inspected 344 societies, and visited every district in the Presidency except the Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Párkar, and Ratnágiri. The Assistant Registrars toured constantly within their charges. The energy shown by Mr. Gonehalli in moving throughout the Central Division deserves special notice.

II.—SUMMARY OF GENERAL PROGRESS.

5. *Scheme of the Report.*—In previous years the Annual Report started with an account of the Provincial Bank and after dealing with Central Banks and Unions came down at last to primary societies, and treated supervision, audit and propaganda as entirely separate heads. This arrangement tended to throw the whole system into a false perspective and to magnify the functions of financing, controlling or supervising agencies at the expense of the village society. As a matter of fact the object for the benefit of which the whole fabric has been constructed is the village society. The success of the movement can be gauged by no other criterion than the number of healthy, independent, and successful primary societies that it has created. All other institutions and activities are subsidiary to this main end. In the present Report therefore the previous arrangement has been reversed. The working of primary societies is treated in the forefront and thereafter the various agencies that contribute to their well-being are dealt with in turn. For finance they rely on Central Banks and the Provincial Bank; for control and audit on the Registrar and his staff; for supervision and training on Honorary Organisers and Unions; and for propaganda on various as yet uncorrelated bodies. The true centre of gravity is the primary society itself, standing firmly on its own base. The present Report aims at treating the work done in such a way as to emphasize this aspect of the movement.

6. *Features of the year.*—Conditions throughout the year remained on the whole favourable to the growth of the co-operative movement. Crops were generally good except in parts of Northern Gujarat and the Deccan where kharif crops were poor and in Khândesh where the cotton crop was much below the average. Prices of agricultural produce ruled very high, and the Broach and Southern Mahratta Country cotton crops realised quite abnormal figures. Agricultural wages were good but not markedly higher than the average of recent years. Plague was exceptionally severe in nearly all parts of the Presidency and for some months seriously disorganised village life and brought the working of many co-operative societies to a standstill. The condition of village cattle was fair, but rinderpest was unusually prevalent. The congestion of traffic on the railways made it exceedingly difficult to move agricultural produce—especially jaggery and oil-seeds—and prevented agriculturalists from securing such high prices as might otherwise have been obtained. The lower urban classes went through a much less prosperous year than the agriculturalists. Wages rose substantially but the rise did not keep pace with the rapid increase in the cost of all necessaries of life, and the margin of their earnings available for repaying loans to co-operative societies undoubtedly shrank. The money market was steady, and the rates at which deposits could be obtained from the public showed little fluctuation except at the close of the year when a temporary disturbance was caused by speculation in connection with the Broach cotton settlement. The difficulties caused last year by the high price of money have now almost disappeared.

7. *General Progress.*—The year has been marked by continued solid progress, especially amongst agricultural societies. The following statement exhibits the chief features of the progress recorded, including the statistics for Sind in both years :—

Type of Society.	Number of Societies.		Number of members.		Working capital in Lakhs.	
	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.
Central Banks	8	10	2,446	4,676	Rs. 27-17	Rs. 42-49
Agricultural Societies	1,091	1,890	80,762	101,833	62-14	71-99
Non-Agricultural Societies	182	215	47,695	50,790	43-00	48-40
Total	1,281	1,615	130,903	156,805	123-21	162-88
Unions	22	81	.....	.....	.....	.....
Insurance Societies	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total	1,307	1,650	130,903	156,805	123-21	162-88

In other words the number of societies has increased by 26 per cent. as against 27 per cent. last year, the number of members by 19 per cent. as against 22 per cent. last year, and the amount of working capital by 32 per cent. as against 26 per cent. last year. Last year's progress has on the whole been well maintained; and it is particularly satisfactory to note that the working capital is increasing more rapidly than the number of members. The Registrar believes that as the movement develops and practical experience is gained, the whole system is gradually working more smoothly, especially on its financial side, and that the number of persons who really understand and appreciate the underlying principles of co-operation is constantly growing. Societies are being organised on sounder lines and are being trained more thoroughly in their duties and responsibilities. This however is more true of the co-operatively advanced districts of Dhárwár, Sátára, East Khándesh, Belgaum, Poona and perhaps Sholapur than of the rest of the Presidency. Under proper supervision and guidance, the possibilities of development in non-credit as well as credit organisation are practically boundless. It is anticipated that it will be possible to maintain at least the present rate of progress next year. If the spur were applied, it would not be difficult to double the rate, but this would be achieved at the cost of imperfect training and inadequate supervision; hasty or superficial work at this stage would probably re-act on progress in later years.

8. *Agricultural Societies.*—An analysis of the working capital of agricultural societies shows that 16·38 lákhs or 22 per cent. are derived from the deposits of members and 12·50 lákhs or 17 per cent. from those of the outside public; 4·33 lákhs or 6 per cent. represent capital owned by societies as reserve fund. The biggest portion of their working capital, viz., 33·67 lákhs or 46 per cent., is still derived from Central Banks, as indeed is natural, while so many societies are still at the infant stage and have not yet had time to establish their credit locally. Loans from Government amount to 1·89 lákhs or 2·6 per cent. of the total. These percentages are practically the same as last year, with the exception that loans from Central Financing Institutions have fallen from 50 per cent. to 46 per cent. It is satisfactory again to be able to record that the average membership of societies shows a slight decline from 75 to 73 and that the average sum available per head has again risen from Rs. 65 to 71. The growth of the reserve fund was temporarily checked last year by the introduction of the new system of carrying not earned profit but only actually realised profit to reserve. The set-back has now been fully made up and the reserve fund has risen from 3·19 lákhs to 4·33 lákhs. The turn-over has been brisk. The total amount lent out during the year was 54·85 lákhs and the recoveries amounted to 38·80 lákhs, in view of the fact that the total sum outstanding on loan at the end of the year was 64·88 lákhs, the average period of loans works out about 19 months. The arrears are returned at 4·68 lákhs or 7 per cent., a figure which may be regarded as reasonable. But a caveat may be entered that authorised extensions granted to members by Managing Committees are not included in this total.

9. *Non-Agricultural Societies.*—These societies are chiefly noteworthy on the ground that they are self-contained and self-supporting deriving only 1 per cent. of their capital from Central Banks. The main sources of their working capital are shares 13·48 lákhs or 28 per cent., members' deposits 16·49 lákhs or 34 per cent., non-members' deposits 14·47 lákhs or 29 per cent. and reserve fund 2·37 lákhs or 5 per cent. The chief centre in which they flourish, is Bombay City which contains 56 societies with a working capital 27·54 lákhs. The average number of members per society has fallen from 264 to 236 and it is satisfactory to record that after remaining stationary for some years the working capital available per head has risen from Rs. 90 to Rs. 95. The cost of management amounted to 1·5 per cent. of the total working capital. The business of these urban banks is marked, as it ought to be, by a very rapid turn-over. Advances to individual members during the year amounted to 41·79 lákhs and recoveries to 44·02 lákhs. Overdue arrears at the end of the year were reported at 2·19 lákhs, which works out at 5 per cent. on the total sum out on loan, as against 6 per cent. last year. The net profit of the year available for dividend and reserve was 1·81 lákhs.

10. *Central Banks.*—The working capital of Central Banks has risen by 54 per cent. This rapid progress is significant for two reasons. In the first place the development of the movement depends very largely on the extent of the finance which it can command. A starved society, which has to refer its members to the sowkars for part of the loans which are necessary to them, cannot possibly turn out successful. Secondly, the money market was disturbed last year in Bombay City, and made it necessary, as the Hon'ble Mr. Keatinge pointed out, to broach new sources of finance at the larger centres in the mofussil. Special attention has been paid to this point during the past year and nine districts have now independent Central Banks of their own with a working capital of Rs. 12·18 lakhs. Fair progress has been made in the association of primary societies in the membership and management of these banks and the number affiliated has risen from 391 to 600. These Banks are beginning to serve to some extents as the balancing centres of the system. In the course of the year they received deposits amounting 18·29 lakhs from primary societies. Four Central Banks still continue to grant loans to individuals as well as to societies contrary to the recommendation of the Committee on Co-operation; and 3·83 lakhs were outstanding due to them on this account at the end of the year. Their most usual borrowing rate was 6 per cent. and their lending rate $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The weak point of most of them is their inadequate staff for enquiring into loan cases; but as the volume of business and the gross profits earned increase, they may be expected to be able to maintain more efficient Inspectors.

11. *Cancellations.*—The number of societies cancelled in the course of the year amounted to 28, raising the total number of societies liquidated since the passing of Act X of 1904 to 197. The causes of failure are neglect of societies by members owing to illiteracy or lack of understanding, factions, excessive arrears, and the impossibility of finding a competent secretary. In one case—Nagar Weavers' Union—a deficit will remain at the completion of the proceedings. Elsewhere no loss is anticipated. The present procedure in liquidation is extremely tardy and troublesome. The new rules will introduce some improvements, and suggestions for further expediting the process will be submitted to Government shortly.

III.—WORKING OF SOCIETIES.

A.—PRIMARY SOCIETIES.

(1) *Agricultural Credit.*

12. *The prevailing system.*—Outside Sind all agricultural credit societies have been formed on the Raiffeisen model. The special features which distinguish this type are a closely restricted area, accompanied by unlimited liability and the mutual acquaintance of all members, gratuitous service on the Committee, the rejection of shares, the allocation of all profits to reserve, reliance on personal rather than real credit, and the control by the society of the use to which all loans are put. The only noticeable variations from this type occur in Sholapur and Kánara where owing to the difficulty of finding competent committees in single villages small group societies have been permitted, and in Broach where a system of compulsory deposits by members, proportionate to their borrowings, is being tried with moderate success. The effects of the latter experiment can scarcely yet be estimated, as in the 81 agricultural societies of the district deposits by members still amount to sixty thousand rupees only, a very trifling figure for so rich a district. Owing to the large populations of many of the bigger villages in this Presidency the attempt to limit the membership of societies to 100 has been abandoned and societies with 200 or even 300 members are quite common. Where the membership exceeds 300, an effort is usually made to form a second society in the village to provide for the overflow, but the system is not always found to work quite smoothly. The standard rate of interest in these societies has been since the beginning of the movement $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. This is workable so long as local deposits are freely available at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. In cases where societies rely for their capital mainly on some Central Bank at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. the margin is scarcely

wide enough to pay for working expenses, to provide for the Union fee, and to build up a reserve fund of owned capital. The Registrar usually advises new societies, in districts where the local sowkars' rates are high, to adopt a lending rate of $1\frac{3}{4}$ pies per rupee per month. His suggestion has generally been accepted in Khándesh and the Eastern Deccan but elsewhere has not as a rule been agreed to, and he has not thought the point of sufficient urgency to justify him in actually refusing registration for non-compliance. In Sind the Luzzatti model is being introduced, which combines shares with unlimited liability. As it is not yet known how far this model will prove acceptable to the Mussulmán zamindárs and haris of that province, a fuller account of type is postponed until next year.

13. *Objects of Loans.*—Special attention is drawn to statement J, showing the objects of all loans outstanding on March 31st, which has been compiled and inserted for the first time. The statement is not prescribed by Government and therefore the Registrar was not able to compel all societies to submit it. Some few neglected to comply with his request. However, it is sufficiently exhaustive to be instructive, and out of 63·96 lákhs due from members to primary agricultural societies on March 31st, it accounts for no less than 61·40 lákhs. A similar statement was proposed for non-agricultural societies; but their returns have proved so imperfect that the Registrar has decided not to publish them. It is intended that this statement should be prepared quinquennially in order that Government and the public may have

Object of loan.	Percentage.
Current agriculture ...	99
Purchase of cattle ...	13
Land improvements ...	8
Buildings and repairs ...	3
Domestic expenses ...	5
Redemption of debt ...	18
Trade ...	5
Land Revenue and Irrigation ...	5
Purchase of Implements ...	1
Miscellaneous ...	3
Total ...	100

definite information as to the exact objects to which their money was being devoted. The statement brings to light some exceedingly interesting facts. It was to be expected that a large portion of the working capital would be used to meet the current expenses of agriculture, since this is naturally the most urgent need of members and since Central Banks prefer to grant loans for this object, because they are usually required for a period of one year only. But it was not anticipated that so large a sum as 11·50 lákhs had

been devoted to debt redemption. All Central Banks have been very chary of giving loans for liquidating old debt, partly because they are always required for long periods, and partly because the security is often suspect. It was believed that if societies supplied members with working capital cheaply, the margin of profit in agriculture would increase and they would be in a position gradually to pay off their own debts. But societies have evidently taken matters into their own hands and used their own deposit capital, more than has been supposed, for the liquidation of debts. Loans for cattle are generally repayable by two equal annual instalments and the percentage seems normal. Domestic expenses form a much lower percentage than might have been guessed. They include weddings, obsequies, food, ornaments and so forth, but from the figures it is clear that societies do not as a rule sanction extravagant loans for these purposes nor do they permit a large percentage of their available funds to be diverted to non-productive objects. The fact that 2·97 lákhs have been advanced for the payment of land revenue and irrigation dues does not mean that members were unable to pay these dues without borrowing, but that they are learning to hold up their stocks on a rising market for better prices. Loans for this object are never given for more than four months and are designed simply to save a member from having to sell his crop when prices are at their lowest. The advances for trade are not as a rule lent by societies to the village Márwáris but to local agriculturalists who are learning in some places to buy the produce in the fields and to earn a small middleman's profit by bulking it and selling it at the nearest bazar town. On the whole it appears that working capital is being handled wisely and devoted to proper objects in reasonable proportions. The statement may be regarded as very creditable to the good sense of agricultural co-operative committees.

14. *Sind*.—The province of Sind was throughout the year in charge of a separate Registrar, Ráo Bahádur Gobindram Salamatrai, I.S.O., whose summary of the year's work is as follows :—

“The number of societies registered during the year is 9 as against 27 established last year and 10 in the year next preceding. This progress for the current year will not at first sight appear to be impressive but there is no cause for disappointment, as the year has in certain respects been an abnormal one, specially for the agricultural classes. They had in the first instance to meet calls on their generosity for contributions to the Indian War Loan, which remained open for a considerable part of the year; and close upon that they were obliged to face a bad kharif season brought on by unprecedented rainfall. This double strain upon their resources left little room for other activities. Moreover, most of the organization work is done in the touring season; thus of the 27 societies established last year 15 were registered towards the close of the year and of these 12 had not started working. So this year my first care was to set these societies in working order and I am glad to say that 10 of them have actually started work. Of the remaining 2, one is expected to do so soon, while the other will be able to start its work only next year. Of the 9 societies registered this year, all but two have already commenced their operations.

“The present rabi crops are promising and consequently the prospects for the coming year are very bright.”

The present Registrar spent the month of February in touring in Sind in company with Ráo Bahádur Gobindram and has to acknowledge the courtesy and thoroughness of that officer in initiating him into the special circumstances of Sind. The general illiteracy of the cultivating classes, the existence of the hari system, the predominance in many tracts of big zamindárs, the aversion of the Mussulmán population to taking interest and the absence of compact village sites constitute an entirely different set of conditions from those prevailing in the Presidency. The model by-laws for village societies have been re-cast on the lines prevailing in the Punjab, and all other leaflets issued by the Department have been modified to suit local conditions and have been translated into Sindhi. The existing societies are still at too elementary a stage to justify a prophecy that the movement will ever take firm root in Sind. But the prospects in part of Sukkur District seem promising, and in canal areas where Punjabi colonists have been settled there is undoubtedly plenty of scope for the formation of good societies. The absence of a special financing agency is a serious difficulty, and an attempt will be made before long to form a separate Central Bank in Sind. On April 1st there were in Sind 63 agricultural societies, comprising 2,877 members and commanding a working capital of 1.22 lákhs. Only 12 of these societies were audited during the past year.

15. *Gujerát*.—There is again no progress to record in the four Northern Districts of Gujerát. The low rates of interest charged by sowkárs to the better classes of cultivators, the lack of combination in a Gujeráti as compared with a Deccani village, and the reluctance of the higher classes of cultivators to accept unlimited liability for their poorer neighbours are the chief obstacles to progress. Where some man of influence and drive will devote himself to co-operation, good societies can be formed without much difficulty and are capable of proving themselves useful and business-like. The influence of Ráo Sáheb A. U. Malji in most parts of the Broach District has been steadily directed towards improving the management of the existing societies and has achieved much during the year. The loans outstanding in the Broach District at the end of the year were 1.86 lákhs as compared with 1.30 lákhs last year, and the deposits held from non-members had risen from 40 to 88 thousands. Good groups of societies are being created in the Jambusar Táluka by Mr. Banatwala in the Mátar Táluka; around Mr. Chhotabhai Dwarkadas of Traj, and in Ankleshvar round the Chairman of the Union. Valuable work has also been done independently by Ráo Sáheb Manvantrai Desai of Kálol, Mr. Chunilal Pandya, of Borsad, and Mr. Hargovan Raychand of Amod. But it is a fact that when the moving spirit is withdrawn, societies seem in this area peculiarly liable to collapse. The terribly bad groups of societies in the Anand and Prántij Tálukas are, for example, the derelicts of energetic personalities

who subsequently left the neighbourhood. In Surat District progress has been fair, the number of societies rising from 99 to 113 and the working capital from 3·66 lakhs to 3·87 lakhs. Recoveries in the course of the year amounted to 2·53 lakhs and the unauthorized arrears are returned at Rs. 6,974 only. The most promising results have been obtained in the southern portion of the district, where Mr. D. R. Desai of Bulsár has done excellent work.

16. *Northern Deccan and Khándesh.*—In West Khándesh and Násik a favourable field for the spread of co-operative societies exists and there is an urgent need for developing the movement in this area. The number of workers is still very scanty, and if more volunteers cannot be found it may be necessary to accelerate progress by employing a paid staff. Good work has been done by Honourable Mr. Garud and his brother, and also by Mr. Hiremath, Deputy Collector, in the neighbourhood of Dhulia, Mr. B. S. Kulkarni in the Sátána Táluka and Mr. S. K. Borate near Dindori. In West Khándesh the number of societies has risen from 21 to 23 and the working capital from Rs. 25,011 to Rs. 40,778. The average working capital is, however, still quite insufficient for the needs of the members. The Násik District shows an increase of from 1·20 lakhs to 1·97 lakhs in its working capital, and has several first-rate individual societies, but the movement has not yet really caught on except in the Báglan Táluka; and in some places, where conditions were quite favourable, societies are working badly owing to our failure as yet to overcome the indifference of the members towards them. The extremely faulty work of Mr. Y. N. Palsikar, late Honorary Organizer in the Málegaon Táluka, has done much to damage the credit of the movement. The results achieved in the East Khándesh District have been far more satisfactory. The number of credit societies has risen from 58 to 91 and the working capital from 1·38 lakhs to 2·83 lakhs. But for the failure of the cotton crops, still better progress would have been recorded. The ryots are intelligent and well off and many good workers have come forward to help the movement, among whom Mr. Abdul Razak Deshmukh of Páchora, Sardár Dixit of Shendurni, Mr. S. V. Sontakke of Bodvad, Mr. V. D. Deshmukh and Mr. S. G. Salbardikar of Edlabad deserve special mention. The Department is under a great debt to Mr. G. Monteath, I. C. S., the Collector, and Mr. R. S. Hiremath, Deputy Collector, for the constant encouragement which they give to co-operative work. The movement has been actively pushed forward in this district only for the last three years but the solidity of the work done may be gauged by the fact that out of a working capital of 2·83 lakhs 1·71 lakhs consist of local deposits by members and non-members.

