

producers and cheaper and better merchandise for the consumers.

British Co-operators are every year getting more and more self-contained in their industries. In 1864 the English retail societies federated to form a "wholesale" each society subscribing a £1 share for every one of its members, paying 6d. per share on account, the balance accumulating out of profits. The first complete year (1865) the Society did a trade of \$603,770. Last year it did a trade exceeding 130 million dollars. It employs 20,000 workers under relatively ideal conditions. This huge federation of working men societies does all kinds of wholesaling. It is a steamship owner carrying its own produce across the seas. It is the largest flour miller in the United Kingdom, is the banker of the movement doing a turnover in that department of about a billion and a half dollars last year. It produces nearly everything co-operators need to use or wear and much of what they eat and drink. The profits are returned to the retail societies in a similar manner. The miners of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, through their co-operative societies are receiving back the growers and manufacturers as well as the distributors profits on the tea they drink, the groceries they