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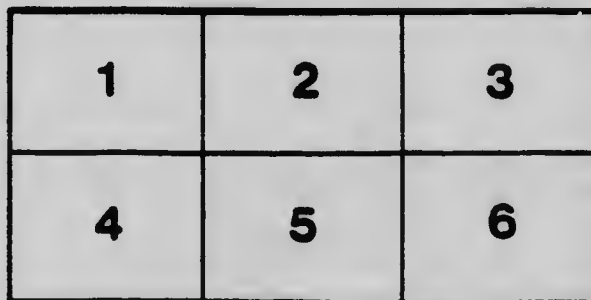
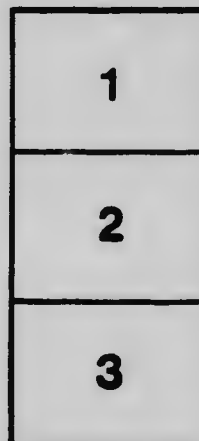
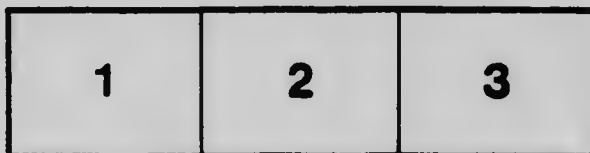
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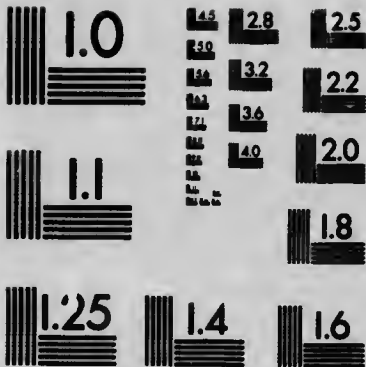
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The Co-operative Union

of Canada.
(Organised 1909)

(Affiliated with the International Co-operative Alliance)

The National Federation of Canadian Co-operative Societies.

with affiliated Societies in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba,
Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec.

United Board, 1918.

(The Dominion Executive of the Union)

PRESIDENT—SAMUEL CARTER, M, P. P.
President, The Guelph Co-operative Association, Limited.
Guelph, Ont.

GEO. L. BUSH, Vice-President, Guelph Co-operative Association, Limited, Guelph, Ont.

W. C. GOOD, B. A. President, The Brant Farmers Co-operative Society, Limited. Paris, Ont.

THOS PATTERSON, President, The Industrial Co-operative Society of Hamilton, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

WM. SMITH, President, The Galt Co-operative Society, Limited Galt, Ont.

GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER

GEORGE KEEN, 115 Brock Street, Brantford, Ont.

Organisation Department.

Organisation Committee.

THOS. PATTERSON, (Chairman)

President, The Industrial Co-operative Society of Hamilton, Ltd.

GEORGE ROEBUCK, (Secretary-Treasurer.)

Secretary, The Industrial Co-operative Society of Hamilton,
Limited.

SAMUEL CARTER, M. P. P. President The Guelph Co-operative Association, Limited.

W. C. GOOD, B. A., President, The Brant Farmers' Co-operative Society, Limited, Paris, Ont.

WILLIAM SMITH, President, The Galt Co-operative Association, Limited

THE ORGANISATION DEPARTMENT undertakes the organisation of Co-operative Store Societies in Industrial Centres and Rural Districts, Co-operative Warehouse Societies for Farm Supplies, Co-operative Marketing Societies and Co-operative Productive Societies. Lectures, Propaganda addresses and advice given on co-operative subjects.

"The Canadian Co-operator"

Brantford, Ontario.

Published by The Co-operative Union of Canada is the organ of the movement in the Dominion. Supplied in bulk to affiliated societies at cost price. Published monthly. Individual Subscriptions 50c. per annum.