17. *The Deccan.*—In the dry tracts of the Deccan, crops are poor and uncertain, ryots are illiterate, and with few exceptions societies usually turn out badly. Close supervision and control by some outside agency might produce different results; but such agencies do not exist in most places and few societies can stand alone. On the other hand in the richer tracts where well irrigation is commoner and the rainfall certain the rural population is as a rule literate and quite capable of managing their societies admirably and of appreciating their objects and methods. In the southern half of Sátára District for instance, progress has been amazingly rapid and solid. The number of societies has risen, thanks mainly to the energetic work of Mr. R. N. Rajadnya of Aitwadekhurd and of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Peth and Kasegaon Unions, from 85 to 112, and the working capital from 3·18 lakhs to 6·22 lakhs. A satisfactory feature of the latter figure is that 1·46 lakhs are derived from members' deposits and 1·03 lakhs from non-members' deposits. Hand in hand with the credit movement, non-credit forms of co-operation are making rapid progress and no less than 19 societies of various kinds have already been formed. Conditions in the large part of the Poona District resemble those prevailing in Sátára. Thanks to the work of Mr. K. N. Apte of Chakan, Mr. S. R. Sadavarte of Chas Kaman and Mr. R. S. Patil of Ale, the Khed and Junnar Tálukas are now being opened up. The Nira Canal is dealt with separately in another part of this report. The Dhond Peta, which is a typical famine tract, has now 12 societies with a capital of half a lakh and 634 members. Their management is on the whole encouraging. The total working capital in this district has risen from 11·58 lakhs to

14.57 lakhs, of which 4.50 lakhs represent local deposits. The progress has been mainly due to the activity of Mr. V. H. Gonehalli in this area. The overdue arrears, which exist mainly on the Nira Canal, have reached the high figure of 2.10 lakhs. The event of the year was the visit paid by His Excellency the Governor to the Hadapsar Co-operative Credit Society at the invitation of Mr. G. K. Devdhar, on which occasion the title of Ráo Sáheb was conferred on the Chairman, Mr. Govindrao Kale, in recognition of his constant efforts in aid of co-operation. In the dry tracts to the east, less substantial progress can be looked for. In Ahmednagar District, although the season was a poor one, the working capital rose from 2.62 lakhs to 3.89 lakhs and the number of societies from 56 to 70. As might be expected, however, the increase was mainly due to increased advances by the Nagar Central Bank which is now devoting much more attention to its primaries than in previous years, and by the Bombay Central Bank in the Godávári Canal area. Deposits from the members rose from Rs. 45,000 to Rs. 74,000 but this is set off by the fact that arrears due from members to societies rose from Rs. 57,000 to Rs. 74,000. As long as it is so difficult to enforce punctuality from members, the movement cannot safely expand rapidly. At the same time it must be admitted that in no district does agriculture stand in greater need of adequate finance at reasonable rates than in Ahmednagar. Some good new workers have recently appeared in this district, notably Mr. G. T. Mirikar and Mr. P. V. Gorde, and, thanks mainly to their exertions, 15 backward societies in the Nevása Táluka have recovered Rs. 15,764 or 50 per cent. of their arrears, and are perhaps beginning to develop a financial conscience of their own. The Sholápur District is in a more healthy co-operative condition. The working capital of its 86 agricultural societies has risen from 3.36 lakhs to 4.32 lakhs, while at the same time overdue arrears have fallen from 40 to 27 thousand. The advent of the new District Bank, the sympathetic attitude of the Bársi Union and the Pandharpur Bank towards neighbouring primary societies and the unfaltering and inspiring work of Mr. R. M. Sane and his enthusiastic group of fellow-workers are producing their inevitable result. It is significant that in this comparatively poor district local deposits from members and non-members have risen in a single year from 1.86 lakhs to 2.80 lakhs. The utility of the movement can be partly gauged by the fact that agricultural societies advanced to their members in the course of the year 3.63 lakhs.

18. *Canal Tracts.*—On the Nira Canal 29 co-operative societies of sugarcane growers are financed by the Bárámáti branch of the Bombay Central Bank. An aggregate credit of 8.99 lakhs is allowed to these societies, of which 8.2 lakhs had been drawn on March 31st. Loans are given for the period until the crop is sold, usually 14 months, and are made repayable on the sale of the jaggery or July 31st,

Year.	Advances.	Recoveries.
	Lakhs.	Lakhs.
1915-16	4.59	5.83
1916-17	6.11	5.53
1917-18	6.24	5.83

whichever may be earlier. The total amount outstanding on January 1st, 1918, and due for recovery before July 31st, was classified as arrears—from the previous year Rs. 3.01 lakhs and current demand Rs. 5.88. The actual recoveries up to June 1st, 1918, were 4.34 lakhs only, or less than half the total demand. Crushings were delayed in May owing to the rains; nevertheless, it is clear that, although two Special Mámlatdárs have been employed in this area since February, the arrears are likely to continue very unsatisfactory. It is estimated that 567 acres of standing cane await cutting and crushing and that these will yield about 2.55 lakhs; about 60 thousand rupees are expected as cash recoveries; and the balance of Rs. 1.40 lakhs will remain as arrears, chiefly unauthorized. It is intolerable that year after year this recurring trouble about arrears on the Nira Canal should demand so much time and trouble on the part of the Departmental staff. The position is a very embarrassing one, both for the Registrar and the Central Bank. Unless the Bank continues to finance these societies, the members cannot put in their next crops, which must, however, be planted before the current crop is realized. If they do not get funds for this purpose from the Bank, they will sell the crop, raised with the funds previously advanced by the Bank, to outside dealers, and

use that money for planting their new crop. The members complain that, as their land is mortgaged to the societies, their outside credit is ruined, and the Bank is morally bound to continue to advance necessary funds to them. The Bank's position is that it is quite willing to finance all societies except those that are in serious arrears. The awkward consequence is that defaulting societies tend to fall deeper into arrears and have to be subjected to constant pressure through the Special Mámlatdárs. The Bank has established depôts at Nira and Baramati for the sale of jaggery and the supply of cake manure.

Year.	Number of carts.	Price realized.
1915-16 ...	4,240	4.77 lákhs.
1916-17 ...	4,187	4.60 lákhs.
1917-18 ...	4,927	5.20 lákhs.

These depôts worked well under Mr. Ramnikrai Mehta and earned Rs. 7,803 as commission, of which Rs. 355 was net profit. The marginal figures show the business done for the last 3 years. One of the difficulties of the year has been the continued fall in the price of jaggery due to wagon

shortage, increased outturn on the Godávári Canals, and high price of jute cloth used for packing lumps of gul. The

Average price of gul per atki,
April to July.

Year.	Rate.
	Rs. a. p.
1914 (pre-war) ...	15 0 0
1915 ...	18 4 0
1916 ...	18 4 0
1917 ...	16 10 0
1918 ...	15 13 0

marginal figures show the average price of gul for the last five years at Baramati. Work on the Godávári Canal has been organized on somewhat similar lines and has proceeded smoothly; but it has not been thought necessary to extract separate figures for this new area this year. About 1½ lákhs were advanced for cane-growing, but recoveries have not been as punctual as was hoped. On both canals the illiteracy and lack of unity among the members of the more backward villages has proved a grave impediment to successful work.

19. *The Konkan.*—Economic conditions in the Konkan are very different from those prevailing in the Deccan. Many of them are unfavourable to the spread of co-operation. Prevailing rates of interest are low except in the case of the wild tribes of the gháuts, the khoti tenure makes land a less certain security, communications are very bad, rendering supervision difficult, village factions are frequent, and individuals are liable to migrate to Bombay and to disappear. Nevertheless, progress continues slowly and some first-rate societies have been created. In Kolába District the working capital of 30 societies is still only Rs. 34,783, but nearly the whole of this capital is raised locally. Excellent societies exist at Varsoli and Avas and most others are coming on well under the fostering care of Ráo Sáheb Tendulkar and Sardár Biwalkar. In Thána District the most promising lines of development seem to be in directions other than credit, e.g., manure purchase and grain banks. But the number of credit societies has risen from 22 to 27 and the working capital from Rs. 74,000 to Rs. 92,000. Mr. Vithaldas Sanjanwala has done good work for the movement, especially in the Umbergaon Mahál. In Ratnágiri the number of societies has risen from 19 to 27 and the working capital from Rs. 33,198 to Rs. 57,371. There are excellent societies at Khárepátan under Mr. Mainkar, and Shiposi under Mr. Athalye, but the general average is not very high. Kánara hardly belongs to the Konkan but it does not fall under any other convenient heading. The number of agricultural societies has risen from 23 to 29 and their working capital from Rs. 63,641 to Rs. 75,957, consisting entirely of funds raised locally. Conditions above and below gháuts are very different. On the coastal strip the prevailing rates of interest are low and no great need for societies is felt. Ráo Sáheb G. R. Masur is working successfully in this area, but it is urban and not rural co-operation which here seems to have the brightest future before it. Above gháuts the villages are very small, scattered, and buried in jungle; and the ordinary ryots are illiterate and unenterprising. The only classes capable of forming and managing satisfactorily societies for themselves are the Haviks and other garden cultivators. Thanks to the efforts of Ráo Sáheb P. N. Pandit a real movement towards the formation of societies seems to be springing up amongst them and

some progress may be expected next year in the Sirsi and Siddapur Talukas. But the population is so thin and overwhelmed with forests that striking results cannot be expected.

20. *The Karnatak.*—In the Belgaum and Dhárwar Districts and that part of Bijapur which lies south of the river Krishna, conditions are extremely favourable to the growth of co-operation and development has proceeded as rapidly and as smoothly as seems safe with the supervising staff at present available. The ryots are on the whole literate and business-like, bazar rates of interest are fairly high, holdings are as a rule large enough to be economic and are not heavily mortgaged, and crops are very productive. The large number of educated workers in this area, to whom the main credit for this progress is to be ascribed, makes it difficult to select particular names for commendation to Government. In Belgaum District Ráo Bahádur R. G. Naik, M.B.E., Sardár Bahádur Virbhadrappa Desai of Cháchadi, Mr. V. B. Kulkarni of Kallol, Mr. B. G. Sabnis and Mr. Manoli of Saundatti, Mr. Mahadevgowda Patil of Sattigeri and Mr. N. S. Lokur of Belgaum, have given much valuable help. The number of agricultural societies has risen from 71 to 103 and the working capital from 2·84 lakhs to 4·19 lakhs, of which 2·02 lakhs are derived from local deposits. Ráo Bahádur Naik has been indefatigable, and has done much to lift the average level of the societies to a high standard. The reported arrears are only Rs. 951, and though it is difficult to believe that this figure is correct, yet the Registrar recently inspected some 25 societies in the district, and in most cases found that there were no arrears at all. Progress in Dhárwar District has been equally striking. The number of societies rose from 135 to 178 and their working capital from 11·56 to 15·54 lakhs. In the course of the year 11·34 lakhs were advanced on loan to members and 7·68 lakhs were recovered. The arrears are shown at Rs. 15,594 only. Local deposits rose from 3·77 lakhs to 4·55 lakhs but considering the excellence of the season and the very high price of cotton, this figure is scarcely as good as might have been hoped. Local deposits by non-members actually show a slight decline for some unknown reason. There are a very large number of first-rate societies in the Dhárwar District, but there are still many villages unexplored and further rapid development may be expected. Here too there is no dearth of capable and enthusiastic workers among whom the Desai Bahadur of Agadi, Mr. S. S. Naik of Ránibennur, Mr. K. R. Valveker and Mr. Shirhatti of Hubli, Mr. V. B. Kulkarni of Koliwad, Mr. K. B. Ankalgi, Mr. S. V. Mensinkai, and Mr. Jog and Mr. Mugappa Saundatti of Dhárwar, Reverend Canon Rivington and Mr. M. S. Kulkarni and Mr. Itgi of Gadag, Mr. Govindgowda Patil of Hulkoti and Ráo Sáheb Inamati of Annigeri deserve special mention. Unions are doing a very useful work here and the cash credits made available through them are proving of the greatest assistance to agriculture generally. Bijapur offers a much less favourable opening to co-operation and owing to the illiteracy and poverty of the ryots no effort has been made to push the movement in the northern part of the district. All progress has been concentrated in the four southern talukas, where Mr. D. R. Kale of Bágalkot and Mr. Lingangowda Patil of Sulebhavi are doing very good work. The number of societies has risen from 40 to 55, and the working capital from 2·28 lakhs to 2·78 lakhs. An unsatisfactory feature of work in this district is that local deposits from non-members amount to Rs. 13,137 only. It should be added that in both the Dhárwar and Belgaum Districts the success achieved is largely due to the constant help and sympathy of the District Officers, Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., and Mr. E. L. Sale, I.C.S.

(2) *Non-Agricultural Credit Societies.*

21. *Communal Societies.*—It is interesting to note that societies of this type are multiplying. They have been criticised on the ground that they tend to stereotype divisions in Hindu Society which are fast disappearing, and that the principle on which they are founded is exclusive and aristocratic rather than democratic. On the other hand the caste system in itself seems to be as firmly rooted as ever, and while everyone agrees that the asperities and jealousies incident to the system ought to be diminished in all possible ways, there is no general body of opinion in favour of abolishing caste altogether. It seems therefore reasonable to accept it as a basic fact of society and to make use of it as far

as possible for extending co-operation. It undoubtedly forms an extraordinarily close and real bond of union among the members of a community, and this is a most useful feature in big towns where it is not easy to bring members together into a genuinely co-operative combination. The most noticeable event of the year in this connection has been the turning of the Bhavsar Kshatriyas and their kinsmen the Namdev Shimpis towards co-operation. Societies for these castes of cloth dealers have been registered at Bombay, Lonávla, Poona, Islámpur, Dhárwár, Gadag and elsewhere and are starting work in a businesslike way. The Namdev Credit Society and Namdev Store, both managed by Mr. P. N. Pataskar of Poona, are the best example of this movement. The Shamrao Vithal Society of the Kánara Saraswats continues to be the best communal society in the Presidency and is managed with great ability by Ráo Bahádur Talmaki, Mr. Talgeri, Mr. Karnad, and Mr. Kowshik. Its working capital has risen from 3.45 lakhs to 3.80 lakhs, of which 2.28 lakhs represent members' deposits, 30 thousand reserve fund, and 42 thousand share capital. On similar lines are the societies of the Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhus (Rs. 55,860), the Gaud Saraswats (Rs. 10,921), Devrukh Brahmins (Rs. 22,089), North Kánara Gaud Saraswats (Rs. 4,479), the Bombay Jews, and the Raddis at Dhárwár (Rs. 42,682). A very interesting departure has been carried out by Mr. H. V. Rajwadkar of Colaba among the labouring classes of Bombay City. Instead of determining membership by residence in a particular chawl or street or employment in a particular mill, he has formed a number of small societies on a caste basis, and those which he has created among the Agris, Sonkolis, Kítte Bhandaris and Lad Vanjaris are among the best in the city.

22. *People's Banks.*—These societies, formed more or less on the Schulze-Delitzsch model, aim at supplying Urban middle classes and artisans with cash loans on reasonable terms. They differ from Raiffeisen societies in not directly seeking any moral influence over their members, but it is believed that when they are well managed, they stimulate punctuality and business habits, they diminish indebtedness and its resultant evils, they instil a spirit of thrift and they encourage associated action. During the year the best of them have shown steady improvement and have become quite models of the type. The flaws that are most common are excessive arrears overdue from members and insufficient fluid resource to meet all probable liabilities. The Registrar keeps both these points well before the notice of offending Banks. In Bombay City no large People's Bank has sprung up, as the office or the mill or the caste, or the place of residence or origin has usually been adopted as the qualifying test for membership. The new Elphinstone Road Co-operative Credit Society is the only true People's Bank in the city which admits members of all castes, ranks and occupations. The district in which Banks of this type have been most successful is Dhárwár where four big societies claim special notice. The Gadag Betigeri Society under the chairmanship of Mr. Babannappa Kabadi and the supervision of the Reverend Canon Rivington has slightly reduced its capital from 1.67 lakhs to 1.59 lakhs; but it is noticeable that the whole of this sum is derived from shares and the members' own deposits. The reserve fund is Rs. 14,023. The Dhárwár Urban Society, managed by Mr. Ankalgi, has continued the striking progress recorded last year and has increased its working capital from 1.59 lakhs to 2.24 lakhs. The Southern Mahratta Society under Mr. V. S. Jog has slightly diminished its capital from 2.82 to 2.70 lakhs; but this diminution has been the result partly of increased caution in granting loans, and partly of the discontinuance of loans to primary societies owing to the establishment of the Karnátak Central Bank. The Hubli Urban Co-operative Credit Society under Mr. K. R. Valvekar has expanded its capital from 1.39 to 1.55 lakhs of which 54 thousand represent deposits from non-members and the remainder is derived from members. The total working capital of these 4 societies is 8.08 lakhs and the overdue arrears are 57 thousand, a figure which may be regarded as normal and not inconsistent with strict management.

23. The remaining Banks of the Southern Division do not call for detailed notice. The Belgaum Pioneer Urban Co-operative Credit Society has been admirably managed by Mr. N. S. Lokur, the Hon'ble Mr. Belvi, and a strong committee and has now almost recovered from losses caused by the dishonesty of its late secretary. Its capital has risen from 1.0 lakh to 1.23 lakhs. There is a

noteworthy group of People's Banks springing up in Kánara, of which the Sirsi Urban under Mr. Keshvain (Rs. 59,555), the Kárwar Urban under Ráo Bahádur V. D. Yennemadi (Rs. 34,732), and the Kumta Urban under Ráo Sáheb R. A. Pai (Rs. 23,339) are favourable examples. In the Central Division the best two Urbans are the Pandharpur Urban under Mr. V. S. Jog and Mr. Joshi (Rs. 55,208) and the Cosmos of Poona under Mr. K. H. Gokhale (Rs. 79,349). The latter is carefully managed, but some of its members seem to be factious and wanting in co-operative spirit. The Dhulia Urban under Ráo Bahádur Bhangaonkar (Rs. 34,366) is well managed; but is not a pure People's Bank as it grants loans to neighbouring societies and ought perhaps to be converted into Central Bank before long. The Sátára Urban under Mr. Chirmule (Rs. 29,590) has made an interesting, though not an entirely successful, departure in dividing its poorer members into groups and granting loans on the guarantee of the whole group. In some cases this has worked well. There are a considerable number of People's Banks in the Central Division of poor quality. They are carelessly managed by their committees, their arrears are serious, and they do not make much effort to improve. It is intended to wind up one or two of them during the present year. The only People's Bank in the Northern Division has recently been started at Chikli by Mr. D. R. Desai.

24. *Employees' and Government Servants' Societies.*—There has been a considerable development in societies of this class and nearly all of them are well-managed. The admirable G. I. P. Railway Society under Sir Lawless Hepper, increased its capital from 11.65 lakhs to 13.55 lakhs and finds no difficulty in raising whatever funds it requires. It has a first-rate Secretary in Mr. F. Clark, who sees that co-operative principles are never lost sight of, and has recently been the moving spirit in starting a collateral housing society for the railway employees at Mátunga. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Society is equally well-managed on a smaller scale and has raised its capital from 3.47 lakhs to 3.90 lakhs. Both these societies have no bad debts and are extremely popular with the Railway staff. On similar lines an excellent little society under Mr. W. C. Hickie (Rs. 6,997) is working on the Bársi Light Railway. In the Police Department co-operative societies under the *ex-officio* chairmanship of some officer of the Department are gradually becoming popular. The best of these is that of the Bombay City Mounted Police under their Commandant, Mr. Down, which in the course of the year has raised its capital from Rs. 3,591 to Rs. 8,558. Other good Police societies exist among the Thána, Ratnágiri and B. B. & C. I. Railway Police. Societies confined to individual Government offices tend to multiply rapidly and were undoubtedly most useful to their members in a year when all prices ruled so high. Among the best are those established in the offices of the Accountant General, Government Central Press, Bombay Telegraph Office, Bombay Post Office and Karáchi Telegraph Office. The Bombay Telegraph Office Junior Society, intended for peons and other subordinates on Rs. 30 or less, is remarkably well-managed under the care of Mr. Jambhekar and shows a real spirit of self-help and co-operation. In the No. 1 Military Accounts Office, at Poona, owing to pressure of war work, the society has been neglected and is now in a very unsatisfactory condition. In some districts societies have been established which admit all classes of Government servant to membership. The best of these is the East Khandesh Government Servants' Society, but its capital has for some reason dropped from Rs. 61,346 to Rs. 32,307. It conducts a useful store for the benefit of its members. Several Municipalities have established societies, usually under the eye of the Chief Officer, for their menial employees. Among these may be mentioned Nadiád, Kaira, Ahmednagar, Bársi, Pandharpur, Broach, Poona and Ilkal. They are not all well-managed, and they show few signs of real co-operation, but they are no doubt of great practical use to their poor members.

