

Each applicant for admission is deemed by such application to accept, as the principle by which all the business transactions of the society 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 labour now caused by unregulated competition."

The Union is governed by a congress made up of delegates from the affiliated organizations. Provision was made for a united board elected by the congress to administer the general affairs of the Union and for sectional boards to look after matters connected only with certain districts. Mr. Sam Carter of Guelph became the first president of the Union and Mr. George Keen of Brantford the first secretary. Mr. Carter remained president of the organization until 1921, when Mr. W. C. Good was elected president. Mr. Keen, the honorary secretary, became also editor of the *Canadian Co-operator* in October, 1909, devoting as much time as possible to the work of advancing the purposes of the Union. In May, 1918, it was decided to have Mr. Keen give his full time to the task and a committee was formed to assist in organizing new societies and advising associations in difficulty.

Congresses of the Co-operative Union were held in 1911, 1915, 1921, 1922 and 1924. Delegates were present at different times from societies at Guelph, Ottawa, Brantford, Preston, Hamilton, Woodstock, Stratford, Georgetown, Palmerston, Toronto, Port Rowan, Newmarket and Englehart in Ontario, Magog, Valleyfield and Lachine in Quebec and Glace Bay in Nova Scotia. The Co-operative Union, through its secretary's activities, through its organ "*The Canadian Co-Operator*", and at its congress has endeavoured to spread knowledge regarding the proper organization and conduct of co-operative stores. The basis of the Union is sufficiently broad to embrace producers' societies as well as consumers' organizations and stress has been laid by the Union on the necessity of having as organizers and managers of either form of association men who are not only capable administrators, but who are also well informed concerning the principles of co-operation and zealous in promoting them.

**Canadian Federation of Women's Co-operative Guilds.**—The interest of housewives in the quality and economical purchase of household supplies gives women a special importance in the co-operative movement, leading to the organization of women's guilds in connection with co-operative associations. Following the example of British co-operative societies, several women's guilds have been formed in Canada and at a conference of these bodies at Woodstock, in 1922, it was decided to organize a federation of guilds. In May, 1923, the organization was completed, officers were elected and a constitution adopted, modelled on that of the English Women's Co-operative Guild.

**Other Federal Organizations.**—Co-operative societies in Alberta organized a co-operative league in 1923 and the annual conferences since that year have been