THE CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF CANADA

AND ITS OBJECTS

The Co-operative Union of Canada was organised on the 6th March, 1909, at the first Congress of the Canadian Co-operative societies held at Hamilton, Ontario. Every society in Canada, of whatever nature or kind is "co-operative." As evidence of bona fides in applying for affiliation was primarily to gratify private or personal ambition, every member having only one vote, except in the case of federated societies, control may be by some other democratic character of which satisfies the requirements, the revenues are divided on what is for the common welfare of the members, or to distribute a surplus; in other cases for social service and not for profit. The Union to cultivate, and to affiliate with industrial and agricultural, production and credit or banking societies, beneficial, and likely to contribute to the co-operative spirit among our people, and to the commonwealth.

Loyalty

The success upon the loyalty and co-operation in the measure in which it enjoys such success. If, therefore, loyalty and co-operation in a social society, it is equally obvious that success must depend upon the loyalty and co-operation with the national federation of Canada.

to contribute to the success of the initiative societies in European countries that the societies co-operate with each other for the advancement of common aims. The success on this continent must be attributed to the initiative, and the individualistic spirit

Co-operative societies not affiliated with the Union, are described some of the advantages of the individual societies affiliated with it. The quality, however, of the service which can be given to the individual society by the Union must, of necessity, depend upon the unity, strength and influence of the affiliated societies, and the extent of the financial resources they are in a position to place at the disposal of the Union. The advantages may be enumerated as follows:

Organisation Department.

Organisation Committee.

THOS. PATTERSON, (Chairman)

President, The Industrial Co-operative Society of Hamilton, Ltd.

GEORGE ROE

Secretary, The Industrial

SAMUEL CARTER, M.

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W. C. GOOD, B. A., Pres
tive Socie

WILLIAM SMITH, Pres

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THE ORGANISATION
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April, 1965

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THE CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF CANADA AND ITS OBJECTS

The Co-operative Union of Canada was organised on the 6th March, 1909, at the first Congress of the Canadian Co-operative societies held at Hamilton, Ontario. Every society in Canada, of whatever nature or kind is eligible for admission if it is a bona fide "co-operative." As evidence of bona fides it is necessary to establish: (a) that the society applying for affiliation was primarily organised for public benefit, and not to gratify private or personal ambitions; (b) that it is democratic in constitution, every member having only one vote, to be exercised in person, and not by proxy, except in the case of federated, district or provincial organisations, when control may be by some other democratic or representative method, the equitable character of which satisfies the Union; (c) that surplus trading or operating revenues are divided on what is known as the Rochdale Plan, or held for the common welfare of the members, or that the society is not organised to create or to distribute a surplus; in other words, societies must be conducted for mutual or social service and not for profit on the capitalist system. It is the purpose of the Union to cultivate, and to affiliate, all types of co-operative society, including industrial and agricultural, productive, distributive, marketing, housing, insurance and credit or banking societies, in the belief that the same are mutually beneficial, and likely to contribute, in some degree, to the development of the co-operative spirit among our people, and to the ultimate achievement of a co-operative commonwealth.

Success Depends on Loyalty

Every co-operative society depends for its success upon the loyalty and co-operation of its members. In proportion to the measure in which it enjoys such loyalty and co-operation will success be achieved. If, therefore, loyalty and co-operation are essential to the success of the individual society, it is equally obvious that the welfare of the Movement generally must depend upon the loyalty and co-operation of the individual societies in their relations with the national federation of all the societies, the Co-operative Union of Canada.

The success of the Union must inevitably contribute to the success of the individual societies. The success of co-operative societies in European countries is, to a great extent, attributed to the fact that the societies co-operate with each other through their national unions for the advancement of common aims. The comparative failure of co-operative societies on this continent must be attributed to the isolated character of co-operative activities, and the individualistic spirit and attitude of each society.