25. *Christian Societies.*—In this field the outstanding figure is Mr. F. A. C. Rebello, Deputy Accountant General, thanks to whose energy and enthusiasm a whole group of new societies have been formed among Indian Catholics. Credit societies have been started or promoted among the Manglorean Christians of the Presidency, the Christians of Sálsette under Mr. J. Bocarro, I. S. O., Bassein under the Hon'ble Captain C. Fernandez and Monseigneur P. J. Moniz, North Kánara, Karáchi, and Belgaum. In addition

to this two housing societies have been formed and one more under the presidency of Dr. D. A. DeMonte is ready for registration. The Mangaloreans and the Salsette Catholics have formed 2 educational societies, the object of which is to provide advances and scholarships for educational purposes and to assist in the erection of hostels, but which have not yet started work. A land redistribution and farming society is under discussion, and a prospectus for a co-operative sanitarium has been issued. The movement has been much assisted by the support of the Bishop of Damaun and his clergy. The best of the mofussil societies is that of the Anand Catholics with a capital of Rs. 4,126. The Protestant Missions have not yet been so successful in their co-operative enterprises. Of course the society started at Gadag by the Reverend Canon Rivington is a far more flourishing institution than those mentioned above, but it is not a specifically Christian Society and indeed contains only a small percentage of Christians among its members. It appears to be the policy of the Protestant Missions not to start separate societies for their congregations. Where this course has been tried, as for instance in the case of the Wadala Mission Agent Society, started by the American Mission, the results have not been encouraging. On the other hand the new C. M. S. Society in Bombay under the Reverend Canon Joshi has made a capital beginning.

26. *Millhands' and Artisans' Societies.*—Work among millhands in this Presidency was first started by Mr. G. K. Deodhar of the Servants of India Society who was the founder of the Debt Redemption Committee. The original object of the Committee was to raise funds in order to redeem from grinding debt those classes of mill-workers who have no security to offer except their own good character. The process of redemption is easy enough but the punctual recovery of the instalments spread over 3 or 4 years can only be ensured, if the society is animated by a genuine spirit of self-help and mutual reliance. While Mr. Deodhar lived in Bombay, this spirit was clearly alive. But it is sad to record that the Debt Redemption Committee is no longer working with its pristine energy, Mr. Deodhar himself has been in indifferent health and unable to devote sufficient attention to this work and the enthusiasm with which these societies were started, has burnt very low. Some few of the millhands' societies are still doing well, for instance the Tārdev Millhands, but some are very bad and are on the brink of being liquidated. Experience seems to show that debt-redemption should not be undertaken at the outset, but only after the society has worked for some time and as a reward to those members who have proved themselves punctual and thrifty. It is on this principle that the Social Service League under Mr. N. M. Joshi is now forming new societies among the mill population. Their pioneer experiment in the Chikalwadi Chal is most encouraging. Mr. H. V. Rajwadkar and Mr. Keluskar's societies among the workers of lower Colaba are also very well managed and deserve special mention. In the mofussil, Co-operative Societies exist in the Pratap Mills at Amalner, the Gokak Mills and the Hubli Mills. They are all working successfully. The needs of the other sections of the labouring classes in the mofussil are to some extent met by People's Banks wherever they exist. But in some places artisans have formed themselves into small societies on an occupational basis and these societies are far more genuinely co-operative and educative than the more imposing People's Banks. Such are the Broach Hackney Drivers started by Ráo Sáheb Malji and the Dhárwar Boot-Makers started by Mr. Ankalgi which are first rate of their kind and it may be hoped will provoke many imitators. Societies exclusively confined to the depressed classes never do well and are gradually being wound up. Ráo Sáheb Pandit's Sirsi Chambar is the best of this type. Outcastes should join either a People's Bank or the general village Credit Societies where they exist but they seem quite incapable yet of standing on their own legs.

B.—PRIMARY NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES.

(1) *Agricultural.*

27. *General Remarks.*—Conditions have been abnormal; in some ways difficult and in others favourable. Owing to the shortage of goods wagons, particularly on the M. & S. M. Railway, societies for the sale of jaggery or other agricultural produce have experienced the greatest possible difficulty in disposing of their stocks. At Valhe for instance, a new society for the sale

of the onion crop, was practically ruined by a delay which resulted in all the onions being soaked with rain and beginning to sprout. Similar misfortunes occurred elsewhere to jaggery and groundnuts. Difficulties of transport interfered also seriously with the work of the manure societies. In most places experience shows that where it is proposed to start some type of non-credit society, it is best first to form a local credit society in order to familiarize people with the ideas of co-operation and then to build up the more advanced organization upon it. These societies require more care and attention than credit societies and are at present being organised by an official staff. The energy and ability of Mr. R. B. Palekar and Mr. M. A. Shetti, Agricultural Organisers, deserve special commendation, and valuable help was received from Mr. D. H. Tagari, Superintendent of Agriculture.

28. *Manure Purchase Societies.*—Special attention has been paid to this

Name of Society.	Quantity of manure purchased.
	lbs.
Kelva Máhim ...	743,596
Agáshi ...	131,838
Mulgaon ...	206,160
Umbergaon ...	84,496
Niphád ...	23,408
Bahal ...	11,960
Hadapsar ...	250,637
Peth ...	141,440
Yelloor ...	86,744
Karanjwade ...	8,400
Retre Harnaksha ...	20,780
Nerle ...	19,236
Machhindragadh ...	12,480
Kasegaon ...	62,720
Devrashtre ...	175,840
Supne ...	6,786
Retre Budruk ...	224,000
Malkhed ...	44,240
Báramati Depôt ...	3,314,920
Nira ...	1,381,875
Kopargaon ,, ...	1,447,120
Total ...	8,348,176

class of society in the Central Division by Mr. V. H. Gonehalli and the progress achieved has been very satisfactory. Castor, groundnut and safflower cake have proved most popular. During the fair season a monthly circular was issued by the Registrar showing what stock of cake was available at each of the big oil-pressing mills, what was the nitrogen percentage, and what the market price. Samples were obtained from most of the big presses and taken round by the Agricultural Organiser with him on tour. Apart from the transport difficulties, conditions were favourable to progress and the figures in the margin will show how the volume of business has expanded. Local credit societies are expected to finance their members so that they can pay cash for their purchases and in this way the manure societies secure a rapid turnover, and can carry on a comparatively large business on a very modest working capital. In return for this benefit the manure societies deposit their capital with the local credit societies during the off season. The Central Bank Depôts on the Nira and Godávári Canals still naturally do a far bigger business than any other societies, but in other areas where irrigated crops are grown there is every reason

to anticipate continued progress, if railway waggons become available.

29. *Cotton Sale Societies.*—The system on which these societies are

<i>Dhárvar District.</i>			
Name of Society.	Quantity sold, maund = 28 lbs.	Price realised.	Commission earned.
	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Dhárvar ...	1,993	15,097	70
Hubli ...	50,855	4,07,403	2,119
Aunigeri ...	12,349	60,811	297
Gadag ...	25,503	2,46,854	997
Total ...	90,700	7,29,665	3,483

<i>East Khándesh.</i>			
Name of Society.	Number of carts sold.	Weight in maund = 160 lbs.	Price realised.
		Mds.	Rs.
Páchora ...	1,986	9,269	2,79,814
Chálisgaon ...	491	2,931	80,000
Bodvad ...	7,177	Not known	Not known
Nandre ...	8,000	Do.	Do.
	12,654		

organised is rather complicated. The first step is to form a group of credit societies within a twelve mile radius of some cotton centre. These societies advance cash loans for the cultivation and picking of cotton, on condition that all cotton grown with these loans shall be sold through the Sale Society. In time they are intended also to supply seed, and dokras, and to carry out simple grading. The Sale Society sells the cotton by public auction, announces the current daily prices in the Bombay Bazaar, weighs the cotton in the presence of both purchaser and lender, realises the price promptly, remits its dues to the local credit society and hands over the balance to the

seller. That is the scheme in outline; but it must be admitted that it has not been worked up to everywhere. In the Southern Division, the members of the credit societies have not been sending their cotton to the markets loyally, nor are auctions held regularly. The societies are also too much in the hands of the dalal members, who were admitted in order to secure bidders at the auctions. In Khándesh the surrounding credit societies which are intended to feed the sale societies are still far too sparse. But things are gradually improving. Mr. Shirhatti of Hubli at Hubli, Mr. Mugappa Saundatti at Dhárwár, Ráo Sáheb Inamati at Annigeri, and Ráo Sáheb Manvi at Gadag are working sincerely to make these societies a success, and the Agricultural Department has entrusted to them again the auction sales of Kumpta Selections, Broach and Cambodia cottons, under the general supervision of Mr. V. R. Dharwadkar. In Khándesh the credit for the success of the Bodwad Society is due to the great activity of the Mámlatdár, Mr. L. K. Potins, and at Páchora to Mr. Abdul Rajak Desmukh. All the Khándesh societies have bought weigh-bridges which have proved exceedingly popular. The marginally noted figures relate to the Khándesh cotton season (November to January) and to the period up to June 10th of the still unfinished Dhárwár cotton season. The total number of cart loads sold was 1,825 in the Southern Division, and 12,654 in Khándesh.

30. *Other Sale Societies.*—At

Name of society.	Article sold.	Quantity sold.
		lbs.
Islámpur	Gul and groundnut	883,608
Shenoli	Gul, groundnut and turmeric	579,164
Maroli	Paddy	20,608
Valhe	Onions	22,320
Báramati	Gul	4,664,320
Nira	Gul	1,128,600
Kopargaon	Gul	66,430
Sirsi Totgars	Betel nut and pepper	42,000
Annigeri	Wheat and cotton seed	9,150
Hubli	Cotton seed	143,063
Dhárwár	Do.	80,404

Islámpur and Shenoli two admirable societies for the sale jaggery, groundnut and turmeric began work very well, but their godowns were soon full to overflowing and owing to difficulties of railway transport their work was greatly retarded. Similar societies for the sale of potatoes in the Khed Táluka, of onions at Valhe, and of jaggery at several other places are being promoted, but until the railway situation improves, it is necessary to exercise great caution in such projects. The depôts for the sale of jaggery on the Nira and Godávári Canals are managed very efficiently by the agents of the Bombay Central Bank, and are intended to ensure punctual recovery of loans in these areas.

The profits are divided equally between the Central Bank and the gul-producing societies. The chief benefits derived from sale societies are honest weighments, fair prices fixed by open competition among the dealers at an auction, and no improper cesses or commissions.

31. *Granaries and Seed Societies.*—Of granaries there is little to be reported. They advance grain for food between March and October and recover their advances with an increment of 25 per cent. at harvest. They are exceedingly simple in their constitution and account forms and are well adapted to the needs of the backward classes, particularly in the Thána and Kolába Districts. Seed societies are more highly evolved institutions and of course vary considerably according to the seed which they have to handle. Eight seed societies were started by Mr. Gonehalli last year in Khándesh with the object of obtaining N. R. Cotton from the Government farms, growing it through the agency of registered growers, as in Berar, and distributing the seed so produced in the second generation to their members. Owing to the dearth of early rains at sowing and the great excess of the late rain, the crop failed in most places. As far as is known 7,800 lbs. of seed were sown and only 20,600 lbs. of seed were realised. This bad start has handicapped the experiment, which however is being tried again this year. These societies are a necessary correlative to the sale societies and must be supported until they are firmly established. Apart from these seed-producing societies, many credit societies are willing to take up the distribution of selected seed grown by or under the supervision of the Agricultural Department. Some are already

doing this, but the stock of improved seed is not yet sufficient in most places to meet the demand. The best seed society is that managed by Mr. Itgi, Farm Superintendent at Gadag, under the general control of the Reverend Canon Rivington and Mr. M. S. Kulkarni. They selected their seed from the best neighbouring farms and disposed of 30,074 lbs. of Dhárwár-American seed, 44,500 lbs. of Cambodia, 4,430 lbs. of green seed and 100 bags of Kumpta cotton seed. The Dhárwár-American seed (upland type) was advanced to registered growers only on their agreeing to have the outturn separately ginned and returned to the society.

32. *Machinery and Implement Societies.*—The number of credit societies that have invested part of their reserve fund in iron ploughs which they hire out

Name of Society.	Kind of implement stock.	Number maintained for hire.	Hire collected.
Madapsar	Oil engine and cane crusher.	1	Rs. 1,423
Yewat	Iron ploughs	25	263
Kurlop	Do.	12	141
Kasegaon	Do.	12	40
Devrashte	Do.	4	45
Dindori	Oil engine and cane crusher	1	1,743
Mahád	Oil engine and rice huller.	1	2,188
Hosritti	Iron ploughs	15	.....
Chachadi	Cane crusher	1	.....
Chikodi	Do.	2	.....

at 3 or 4 annas a day has increased, and the departure seems to be proving an acceptable one. Besides these, however, there has been a great increase in the number of societies specially devoted to the ownership of agricultural implements to be let out on hire. The causes of this progress are firstly that labour is getting scarcer and its wages are tending to rise, making labour-saving machinery a necessity, and secondly that

owing to the high prices of produce agriculturists have more money available for investment. Progress would have been still more rapid, were it not for the relative expensiveness of machinery and the difficulty of obtaining spare parts and kerosine oil. A few societies manage depôts either on behalf of the Agricultural Department or independently at which implements are sold. For instance 26 iron ploughs and 21 iron cane crushers were sold at the Baramati and Kopargaon Depôts of the Bombay Central Bank, and 8 iron ploughs were sold on commission by the Hosritti Society.

33. *Cattle-breeding Societies.*—Ten cattle-breeding societies have been established and are proving very fairly successful. The marginal list shows

Name of Society.	Breed of Bull.	Area of separate grazing.
		Acres.
Peth	Mhaswadi	105
Yellur	Khilari	Nil
Itkare	Do.	72
Patas	Sorti	200
Umbargaon	Gujerat Berad	Nil
Bordi	Nil	Nil
Maroli	Kankreji	75
Alur	Amritmahal	50
Hanjigi	Khilari	60
Gunji	Mysori	250

what is being attempted. The aim of these societies is to gather a herd of about 60 good cows to obtain a separate grazing area and to own a breeding bull. The herdsman daily drives the cows out from their different homes accompanied by the bull to the pasture, keeps off other bulls, notes all coverings, and maintains a herd-book. This type of society promises to be quite popular; but without special help will not multiply rapidly. It is difficult to find and expensive to buy good bulls. Recommendations for grants-in-aid have been submitted to Government. The

greatest problem is to secure separate grazing areas and, since this is vital to the success of these societies, societies can only be started in those rare villages where good grazing facilities are available.

34. *Cattle Insurance.*—The four Cattle Insurance Societies, formed last year, have now started work and their operations are summarised in Statement E. The Achod Society in Broach was unlucky enough to lose 5 animals insured for Rs. 133, but was able to pay the full indemnities in April from its accumulated premia amounting to Rs. 286. The Borbhata Society lost 1 animal. The societies at Saundatti and Annigeri had no casualties. 345 animals are insured and the funds available for paying indemnities are Rs. 598. It may be explained that the cattle are insured up to $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of their estimated value, as determined annually, for a period of one year only, renewable only with the consent of both

parties, and the premia are calculated at the rate of 5 per cent. of the sum insured.

35. *Dairies.*—The hopes expressed last year of an improvement in the management of dairies have been belied, and there is little progress to record.

Name of Dairy.	Average out-turn of milk daily.	Average daily number of customers.
	Lbs.	
Alibág	90	75
Málvan	258	187
Thána	240	110
Kothrud	200	90
Bhusával	140	54
Pashan	170	117
Dhulia	250	90
Belgaum	170	20
Hubli	120	100
Bágalkot	115	69
Broach	72	35
Total	1,825	947

The dairies previously organised amongst the urban gaolis carry within themselves the seeds of failure and will probably have to be wound up in time. Those that aim at bringing milk to a city market from surrounding villages and at distributing it are much more promising. But owing to an unfortunate selection this work was entrusted to an unsuitable officer and has not developed as was expected. Good new societies have been formed at Málvan under Mr. Paruji Misal and at Pashan near Poona under Mr. Dhadaphale; and Sardár Biwalkar's society at Alibág is also doing fairly well. The Dhulia Society is well managed but much hampered as it has not been able

to obtain a site for a byre at a reasonable figure. The milk-consumers' society at Broach is well managed but on a different plan. About the remaining societies shown in marginal list, it is impossible to express yet either satisfaction or despair. They are being attended to, and may perhaps improve.

(2) *Non-Agricultural.*

36. *Housing Societies.*—No new societies were registered during the year; but the propagandist work of the Housing Association and the serious dearth of houses in Bombay is bearing fruit and four important new housing schemes have been prepared for registration, of which that projected by the G. I. P. Railway at Matunga was registered immediately after the close of the year. Of the existing societies the Saraswat Housing Society continues to be admirably managed under Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar and Mr. Shankarrao. With a capital of 1.57 lákhs it has erected five very handsome buildings at Gamdevi, accommodating 42 families. It has also bought a plot of land at Santa Cruz where it intends to develop a garden suburb. The Mangalorean Garden Homes Society under the Honourable Captain Fernandez, Mr. F. A. C. Rebello and Mr. A. E. Alvarez has accumulated Rs. 26,046 and has bought plots of land at Andheri, Vile Parle and Bándra for development but has not yet started building operations. The Catholic Copartnership Society has been remarkably successful in collecting capital (Rs. 1,32,612) and has acquired land at Santa Cruz and already built some houses there. The question of State aid to societies of this class has been under discussion throughout the year. If the Government of India are prepared to accept a policy of granting long term loans on proper security to building-societies, there is almost unlimited scope for their development in and around Bombay. The soundness of the security is undeniable, since the buildings of Saraswat Society, erected only two years ago at a cost of less than 1½ lákhs, are now valued at 2½ lákhs.

37. *Weavers' Societies.*—The year witnessed a very rapid upward movement in the price of yarn and dyes, but this was accompanied in most places by a fully proportionate rise in the price of cloth, and after two bad years expert hand-loom weavers can now at most centres again earn about one rupee per day. As a result the condition of the weavers' societies has distinctly improved. The number has risen from 29 to 33, the membership from 2,269 to 2,468, and the working capital from 1.39 lákhs to 1.56 lákhs. The most important venture of the year was the creation of a Union of 10 Weavers' Societies at Dhárwár for the wholesale purchase of yarn. Its working capital was Rs. 5,253 on March 31st, 1918, but it has since risen above Rs. 10,000. This capital of course is quite insufficient for its needs and moreover the promoters find it difficult always to purchase their supplies at the right moment in view of the constant fluctuations of the market. Nevertheless the Union has made a promising beginning and there is every reason to hope that it will not find

its difficulties insuperable. Some weavers' societies have become quite first-rate, for instance Devangpeth, which with a capital of Rs. 5,250 and a membership of 30 earned a net profit of Rs. 980, and Kharepatan under Mr. R. G. Mainkar which with a capital of Rs. 5,378 earned Rs. 562. Thirteen societies confine themselves to giving cash loans to members for the purposes of their business. Eleven societies also purchase a stock of yarn wholesale and advance it to their members at retail prices. Eight Societies not only supply yarn to their members but also accept the manufactured cloth from them and sell it on their behalf. These 19 societies during the last year bought yarn worth Rs. 2.35 lakhs and sold it for Rs. 2.41 lakhs. To relieve distress among the weavers owing to the floods in the Bijapur District the Imperial War Relief Fund put Rs. 2,500 at the disposal of the Registrar which were utilized in distributing cash doles, gifts of silk, or fly-shuttle looms to the weavers according to their wishes. The same Fund very generously granted a further donation of Rs. 7,500 to help weavers generally throughout the Presidency through the hard times which they had been undergoing. This sum was added to the reserve funds of individual societies to help them in yarn purchase and has proved most useful. The Expert Weaving Assistant Mr. P. V. Kelkar, and his Inspector Mr. Basvanappa A. deserve special commendation for the excellent work done by them during the year.

