

THE  
AGRICULTURAL  
DILEMMA

X2(J)-3-N3

65

16783

**A REPORT OF AN ENQUIRY  
ORGANISED BY VISCOUNT ASH  
AND MR. B. SEEBOHM ROWNTREE**

THIS book is as near as is possible to an authoritative pronouncement on one of the major questions of political discussion at the present time. It is the result of an impartial enquiry organised by Lord Astor and Mr. Seebohm Rowntree into the possibilities of increasing the agricultural population of Great Britain.

The problem is discussed from a wide perspective against the background of world agricultural conditions on the one hand and of the industrial difficulties of Great Britain on the other. The book will be indispensable to political candidates, speakers and students of affairs.

**2s. 6d.**

NET

Dhananjayrao Gadgil Library



GIPE-PUNE-010783

## **THE AGRICULTURAL DILEMMA**

# THE AGRICULTURAL DILEMMA

A REPORT OF AN ENQUIRY  
ORGANISED BY VISCOUNT ASTOR  
AND MR. B. SEEBOHM ROWNTREE

LONDON  
P. S. KING & SON LTD..  
ORCHARD HOUSE, WESTMINSTER,  
S.W.1

---

1935

X9(U).3.N3

G5

10783

*Printed in Great Britain*

## PREFACE

By VISCOUNT ASTOR

IN 1930 the Labour Government introduced the Land Utilisation Bill, a measure intended, among other things, to stimulate land settlement. Public and political opinion were acutely divided as to the actual value of smallholdings and the possibility of expanding them. So I determined to try to arrive at the facts for myself. I visited smallholders, met members of the appropriate County Council Committees and County Land Agents in the Eastern Counties, in Hertfordshire and Lincolnshire, and also in Cornwall. I purposely inspected statutory holdings in different parts of the country, where soil, climate, markets, and the produce grown varied.

On some of the holdings I met tenants who had been born and bred on the land—on others the tenants had previously been townsmen with no experience of farming. I also took every opportunity of discussing the subject with men of varied agricultural experience and outlook. My conclusions were decidedly favourable to the policy of smallholdings and were subsequently set out as follows in a book on agricultural policy called "Land and Life."

"The frequent allegations that our smallholdings schemes have been unsound, that the men have failed, have thrown in their hands, or, if still on the land, are bankrupt, discontented, and over-worked; that the schemes are neces-

sarily extravagant ; and that there is no demand or desire to go back to the land, do not stand critical examination.

"Under the 1919 Act, out of 22,000 men provided with holdings, less than 12 per cent. failed. This is an amazingly small proportion considering the speed with which the settlement of ex-Service men was undertaken after the war and the rapid fall of prices in the ensuing years.

"Statistics, however, can never give a complete account of the position of the smallholders. Conversations with those people who have been five, ten, or fifteen years on the land are required to fill in the skeleton outline afforded by the figures. On many of the County Council estates (including the Eastern counties) the men are holding their own even in these hard times and, in some cases, in spite of having no previous land experience. It is true that long hours are necessary, and that the life is often a hard one, but that is accepted in return for the independence and the 'home' that is gained.

"The character of the smallholder is one of the most important factors in deciding the success of any holding, and success depends to an equal extent on the womenfolk. Smallholdings develop fine qualities in women as in men.

"Other factors affecting their success or failure are the suitability of market, the attitude of the County Councils, the placing and grouping of settlements, and the rate at which they are established."

I felt that success had been largely proved and that one should back the policy energetically. In fact, it seemed to me that the Labour Government were not adequately convinced of the value of their own proposals and that they were too conservative as to the possible rate at which a new population of smallholders could be established.