Hereunder, for the information of co-operative societies not affiliated with the Union, or which may hereafter be organised, are described some of the advantages which the Union offers to the individual societies affiliated with it. The quality, however, of the service which can be given to the individual society by the Union must, of necessity, depend upon the unity, strength and influence of the affiliated societies, and the extent of the financial resources they are in a position to place at the disposal of the Union. The advantages may be enumerated as follows:

All for Each

1. The Union provides the means whereby co-operative societies may put at the service of each the united intelligence and experience of all. Many societies, in the past, organised in good faith, have failed because the management committees elected, having had no practical experience of co-operative business, have not had recourse to the experience of well organised and established societies. Consequently they have repeated the mistakes which have led to disaster on the part of societies which have preceded them elsewhere. Successful societies, through the federation of the Canadian co-operative societies in a national union, have also the means provided for them whereby they may avoid unwise policies, losses of time and money, and of the confidence of the members, in the establishment of new departments, or the inauguration of additional co-operative enterprises, by securing in advance the advice, and getting the benefit of the experience and judgment, of other affiliated societies already successfully operating along similar lines.

Provides Means of Conference

2. The Union provides the means of conference by the individual societies on economic, social or educational questions of mutual interest and advantage. Affiliated societies as they grow in number and strength can federate in productive and wholesale organisations and, in other ways, act collectively for the common welfare. Isolated societies, that is to say those which are not associated with a national co-operative union, have not such opportunities. When it is remembered that the economies to be effected by co-operation are principally dependent upon the magnitude of the business operations, and the extent to which competition can be reduced, it will be readily seen that unity of action on the part of all societies materially contributes to the success of each. Economies to be effected by retail distribution are limited. The full benefit of co-operative effort cannot be enjoyed until the aggregate retail demand of the affiliated societies for merchandise is sufficiently great to justify the societies combining their resources in trade and capital to establish wholesale warehouses, factories and mills. A necessary preliminary to such organisations is the development of a strong national union.

Federated Capitalism Opposes Co-operation

3. Capitalism, productive, distributive and financial, is strongly opposed to any development of the Co-operative Movement in Canada for the reason that, in proportion to the growth of the Movement, co-operation will be substituted for capitalism, and the unearned profits of capitalists will be reduced. Capitalism is highly organised and federated, and will have little difficulty in obstructing co-operative development if co-operative societies persist in a policy of isolation. It is an old military axiom that, given the opportunity, an inferior army can defeat a much larger one, if the latter is attacked in detail. The fact can be applied with equal force to the position of co-operative societies in regard to their capitalistic opponents.

Union Assists New Societies.

4. Many co-operative societies have hitherto been organised under conditions and subject to policies which made success impossible, even before business operations were commenced. The Union puts at the service of each society in process of organisation the accumulated experience it has gained throughout the Dominion in all the years it has been in existence. Every co-operative society which is launched and fails injures, to some extent, the prestige,

and the credit, of societies which have become well established. Every society which is launched on a permanently successful basis strengthens the prestige and enhances the credit of all societies, besides increasing the influence and the reputation of the Movement generally. It is, therefore, to the advantage of every society that some means should be provided to prevent new societies making disastrous mistakes.

Defensive Alliance Against Boycott

5. There is a tendency on the part of producing and wholesale houses to discourage trading relations with co-operative societies. In some cases the same are absolutely declined. Unless the difficulty is met by federated co-operative action, the same will increase as the Movement grows in power. It did so in Europe. The menace can only be removed by the strength of the defensive alliance which exists between co-operative societies in the Co-operative Union of Canada. On several occasions, in recent years, the Union has intervened with producing and wholesale houses, on behalf of affiliated societies; houses which refused to supply goods to such societies, and would have continued to refuse but for the representations made by the Union. The Union has reason to know its success in this respect has been assisted by the fact that it sometimes happens the boycotting wholesale house has at least a big, satisfactory and profitable account with a co-operative society which it would not like to lose, but knows that as such society is affiliated with the Union it will probably do so if it continues to decline business from a small affiliated society whose orders are not of so much importance. As the number of societies in affiliation with the Union increases, and their trade transactions become of greater magnitude, the Union will be able to exercise much more influence in protecting the affiliated societies from injustice at the hands of producing and wholesale houses.