38. *Stores.*—The number of stores has risen from 15 to 18; but in most cases the management is less efficient than that of private shops and the prices not always lower. The best are the Namdev Cloth Stores of Poona, and the Government Servants' Store at Jalgaon. Two of the old Stores have been hard hit by serious thefts of stock committed by their staffs due to insufficient supervision on the part of the Managing Committees. From a Departmental point of view the great trouble is the audit. This might be perhaps overcome if a special auditor were employed who is expert in checking and valuing stock and understands retail trade. But the expense would be more than the present small societies can bear. In the course of the year a circular has been issued insisting that no new stores will be registered unless cash sales are provided for in the by-laws. One of the great difficulties which all these small stores feel is to find trustworthy dealers in Bombay who will supply stock at wholesale prices and comply with indents promptly. There is no doubt that much more progress is possible, especially on the Konkan Coast, if the subject were taken up more earnestly. A striking example of a society which produces and sells its own stock exists at Sanikatta in Kánara where the salt-owners have combined with a capital of Rs. 42,365, opened several depôts along the Kánara coast and are selling their salt direct to the retail vendors instead of through the middlemen, to the benefit of the public as well as of themselves.

C.—FINANCE TO PRIMARY SOCIETIES.

(1) *District Central Banks.*

39. *Northern Division.*—The Broach and Surat Central Banks have developed out of ordinary urban societies, established at the beginning of the movement with the object of financing individual members and using their spare funds for the finance of societies. Gradually societies have engrossed the main part of their capital; but they both still grant loans to individuals, and still give to the individual shareholders a preponderating voice in the management. After the close of the year the Broach Central Bank has publicspiritedly decided to cease advancing loans to individuals; but has not yet altered its other by-laws. Both Banks tend to regard themselves as the masters of their affiliated societies, a claim which some societies in Surat resent and resist, and to impose rather harder conditions on borrowing societies than are always acceptable. On the other hand both Banks are well and efficiently managed as Banks under the able Chairmanship of Sardár Ráo Bahádúr Motilál Chunilál at Broach and Mr. C. M. Gandhi at Surat, and although neither of them show any marked progress during the year, have been successful in retaining the confidence of local investors.

40. *Central Division.*—The best Central Bank in this Division is that at Jalgaon under Mr. R. V. Gadgil, L.C.E., retired Deputy Collector, which with the active help of Mr. M. C. Kelkar, and Mr. R. S. Hiremath, L.Ag., Deputy Collectors, has in a little more than a year raised its working capital

to Rs. 92,236, entirely obtained from local sources and has affiliated 56 societies. Loan applications are dealt with by this Bank in a specially business-like and careful manner. The Thána Central Bank (Rs. 37,355) has been handicapped by an insufficient clientele, implying "sticky" business and a slow turn-over. It proposes as a temporary expedient to extend its operations to the Kolába District next year. The management of the Bank is in the hands of an able directorate, among whom Mr. M. A. Thakor, and Mr. Y. L. Dhekne, Deputy Collectors, Mr. V. K. Sanjanwala, and Ráo Bahádur A. G. Dandekar, C.I.E., have done very good work. The Nagar Central Bank has lent out more than two-thirds of its capital to individuals. But in the course of the year it has adopted the by-laws of a true Central Bank and is gradually restricting its business to primary societies only. Under Ráo Bahádur Chitale it has retained its hold during the year on public confidence and raised its working capital from 3.83 lakhs to 5.08 lakhs. Its accounts are well kept and its reserve of fluid resource ample. Its chief fault is still the very grave extent of its arrears and the number of extensions which it has granted, particularly to individuals, and in some cases secured only on simple pro-notes. However the Directors are grasping their nettle firmly and have gained some ground in the matter of recoveries during the past season. Mr. V. H. Gonehalli has taken special steps to stimulate societies in arrears with this Bank and on July 1st, 1918, the number of defaulting societies had fallen to 10 and the sum overdue from them to Rs. 24,880. The Sholápur Central Bank is a new venture which started actual work after the close of the year. The Chairman of the Board is the Hon'ble Ráo Bahádur Sathe, C.I.E., and the Manager Ráo Sáheb T. J. Pitre. There is every ground for hoping that it will do well. In the same district is situated the Bársi Union under Mr. R. M. Sane and Mr. G. P. Sulakhe. It still lends two-thirds of its capital to individuals. It is very well and sympathetically managed, but as the Sholápur Central Bank develops, will gradually withdraw from its business with primary societies. The Poona Central Bank has made an excellent start and already accumulated a working capital of Rs. 50,025 locally. The Board under Mr. N. C. Kelkar take great practical interest in their work and in Mr. L. K. Bhagwat have secured a first-rate Manager. It is sad to relate that its work is being hampered by a few factious members, who have dragged it to the Court over some trifling points of procedure and whose conduct made the Annual Meeting an arena for quarrels and feuds marked by anything but a co-operative spirit. A new Central Bank is being projected in Sátára by Mr. W. G. Chirmule, Mr. R. P. Karandikar and others and thanks to the cordial support which the scheme constantly received from the Collector Mr. B. A. Brendon, I. C. S., it is likely to be registered shortly.

41. *Southern Division.*—The Southern Division has at present only one Central Bank to show; but another is being projected at Belgaum by Ráo Bahádur R. G. Naik, M.B.E., Mr. N. S. Lokur, and other leading gentlemen of the town and will be registered before long. The Karnátak Central Bank, established by Mr. S. V. Mensinkai, President of the Dhárwár Municipality, and his friends, has made capital progress during the year and raised its capital from Rs. 31,000 to Rs. 1,62,690. This sum is of course still quite insufficient for the needs of the District, and many societies and all the unions continue to deal direct with the Bombay Central Bank. But during the last two seasons the cotton crop in the Dhárwár District has been good, prices high, and money plentiful. There is therefore every reason to hope that under its present energetic management the Bank will continue to expend and rivet its hold on public confidence next year.

(2) *Provincial Bank.*

42. *Bombay Central Co-operative Bank.—Functions.*—As is now well known, this Bank is not yet a Provincial Bank in the strict sense of the term; that is, it does not yet confine itself to dealings only with Central Banks and Unions, and still in many districts lends money direct to primary societies. But its Directors have constantly aimed at gradually withdrawing from dealings with individual local societies and at taking up the position of the financial hub of the movement, working through intermediary financing agencies. Marked progress has been achieved in this direction during the year. A definite policy

has been laid down for financing those Central Banks which lend only to primary societies, up to three times their paid up share capital at 6½ or 7 per cent., taking as collateral security the pro-notes of approved local societies. Three Central Banks have already taken advantage of this offer to the extent of Rs. 61,000 and others are preparing to follow suit. In addition to this, credits of an aggregate amount of Rs. 18,41,842 have been sanctioned to 29 Unions, embracing nearly 200 primary societies. Many districts still have no Central Banks and no district is yet fully covered by a network of Unions. While therefore the frame-work of the financial system is still incomplete, the Provincial Bank is bound to grant loans to a certain number of isolated societies and has an efficient staff for dealing with such cases in the four Special Mamlatdars assigned to this work. In the course of the year Rs. 23·1 lakhs were advanced by the Provincial Bank, of which Rs. 20·4 lakhs were lent for periods of one or two years only. The amount granted for debt redemption on long terms was only Rs. 88,500.

43. *Capital.*—The amount of working capital increased from Rs. 22·8 lakhs in 1916-17 to Rs. 30·31 lakhs. This sum consisted of 14·83 lakhs non-withdrawable capital and 15·48 lakhs withdrawable capital obtained at an average rate of 5 per cent. The corresponding rate last year was 5½ per cent. and the most welcome reduction has been brought about largely by the public confidence inspired by the Directors, Sir Fazulbhoj Currimbhoj, Sir Stanley Reed, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, the Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. Chunilal Mehta, the Chief of Ichalkaranji and Mr. G. K. Devdhar. In the course of the year the Chairman successfully carried a bill through the Imperial Legislative Council amending the Indian Trusts Act so as to permit the investment of trust money in the debentures of the Bank (Act XXI of 1917). The profits of the year, including the sum brought forward from last year, amounted to Rs. 75,626, out of which a dividend was declared at the rate of 6 per cent. together with a bonus of 1 per cent. necessitated by the fact that the fully paid up shares of Rs. 50 were quoted on the Bombay Exchange at Rs. 40 at the close of the year. In addition to this Rs. 10,000 have been made available for the triennial rebate to borrowing societies; the sinking fund for debentures has been increased to Rs. 64,655; the reserve fund to Rs. 19,464; and the reserve for doubtful debts to Rs. 20,000. The number of societies in arrears on March 31st was 31 and the total amount overdue was Rs. 24,098. None of these debts are expected to prove irrecoverable. The Bank enjoys a cash credit of 4 lakhs with the Bank of Bombay at 1 per cent. below Bank rate and 2 lakhs each with the Bank of Baroda and with the new Tata Industrial Bank. It has not been able during the year to place further debentures on the market owing to unfavourable conditions, but is negotiating for the underwriting of a further issue as soon as an opportunity offers. The management of the Bank continues to be thoroughly efficient and business-like under the experienced guidance of Mr. V. L. Mehta.

D.—SUPERVISION OF PRIMARY SOCIETIES.

(1) *Guaranteeing Unions.*

44. *Functions.*—The exact constitution of the Guaranteeing Unions formed in this Presidency was described in last year's report. Their ultimate object is to substitute mutual supervision for outside supervision and, as a result of the knowledge of the working of affiliated societies so gained, to present and guarantee their combined credit to the Central Bank in a shape which is acceptable to it. Obviously it would be unsafe to give a guarantee without a close knowledge of the working of the societies guaranteed, and therefore constant visits by members of the Union Committee to every affiliated society, followed by written reports to the Union, are insisted on. To require such visits, even though fees are paid, taxes the members highly. In order that they may not be omitted, experience has shown that the area of the Union must be very narrowly limited; and that a radius of 5 miles from the Central Office is as much as can be safely included. The Union must not only forward to the Central Bank and guarantee loan applications from its member societies, but must revise their demands and see that the amounts asked for, the purposes proposed, and the periods of repayment are reasonable, and not in excess of

the real and moral security which a society has to offer. Further than this, Unions can perform a very material service to Central Banks by forecasting the probable needs and anticipated recoveries of their societies and are now being trained in preparing such forecasts half-yearly. Though treated separately in this Report, Finance and Supervision cannot be divorced in dealing with units such as village societies. The financier must know that the society to which he lends his money is well-managed and is using his loan properly; while the supervisor, when he finds things going wrong, must have some power to compel the society to attend to his advice by holding the money-stick over it. In the guaranteeing Union the financing and supervising authorities are brought into their true relations with each other; and an internal is substituted for an external control.

45. *Working.*—This brief description of what Unions are expected to perform will be sufficient to explain why progress has been so slow. The number of Unions has risen from 22 to 31, and of affiliated societies from 115 to 179. The working capital of affiliated societies has risen from 13·85 lakhs to 24·03 lakhs. In the past, societies in this Presidency have been sprinkled about broadcast and are not situated in groups suitable for combination into Unions. During the year therefore attention has been mainly directed towards forming new societies around specially good old ones; so that as soon as they have become firmly established Unions may be registered. A marked increase may be expected next year. But progress cannot be very rapid. Unions have so much to learn before they can be trusted to operate large cash credits from a Central Bank that it is essential to move cautiously and to train the Committees carefully in their duties before allowing them to start work. So far it may be claimed that this has really been done, except in four cases, where the committee members are not giving to their work the time and trouble which the system demands. No Union has defaulted as yet or even been unpunctual in repaying a liability. In several places the work of the Unions has been amazingly good and in particular the Unions at Yellur under Mr. R. N. Rajadnya, Peth under Mr. Narayan Bhau Patil, Kásegaon under Mr. V. G. Kulkarni, Málegaon under the Ráje Sáheb of Málegaon, Saundatti under Mr. Sabnis, Lakkundi under Mr. Venkatbhat Joshi, and Agadi under the Shrimant Appasaheb Desai Bahádúr have surpassed my highest hopes and have entirely proved what a tremendous power for good these Unions may become in capable hands.

46. *Honorary Supervision.*—It will be several years before the whole area of the Presidency is completely covered with a network of guaranteeing Unions and in the meantime other temporary agencies for supervision and organisation are being employed. In every district a staff of Honorary Organisers and Assistant Honorary Organisers who undertake their duties as a labour of love and only receive their travelling expenses from Government is at work. These gentlemen are in nearly all cases practical co-operators animated by a genuine desire to spread the evangel of co-operation in their neighbourhood. In many places their efforts are seconded by the activities of chairmen or secretaries of particularly good societies who are anxious to establish fresh societies in surrounding villages. Except in the case of non-credit societies, all new societies are now formed and supervised by unpaid non-official effort. The same agency undertakes the training and instruction of raw societies after registration. The disadvantage of this system is of course that an unofficial organiser has no continuing responsibility for the success of a society formed by him. He may simply establish the society and leave it to sink or swim. But practically Honorary Organisers are well aware that careless work will quickly come to notice and they do as a rule feel themselves morally responsible for their handiwork. The advantage of the system is that new societies are not formed unless the members really desire to start them and mean to carry them on actively. Groups of dropsical societies organised by a Central Bank employee in order to find an outlet for surplus capital, or of torpid societies forced on apathetic villagers by an over-zealous Government officer, wishing to show his activity, are naturally eliminated. Progress by this method is slower than would be achieved by a full-time paid agency, but it is genuine and vital and worth waiting for.

E.—CONTROL AND AUDIT.

47. *Control.*—With the increasing complexity of the movement, it has become a matter of great difficulty to decide how far the Registrar ought to exercise control over the general line of development. His aim at present is to regulate fresh registrations in such a way as to prevent collisions and overlappings between societies with identical objects. In rural districts this is usually easy, except in the case of communal societies extending over the whole of a district, and confining their membership to some agricultural community. Where such a society has been permitted, the line of demarcation has not always been drawn with sufficient precision, and its sphere occasionally invades that of the village society. On the whole however spheres have been mapped out satisfactorily in rural areas, and credit societies hardly ever come into collision with each other. Non-credit societies, having different objects and limited liability, can exist alongside of credit societies without friction or risk. It is in the cities that difficulties are foreseen, for which the remedies are not clear. Some societies limit their membership to a particular caste, some to a religion or sect, some to persons in a certain employment, some to persons belonging to a certain association, club, or office, and some to persons resident in a certain chawl or quarter or deriving from the same original village in the mofussil. These lines of division cut across each other and may in the future cause trouble. The Registrar has found it impossible to compress all development into hard and fast grooves, and has therefore conceded registration to all urban societies, on whatever basis they might be formed, which can satisfy him that the bond which unites their members will prove a real living and effective link. It is not only with regard to the areas covered by societies that a measure of control is maintained. The maxima amounts of loans that may be advanced, the periods that may be permitted, the rates of interest chargeable on advances, and the security to be taken from borrowers are embodied in the by-laws on more or less uniform lines so as to avoid competitions and rivalries at a later date. In order to secure a single consistent policy in these matters, the registration of all new societies is done by the Registrar himself and not delegated to his Assistants.

48. *Audit.*—The result of audit classification during the year shows that 225 societies are classed as A or first-rate as against 153 last year, 724 as B or good as against 579 last year, 207 as C or poor as against 176 last year, and 13 as D or thoroughly bad as against 10 last year. The 65 Sindhi Societies have not been classed. The remaining 416 societies have for various reasons remained unaudited. All audit is paid for by Government and carried out by an official staff. The main reason for this is that the process of audit is regarded in this Presidency as a kind of economic education of the ryots and it is felt that, if the movement is to be given a good start, there would be great danger in stinting training and instruction to nascent societies at too early a stage. Moreover, business is carried on on small margins of profit and its development is likely to be crippled if, before substantial reserves are accumulated and the financial organization is completed, societies are taxed for audit as well as for Union supervision. Only those societies which have a working capital exceeding Rs. 50,000 are at present bearing their audit expenses. The effect of a searching audit on a keen and progressive society is most bracing, and no one who has watched the development of societies under this discipline can doubt that any expenditure incurred in maintaining a good auditing staff is productively invested. It is not proposed to alter this system until Government decide that it is no longer prepared to expand the auditing staff indefinitely and calls on societies to shoulder part of the burden. This stage is perhaps not very far off. Even now the quality of several of the Auditors is too good for much of the routine work to which they have to devote their energy, and a cheaper personnel might be capable of dealing with the smaller and more elementary village societies satisfactorily. The essence of co-operation is self-help. Societies cannot expect beyond a certain point to rely on public funds for their audit any more than for their finance. But while the total number of societies is less than 2,000 and the total expenditure on the Co-operative Department only 1½ lakhs, the question of withdrawing the privilege of a free audit can scarcely be regarded as urgent.

F.—PROPAGANDA.

49. *Library and Periodicals.*—The Central Co-operative Library, under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, continued its work throughout the year on the usual lines. It is still not as much used as it ought to be by co-operators either in Bombay City or the mofussil; but when it is transferred to the new Central Co-operative Institute which is now under formation, it is expected to become more popular. The great achievement of the library Committee during the year has been the issue of the Bombay Co-operative Quarterly, an English magazine devoted entirely to co-operative topics. It is exceedingly well edited by a committee consisting of Mr. V. L. Mehta, Ráo Bahádur S. S. Talmaki, Mr. N. M. Joshi, and Mr. H. V. Rajwadkar and has already built up a circulation sufficient to make it self-supporting. Articles have been published from the pens of Mr. H. W. Wolff and of many of the leading co-operative authorities in India, and the reviews and editorial notes have been consistently well done. Separate vernacular journals for co-operation have not yet been started; but the need for them is already making itself felt. At present co-operative announcements and articles find hospitality in the columns of the agricultural monthlies published by the various local agricultural associations. The Mahráthi *Shetki and Shetkari* and the Konkani *Shetki Samachar* reserve space for a co-operative section, edited by Mr. V. H. Gonehalli; the Kánarese *Vakkaliganu Vakkalatanau* also allots a very generous number of pages to co-operative subjects under the editorship of Mr. K. B. Bhadrapur. Similarly the Gujaráti *Khetiwadi and Hunnar* has assigned six pages to co-operation under the editorship of Ráo Sáheb G. H. Desai. Other journals ranging from the *Times of India* to the *Jagad Vritta* are very friendly to the movement and frequently go out of their way to give prominence to news of interest to co-operators.

50. *Co-operative Secretaries' Training Class.*—By the kindness of the Servants of India Society this class was again held at the Servants of India Home, Bombay, from September 22nd to 30th. All arrangements for the instruction, board and lodging of the Secretaries were again excellently made by a Committee of leading Bombay co-operators under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. K. Devdhar. Fifty-seven Secretaries attended the class, of which 23 were Gujaratis and 35 Marathis. Ten of these were from native states, 15 from Bombay City, and 32 from the rest of the Presidency. The class was taken to see typical societies of various sorts in the City as well as to the docks, cotton markets, and other places likely to give them an insight into the way in which the agricultural produce in India is bulked, graded, and disposed of when it reaches the Bombay market. They also attended lectures for about 4 hours per day, and underwent an oral and written examination at the conclusion of the course. Thirty-six candidates passed the examination and were awarded certificates. Six silver medals, presented by the generosity of various members of the Board, were also distributed. The spirit of the course was admirable, thanks to the zeal and energy shown personally by all the members of the Board, and the Secretaries certainly showed a very marked improvement in their work on their return home. Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society read a paper before the last Provincial Conference advocating the continuance and extension of this work on a permanent basis. His proposals are now before Government. So long as it is managed on the same inspiring lines as at present, this class is of the greatest value to the movement and deserves all the support that can be given to it.