Dr. Keith Murray, of the Oxford Institute of Agricultural Economics, who collaborated with me, was more cautious and doubtful about the number of new men and the rate at which they could be placed on the land. He feared that the big-scale rapid settlement, which had been mentioned in



certain speeches and policies, would lower the standard of living of existing farmers and farm-labourers, would glut the market and lead to disappointment and reaction. So we added a note of caution. By the time our book was published the 1931 election had taken place; the Land Utilisation Act was held up. So we wrote that:—

“ It is to the national interests that the smallholdings sections [of the Act] should be considered as being temporarily postponed, not abandoned. The delay may be helpful to the future success of the movement if it is utilised in making a careful survey of the country and a further study of the problem to see where groups of colonists should be planted, what the size and nature of each colony should be, and where they might be linked up with suitable market facilities, canning or bacon factories, egg-packing stations, and the like.

“ There is still an unsatisfied demand for smallholdings.

“ The encouragement of smallholdings should play an important part in a national policy.”

That was early in 1932.

Soon afterwards Mr. Seeböhm Rowntree came to consult me about the whole question of the part which the establishment of smallholdings could play in the solution of the problem of unemployment. He realised the magnitude of the difficulties to be overcome before industry could re-absorb the men who had lost their jobs, and believed that land settlement on a large scale might do a great deal towards providing them with remunerative work. Subsequently he sent an investigator to visit smallholders, who found, as I had done, that while many were doing little more than making both ends meet, others were doing better. He concluded, as I had found, that though a smallholder's life was a hard one, given the right man with the right wife, many were succeeding.

Mr. Rowntree and I consulted diverse people. Some were optimistic. They were convinced, especially in view of our immense food imports, that what was being done successfully by a few hundred small-holders could be done, with equal success, by several hundred thousand.

Others were pessimistic and prophesied great disappointment, as well as serious economic, political, and international repercussions should a rapid large-scale policy of land settlement and increased home food production be embarked upon by any Government. As these critics included agricultural economists of standing, we could not ignore their opinions. In view of the great divergence of opinion upon a question the right solution of which is of profound national importance, we decided to arrange for a much more thorough investigation than either of us had yet undertaken. Clearly if this was to be of value, it must be undertaken in a spirit of pure research. We agreed to search for the truth and nothing but the truth even if when discovered it caused us to modify our existing opinions.

Mr. Rowntree and I accordingly invited the following to join us in making the investigation :—

Sir Robert Greig, formerly Permanent Secretary of the Scottish Department of Agriculture, who had had a wide experience of farming in the United Kingdom, in the British Empire, and on the Continent,

Mr. H. D. Henderson, member of the Economic Advisory Council and Fellow of All Souls, to whom we are indebted for drafting the present report,

Sir Frederick Keeble, F.R.S., formerly Professor of Botany at Oxford, Agricultural Adviser to Imperial Chemical Industries,

Mr. William Wallace, an economist who had collaborated with Mr. Rowntree in various social investigations,

Miss Doreen Warriner, University College, London, who co-operated in the Survey of World Agriculture produced by the Institute of International Affairs,

Mr. P. Lamartine Yates, who acted as Secretary. I acted as Chairman of this informal group.

After numerous exploratory discussions, we divided our enquiry under the following headings:—

- (1) The general economic background of the trade position of this country in relation to its food supply.
- (2) The consumption of agricultural produce ; the extent to which the potential market for agricultural produce is likely to be affected by changes in real wage rates in industry generally, and by a reduction in the number of unemployed to normal figures ; and the possibility of increasing the demand for the type of food which can be grown economically in Great Britain.
- (3) The changing structure of British agriculture.
- (4) The experience of existing smallholding schemes and the measure of success achieved by family farmers and smallholders under different conditions.
- (5) The part played by marketing organisation.

As a first step in our investigation we submitted a questionnaire to the Departments of Agricultural Economics at the Agricultural Advisory Centres, asking them to give us access to the results of their research work and to suggest lines of investigation which might be followed. We had the great advantage of obtaining in person the views of:—

Mr. C. S. Orwin and Dr. K. A. H. Murray (Institute of Agricultural Economics, Oxford).

Prof. A. W. Ashby (Dept. of Agricultural Economics, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth).