Federal Legislation Needed.

6. The Movement in Canada needs federal legislation to provide cheap, simple and effective facilities for the incorporation of societies, and the development of co-operation throughout the country. At present co-operative societies have to rely for incorporation upon provincial statutes, some of which were designed to suit the needs of capitalist corporations only and others, expressly of a co-operative character, were drafted by people of little or no co-operative experience, and who were not themselves really co-operative in sentiment. Efforts in the past to procure such federal legislation have failed because co-operative societies have been few, weak and isolated and, therefore, without influence, while the competitive interests opposed to co-operative legislation have been numerous, strong and federated.

Union Protection Against Fraud

7. Many co-operative societies—so called—have brought loss to their members and disgrace to the Movement because they were organised by promoters for their own selfish advantage instead of by the people for social service. Promoters in Canada have exploited the remarkable success of the Co-operative Movement in Europe to secure, under the guise of a co-operative society, and really to operate for their personal advantage, the savings and the trade of the people in business speculations which never had any chance of being justified and which, even if they had proved to be successful, would have operated to the advantage of the promoters, instead of the share-holding proprietors. It is necessary that genuine co-operative societies should be protected from the prejudicial influence of such fraudulent promotions by exposing them whenever they are

attempted. The people of Canada who, for the greater part, are altogether ignorant of co-operative principles and methods, are also entitled to be protected from spurious organisations intended to deceive and to defraud them. Affiliation with the Co-operative Union of Canada provides the public with a guarantee that the bona fides of any organisation claiming to be co-operative have been investigated, and that its constitution satisfies the requirements of the affiliated societies.

Education and Propaganda

8. The last advantage to be urged on behalf of the Union is the greatest and most important. It is one of its functions to propagate throughout Canada, and particularly in districts which are not at present co-operatively organised, a knowledge of true co-operative principles, and to cultivate an appreciation of co-operative ethics, and the practice by the people of co-operative views of life and duty. While such educational facilities serve our people as a whole, they are absolutely essential to members of co-operative societies, if they are to become co-operators, in the true sense, and their organisations are to grow in success and social usefulness. A co-operative society composed of members having no knowledge of co-operative principles is economically, socially and morally about as efficient as a Christian Church would be if it were composed exclusively of people who knew nothing whatever of Christianity, but joined solely because they thought there was money to be made in becoming members. A co-operative society composed of co-operators—people whose enthusiasm is born of knowledge, and of genuine attachment to co-operative principles—may sometimes make mistakes in business policy, in management, and in financing its undertaking, but it will, sooner or later, inevitably overcome them. A society composed of people ignorant of co-operative principles never does. Even though, through a mutuality of selfish interest, or because of industrial solidarity, a society is for some years an economic success, it must eventually pass out of existence, or to capitalistic ownership, unless there is a guarantee of the continuity of the true co-operative spirit on the part of a considerable portion of its members.

All Genuine Societies Eligible.

The Union is prepared to receive as members all co-operative organisations in Canada which comply with the requirements outlined in the first paragraph. The terms of admission and membership are defined in rule 9. While the basis of contributions for the financial support of the Union contemplates distributive societies only, the Union is willing to agree upon a fixed annual assessment, or some other satisfactory method of computation, in the case of societies of other types, and to which the rule cannot be applied.

It will be seen that provision is made in the rules for the organisation of sections of the Union in provincial groups. With the growth of the Movement it will be possible to organise provincial sections and also, eventually, to subdivide these into conference districts to provide facilities for greater intensive development and education, and local collective effort for economic and social betterment.