51. *Conferences.*—The Provincial Co-operative Conference was held at

District.	Place of Conference.	Date.	Name of Chairman.
Dhárwár	Hubli Weavers'	3rd December 1917...	E. G. Turner, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Dhárwár.
Sholápur	Mohol	29th November 1917 ...	The Chief of Ichhal- karanji.
Eroach	Eroach	5th November 1917 ...	Honourable Mr. Lallu- bhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sátára	Kasegaon	21st May 1918	Shri Shankaracharya Jagadguru.
Bombay	Bombay	20th April 1918	Honourable Mr. Lallu- bhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Kánara	Sirsi	25th April 1918	Honourable Mr. G. F. Keatinge, C.I.E.

Poona on September 18th and 19th under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor. A separate report has been submitted to Government. Several other conferences were organised during the year, as shown in the marginal schedule. In

every case the conferences were organised unofficially by local co-operators with a little financial help, where necessary, from the Department. The time is drawing near when co-operators will be able to arrange conferences for themselves without any outside help. These conferences are undoubtedly useful as propagandist agencies, for arousing co-operators to a greater interest in their movement, for attracting outside sympathisers, and for unifying the lines for future development.

52. *Co-operative Housing Association.*—Under the presidency of Sir Mahadev B. Chaubal, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., this Association has had another active year, and owing to the continuous rapid rise of rents in Bombay City has succeeded in attracting a much greater degree of public attention than in former years. Eleven meetings were held during the year for lectures or discussions, and numerous leaflets were issued. Representations regarding various forms of State aid to Housing have been addressed to Government, and there can be no doubt that if public aid in the matter of finance, land acquisition, and reasonably long terms of fixity of assessment can be secured, concrete results of the work of the Association will not be long in making themselves visible. A very large Co-operative Housing Society has been promoted by the G. I. P. Railway Company, for the benefit of its employees in Bombay and registered after the close of the year, and a similar society is projected on another Improvement Trust Estate for the Bombay Hindus. The propaganda of the Association has been carried on vigorously and its meetings well attended. The credit for the progress made is mainly due to the unfailing energy and hopefulness of Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I., I. C. S., Chairman of the City Improvement Trust, and to Ráo Bahádur S. S. Talmaki. The effect of the Association's work is making itself felt in places as far apart as Karachi and Dhárwar. At the latter town, a promising suburban housing society for Sarasvats is on the point of registration.

IV.—RESOURCES AND RESERVE FUND.

53. Throughout the year Central Banks have been required to submit Quarterly Finance Statements to the Registrar, the main object of which is to ensure that the Directors have provided sufficient fluid resource to meet their probable liabilities: These have been duly published in the *Government Gazette* and in the Registrar's opinion at the end of the year every Central Bank had provided adequate fluid resource. Some Urban Banks however have obviously not yet furnished sufficient cover in this respect, and the point will be attended to as soon as the new rules are issued.

The following table exhibits in a condensed form an analysis of the sources from which each class of societies derives its funds:—

Type of Society.	Total working capital.	Percentage of total working capital derived from						Total.
		Share capital.	Members' deposits.	Non-members' deposits.	Loans from		Reserve Fund.	
					Other societies and Banks.	Government.		
Central Bank ...	42,49,928	23.0	59.8		15.9	...	1.3	100
Agricultural ...	71,99,815	1.4	22.8	17.4	49.8	2.6	6.0	100
Non-Agricultural ...	48,40,089	27.9	34.0	29.9	2.0	0.7	4.9	100

V.—ACT, RULES AND BY-LAWS.

54. A new draft of Rules under the Co-operative Societies Act was published by Government in June 1917 for public criticism. Several objections and suggestions were sent in and up to the end of the year these were still under the consideration of Government. New leaflets and model by-laws were issued by the Department for co-operative dairies and mill-hands' societies, and several older leaflets were revised and brought up to date. Some special literature was also prepared for use in Sind. The new edition of the

Co-operative Manual has now received the approval of Government and will be available to the public as soon as the new Rules are finally notified and embodied.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

55. *Weaving Schools.*—The year was uneventful and work continued on the usual lines, until March 31st, when the control of all weaving schools was transferred to the Director of Industries. The following figures exhibit the salient facts :—

Name of School.	Average monthly attendance.	Number of working days.	Quantity of yarn used.	Net profits earned by students.	Number of looms introduced.
			Lbs.	Rs.	
Bhivandi	10	287	1,492	1,381	425
Dhulia	7	276	2,986	1,450	350
Sangamner	14	151	278	142	45
Kithur	6	234	960	387	16
Bágewádi	5	248	1,132	418	15
Poona	5	195	137	119	5
Nasirabad	.....	60	40	22	5

Owing to the non-success of the Poona and Bágewádi schools they were at the end of the year transferred to Nasirabad and Kamatgi respectively. Bhivandi and Dhulia schools did well throughout the year, and Sangamner, after remaining closed for five months in the year owing to plague, reopened on a greatly improved footing, and, thanks to the efforts of Mr. Parasrami, Chairman of the Local Weavers' Society, now promises to be quite successful.

56. *Fly-shuttle loom demonstrations.*—Most of the demonstrations held

Place.	Duration of demonstration.	Sale of	
		Looms.	Dobbies.
Dábhól	2 months	6	4
Málegson	6 "	100	20
Erandól	6 "	20	16
Poona	4 "	1	1
Kamatgi	4 "	29	18
Karkamb	3 1/2 "	13	6
Tambe	3 "	9	4
Dhulia	1 month	2	—
Hyderabad	2 months	2	—
Total		181	69

during the year aimed at popularising the new Wagh double-shuttle attachment; but single shuttles were also exhibited where people were found still unacquainted with their merits. The attendance at demonstrations became much more regular owing to the grant of small scholarships to successful pupils. Mr. Wagh, the Weaving Assistant in charge, went on a tour through

the Weaving Schools of Bengal and the United Provinces to see whether any useful inventions could be found there. The chief need is still a good practicable warping machine. After examining the various patterns in use Mr. Wagh has decided in favour of the type manufactured at Bangalore. A sample has been purchased and will be tested in the Weaving Schools before being recommended for general adoption.

VII.—ATTITUDE OF THE PUBLIC.

57. The public has been quite friendly towards the co-operative movement throughout the year. The publication of the new draft Rules provoked a certain amount of public criticism, which was partly justified. Otherwise the Department has every reason to congratulate itself on the support which it has received.

VIII.—CONCLUSION.

58. In closing this report the Registrar has to acknowledge with gratitude the constant help and sympathy which he and his staff of workers, official and unofficial, have received from the Commissioners and many of the Collectors. Among Táluka Officers his special thanks are due to Ráo Sáheb G. V. Katkól, Mámlatdár of Hubli, Mr. L. S. Potnis, Mámlatdár of Bhusával, Mr. S. M. Panat, Mámlatdár of Bhimthadi, and Mr. K. G. Parekh, Mámlatdár of Dholka. The regular staff of the Co-operative Department have worked hard and loyally through a very busy year. Among the Auditors, Mr. K. D. Sethna, Ráo Sáheb G. H. Desai, B.A., Mr. G. G. Bandivadikar, and Mr. K. R. Kulkarni, M.A., all deserve special commendation. Among the remainder of the staff Mr. V. S.

Gokarn, Special Mámálatdár, Mr. R. B. Palekar, Agricultural Organiser, and Mr. P. V. Kelkar, Weaving Inspector, stand out as men of energy and of originality. A special acknowledgment is due to the Registrar's office staff under Mr. R. M. Jede for the manner in which, though undermanned and overworked, they have faced and discharged their heavy duties. Above all the Registrar is indebted to his two Assistant Registrars, Mr. Gonchalli and Mr. Bhadrapur, for the vigorous and inspiring work which they have done within their respective divisions.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. B. EWBANK,

Registrar, Co-operative Societies,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

STATEMENT A.
Operations of Central Banks.

Classification.	Number of Members.		Number of affiliated Societies holding shares in Central Banks.				Loans made during the year to		Receipts from Loans and Deposits repaid during the year by		Loans due by		Loans and deposits received during the year from			Sales of goods to members.	Purchase of Members' products.	Cost of management.	Share Capital paid up.	Loans and Deposits held at the end of the year from				Reserve Funds.	Working Capital.*	Profit and Loss of the year.	Usual dividend paid on shares.	Most usual rate of Interest.		Uncalled and subscribed Share Capital.
	Individuals.	Societies.	Central Credit.	Agricultural Credit.	Non-Agricultural Credit.	Others.	Individuals.	Banks and Societies.	Individuals.	Banks and Societies.	Individuals.	Banks and Societies.	Individuals.	Central Banks.	Primary Societies.					Individuals.	Societies.	Provincial or Central Banks.	Government.					On borrowings.	On lendings.	
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
1. The Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	788	163	...	...	...	...	Rs. 23,13,483	...	Rs. 15,15,161	...	Rs. 29,82,770	Rs. 22,20,017	Rs. 4,45,536	Rs. 17,55,114	...	...	Rs. 27,167	Rs. 6,99,805	Rs. 17,47,991	Rs. 2,79,977	Rs. 2,78,186	...	Rs. 25,814	Rs. 30,81,773	Rs. 43,839	6 per cent.	4 to 6 per cent.	7½ per cent.	...
2. The Broach District Central Bank, Limited.	126	77	...	74	...	3	Rs. 5,300	Rs. 66,085	Rs. 10,996	Rs. 60,608	Rs. 20,132	Rs. 77,092	Rs. 1,20,223	...	Rs. 42,274	...	Rs. 1,067	Rs. 46,100	Rs. 57,112	Rs. 5,213	...	...	Rs. 4,717	Rs. 1,13,142	Rs. 3,646	6 per cent.	2 to 6 per cent.	6½ to 9 per cent.	...
3. The Surat District Co-operative Union, Limited.	236	80	...	77	3	...	Rs. 1,850	Rs. 1,08,115	Rs. 4,820	Rs. 96,865	Rs. 17,874	Rs. 1,31,482	Rs. 1,17,511	...	Rs. 42	...	Rs. 1,504	Rs. 43,775	Rs. 1,08,650	Rs. 54	...	...	Rs. 4,680	Rs. 1,61,108	Rs. 4,663	7½ per cent.	5 to 6½ per cent.	7½ to 8 per cent.	43,775
4. The Thana Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	154	18	...	18	...	...	Rs. 32,500	...	Rs. 14,900	...	Rs. 28,600	Rs. 6,975	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 9,060	...	...	Rs. 310	Rs. 23,820	Rs. 6,975	Rs. 6,560	...	...	...	Rs. 37,355	Rs. 1,104	4 per cent.	7 per cent.	8 per cent.	3,880
5. The Poona Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	82	85	...	45	10	...	Rs. 50,700	...	Rs. 1,175	...	Rs. 49,525	Rs. 36,985	...	Rs. 2,200	...	...	Rs. 129	Rs. 10,840	Rs. 36,985	Rs. 2,200	...	...	...	Rs. 50,025	Rs. 395	...	6 per cent.	7½ per cent.	...
6. The Bārsi Urban Co-operative Union, Limited.	577	18	...	17	1	...	Rs. 41,755	Rs. 15,500	Rs. 43,453	Rs. 14,294	Rs. 48,411	Rs. 21,273	Rs. 58,844	...	...	...	Rs. 1,474	Rs. 21,710	Rs. 78,091	...	...	Rs. 203	Rs. 2,989	Rs. 1,04,267	Rs. 3,283	9 per cent.	5 per cent.	7½ per cent.	...
7. The Sholapur Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	175	37	...	33	4	Rs. 4	Rs. 4,680	Rs. 4,680
8. The East Khandesh Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	151	56	...	55	1	...	Rs. 1,65,400	...	Rs. 92,248	...	Rs. 93,652	Rs. 49,682	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 7,000	...	...	Rs. 366	Rs. 86,530	Rs. 48,682	Rs. 7,000	...	...	Rs. 24	Rs. 92,236	Rs. 3,399	6 per cent.	5½ to 7 per cent.	7½ to 8 per cent.	2,170
9. The Ahmednagar Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	1,746	25	...	24	1	...	Rs. 99,771	Rs. 66,600	Rs. 69,034	Rs. 13,609	Rs. 2,86,753	Rs. 1,17,200	Rs. 5,68,524	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 13,920	15	...	Rs. 2,165	Rs. 44,365	Rs. 4,03,397	Rs. 17,490	Rs. 15,000	...	Rs. 17,623	Rs. 5,08,419	Rs. 10,111	7½ per cent.	6 per cent.	7½ to 8 per cent.	45,210
10. The Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.	41	71	...	64	4	3	...	Rs. 2,73,967	...	Rs. 1,24,613	...	Rs. 1,62,350	Rs. 70,753	Rs. 64,000	...	Rs. 32	...	Rs. 546	Rs. 48,230	Rs. 50,460	...	Rs. 64,000	Rs. 1,62,690	Rs. 2,420	5 per cent.	6½ per cent.	7½ per cent.	67,300
Total ...	4,076	600	...	407	24	6	Rs. 1,48,676	Rs. 30,92,350	Rs. 1,18,903	Rs. 19,33,493	Rs. 8,73,170	Rs. 36,63,944	Rs. 32,49,544	Rs. 5,78,535	Rs. 18,29,610	47	...	Rs. 34,721	Rs. 9,79,855	Rs. 25,38,343	Rs. 8,18,494	Rs. 3,57,186	Rs. 203	Rs. 65,847	Rs. 42,49,928	Rs. 72,856	6 per cent.	6 per cent.	7½ per cent.	1,61,835
Grand Total for 1916-17...	2,055	391	...	219	9	3	Rs. 69,140	Rs. 15,43,336	Rs. 64,529	Rs. 10,04,130	Rs. 96,337	Rs. 24,69,982	Rs. 11,26,162	Rs. 4,33,000	Rs. 11,92,834	Rs. 31,242	Rs. 8,71,200	Rs. 13,29,272	Rs. 1,58,664	Rs. 3,31,000	Rs. 399	Rs. 26,401	Rs. 27,17,196	Rs. 49,424

* For the purposes of this statement the working capital is taken to be the total of columns 20 to 25.
† Includes Rs. 9,000 for doubtful debt funds.

STATEMENT B.

STATEMENT
Operations of Agricult

Classification.	Number of Societies.	Number of members.	Loans made during the year to		Receipts from Loans and Deposits repaid during the year by		Loans due by			Loans and Deposits received during the year from		
			Individuals.	Banks and Societies.	Individuals.	Banks and Societies.	Individuals.	Of which overdue.*	Banks and Societies.	Individuals.	Central Banks.	Primary Societies.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Class I—Credit, Unlimited.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	38	3,681	67,016	1,000	72,061	1,000	44,049	4,071	...	10,319	17,300	4,100
Broach	81	6,930	9,24,619	1,671	1,62,169	1,424	1,86,895	11,745	284	1,35,555	72,666	2,015
Kaira	37	3,809	82,104	2,019	71,694	811	1,05,135	16,289	4,053	24,445	32,738	2,151
Panch Mahals	16	1,946	36,302	...	14,354	...	86,438	2,090	...	16,666	...	...
Surat	113	5,610	2,66,736	13,726	2,53,861	6,974	2,52,368	27,392	17,387	64,616	1,15,346	10,425
Thana	27	2,015	95,431	1,248	79,756	1,547	84,870	1,010	400	26,029	13,300	193
Ahmednagar	70	4,570	2,30,908	893	1,16,557	8,358	2,48,931	74,351	690	38,586	1,72,883	3,032
East Khândesh	91	5,108	2,97,598	337	1,81,855	300	2,41,903	18,563	87	69,160	1,46,900	6,867
West Khândesh	23	982	42,040	300	23,412	...	87,870	2,285	300	4,471	16,000	2,092
Nasik	40	2,404	1,36,429	12,162	82,166	5,565	1,71,136	13,721	10,217	81,186	52,550	1,743
Poona	104	6,644	2,66,838	6,071	7,84,401	3,775	13,18,092	2,10,356	18,825	7,87,043	7,27,078	2,176
Satara	112	6,833	5,09,397	10,660	2,80,532	10,893	5,12,442	14,423	4,457	1,78,398	2,61,785	9,776
Sholapur	82	6,778	3,63,214	2,330	2,40,533	1,330	3,83,120	26,938	1,000	1,66,377	53,200	29,239
Belgaum	103	7,926	2,36,936	500	2,09,047	2,500	4,02,187	951	...	65,530	1,87,910	17,600
Bijapur	55	5,880	1,60,920	9,441	1,18,951	...	2,62,144	6,195	10,441	38,918	46,175	...
Dharwar	178	17,996	11,34,583	2,740	7,68,306	2,841	14,80,928	15,594	...	1,49,969	8,67,117	95,828
Kanara	29	2,453	63,277	...	51,894	...	72,847	7,646	...	20,123	...	...
Kolaba	30	1,520	83,542	...	26,318	...	31,571	667	...	23,379	2,000	1,700
Batnagiri	27	1,639	57,781	6,099	46,569	6,921	52,750	848	1,914	22,339	29,765	657
Hydrabad (Sind)	1	16	1,300	...	400	...	900	...	...	540	...	...
Nawabshah	28	1,188	81,081	2,760	61,802	...	82,021	2,043	2,760	7,637	...	800
Karachi	8	277	15,242	...	11,377	...	9,692	...	...	2,764	...	...
Larkhana	7	195	8,860	...	6,617	...	7,050	...	...	455	...	...
Sukkur	8	864	23,590	...	21,167	...	29,611	1,659	...	1,784	...	...
Thar and Parker	10	250	12,800	...	4,723	...	19,571	...	...	5,169	...	1,900
Upper Sind Frontier	1	87	3,220	...	2,940	...	3,232	...	...	20	...	...
Total, Unlimited	1,319	96,701	52,40,571	72,957	38,93,761	54,239	62,77,503	4,59,850	72,765	19,09,371	27,63,713	1,22,254
<i>Class I—Credit, Limited.</i>												
Sholapur	4	883	18,791	13,240	12,375	13,145	33,591	2,672	16,698	30,899	...	2,000
Belgaum	2	68	100	...	257	...	132	...	...	...	...	...
Bijapur	1	86	590	...	...	...	590	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar	1	...	...	...	Engaged in collecting capital.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	1	80	454	...	349	...	105	105	...	...	...	...
Total, Limited	9	567	19,935	13,240	12,981	13,145	34,418	2,777	16,698	30,899	...	2,000
Grand Total	1,328	97,268	52,60,506	86,197	37,06,742	67,384	63,11,921	4,62,627	89,463	19,40,270	27,63,713	1,24,254

*The term "loans overdue" means loans due for payment which have not been paid and for which extension has not been granted by competent authority.