Dr. R. McG. Carslaw (School of Agriculture, Cambridge).

Dr. A. G. Ruston (Dept. of Agriculture, Leeds University).

Mr. Edgar Thomas (Dept. of Agricultural Economics, University of Reading).

Further, we received valuable written replies from Mr. M. A. Knox (Loughborough), Mr. C. V. Dawe (Bristol), Professor J. H. Hanley (Armstrong College), Mr. D. H. Dinsdale (Armstrong College), Mr. John Orr (Manchester), and Mr. W. H. Long (Seale-Hayne Agricultural College).

The Minister of Agriculture and the Secretary of State for Scotland permitted us to have access to the statistical information existing in their departments, and we feel greatly indebted for the invaluable assistance we have obtained from Mr. R. R. Enfield, Mr. E. L. Mitchell and Mr. W. H. Senior of these departments. We also had access to the result of a preliminary enquiry into variations in food consumption at different income levels carried out by the staffs of the Rowett Institute and the Market Supply Committee under the direction of Sir John Orr and Mr. E. M. H. Lloyd. We met representatives of the Carnegie Trust, who are conducting an experiment by placing a certain number of Durham ex-miners on to the land in Bedfordshire. The Trustees also allowed us to see a report prepared for them by Mr. A. W. Menzies Kitchin, of the Cambridge School of Agriculture. Lastly, we met informally many individuals who were interested in the problem of increasing the number of producers of food. No one but ourselves, of course, is responsible for the views expressed in this book.

As we examined the problem, we were reluctantly but relentlessly driven to the conclusion that the

possibilities of large-scale land settlement were far smaller than some of us had believed. During the past two years I have been Chairman of another group (associated with the Institute of International Affairs) which has been making a survey of World Unemployment. At an early stage, its members had to ask themselves such questions as the following: In attempting to solve unemployment, how far must one take into consideration the maintenance of existing standards of living? What must happen before one can say that there is no longer an unemployment problem? If, for instance, the available work in Britain were divided among all the workers there would be no unemployed, but if at the same time and as a result the incomes of those now in work had to be reduced considerably, would the country accept this as a satisfactory solution of the unemployment problem? If one were prepared to reduce the standard of living of the population as a whole, or even of many men now in work, it would be by no means impossible to reduce temporarily to vanishing point, the numbers now on the register of the unemployed. But would we accept this as a statesmanlike solution of the unemployment problem?

Our present group has found itself faced with similar difficulties. As we examined the probable results of settling large numbers of workers on the land, of producing food by methods which provide little opportunity for labour-saving devices, of very substantially increasing the volume of home-grown food, we were faced with probable repercussions likely to prejudice our whole national economy, our relations with the Dominions, and our international relations in Europe. For instance, we could conceivably produce in Britain most of

the food imported from Denmark and the Baltic States, but if we drove those countries into the arms of Germany, should we have acted in a statesmanlike manner? We could grow in these islands much of the food now imported from our Dominions, but if as a result we seriously injured their agriculture and thereby prevented them buying our manufactured goods, should we be better off? We should certainly not have solved, we should merely have changed the nature of our national anxieties.

This present book represents an attempt to survey objectively and thoroughly the possibilities of increasing the agricultural population in this country. Our conclusions will undoubtedly appear disappointing to many who have placed high hopes in land settlement. We would ask them to believe that we share that disappointment. We entered this enquiry, as I have endeavoured to show, with open minds, with a willingness to consider new and unorthodox ideas and methods on their merits, and most of us with a bias, if anything, in the direction of large-scale land-settlement schemes. We trust that our conclusions may be considered not only on their merits but in the light of these facts.