"The Canadian Co-operator"

The Union has, since October, 1909, published, as its monthly organ, "The Canadian Co-operator." The International Co-operative Alliance, at its last congress held at Glasgow, Scotland, by resolution unanimously recommended that every individual society in each country should take sufficient copies of the national organ of the Movement to insure each of its members getting one regu-

larly. Most of the societies affiliated with the Co-operative Union of Canada take in bulk and distribute among their members, and use for propaganda purposes, every month, a supply of the "Canadian Co-operator." The monthly organ informs the members, committees and staffs, of each affiliated society what other societies are doing, and also of the progress of the Movement in the Dominion. It gives some information of co-operative thought and activities in other countries from which lessons of value may be learnt. It is, at present, the principal means of educating the members of the Canadian co-operative societies in co-operative principles, methods, ethics and outlook. The present practice is to charge to each society its proportion of the cost of printing the magazine, and express or postal charges for delivery.

While the "Canadian Co-operator" has for years past been highly regarded by co-operative authorities at home and abroad, its enlargement and improvement can only be effected, and its value to the Movement increased, by the extent to which co-operative societies join and are loyal to the Union, and increase the circulation of the magazine, and in proportion to the growth in numbers and strength of affiliated co-operative societies in Canada.

Requisites for Affiliation

A society desirous of becoming affiliated is required to send to the General Secretary, The Co-operative Union of Canada, Brantford, Ontario, a copy of its rules, and to sign the form of application provided by him. If, after enquiry and examination of the rules or constitution he is satisfied the applying society is bona fide, and entitled to affiliation, he will provisionally admit the same, when the society immediately enjoys the privileges of membership. The application is, however, submitted to the next meeting of the United Board, the executive of the Union, for confirmation of the general secretary's action. Further information and sample copies of the "Canadian Co-operator," and other literature issued by the Union, can be obtained by writing to

THE CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF CANADA,
Brantford, Ontario.

July, 1918.



RULES OF THE CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF CANADA

Name and Objects

1. The name of the Society is The Co-Operative Union of Canada.
2. The objects of the Union are:
 - (a) The recognition, by affiliation with the Union, of all bona fide co-operative associations in the Dominion of Canada, *and jurisdiction of Brantford* in order that the public may be able to distinguish the same from institutions which are now, or may hereafter be, organised with a co-operative title for purposes of personal or private advantage or profit, and so avoid the injury which would otherwise be occasioned to the co-operative movement. *and jurisdiction of Brantford*
 - (b) The propagation in the Dominion of Canada *of* co-operative principles, as above mentioned, to the end that the practice of truthfulness, justice and economy in production and exchange may be promoted, and the conflicting interests of capitalist, worker and purchaser may be conciliated by an equitable division among them of the fund commonly called "profit," and preventing the waste of labor now caused by unregulated competition.

(c) To cultivate a spirit of mutual service by self-obnegation expressed in the co-operativa motto, "Each for all and all for each," and to promote by the same means moral, educative and refining enterprises designed for the improvement of the people generally.

Members and Shares

3. The Union shall consist of all Co-operative Associations or Societies, Joint Stock Companies and other bodies corporate (all of which are hereinafter included in the term "societies"), which are now, or which may be hereafter admitted by the Union. Individuals may be elected by Congress as honorary members thereof, but they shall have no power to vote on any question arising at any meeting held by or under the auspices of the Union.

4. Applications for admission shall be made in writing, in such form as the Board may prescribe from time to time, signed by the Secretary of the Society, to the General Secretary of the Union, who may provisionally admit the applicant, subject in all cases to approval at the next meeting of the United Board.

5. Each applicant for admission shall be deemed by such application to accept as the principle by which all its business transactions shall be guided the desire to promote the practice of truthfulness, justice and economy in production and exchange.

1. By the abolition of false dealing, either

(a) Direct by representing any article produced or sold to be other than what it is known to the producer or vendor to be; or

(b) Indirect, by concealing from the purchaser any fact known to the vendor material to be known by the purchaser to enable him to judge of the value of the article purchased.