B.
tural Societies.

Sales of goods to members.	Purchase of members' products.	Cost of Management.	Share Capital paid up.	Loans and Deposits held at the end of the year from					Reserve Fund.	Working Capital.†	Profit and loss for the year.	Usual dividend paid on shares.	Most usual rate of Interest.	
				Members.	Non-members.	Societies.	Provincial or Central Banks.	Government.					On borrowings.	On lendings.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
...	...	1,137	...	21,333	17,490	...	15,382	16,374	26,109	26,778	3,540	...	4½	6½
...	...	8,739	...	60,131	88,252	528	70,411	8,134	22,029	2,40,485	4,673	...	6½	6½
...	...	1,682	170	23,064	38,103	2,631	40,424	5,157	11,766	1,21,215	-136	...	6½	6½
...	...	312	...	22,684	15,612	...	...	4,936	5,876	49,108	1,348	...	6½	6½
...	...	8,266	...	49,655	87,043	17,385	1,67,318	26,361	39,312	8,87,074	...	...	6½	6½
...	...	626	...	18,468	36,440	4	31,510	332	5,815	92,578	4,086	...	6½	6½
20	...	2,354	...	74,162	22,864	8,317	2,57,775	16,496	15,221	8,89,806	10,402	...	6½	6½
798	833	1,632	...	1,21,320	49,856	11,430	83,683	2,028	14,603	2,83,012	4,352	...	6½	6½
...	...	302	...	12,859	2,801	2,000	14,500	3,922	4,626	40,778	1,188	...	6½	6½
...	...	1,799	...	78,277	14,714	454	89,309	7,119	7,581	1,97,544	2,109	...	6½	6½
...	...	6,146	...	1,95,290	2,55,612	9,665	9,25,606	2,620	68,701	14,57,708	20,036	...	6½	6½
...	...	4,407	...	1,46,808	1,03,492	9,107	8,26,870	13,384	23,164	6,22,625	9,574	...	6½	6½
...	...	3,498	...	1,02,500	1,77,849	85,738	95,592	1,414	19,706	4,32,700	14,851	...	6½	6½
39	...	3,222	...	1,25,180	77,134	3,665	1,92,847	3,554	16,539	4,18,019	11,302	...	6½	6½
43	...	3,379	...	1,01,895	13,137	6,200	1,13,773	10,343	22,300	2,77,648	5,223	...	6½	6½
8,909	2,247	12,721	...	3,39,706	1,15,581	98,832	9,05,617	16,758	78,333	15,54,827	26,020	...	6½	6½
9	...	802	...	21,755	44,812	5,150	885	...	3,356	75,057	2,062	...	6½	6½
...	...	313	...	13,669	14,531	1,465	3,508	...	1,610	24,728	1,022	...	6½	6½
...	...	894	...	28,131	7,376	2,050	12,064	3,747	4,123	57,371	1,472	...	6½	6½
...	...	38	...	540	...	...	...	400	...	940	12	...	6½	6½
6	...	361	32,770	21,085	2,000	800	...	19,079	11,255	86,260	5,232	...	7½	6½
12	...	177	...	6,024	...	...	...	2,650	424	9,008	756	...	...	6½
8	...	152	...	3,839	...	...	...	3,800	309	7,538	541	...	...	6½
8	...	300	...	9,448	1,633	...	...	7,044	10,127	28,252	1,578	...	6½	6½
...	...	40	2,360	9,658	899	1,960	...	4,850	541	20,208	411	...	7 & 7½	6½
...	...	10	...	1,353	...	...	...	1,150	460	2,092	262	...	...	6½
4,842	3,080	53,209	26,300	16,08,634	11,57,133	2,12,581	23,47,163	1,81,221	4,24,244	69,06,276	1,26,514	...	6½	6½
...	...	251	8,228	5,425	42,611	2,058	...	...	1,544	69,266	2,071	8½ & 9½	6½ & 12½	6½ & 25
...	...	1	...	133	...	...	...	...	80	213	28	...	...	...
...	...	6	...	456	...	...	...	...	163	621	4	...	6½	6½
...	...	10	...	265	...	...	...	...	104	259	172	...	12½	25
...	...	268	8,228	5,269	42,611	2,058	...	...	1,503	61,069	2,267	6½	6½	6½
4,842	3,080	53,477	43,528	16,14,903	12,22,744	2,14,639	23,47,163	1,81,221	4,26,137	70,57,235	1,29,401	6½	6½	6½

† For the purpose of this statement the working capital is taken to be the total of columns 17 to 23.

STATEMENT

Classification.	Number of Societies.	Number of members.	Loans made during the year to		Receipts from Loans and Deposits repaid during the year by		Loans due by			Loans and Deposits received during the year from		
			Individuals.	Banks and Societies.	Individuals.	Banks and Societies.	Individuals.	Of which overdue.*	Banks and Societies.	Individuals.	Central Banks.	Primary Societies.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Class II.—Purchase and Purchase and Sale, Limited.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thána	4	428	34,099	...	25,809	...	21,509	...	...	13,079	17,375	...
East Khándesh	1	98	435	...	323	...	424	244	...	85	...	...
Násik	1	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,162	...	...
Poona	3	121	641	...	...	...	388	...	...	3,767	...	349
Sátára	14	314	700	3,070	47	8,654	653	...	...	7,219	1,000	3,339
Belgaum	1	...	...	...	...	Not working.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár	5	574	11,395	1,960	13,783	3,766	4,488	24	144	...	...	...
Kánara	1	161	10,080	...	6,513	...	10,659	3,804	...	3,310	...	...
Total, Limited	30	1,765	57,350	5,030	46,473	7,420	33,114	4,072	144	23,622	18,375	3,288
<i>Class III.—Production, Unlimited.</i>												
Thána	2	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	1	49	...	160	...	160	...	...	...	24	...	...
Sátára	1	47	...	175	...	92	...	...	160	12	...	...
Belgaum	1	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijápur	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	...
Total, Unlimited	6	208	...	335	...	252	...	...	160	36	152	...
<i>Class III.—Limited.</i>												
Thána	1	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	1	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,528	...	3,000
Sátára	2	93	...	285	...	260	...	...	189	3	...	...
Belgaum	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	450	...	...	...	...
Dhárwár	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	...	...
Total, Limited	7	234	...	285	...	260	...	450	189	1,862	...	3,000
Grand Total, Class III	13	442	...	620	...	512	...	450	349	1,896	152	3,000
<i>Class IV.—Production and Sale, Unlimited.</i>												
West Khándesh	1	39	7,054	...	4,520	...	3,774	...	...	602	2,500	...
Ratnágiri	1	13	7,798	...	4,765	...	3,032	...	...	6,622	...	...
Total, Unlimited	2	52	14,852	...	9,285	...	6,806	...	...	7,224	2,500	...
<i>Class IV.—Limited.</i>												
Broach	1	49	1,961	...	1,961	...	226	...	...	1,491	1,000	...
Thána	2	116	14,342	...	13,751	110	6,331	...	...	10,160	...	...
East Khándesh	5	773	18,658	...	9,917	...	12,008	200	...	1,899	15,500	1,500
Poona	2	64	6,167	...	4,697	...	2,921	601	...	8,311	...	2,000
Sátára	2	474	8,304	833	4,858	...	8,155	...	833	200	3,000	...

* The term "loans overdue" means loans due for payment which have not been paid and for which extension has not been granted by competent authority.

B—continued.

Sales of goods to members.	Purchase of members' products.	Cost of Management.	Share Capital paid up.	Loans and Deposits held at the end of the year from					Reserve Fund.	Working Capital.†	Profit and loss for the year.	Usual dividend paid on shares.	Most usual rate of Interest.	
				Members.	Non-members.	Societies.	Provincial or Central Banks.	Government.					On borrowings.	On lendings.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
37,621	...	399	9,075	1,993	4,012	...	7,000	...	2,315	24,304	2,830	...	6½	0½
446	...	20	1,020	...	...	...	...	...	55	1,075	60	...	6½	0½
3,739	...	8	1,910	...	100	...	...	...	...	2,010	970	...	6½	0½
3,602	...	187	1,315	40	...	96	...	...	26	1,507	49	...	6½	0½
6,820	...	142	4,725	2,029	13	2,439	1,000	...	...	10,200	319	...	6½	0½
6,732	...	1,591	6,131	121	915	...	...	43	313	7,523	3,131	...	6½	0½
...	...	143	1,930	6,309	3,823	...	...	...	773	12,835	237	6½	6½	0½
58,957	...	2,490	26,136	10,491	8,863	2,535	8,000	43	3,482	69,590	6,003	6½	6½	0½
...	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	...	...	...
...	84	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	...
...	...	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	77	71	...	6½	...
...	...	7	...	304	...	...	...	...	...	304	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	60	...	102	118	...	...	...
...	84	395	...	406	...	...	...	50	77	533	481	...	6½	...
...	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	161	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,184	2,030	1,000	520	3,000	...	...	237	7,737	87	...	6½	0½
...	...	403	...	9	...	...	...	...	311	314	03	...	6½	...
...	...	17	1,080	...	10	...	...	...	...	1,000	90	...	6½	0½
...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307	...	...	...
...	...	1,740	4,010	1,003	530	3,000	...	...	759	9,332	454	...	6½	0½
...	84	2,135	4,010	1,409	530	3,000	...	50	266	9,865	909	...	6½	0½
109	4,630	455	...	143	1,831	...	1,870	1,700	240	5,764	417	...	6½	0½
5,923	5,268	65	871	1,089	...	...	...	1,000	...	2,960	109	...	6½	0½
6,032	9,896	520	871	1,232	1,831	...	1,870	2,700	240	8,744	606	...	6½	0½
2,049	...	2,041	490	633	485	...	1,000	...	...	2,000	-341	...	6½	...
10,684	9,125	117	4,549	2,147	750	...	...	2,000	510	9,926	-64	...	6½	0½
...	4,307	1,792	11,903	2,595	160	1,700	6,000	...	690	23,024	739	...	6½	0½
329	11,017	1,458	651	1,384	4,223	...	...	2,000	...	6,257	-106	...	6½	0½
...	1,39,796	783	3,870	...	1,700	97	3,000	...	61	8,718	609	...	...	...

† For the purpose of this statement the working capital is taken to be the total of columns 17 to 23.

STATEMENT

Classification.	Number of Societies.	Number of members.	Loans made during the year to		Receipts from Loans and Deposits repaid during the year by		Loans due by			Loans and Deposits received during the year from		
			Individuals.	Banks and Societies.	Individuals.	Banks and Societies.	Individuals.	Of which overdue.*	Banks and Societies.	Individuals.	Central Banks.	Primary Societies.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Class IV—Limited—continued.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ...	1	38	2,800	...	2,262	...	4,227	...	...	1,600	1,300	...
Bijapur ...	1	45	1,400	...	894	...	1,688	...	...	477	...	...
Dhárwár ...	1	156	2,411	...	1,543	...	2,574	...	...	1,234	...	1,000
Kolába ...	1	79	1,678	2,025	2,054	560	1,908	...	1,465	5,150	...	...
Total ...	16	1,792	57,721	2,858	41,937	670	39,381	801	2,298	30,522	20,800	4,500
Grand Total, Class IV ...	18	1,844	72,573	2,858	51,222	670	46,187	801	2,298	37,746	23,800	4,500
<i>Class VI.—Limited, Others.</i>												
Kolába ...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total, Class VI...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Agricultural Societies of the Presidency (including Sind) ...	1,390	1,01,333	53,00,429	94,705	38,04,436	75,966	63,96,222	4,57,950	92,254	20,06,534	28,06,540	1,35,042
Do. do. 1916-1917.	1,091	80,762	38,11,479	46,392	28,48,362	30,321	47,75,835	3,42,747	81,435	9,80,168	14,58,178	1,70,063

* The term "loans overdue" means loans due for payment which have not been paid and for which extension has not been granted by competent authority.

B—concluded.

Sales of goods to members.	Purchase of members' products.	Cost of Management.	Share Capital paid by.	Loans and Deposits held at the end of the year from					Reserve Fund.	Working Capital.†	Profit and loss for the year.	Usual dividend paid on shares.	Most usual rate of interest.	
				Members.	Non-members.	Societies.	Provincial or Central Bank.	Government.					On borrowings.	On lendings.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
364	...	658	825	1,300	235	...	...	1,300	829	3,070	140	...	...	...
2,666	...	487	711	...	600	137	...	...	586	1,034	602	...	6½	9½
6,834	...	726	840	1,106	...	...	...	...	300	2,246	825	...	6½	9½
...	4,578	924	745	1,440	1,385	...	...	...	25	3,596	177	5	6½	9½
23,124	1,66,823	9,016	24,084	10,605	9,417	1,934	10,000	5,300	2,961	64,321	2,410	5	6½	9½
29,156	1,78,719	9,536	24,955	11,837	11,248	1,934	11,870	8,000	2,221	73,066	3,016	5	6½	9½
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	...	...	...
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	...	...	...
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	...	...	...
92,955	1,81,883	67,644	98,629	16,38,640	12,50,385	3,23,108	23,67,033	1,89,314	4,33,706	71,99,815	1,49,724	...	...	...
1,49,969	1,12,494	42,891	68,391	11,61,066	9,14,721	2,40,996	23,77,324	1,81,887	3,20,278	62,14,837	1,22,161	...	...	...

† For the purpose of this statement the working capital is taken to be the total of columns 7 to 23.

STATEMENT
Operations of Non-

Classification.	Number of Societies.	Number of members.	Loans made during the year to		Receipts from Loans and Deposits repaid during the year by		Loans due by			Loans and Deposits received during the year from		
			Individuals.	Banks and Societies.	Individuals.	Banks and Societies.	Individuals.	Of which overdue.*	Banks and Societies.	Individuals.	Central Banks.	Primary Societies.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Class I.—Credit, Unlimited.</i>												
1. Bombay	14	384	25,706	2,303	25,035	2,158	62,514	5,717	4,143	7,345	...	8,778
2. Ahmedabad	1	53	883	...	692	...	1,448	474	...	...	500	...
3. Ahmednagar	3	490	8,325	...	7,026	...	15,507	8,481	...	919	3,000	...
4. Poona	3	109	4,876	...	2,968	...	5,865	2,714	...	3,168	...	...
5. Sátára	5	121	4,209	...	4,063	...	19,868	1,109	...	407	...	...
6. Sholápur	2	89	4,011	...	1,541	...	3,108	1,120	...	443	1,250	1,100
7. Dhárwár	1	36	3,552	...	2,809	...	652	102	...	625	...	500
8. Kánara	2	101	1,108	...	862	...	1,430	297	...	164	...	200
9. Kolaba	1	...	...	...	...	...	Not working.	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ratnágiri	7	402	26,159	235	29,495	730	23,481	3,161	109	4,075	2,000	137
Total, Unlimited	99	1,735	78,920	2,538	75,571	2,889	1,83,574	18,305	4,341	17,339	6,750	5,715
<i>Class I.—Credit, Limited.</i>												
1. Bombay	39	20,141	23,75,060	45,668	20,49,659	38,937	22,48,625	25,542	13,740	6,30,522	...	57,665
2. Broach	4	457	35,372	...	33,295	...	6,763	685	...	7,408	...	...
3. Kaira	3	360	12,270	...	11,395	1	8,326	507	...	813	...	...
4. Surat	1	15	...	...	...	...	Engaged in collecting capital.	...	...	...	...	...
5. Thána	5	1,322	55,580	...	55,817	...	48,474	...	41,140	41,149	1,000	...
6. Ahmednagar	2	161	7,543	...	5,209	...	4,918	87	...	281	4,000	...
7. East Khándesh	2	853	61,630	5,209	8,47,892	...	56,106	4,626	5,209	35,804	...	...
8. West Khándesh	2	339	9,149	2,000	11,389	200	28,653	9,455	2,000	4,467	...	...
9. Násik	1	227	271	...	671	...	4,992	4,002	...	736	...	...
10. Poona	12	1,641	2,07,493	1,783	1,89,475	5,654	1,37,068	24,400	8,429	98,374	1,10,000	...
11. Sátára	3	844	27,827	9,500	18,410	1,056	22,107	...	7,993	45,280	...	...
12. Sholápur	5	853	48,465	...	35,920	415	66,087	331	1,065	32,087	...	3,600
13. Belgaum	7	6,219	1,74,039	5,000	1,20,356	...	2,07,444	41,095	8,000	1,17,871	...	...
14. Bijápur	4	430	19,523	500	14,041	...	16,493	2,389	500	9,651	...	...
15. Dhárwár	14	7,875	5,77,121	5,975	5,09,158	47,625	6,64,419	64,957	93,099	4,11,086	1,08,513	2,05,710
16. Kánara	6	2,420	1,40,872	200	1,17,474	900	1,27,945	7,802	...	67,078	1,000	...
17. Ratnágiri	2	412	11,570	...	8,491	...	7,451	293	...	3,164	...	...
18. Karáchl	2	128	9,046	...	9,308	...	5,571	88	...	436	...	...
Total, Limited	114	44,727	87,72,751	69,835	40,17,972	94,818	86,62,362	1,87,569	1,81,204	17,06,207	2,24,513	2,66,975
Grand Total, Class I	153	46,462	88,61,871	72,373	40,99,543	97,706	87,96,236	2,05,874	1,85,545	17,23,546	2,31,263	2,72,690
<i>Class II.—Purchase, and Purchase and Sale, Unlimited.</i>												
1. Ahmedabad	1	33	...	...	248	...	912	318	...	...	...	...
2. Ahmednagar	1	346	11,680	...	11,839	...	7,393	1,063	...	935	...	...
3. West Khándesh	2	136	22,015	...	22,230	...	1,834	...	...	10	...	...
4. Násik	1	...	...	...	...	...	Engaged in collecting capital.	...	...	...	...	...
5. Poona	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,140	...	...
6. Sholápur	2	79	7,350	...	7,736	...	2,362	631	...	673	...	...
7. Belgaum	4	267	37,281	307	35,938	...	11,001	551	307	997	...	...
8. Dhárwár	3	563	86,516	...	85,516	...	33,679	2,718	...	22,529	1,500	2,000
9. Ratnágiri	6	245	17,210	196	16,140	737	7,071	1,035	147	25,347	5,000	5,300
Total, Unlimited	26	1,678	1,62,052	603	1,70,747	737	64,242	6,316	454	51,640	6,500	7,200

* The term "loans overdue" means loans due for payment which have not been paid and for which extension has not been granted by competent authority.

