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The Industrial Decline in India by Balkrishna

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pects of that industry before the Royal Statistical Society attracted at the time great notice and has since received the deserved tribute of frequent consultation as authoritative.

At the close of an active life he rendered most useful notable service to his country by his marked success in the most difficult perhaps of all offices—that of Food Controller—and it is literally true that he surrendered his life in the courageous discharge of an unpopular but necessary task as whole-heartedly as any soldier on land or sailor on the sea. He had thus indeed his appropriate revenge on the Kaiser for the sinking of the “*Lusitania*” by which he had nearly perished; for before his death he had by his foresight and his firmness secured the important and surprising result that compulsory rationing should work more smoothly and effectively with liberty-loving Britons than it did with drilled, disciplined, submissive Germans. He knew from his medical advisers that he was practically doomed when he accepted the exchange of such arduous and ungrateful effort for the congenial work on which he was previously engaged at the Local Government Board.

Dr. Morgan, recognising the obvious defects, pays a fitting tribute to the great qualities, of Lord Rhondda; and he shows instructively that his masterliness, and his confidence in his opinion, which, once formed, could not be shaken by any opposition, contributed to the achievement of his final work, if they did not appear to be very amiable or endearing in his earlier career. The biography is commendably short and is appropriately divided, and it is duly appreciative without failing to discriminate. But it nevertheless errs by discursiveness, if not by irrelevancy; and the strict subject is too often used as an excuse for the intrusion, and disproportionate statement, of the author's own views on some topics of more general interest, suggested by rather than connected with the personal characteristics of Lord Rhondda or the actual details of his conduct and experience. Within the small compass of 255 pages our patience is tried by Dr. Morgan's disquisitions, if we acknowledge that his picture as a whole gives the impression of an accurate and living portrait. For that we are thankful and we feel that Lord Rhondda was indisputably an outstanding man.

L.L.P.

12.—*The Industrial Decline in India*. By Balkrishna, M.A. 408 pp., 8vo. Star Press, Allahabad, 1917.

The universal and overwhelming predominance of agriculture in the economy of India has long occupied the serious attention of the Administration, and it is recognized that no question is of greater moment, from the social and political, as well as from the economic, standpoint, than how to divert the weight of a growing population from cultivation to the local exploitation of the other vast natural resources of the country. The general conditions of the problem, with the measures suggested by the recent Commission on Indian industries, were admirably summarized in a paper read

a few months ago, before the Royal Society of Arts, by Mr. Chadwick. The Work under review, which opens genially with "The war has abruptly disillusioned England of the long-cherished notion of her inherent naval strength and economic supremacy," contributes nothing to the discussion but what has long been commonplace in certain circles. It contains most of the stock quotations worn threadbare during the last half-century in attacks upon the maladministration of India, and duly sets forth the Census figures bearing upon occupation, though not usually quoting the compilers' qualifications as to their comparability or the general review which places them in their due proportion, a process which often indicates conclusions very different from those drawn by the author. Nor is his case strengthened by the use of exaggerated language, or by attributing to an "invertebrate British rule the "deliberate murder" of indigenous industries, a form of literature more usually found in the recent Indian propaganda in the United States. His remedy is Protection against British and foreign competition, and (on the last page) Education. J.A.B.

13.—Other New Publications.*

Brazil. What Brazil Buys and Sells. xxix + 101 pp., 4to. Rio de Janeiro, 1918. Imprensa Nacional.

[These particulars have been compiled by the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, for circulation in the United States, with a view to bringing before the American public important facts concerning the foreign trade of Brazil before and since the war, and to show the possibilities of further developments of American trade in Brazil.]

British Dominions Year Book, 1919. Edited by Edward Salmon, F.R.C.I., and James Worsfold, F.C.I.S. 288 pp., 8vo. Published by the Eagle, Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, Ltd. Price 1s.

[Among the special articles are :—"The Air Work of the Year," by C. G. Grey (one of three on the Fourth Year of the War); "The Food Problem," by the Right Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P.; "The Work of the Ministry of Food," by M. H. Temple; "The Sphere of the Chemist," and "Oil, an Imperial Problem," by Prof. J. S. S. Brame; "The Truth about Japan," by Edwin Oliver; "India," by Sir M. M. Bhownaggee, K.C.I.E.; "The Army Medical Science," by "Whitehall"; "The Development of Inter-Imperial Communication," by Charles Bright. The articles embody statistical information, and the book includes summaries of figures relating to the year's trade returns, coal output, incomes, vital statistics, etc., lists of members of the Government, of the year's V.C.s, and other useful information. The volume has an index, and is illustrated with maps, graphs and photographs.]

Business Prospects Year Book, 1919. Edited by C. P. Hailey and D. Willson Lloyd. 262 pp., 8vo. Cardiff: The Business Statistics Company, Ltd. Price 10s. net.

[The contents are summarised on the title page as "What will Happen to Coal, Iron, Copper, Tin, Tinplates, Spelter, Oil, Shipping, Money Markets, Wheat, Cotton, Rubber," and consist of a series of articles ranging in length from about five to twenty-six pages, reviewing the position, recent history, and prospects in each trade or industry, with statistics of products, price, export and import, consumption, etc. The comparative tables in most cases include the figures (or else estimates) for 1918.]

* See also "Additions to the Library," page 435, *eqq.*