2. By conciliating the conflicting interests of the capitalist, the worker and the purchaser, through the equitable division among them of the fund commonly known as Profit.

3. By preventing the waste of labor now caused by unregulated competition.

6. No Society shall be admitted into the Union unless its management is of representative character.

7. No Society shall be admitted into the Union which permits its members more than one vote in the determination of any question before any meeting, and, in the election of officers, one vote each for as many candidates as are required.

Contributions

8. A nominal entrance fee of one dollar shall be charged every Society which is admitted to membership in the Union.

9. Every Society, so long as it remains a member of the Union, is required to make, annually, for its support, the contribution following:

(a) If the net profit of any society, disclosed by its balance sheet for the preceding year, does not exceed \$1,000, then the sum of 10 cents for each purchasing member.

(b) If the net profit of any Society, disclosed by its balance sheet for the preceding year, exceeds \$1,000, then the schedule shall be as follows: Between \$1,000 and \$1,500, 15 cents; between \$1,500 and \$2,000, 20 cents; over \$2,000, 25 cents per purchasing member.

A purchasing member shall be understood to mean every member whose average purchases for the previous year have been of the value of \$50.00 or more.

The contribution aforesaid may be payable yearly in advance, or by such

(c) The minimum contribution payable by any society shall be at the rate of \$1.00 per week from the date of its admission to the Union.

instalments as may be agreed upon.

The United Board may, for good cause shown to them, relieve, wholly or in part, any Society from the operation of the foregoing clause, but such relief may be rescinded by resolution of Congress (Rule 9 as amended at Galt Congress).

10. The Union may receive from its members or other persons subscriptions or donations in aid of its operations, but no such payment shall give to the payer any right not expressed by the rules.

Congress Year

11. The Congress year shall commence on the 1st day of January of each year and end on the 31st day of December.

Withdrawal or Expulsion.

12. Any Society may withdraw from the Union by a notice in writing sent to the head office, under the seal of the Society and properly attested.

13. A Society which may by the United Board be deemed guilty of conduct detrimental to the Union, or to the Movement generally, and particularly if it should decline or persistently neglect to discharge its financial obligations to the Union, or if it should, notwithstanding warning by the United Board, embark or continue upon a policy in the judgment of the United Board calculated to lead the Society to disaster, and to bring the Movement into discredit to the injury of other societies, or should persistently decline or neglect to furnish information as to its financial condition or trading operations from time to time called for by the United Board's instructions, and which it feels in the interests of such society and the Co-operative Movement it is imperative should be given, the United Board shall have authority to suspend all the privileges of the delinquent society as a member of the Union pending a meeting of the Congress, when it shall by resolution thereof be liable to expulsion.

by one delegate or division amongst any
in the aggregate the number of its votes to which it is entitled.

Credentials of Delegates.

19. A statement of the name and postal address of each delegate appointed, and the authority by which the appointment has been made, shall be delivered at the head office of the Union not later than two weeks previous to the first day of the meeting of Congress. Such statement shall be attested by the signature of the Secretary and two members of the committee of the Society represented.

20. If a delegate appointed is unable to attend Congress, his card may be transferred to any other person nominated by the committee of the Society by whom the appointment was made, provided that such nomination is communicated to the General Secretary of the Union, in writing, before the first sitting of the Congress.

(c) To cultivate a spirit of mutual service by self-abnegation expressed in the co-operative motto, "Each for all and all for each," and to promote by the same means moral, educative and refining enterprises designed for the improvement of the people generally.

Members and Shares

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1. By the abolition of false dealing, either

(a) Direct by representing any article produced or sold to be other than what it is known to the producer or vendor to be; or

(b) Indirect, by concealing from the purchaser any fact known to the vendor material to be known by the purchaser to enable him to judge of the value of the article purchased.

2. By conciliating the conflicting interests of the capitalist, the worker and the purchaser, through the equitable division among them of the fund commonly known as Profit.