C.
Agricultural Societies.

Sales of goods to members.	Purchase of members' products.	Cost of Management.	Share Capital paid up.	Loans and Deposits held at the end of the year from					Reserve Fund.	Working Capital.†	Profit and loss for the year.	Casual dividend paid on shares.	Most usual rate of interest.	
				Members.	Non-members.	Societies.	Provincial or Central Banks.	Government.					On borrowings.	On lendings.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
...	...	1,879	...	5,641	41,359	7,170	...	410	10,388	64,868	4,868	...	9	18½
...	...	27	...	50	...	...	1,049	46	617	1,753	-35	...	4½	0½
4	...	119	...	4,536	600	...	7,544	1,715	2,114	16,518	250	...	6½	0½
...	...	26	...	4,282	417	...	...	426	704	5,829	283	...	6½	0½
...	...	49	15,900	2,700	200	...	...	463	1,682	20,045	131	...	6½	0½
...	...	11	...	458	250	1,100	1,250	...	63	3,140	140	...	6½	1½
4,119	4,201	172	...	860	90	500	...	...	...	250	288	...	6½	1½
...	...	19	...	707	377	300	...	...	67	1,451	21	...	6½	0½
...	...	411	...	7,304	4,263	119	Not working.	5,409	4,521	20,827	160	...	6½	0½
4,123	4,201	2,713	15,900	26,038	47,565	9,182	14,061	8,462	20,175	1,42,2-3	5,822	...	...	...
...	...	29,377	7,26,303	7,25,761	8,29,268	22,965	...	...	60,013	23,73,311	60,450	4to0	4to0	6to 14½
44	...	498	2,563	8,500	625	...	1,725	...	3,406	11,009	421	...	6½	9½
...	...	163	1,264	2,073	4,502	...	...	...	1,328	9,165	473	...	6½	2½
...	682	682	21,104	21,139	12,911	...	1,000	...	965	67,200	1,735	0½	4	12½
9	...	68	1,187	147	550	...	8,300	...	425	5,609	306	7½	6½	12½
11,181	...	1,501	8,344	18,185	19,478	...	...	...	1,317	47,334	1,719	...	4½	0½
...	...	231	11,486	17,992	5,889	...	...	...	1,029	26,187	068	...	6½	0½
...	...	193	2,345	2,100	2,632	...	...	...	69	7,316	-333	...	6½	0½
...	...	2,353	36,610	49,915	67,038	...	1,675	30	8,261	1,53,536	2,309	...	6½	0½
...	...	816	2,992	11,669	16,697	1,400	...	...	218	33,074	1,132	...	6½	to 14½
...	...	960	18,608	11,219	41,356	1,207	...	...	2,314	74,793	2,180	6½	6.57	12½
85	...	2,541	28,945	1,73,534	8,285	...	...	906	16,735	2,37,855	10,105	...	6½	0½
7	...	506	2,380	4,717	2,205	...	...	...	1,636	17,038	1,037	...	6½	0½
831	...	2,919	2,44,405	2,49,094	2,03,554	22,774	8,000	456	68,012	9,02,383	40,604	...	6½	0½
...	...	1,460	24,249	33,717	59,940	...	...	...	6,475	1,23,381	6,777	6½	5	6½
...	...	87	2,017	900	1,900	...	...	2,010	854	7,187	200	...	5	0½
1	...	83	4,485	2,200	...	...	...	...	724	7,400	606	to 9	5	14½ and 9
11,651	682	51,268	11,66,557	14,27,862	12,65,827	54,347	16,700	2,801	1,52,518	41,15,612	1,51,026	...	...	...
15,774	4,883	54,087	11,82,457	14,53,900	13,12,392	63,529	20,661	11,253	2,02,693	42,57,895	1,57,810	...	...	...
...	...	23	...	190	250	...	...	410	860	1,210	215	...	4½	0½
...	...	218	...	4,860	1,725	...	...	...	2,914	9,400	544	...	6½	0½
...	...	106	...	745	...	...	...	...	2,418	4,163	231	...	6½	0½
72	...	45	...	1,149	...	...	...	1,000	...	2,149	8	...	6½	0½
...	...	231	...	1,038	...	...	1,672	...	1,025	2,775	-217	...	6½	12½
62,704	61,862	932	...	7,311	5,257	...	...	4,156	1,544	19,008	2,372	...	6½	0½
57,592	59,377	1,525	5,115	18,691	4,445	4,000	3,506	6,563	4,506	47,528	4,030	...	6½	0½
14,201	16,062	393	...	2,850	6,353	1,001	4,264	2,904	4,720	23,122	1,306	...	6½	0½
1,34,569	1,37,321	3,473	5,115	27,734	18,760	5,001	9,532	15,353	19,019	1,10,544	6,621	...	...	...

† For the purposes of this statement the working capital is taken to be the total of columns 17 to 23.

STATEMENT
Operations of Non-

Classification.	Number of Societies.	Number of members.	Loans made during the year to		Receipts from Loans and Deposits repaid during the year by		Loans due by			Loans and Deposits received during the year from		
			Individuals.	Banks and Societies.	Individuals.	Banks and Societies.	Individuals.	Of which overdue.*	Banks and Societies.	Individuals.	Central Banks.	Primary Societies.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Class II.—Limited.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ahmedabad ...	1	116	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	90	400	1,100
2. Broach ...	3	71	...	...	...	...	1,351	684	...	15,510	1,500	1,421
3. Kaira ...	1	29	400	...	...	...	2,774	115	...	9	...	...
4. Surat ...	6	365	3,074	...	3,778	396	4,235	...	...	215	1,850	...
5. Thána ...	2	30	678	747	9,902	671	703	60	76	5	1,000	1,343
6. Ahmednagar ...	2	295	28,792	...	25,721	...	11,904	1,932	...	92,826	4,200	...
7. Násik ...	1	43	1,424	...	514	...	910	...	...	2,599	...	...
8. Poona ...	9	430	1,355	...	1,027	...	884	289	...	44,887	...	1,775
9. Sátára ...	1				Engaged in collecting capital.							
10. Sholápur ...	1	156	20,218	...	16,738	...	12,207	1,768	...	6,510	...	...
11. Belgaum ...	1	153	21,817	...	21,665	...	3,108	...	...	300	...	...
12. Bijápur ...	1	139	3,154	...	5,252	...	9,805	2,615	...	41	...	...
13. Dhárwár ...	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ratnágiri ...	5	138	21,538	52	19,575	30	7,042	...	23	20,625	...	1,031
Total, Limited ...	29	1,978	1,03,450	799	95,220	1,097	54,928	7,461	98	1,83,610	8,950	6,670
Grand Total, Class II.	55	3,656	2,84,502	1,302	2,74,967	1,834	1,19,170	13,777	552	70,000	15,450	13,870
<i>Class III.—Production, Unlimited.</i>												
1. Belgaum ...	1						Not working.					
Total, Unlimited ...	1						Not working.					
<i>Class III.—Limited.</i>												
1. Belgaum ...	1				Engaged in collecting capital.							
2. Kolába ...	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Limited ...	2	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total, Class III.	3	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Class IV.—Production and Sale, Limited.</i>												
1. Kánara ...	1	102	43,520	...	33,552	...	21,931	...	...	99,990	...	...
Total, Class IV ...	1	102	43,550	...	33,552	...	21,931	...	...	99,990	...	...
<i>Class VI.—Others, Limited.</i>												
1. Bombay ...	3	548	...	10,000	200	...	850	...	10,000	1,45,012	...	4,550
Total, Class VI ...	3	548	...	10,000	200	...	850	...	10,000	1,45,012	...	4,550
Non-Agricultural Societies, Bombay Presidency (including Sind). Grand Total.	215	50,796	41,79,693	63,675	44,02,262	99,540	39,38,237	2,19,651	1,96,097	20,38,548	2,46,713	2,91,110
Do. 1916-17.	152	47,695	35,77,484	2,61,389	29,92,111	1,75,044	35,98,409	2,10,275	2,90,111	23,79,360	40,650	1,34,985

* The term "loans overdue" means loans for payment which have not been paid and for which extension has not been granted by competent authority.

C—concluded.
Agricultural Societies.

Sales of goods to members.	Purchase of members' products.	Cost of Management.	Share Capital paid up.	Loans and Deposits held at the end of the year from					Reserve fund.	Working Capital. ¹	Profit and loss for the year.	Usual dividend paid on shares.	Most usual rate of interest.	
				Members.	Non-members.	Societies.	Provincial or Central Banks.	Government.					On Borrowings.	On Lendings.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
2,975	...	282	650	...	...	...	300	...	114	1,064	239	...	...	0%
8,929	...	254	1,815	1,750	3,454	...	1,000	...	78	8,093	331	...	...	0%
2,102	...	12	...	2,000	17	...	...	1,835	725	4,577	715	...	...	0%
6,290	7,467	272	7,864	...	53	...	1,489	...	367	9,773	130	11%	...	0%
587	1,625	73	470	...	...	400	1,000	...	59	1,920	95	0%	...	0%
64,363	...	726	8,342	4,653	3,369	...	1,000	9,291	4,229	18,586	2,067	...	...	0%
...	...	24	1,390	...	2,599	...	...	...	3	2,092	250	...	...	0%
12,438	...	2,068	6,653	5,379	4,363	500	...	...	2,521	19,463	719	...	...	0%
4,523	4,753	264	3,429	968	7,357	...	...	620	1,093	13,666	720	0%	7	12%
32,682	...	1,627	1,000	300	...	5,000	...	...	255	6,555	1,571	...	...	...
...	...	109	7,730	800	266	...	...	...	597	9,373	850	...	...	0%
...	...	5	930	...	...	...	...	...	...	930	4,323	...	...	...
20,646	17,521	969	2,352	1,478	5,162	1,267	...	...	581	10,840	405	...	...	0%
1,53,835	81,866	7,585	36,654	17,333	26,600	7,167	4,789	4,946	10,616	1,08,165	12,522	...	...	...
2,88,404	1,68,687	11,068	41,760	55,067	45,420	12,168	14,921	90,329	29,635	2,13,709	21,203	...	...	...
							Not working.							
							Not working.							
							Engaged in collecting capital.							
...	...	1,898	4,330	...	...	...	...	...	818	4,649	30	...	...	...
...	...	1,898	4,330	...	...	...	...	...	818	4,649	30	...	...	...
...	...	1,898	4,330	...	...	...	...	...	818	4,649	30	...	...	...
...	...	1,181	3,030	17,635	18,541	...	...	...	8,159	42,363	1,064	6%	5	0%
...	...	1,181	3,030	17,635	18,541	...	...	...	8,159	42,363	1,064	...	...	...
...	...	8,737	1,16,641	1,22,723	70,253	5,455	...	...	1,400	3,16,472	961	5	11%	8
...	...	8,737	1,16,641	1,22,723	70,253	5,455	...	...	1,400	3,16,472	961	...	...	...
3,04,178	1,78,570	76,965	13,43,227	16,40,325	14,47,606	81,152	44,952	81,592	2,37,208	49,40,099	1,51,058	...	...	...
2,03,076	1,76,909	66,191	11,78,307	16,35,637	12,37,723	72,509	61,033	32,059	1,52,953	43,50,145	1,63,700	...	...	...

¹For the purposes of this statement the working capital is taken to be the total of columns 17 to 21.

STATEMENT D.
Operations of Unions.

District.	Number of Unions.	Number of Societies affiliated to Unions in column 2.	Total Number of individual Members in Societies affiliated.	Total working capital of affiliated Societies.	Expenditure in year.	Percentage of column 6 on column 5 (one place of decimals).	Number of Supervising Staff maintained by Unions.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ahmedabad ...	2	11	1,113	Rs. 34,168	Rs. 86	0.25	2	
Broach ...	4	20	1,151	78,235	128	0.16	3	
Kaira ...	1	8	703	37,594	43	0.11	1	
Surat ...	2	9	451	28,781	...	...	...
Poona ...	4	17	1,479	6,15,638	711	0.01	8	
Sátára ...	3	25	2,965	3,49,330	324	0.09	9	
Belgaum ...	4	25	3,472	2,63,074	270	0.1	...	
Bijápur ...	1	5	1,044	58,306	...	...	...
Dhárwár ...	10	59	7,985	9,38,497	1,750	0.19	9	
Grand Total ...	31	179	20,723	24,03,623	3,312	0.1	33	

ST 6,786 ... 12,207 ...
21,665 ... 9,108 ...
5,252 ... 9,805 2,615 ...

Operations of Cattle Insurance (Class V).

Classification.	Number of Societies.	Amount of risk insured.	Premia collected.	Supplementary contributions collected.	Subscribed		Claims paid.	Cost of Management.	Funds in hand at end of year.	Amount of risk re-insured.	Amount of premia paid for re-insurance.	Remarks.
					Insured.	Lost.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A.—CATTLE INSURANCE.												
I.—AGRICULTURE.												
Broach ...	2	10,288	450	141	188	6	27	59	505	...	...
Belgaum ...	1	4,305	88	...	103	...	...	2	86	...	...
Dhárwár ...	1	5,295	265	45	54	...	...	8	307	...	...
Grand Total ...	4	19,888	803	186	345	6	27	64	598	...	...

STATEMENT G.
CENTRAL BANKS—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.
Receipts.

Classification.	Share Receipts.	Receipts by Loans and Deposits from				Loans and deposits recovered from			Income realized.				Opening balance.	Grand total including the opening balance (columns 2 to 9, 13 and 14).
		Non-members and members in an individual capacity.	Provincial and Central Banks.	Societies.	Government.	Individual members.	Provincial and Central Banks.	Societies.	Interest received.	Sale of goods to members.	Other items.	Total income of year (columns 10-12).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. The Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd....	1,735	22,20,017	4,45,535	17,55,114	.....	.....	64,000	14,61,181	1,40,965	.....	2,63,629	3,94,594	99,615	64,31,790
2. The Broach District Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	1,600	1,20,223	.....	42,874	.....	10,996	.....	60,508	7,257	.....	175	7,432	10,733	2,53,866
3. The Surat District Co-operative Union, Ltd.	2,995	1,17,511	.....	43	.....	4,820	.....	98,865	11,351	.....	492	11,873	5,655	2,39,971
4. The Thana District Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	10,690	6,975	4,000	9,060	.....	.....	.....	14,900	1,175	.....	.....	812	9,317	48,754
5. The Poona Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	10,950	36,985	.....	2,200	.....	.....	.....	1,175	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	51,379
6. The Barad Urban Co-operative Union, Ltd.	2,000	58,844	.....	.....	.....	43,453	.....	14,294	7,803	.....	2,495	10,298	18,738	1,47,627
7. The Sholapur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd....	4,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,680
8. The East Khandesh Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	10,460	49,682	50,000	7,000	.....	.....	.....	92,248	5,999	.....	2,586	8,585	5,459	2,23,435
9. The Ahmednagar Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	5,370	5,68,524	15,000	13,920	.....	59,034	.....	13,609	30,669	15	655	31,339	55,462	7,62,253
10. The Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd..	24,830	70,783	64,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,24,613	645	92	53	730	18,240	3,03,196
Grand Total	75,310	33,49,544	5,78,535	18,29,610	.....	1,18,903	64,000	18,79,493	2,05,531	47	2,60,154	4,65,732	2,16,429	84,66,956

Disbursements.

Classification.	Share Capital withdrawn.	Loans and Deposits repaid to				Loans to			Expenses.					Closing Balance.	Grand total disbursements including closing balance (columns 16 to 23, 29 and 30).	Remarks.	
		Non-members and members in an individual capacity.	Provincial and Central Banks.	Societies.	Government.	Individual members.	Provincial and Central Banks.	Socie-ties.	Interest paid on loans and deposits.	Dividend and bonus paid.	Stock bought.	Establishment and Contingen-cies.	Other items.				Total expenditure (columns 24 to 28).
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. The Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd....	.....	18,53,515	4,96,558	16,66,504	.....	.....	1,16,000	21,95,483	69,810	41,739	161	27,675	2,55,111	3,94,476	6,935	64,31,790	
2. The Broach District Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ....	.....	1,21,798	.....	41,166	.....	5,370	.....	66,085	3,023	2,975	2,350	1,047	305	8,910	10,996	2,53,866	
3. The Surat District Co-operative Union, Ltd. ....	.....	1,11,351	.....	137	.....	1,650	.....	1,08,116	4,567	3,333	.....	1,574	88	9,433	9,060	2,39,971	
4. The Thana District Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	250	.....	4,000	2,500	.....	.....	.....	32,500	94	.....	4,939	48	.....	5,440	4,064	48,754	
5. The Poona Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,700	.....	.....	61	123	1	1-5	3-4	51,379	
6. The Barad Urban Co-operative Union, Ltd. ....	.....	41,153	.....	.....	196	41,755	.....	15,500	2,700	2,014	3,000	1,450	2,329	11,492	27,511	1,47,627	
7. The Sholapur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4,676	4,680	
8. The East Khandesh Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	4,000	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,65,400	3,369	.....	.....	.....	366	6,321	714	2,23,435	
9. The Ahmednagar Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	4,36,944	.....	.....	.....	99,771	22,000	44,500	17,657	1,945	.....	2,297	41,768	63,407	36,446	7,62,253	
10. The Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd..	.....	23,321	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,73,967	223	.....	29	602	.....	653	55	3,03,196	
Grand Total	360	23,33,321	6,50,553	17,10,297	196	1,45,676	1,40,000	29,52,350	1,01,863	51,106	10,569	35,476	3,02,217	5,00,530	1,10,508	84,66,956	

STATEMENT H.
Central Banks—Balance Sheet.

Classification.	Assets.								Liabilities.		
	Cash in hand and Bank.	Market value of investments.	Loans due by members. (Individuals.)	Loans due by Bank and Societies.	Interest accrued to the Bank.	Present value of stock in hand.	Other items.	Total.	Loans and deposits from non-members and from members in an individual capacity.*	Loans and deposits from Provincial and Central Banks.	Loans and deposits from Societies.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. The Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	6,935	48,906	...	29,82,770	1,33,799	463	23,968	31,96,841	17,47,991	2,78,186	2,78,977
2. The Broach District Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	10,606	3,410	20,132	77,092	7,828	...	1,672	1,20,740	57,112	...	5,213
3. The Surat District Co-operative Union, Ltd.	9,096	2,500	17,874	1,81,482	7,493	109	54	1,68,608	1,08,650	...	54
4. The Thana Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	4,064	...	...	28,600	1,348	4,938	...	38,950	6,975	...	6,560
5. The Poona Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	384	...	...	49,525	1,060	61	...	51,030	36,985	...	2,200
6. The Barsi Urban Co-operative Union, Ltd.	37,532	3,250	48,411	21,273	...	285	77	1,10,828	78,091	...	...
7. The Sholapur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	4,676	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,676	...	...	...
8. The East Khandesh Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	714	...	...	93,652	1,380	...	...	95,746	48,682	...	7,000
9. The Ahmednagar Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	36,446	42,221	3,86,753	1,17,200	40,038	138	...	5,22,806	4,03,397	15,000	17,490
10. The Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	55	4	...	1,62,350	5,114	25	110	1,67,653	50,460	64,000	...
Grand Total ...	1,10,508	1,00,301	3,73,170	86,63,944	1,99,060	6,019	25,881	44,77,883	25,38,343	3,57,186	3,18,494

Classification.	Liabilities—concl'd.										Remarks.
	Loans from Government.	Share capital paid up.	Interest due by the Bank.	Cost of management due.	Other items.	Reserve fund under section 38 of Act II of 1912.	Other funds, e.g., building funds, etc.	Other undistributed profits carried forward.	Total.	Profit and loss—(column 14, Profit and Loss Statement).	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. The Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	...	6,99,805	53,364	3,502	8,569	16,814	74,006	10,788	31,53,002	+43,839	
2. The Broach District Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	...	46,100	2,150	75	721	4,717	...	1,006	1,17,094	3,646	
3. The Surat District Co-operative Union, Ltd.	...	43,775	3,861	96	58	4,680	2,771	...	1,63,945	4,663	
4. The Thana Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	...	23,820	476	15	...	...	...	...	37,846	1,104
5. The Poona Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	...	10,340	602	6	2	...	...	...	50,635	395
6. The Barsi Urban Co-operative Union, Ltd.	203	21,710	2,916	182	...	2,989	1,274	180	1,07,545	3,283	
7. The Sholapur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	...	4,630	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,630	-4
8. The East - Khandesh Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	...	36,530	...	...	38	24	...	73	92,347	3,399
9. Ahmednagar Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	...	44,365	2,072	...	...	17,623	10,545	2,203	5,12,695	10,111
10. The Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	...	48,230	2,512	35	1	...	...	...	1,65,238	2,420
Grand Total ...	203	9,79,855	47,953	9,911	9,389	46,847	88,596	14,250	44,77,883	72,850	

* Debentures, where they exist, should be shown in this column.

STATEMENT I.

Central Banks—Profit and Loss Statement.