3. By preventing the waste of labor now caused by unregulated competition.

6. No Society shall be admitted into the Union unless its management is of representative character.

7. No Society shall be admitted into the Union which permits its members more than one vote in the determination of any question before any meeting, and, in the election of officers, one vote each for as many candidates as are required.

Contributions

8. A nominal entrance fee of one dollar shall be charged every Society which is admitted to membership in the Union.

9. Every Society, so long as it remains a member of the Union, is required to make, annually, for its support, the contribution following:

(a) If the net profit of any society, disclosed by its balance sheet for the preceding year, does not exceed \$1,000, then the sum of 10 cents for each purchasing member.

(b) If the net profit of any Society, disclosed by its balance sheet for the preceding year, exceeds \$1,000, then the schedule shall be as follows: Between \$1,000 and \$1,500, 15 cents; between \$1,500 and \$2,000, 20 cents; over \$2,000, 25 cents per purchasing member.

A purchasing member shall be understood to mean every member whose average purchases for the previous year have been of the value of \$50.00 or more.

The contribution aforesaid may be payable yearly in advance, or by such

(c) The minimum contribution payable by any society shall be at the rate of \$1.00 per week from the date of its admission to the Union.

instalments as may be agreed upon.

for good cause shown to them, relief, wholly or

14. The Union shall be governed by a general meeting hereinafter called the Congress, which shall be held annually, at such time and place as may be determined by the preceding Congress.

15. The Congress shall consist of—

Delegates from Societies, members of the Union, who are in good standing, or individuals who have been elected by Congress as honorary members.

16. Each Society entitled to appoint delegates shall be entitled to send—

(a) If the number of its members is not over 125, one delegate, etc.

(b) If the number is over 125, one delegate for each 25, or fraction thereof, for whom it has paid the annual contribution requested.

17. A delegate must be a member of the Society he represents.

18. Each delegate shall have one vote only on any question before the Congress, and may not vote by proxy. Any Society, however, finding itself, through geographical or other difficulties or reasons, unable to avail itself of the personal attendance of the number of delegates to which it is entitled by the rules, may elect, upon notice in writing of its intention so to do, delivered to the General Secretary at least one day before the first meeting of each Congress, exercise its voting power by one delegate or division amongst any number of its delegates, not exceeding in the aggregate the number of its votes to which it is entitled.

Credentials of Delegates.

19. A statement of the name and postal address of each delegate appointed, and the authority by which the appointment has been made, shall be delivered at the head office of the Union not later than two weeks previous to the first day of the meeting of Congress. Such statement shall be attested by the signature of the Secretary and two members of the committee of the Society represented.

20. If a delegate appointed is unable to attend Congress, his card may be transferred to any other person nominated by the committee of the Society by whom the appointment was made, provided that such nomination is communicated to the General Secretary of the Union, in writing, before the first sitting of the Congress.

ADMINISTRATION

The United Board

21. The affairs of the Union shall be administered by an United Board elected by the Congress, and consisting of such number of members as the Congress may appoint, but no two members of the United Board shall be delegated by any one Society.

22. The United Board, subject to any resolution of the Congress, shall—

(a) Hold at least two ordinary meetings in the year and such extraordinary meetings as it appoints.

(b) Control the disposal of the funds of the Union according to rules.

(c) Determine any question as to the limits assigned to the several sections.

(d) Have power to refer any subject to any section and to require a report thereon.

(e) Appoint any Committee for any purpose connected with the operation of the Union that it may think expedient.

(f) Publish or authorize the publication, in the name of the Union, of any literature of which it may approve.

(g) Transact any other business, or do or authorize any other matters or things, which it may consider to be conducive to the welfare of the Union and the proper conduct of its operations.

23. No publication shall be made in the name of the Union which has not been directed or authorized by the Congress or the United Board.