Classification.	Profit brought forward from last year.	Profit.					Loss.	
		Interest accrued.	By sale of goods to members.	By purchase and sale of members' products.	Other items.	Total.	Interest due.	Cost of management paid and due.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. The Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	10,787	1,87,923	.....	.....	323	1,68,250	80,387	27,157
2. The Broach District Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	7,745	.....	.....	208	7,953	3,041	1,067
3. The Surat District Co-operative Union, Ltd.	.....	10,739	.....	.....	468	11,207	5,034	1,607
4. The Thana District Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	2,057	.....	.....	.....	2,057	570	372
5. The Poona Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	1,060	.....	.....	69	1,129	603	120
6. The Barai Urban Co-operative Union, Ltd.	.....	7,803	.....	.....	74	7,877	2,863	1,474
7. The Sholapur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
8. The East Khandesh Central Bank, Ltd.	73	7,172	.....	.....	.....	7,172	3,312	366
9. The Ahmednagar Central Central Bank, Ltd.	.....	30,798	.....	.....	700	31,498	18,414	2,165
10. The Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	.....	5,561	32	.....	53	5,646	2,677	546
Total	10,860	2,60,857	32	.....	1,900	2,63,760	1,16,930	34,787

Classification.	Loss—concl'd.				Net profit + or loss—(Column 14 of Balance Sheet)	Amount of column 7 actually received.	Amount of column 13 actually disbursed.	Remarks.
	Provision for bad and doubtful debts.	Depreciation of stock and buildings.	Other items.	Total.				
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. The Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	116	15,750	1,23,410	164,840	1,41,292	93,627	* Contribution to Sinking Fund for Debentures.
2. The Broach District Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	200	4,307	3,646	2,000	2,100	† Column 14 of Statement II plus Rs. 21,000 ad interim dividend declared.
3. The Surat District Co-operative Union, Ltd.	2	6,543	4,664	11,207	2,566	
4. The Thana District Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	942	1,115	812	509	‡ Minus Rs. 11 due to last year's loss.
5. The Poona Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	3	734	395	69	124	
6. The Barai Urban Co-operative Union, Ltd.	80	.....	4,504	5,253	7,977	1,518	
7. The Sholapur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	4	—	.....	4	
8. The East Khandesh Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	65	3,773	3,329	5,701	2,309	
9. The Ahmednagar Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	20	784	21,367	10,111	11,130	19,226	
10. The Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.	3	.....	3,226	2,420	532	770	
Total	169	16,802	1,63,920	93,569	1,81,623	1,23,903	

STATEMENT J.

Purposes for which loans outstanding on March 31st have been advanced to Agricultural Societies.

No.	Names of districts.	Current agricultural expenses.	Purchase of cattle.	Land improvements.	Building or repairing houses.	Domestic expenses.	Liquidation of old debts.	Trade.	Paying land revenue or irrigation assessment.	Purchase of agricultural implements.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	9,969	19,659	1,424	944	2,915	6,940	583	1,477	129	609	44,049
2	Broach	1,11,795	21,637	1,302	3,148	16,324	23,233	6,565	1,690	296	905	1,86,895
3	Kaira	34,721	30,994	4,287	1,450	3,334	13,489	9,410	1,948	2,178	2,824	1,05,135
4	Panch Maháls	11,610	10,911	640	2,892	4,097	2,826	685	465	290	1,022	35,438
5	Surat	1,24,716	29,543	18,018	4,771	25,659	1,18,433	15,234	12,086	527	3,381	3,62,368
6	Thána	30,417	3,896	8,458	1,581	3,634	4,282	26,702	90	1,886	14,572	95,458
7	Ahmednagar	1,73,649	69,087	6,717	1,446	9,448	27,228	12,137	3,029	7,362	10,491	3,20,594
8	East Khándesh	1,08,883	22,947	20,478	4,796	25,155	54,888	5,435	2,346	500	8,907	2,54,335
9	West Khándesh	16,372	7,853	727	100	1,370	3,943	400	1,373	.....	624	32,762
10	Násik	40,513	35,931	10,329	1,064	8,048	23,483	10,282	3,064	12,919	3,166	1,48,199
11	Poona	9,91,736	60,377	34,717	7,195	20,889	32,078	88,425	1,11,791	16,421	7,772	13,21,401
12	Sátára	1,74,027	91,193	54,569	11,433	27,779	1,09,289	27,547	3,232	2,750	10,623	5,12,442
13	Sholápur	1,14,806	68,935	43,220	2,245	19,424	81,897	21,813	15,997	1,971	13,312	3,83,120
14	Belgaum	1,21,421	38,378	30,274	13,964	26,085	83,507	16,138	37,879	2,308	14,270	3,84,224
15	Bijápur	16,049	18,564	36,379	31,097	9,676	80,993	14,488	1,491	1,190	17,787	2,27,119
16	Dhárwár	1,87,871	1,99,451	1,89,385	1,18,615	80,389	4,31,884	66,507	85,977	10,739	50,480	14,21,298
17	Kánara	10,018	5,527	14,927	1,272	8,341	23,656	11,654	660	100	1,434	77,589
18	Kolába	988	4,786	1,111	2,806	7,607	10,630	598	899	35	566	30,026
19	Ratnágiri	2,193	5,215	1,831	1,741	3,984	7,467	3,861	157	608	28,725	55,782
20	Hyderabad (Sind)	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900
21	Nawábsháh	19,408	24,324	13,823	266	2,137	9,263	731	9,438	600	2,026	82,021
22	Karáchi	7,580	.....	217	850	100	400	395	150	.....	.....	9,692
23	Lárkána	1,095	1,920	3,505	600	190	.....	140	200	.....	.....	7,050
24	Sukkur	636	11,735	15,607	350	295	183	170	511	124	.....	29,611
25	Thar and Párkar	5,842	5,539	3,288	100	820	1,833	994	1,105	50	.....	19,571
26	Upper Sind Frontier	185	702	2,345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,232
	Grand Total	23,17,400	7,88,444	5,17,578	2,14,726	3,08,200	11,50,135	2,90,894	2,97,055	62,383	1,93,496	61,40,311

Co-operative Societies.

Annual Report on the working of the — in
the Bombay Presidency including Sind
for the year 1917-18.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 6939.

Bombay Castle, 10th July 1919.

Letter from the Director of Agriculture No. 8360 dated 2nd October 1918—Submitting, with his remarks, the Annual Report on the working of Co-operative Societies in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) for the year ending 31st March 1918.

RESOLUTION.—The report on the working of Co-operative Societies during the year 1917-18 is an interesting record. The form of the report has been so modified as to throw into the highest relief the working of primary societies which constitute the most important branch of co-operation and to accord a less prominent position, though a not less interesting description, to those institutions for finance or control which are ancillary to the primary societies. A new and instructive statement is included in the report to show how far the loans advanced to agricultural societies have been devoted to the purposes for which they are mainly intended. These two improvements materially enhance the interest of the report. Further the account of the movement in Sind is included for the first time in the main report instead of being recorded separately as in previous years. This innovation is due to the assumption by the Registrar during the year of the control of the societies in that province.

2. In the review of the previous year's report Government observed that despite adverse circumstances there had been no year in the history of co-operation which had shown better results. During the year 1917-18 this progress was maintained under conditions which were in many respects more favourable than in the previous year. The agricultural societies reaped material benefit from a good season which, combined with high prices for agricultural produce, produced a surplus of capital available for investment, while the position of central financing institutions was much improved by an easier and less uncertain money market. Certain adverse circumstances however still continued to hamper the growth of special forms of societies during the year. The urban societies composed mainly of wage-earners felt the pinch of high prices which were not fully compensated by the rise in wages and so left the members with little money to spare for the repayment of loans or for deposit. The extreme congestion of traffic on the railways and the shortage of wagons affected the progress of societies established for the supply of material or the collection and transport of produce. During the previous year there was a widespread recrudescence of plague in the Deccan to the detriment of many of the societies. During 1917-18 the effects of this scourge were evident to a great extent throughout the Presidency in the disorganization of village life which caused an ebb in the activities of many societies. The Director truly observes that the abnormal conditions of the present time have created conditions so unstable that the effect of the working of co-operative societies in any given area is exceedingly difficult to gauge with any degree of accuracy.

3. Amongst the improvements which have been effected during the course of the year may be noted as of great importance to the promotion of the movement, the appointment as Divisional Honorary Organisers of experienced advocates of co-operation in each of the Divisions. The ripe experience and the stimulus which these gentlemen can bring to bear upon the groups of societies throughout their spheres of influence should go far to improve and co-ordinate the work of the societies, for nothing is more marked in these annual reports than the extent to which the sound progress of co-operation depends upon the intelligent interest and zeal of honorary organisers with local influence.

4. During the year under review the number of societies increased from 1,281 to 1,615, the membership from 1,31,000 to 1,56,800 and the working capital from 123.2 to 162.8 lakhs. It is a particularly satisfactory feature that the growth of capital proceeds at a more rapid pace than the increase in membership. While members increased by 19 per cent compared with 22 per cent in the previous year, the growth of capital amounted to 32 per cent as against 26 per cent in 1916-17. The average capital per head increased during the year from Rs. 65 to Rs. 71.

5. Agricultural societies are the most important manifestations of the co-operative movement. Their number rose from 1,091 to 1,390 while the capital increased from 52 to 72 lakhs. Of this amount 39 per cent consisted of deposits from members and non-members indicating the growth of economy and the security of the investment, while 46 per cent represented loans from the central financing institutions. At the commencement of the movement loans from Government formed a prominent part in the capital of the societies. The fact that to-day only 2.6 per cent of the capital is lent by Government is a proof of the hold which co-operation has gained upon the public confidence. The Registrar has given a very interesting account of an investigation into the utilisation of the loans in agricultural societies the results of which are embodied in Appendix J to the report and may usefully be compared with the corresponding figures for the Punjab where co-operation has made very considerable progress. It appears that out of 61½ lakhs of loans covered by the enquiry nearly 40 lakhs have been devoted to current agricultural expenses. It is satisfactory that not more than 3 lakhs have been devoted to domestic expenses, and the percentage of 5 compares favourably with the corresponding Punjab figure of 13. There is no cause for alarm as the Registrar points out in the small percentage of 5 devoted to meeting Government dues and the corresponding figure of 15.5 in the Punjab shows this clearly. The wisdom of the application of 11½ lakhs to liquidate old debts is perhaps doubtful. The percentage is only 18 against 21 in the Punjab report. Generally the committees may be congratulated on their economic perspective. Government consider that the periodical insertion in the report of statistics of this nature will be of great service towards a proper estimation of the real progress of co-operative principles.

6. The Registrar has given a succinct account of the condition of agricultural societies in the various parts of the Presidency.

In Sind the growth of co-operation has been slow in an atmosphere which contains many uncongenial elements, but it is to be hoped that the union of the movement in the province with the more vigorous development in the Presidency proper may be productive of better progress in the future. At present there are only 63 societies in Sind with a working capital of 1.22 lakhs and a membership of 2,877. For comparison it may be noted that in the single district of Poona there exist 104 agricultural societies with a membership of 6,644 and a capital of 14½ lakhs while in the Punjab there are districts with over 400 societies and the working capital in the Jullundur district is over 24 lakhs. In the Presidency proper the Karnátak continues to be the stronghold of the movement which is developing with great rapidity on lines of eminent soundness. Profitable and well assured agriculture, the absence of marked indebtedness, a high level of literacy and particularly the existence of a very capable and energetic band of organisers are the principal conditions which have contributed to the success of co-operation in this area. Progress has been very remarkable in the Dhárwár district which possesses more societies than any other district in the Presidency. During the year the number of agricultural societies rose from 135 to 178 with a membership of 18,000 and a working capital of 15½ lakhs. Loans to individuals amounted to over 11 lakhs as against 4.62 lakhs, the highest figure in any Punjab district. In the Belgaum district and the south of the Bijápúr district notable progress has also been achieved. In the Deccan, particularly in the more arid tracts, conditions are not conducive to rapid development, but in certain areas, as in the south of the Sátára district and parts of the Poona district where agricultural conditions and local interest in the movement approximate closely to Karnátak conditions, very substantial results have

been attained. In Sátára the number of societies rose during the year from 85 to 112 while the capital was doubled and reached 6½ lakhs. In Poona the number of societies increased from 75 to 104 and the capital from 11½ to 14½ lakhs.

The Ahmednagar district stands in great need of cheap agricultural credit, but unfortunately the advance of co-operation has not hitherto been very pronounced largely in consequence of prevailing illiteracy, indebtedness and lack of combination. During the year the aspect was improved by the work of the Nagar Central Bank amongst ordinary societies and of the Bombay Central Bank in the Godavari canal areas. The amount of loans to individuals by the former institution is still higher than that of loans to societies, but Government note with pleasure that the growing tendency, which is undoubtedly correct, is to finance societies. The Nagar Societies draw far too small a proportion of their working capital from local deposits. From Sholápur very favourable results are reported and it is gratifying to note the growth in capital and in local deposits and the reduction in arrears in this district. West Khándesh and Násik form a tract within which progress has hitherto been slow though conditions are not unfavourable. In contrast very rapid progress has been made in East Khándesh amongst a prosperous and intelligent people and under the stimulus of official and non-official interest in the movement. The societies increased from 58 to 91 during the year and capital has more than proportionately increased. In the Konkan districts progress continues to be fitful and slow and with low rates of interest, an unstable population and unfavourable land tenures, it is doubtful whether this area will ever come under the influence of co-operation to any great extent. In the four Konkan districts (including Kánara) the number of societies is only 113 or about the same as in the Sátára district while the capital compares unfavourably, the Konkan raising 2½ lakhs compared with 6½ in Sátára. In parts of Gujarát, particularly in the north, the outlook is not bright, except in a few groups of villages where local interest has been stimulated and maintained by staunch adherents of the cause. Only in Broach and Surat are there any considerable number of societies. In the former district little progress was made during the year in the establishment of new societies, though it is satisfactory that the working capital was materially increased. In Surat the number of societies rose from 99 to 113 but the working capital was raised from 3.6 to 3.8 lakhs only and the district continues to maintain a plethora of poor societies.

In the sugar-growing areas on the Nira and Godáviri canals the societies are financed directly from the Bombay Central Bank. It is unfortunate that these societies still continue to show large arrears and to cause considerable trouble in supervision, but where profits are somewhat speculative and the cultivators a heterogeneous collection of strangers as well as local men, the conditions are not the most favourable.

7. Amongst the non-credit types of agricultural societies which are formed for the supply of manure, seed, farming implements and stock or for the collection, sale and transport of produce, there are signs of satisfactory progress, though the present abnormal conditions militate against a more rapid advance. The sale societies such as the jaggery societies on the Nira have been impeded by the lack of transport owing to the war, while societies for the supply of agricultural implements are hampered considerably by the present shortage and high prices of agricultural machinery. The cotton sale societies should go far to eliminate from the local trade many of the abuses from which the producer suffers, when the members realise that they must abide by the rules of the societies to which they belong. Great hopes have been entertained of the improvement which might be effected by the establishment of dairy societies on the production and supply of milk, but the account of the existing societies gives small promise of success under present conditions. Government observe however that the supervision has been defective, and they trust that the improved arrangements devised for the future will result in the development of a type of dairy society on sound, sanitary and economic lines. This is a form of society for which Government have evinced special interest by the grant of special loans partly free of interest

in order to stimulate their development. Cattle-breeding societies continue to give promise of success in areas where grazing facilities are available, and should show better results with the expert advice which is provided by a recently sanctioned scheme.

8. The principal types of non-agricultural credit societies are the People's Banks, and societies formed of Railway employees and Government servants in large offices and also the societies which have been established amongst the mill-hands in Bombay City. In many cases substantial progress has been recorded in the report, but in these urban societies the high cost of living and the general instability of present conditions have exercised an unsettling effect. The most successful instances of People's Banks are those established in the towns of the Southern Division. In the Central Division this type of society has with one or two exceptions made little headway and in the Northern Division has not yet obtained a firm foothold. These People's Banks particularly administer to the needs of the labouring classes in the mofussil and to those depressed classes who appear to be unable to maintain successful societies of their own.

A considerable number of societies of employees have been formed, the best of which continue to be the Railway Societies which are carefully managed and afford excellent examples of true co-operation and self-help, doubtless due to the existence of intelligent supervision and a sense of discipline and communal interest already existing amongst the members.

It is unfortunate that the enthusiasm which dominated the early work of the Debt Redemption Society in Bombay established for the amelioration of the mill-population in Bombay should have abated in the absence of the stimulating personality of its chief leader and that in consequence many of the societies are moribund and verging on liquidation. Government are inclined to the view that debt redemption as the primary object of a society is not a successful principle and that better results may be expected from a new type of society the first object of which is to inculcate thrift and punctuality in payment as a preliminary to the redemption of debt.

9. No new housing societies were established during the year, but those already in existence appear to have done useful work and to have consolidated their position. A great future may be expected for this type of society in the present congested state of Bombay which has created an insistent demand for decent accommodation amongst an educated and thrifty class of people to whom co-operation should appeal with increasing force. The recent grant of State-aid in the form of long term loans on suitable rates of interest should stimulate the development of housing societies which have always found their greatest stumbling block to be the difficulty of attracting capital on favourable terms.

The societies established amongst the weaving classes shew a distinct improvement in membership and capital during the year, and a promising venture in the shape of a union of 10 societies for the wholesale purchase of yarn was organised. The high price of yarn and a corresponding rise in the price of cloth has stimulated the desire for co-operative action. Probably no class of artisan stands to gain greater benefit than weavers from the adoption of co-operation for the purchase of raw material and the sale of the products of their industry.

10. The financing of the primary societies, to which brief reference has been made above, lies to a considerable extent with the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank and the District Central Banks. The former Bank still lends to some extent to individual societies, but it is satisfactory that further progress has been made towards a position in which the Bank will deal with societies only through intermediary financing agencies. Similarly a few District Central Banks which have grown in some cases out of ordinary urban societies continue to lend to individuals as well as to primary societies. In time they may be expected to reach the sounder position in which financing dealings will be conducted only with primary societies through the medium of guaranteeing unions.

The Bombay Central Co-operative Bank passed through a difficult year in 1916-17 but, despite the stringency of the money market, succeeded in raising its capital from 18.4 to 22.8 lakhs. In 1917-18 in the easier and more settled state of the market the capital was raised to 30½ lakhs and the Bank advanced 23 lakhs during the course of the year compared with 13½ lakhs in the previous year. The brief account of the year's working suffices to show that the Bank is efficiently managed and stands on sound foundations.

Considerable progress was made with the organization and development of the nine District Central Banks, three of which were in the Northern Division, five in the Central Division and one in the Southern Division. The Nagar Central Bank, the Bārsi Union and the Karnatak Central Bank in particular made notable progress, the last-named having raised its capital from Rs. 31,000 to 1,63,000 during the year. An important feature of the co-operative economy is the institution of guaranteeing unions between the individual borrowing societies and the financing agencies. On the one hand these unions exercise considerable influence over their constituent societies which depend on the unions to support their loans, while at the same time the unions simplify the financing operations of the central banks by giving guarantees of credit in a more acceptable form than individual societies could present. In time the field will doubtless be covered by a net-work of guaranteeing unions, but at present development in this direction is necessarily gradual as it is necessary that the unions should be composed of compact groups of societies within easy distance of the union's head-quarters. Satisfactory progress was recorded during the year, the number of unions rising from 22 to 31, while the number of affiliated societies increased from 115 to 179. As the Registrar indicates, the possibilities of development of both credit and non-credit types of co-operative societies are well-nigh boundless, but the Governor in Council is satisfied that the present rate of progress is dictated by a cautious and well-considered policy which demands that societies should be organised only on the soundest lines and should receive a thorough training in their duties and responsibilities under careful supervision. A rapid growth which might jeopardise the whole future of the movement is to be deprecated.

11. The Governor in Council again desires to record his acknowledgment of the careful and sympathetic administration of the Co-operative Department by Mr. Ewbank, whose report bears full testimony to his zeal for and thorough comprehension of the real principles of co-operation, and he is pleased to express his high appreciation of the excellent work performed by Mr. Ewbank and his assistants, including the growing body of Honorary Organizers, to whose energy and public spirit the successful development of co-operation is in large measure due.

SHAMRAO D. MANKAR,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 6939, R. D., dated 10th July 1919.

To

- *The Commissioner in Sind,
- *The Commissioner, N. D.,
- *The Commissioner, C. D.,
- *The Commissioner, S. D.,
- *All Collectors, including the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,
- *The Collector of Bombay,
- *The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
- The Director of Agriculture,
- The Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
- *The Talukdari Settlement Officer,

*With copies of the Report.

[P. T. O.]

*The Manager, Encumbered Estates in Sind,	*The Judicial Department,
*The Accountant General,	*The Financial Department,
*The Educational Department,	*The Non-official Members of the Legisla- tive Council,
*The General Department,	†The Government of India,
*The Political Department,	†The Secretary of State for India.

*With copies of the Report.

†By letter.

No. of 1919.

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