24. The United Board shall publish a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Union since its last meeting, and shall lay before Congress a complete account of such receipts and expenditures for the year ending the 31st of December, then last.

Sectional Boards

25. Sectional affairs pertaining to the Union shall be administered by the Sectional Board, to which there shall be assigned such sectional districts as the United Board (pending ratification at the next ensuing Congress) may direct from time to time, which, subject to such direction, shall be one section for each province of the Dominion of Canada, and one for the jurisdiction of Newfoundland.

ment, members of the Sectional Boards.

The Sectional Board

27. The members of each section shall regulate for themselves their times and places of meeting, and shall determine all administrative questions arising within their respective districts, but shall act in their own name only, and shall be subject to the regulations from time to time made by the United Board.

28. All members of each section shall, notwithstanding their independent election, be regarded as officers of the Congress and honorably bound to carry out any line of policy adopted by it.

29. The United Board may suspend from the discharge of his duties, or may remove from office, any member of any Sectional Board who has, by resolution of the Sectional Board to which he belongs, been adjudged guilty of injurious conduct. Any member removed from office shall be disqualified for a seat on the Board for a period of one year.

Services of the Union—Profits of the Union

30. The services rendered by the Union to its members shall, so far as its funds permit, be rendered in consideration of the contributions to be made by them under its rules, without further charge.

31. The profits of the Union arising out of any surplus of its income from all sources, after providing for all expenses connected with the conduct of the said business, according to its rules, shall be carried to a reserve fund, which shall be applicable in such manner as the United Board, subject to any resolution of the Congress from time to time direct, for the promotion of co-operative action among the members of the Union or the public generally—

1. By means of grants either made to the various sections, or to any co-operative association or other body connected with any such section, under such conditions as the Board fixes from time to time;

2. For the establishment or aid of any Society;

3. For promoting the preparation, publication or sale of any work on co-operative matters;

4. For lectures, meetings, or any other means of propaganda, or any other operation they may judge expedient for promoting the spread of co-operation, or of education generally among the members of co-operative societies, or for advancing or defending the interests of societies members of the Union;

5. For combined action in connection with any association for the promotion of co-operation in other countries;

6. For travelling expenses connected with any such action as aforesaid.

It is hereby certified that the foregoing are the rules of The Co-operative Union of Canada, adopted at its first Congress, on Saturday, the 6th day of March, 1909.

SAMUEL CARTER,

President.

GEORGE KEEN,

General Secretary.

ADMINISTRATION

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(c) Determine any question as to the limits assigned to the several sections.

(d) Have power to refer any subject to any section and to require a report thereon.

(e) Appoint any Committee for any purpose connected with the operation of the Union that it may think expedient.

(f) Publish or authorize the publication, in the name of the Union, of any literature of which it may approve.

(g) Transact any other business, or do or authorize any other matters

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Sectional Board to which there shall be assigned such sectional districts as the Congress may direct from time to time, which, subject to such direction, shall be as follows:

1. The Maritime Limits—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

2. Central Limits—Ontario and Quebec.

3. North-Western—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

4. Coast—British Columbia.

Election of Sectional Boards

26. The delegates elected to Congress shall be, by virtue of their appointment, members of the Sectional Boards.

The Sectional Board

27. The members of each section shall regulate for themselves their times and places of meeting, and shall determine all administrative questions arising within their respective districts, but shall act in their own name only, and shall be subject to the regulations from time to time made by the United Board.

28. All members of each section shall, notwithstanding their independent election, be regarded as officers of the Congress and honorably bound to carry out any line of policy adopted by it.

29. The United Board may suspend from the discharge of his duties, or may remove from office, any member of any Sectional Board who has, by resolution of the Sectional Board to which he belongs, been adjudged guilty of injurious conduct. Any member removed from office shall be disqualified for a seat on the Board for a period of one year.

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1. By means of grants either made to the various sections, or to any co-operative association or other body connected with any such section, under such conditions as the Board fixes from time to time;

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