We hope to publish subsequently another volume, dealing with other aspects of the agricultural problem, in which we shall embody the results of several enquiries which are at present being conducted on our behalf.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. THE WORLD AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK	I
II. THE POSSIBILITIES OF DISPLACING IMPORTS . . . . .	17
III. SECURITY IN WAR . . . . .	34
IV. THE POSSIBILITIES OF INCREASED CONSUMPTION . . . . .	42
V. CHANGES IN BRITISH FARMING . . . . .	61
VI. SMALLHOLDINGS . . . . .	69
VII. UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE LAND . . . . .	76
VIII. CONCLUSION . . . . .	86
SUMMARY . . . . .	92
APPENDICES . . . . .	96

APPENDIX I  
IMPORT BALANCES OF WHEAT AND WHEAT-FLOUR  
(Thousands of quintals)

	1909-10 to 1913-14 average <sup>a</sup>	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Germany . . .	18,599	15,506	24,931	24,099	21,166	13,039	8,475	6,311	1,366	<sup>b</sup>
France . . .	11,877	7,485	16,946	12,819	14,506	2,982	16,553	20,977	8,667	4,674
Italy . . .	14,483	18,507	23,578	23,805	23,917	11,524	22,136	9,052	3,019	2,356
Sweden . . .	1,917	1,662	1,632	2,280	2,177	1,979	1,322	1,858	879	327
Netherlands . .	5,980	7,292	7,582	8,261	8,018	8,210	9,461	8,453	7,402	6,128
Switzerland <sup>c</sup> . .	4,606	4,251	4,441	5,010	4,522	4,349	5,032	5,745	5,197	4,786
Belgium . . .	13,732	10,681	10,763	11,398	11,430	11,522	13,212	12,670	10,686	11,382
Austria . . .	2,871	3,898	4,463	4,331	3,845	5,171	4,238	3,670	3,605	2,807
Czechoslovakia	—	5,623	5,322	5,646	4,572	3,594	4,673	6,694	3,250	47
All European im- porting countries (excluding U.K.)	—	90,390	117,867	117,979	120,150	82,499	104,879	99,448	57,581	55,982
United Kingdom	58,800	51,799	58,793	57,870	54,480	55,753	61,147	65,280	58,575	59,216
Total European importing coun- tries . . .	138,396 <sup>d</sup>	142,039	176,465	175,849	174,630	138,252	166,026	164,728	116,156	107,033
World total . . .	161,803 <sup>d</sup>	192,075 <sup>e</sup>	207,680 <sup>e</sup>	223,192 <sup>e</sup>	209,508	156,332	184,961	182,260	139,398	115,587

<sup>a</sup> Pre-war frontiers. <sup>b</sup> Export balance. <sup>c</sup> Wheat only. <sup>d</sup> Average of calendar years 1909 to 1913. <sup>e</sup> Average of totals of two calendar years.

(From Publications of the International Institute of Agriculture.)



**APPENDIX II**  
**IMPORT BALANCES OF BEEF AND VEAL**  
**(Thousands of tons)**

	1909-1913 (average)	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Germany . . . . .	23.6	160.3	146.3	150.9	104.3	81.5	49.3	2.6	2.5	0.6
Italy (includes other meats)	2.4	101.8	51.7	50.6	51.3	60.7	55.1	43.8	40.3	38.3
France . . . . .	(Export) 97.9	70.1	52.9	8.0	11.8	37.8	64.1	30.7	23.0	
Belgium . . . . .	7.9	61.1	28.5	41.2	21.5	22.5	32.8	38.0	24.1	26.7
Austria (includes other meats)	<i>a</i>	33.4	39.0	34.7	37.4	30.7	30.4	25.1	9.3	6.9
Netherlands . . . . .	(Export) 10.0	7.3			(Export)		14.4	13.2	6.7	6.7
Switzerland (includes other meats, excluding pork)	7.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.2	0.8
Czechoslovakia (includes other meats, excluding pork)	<i>a</i>	9.1	6.4	1.6	0.1	0.9	2.5	0.7	(Export)	0.1
Principal European import- ing countries, other than United Kingdom . . . . .	<i>a</i>	475.2	351.0	333.7	224.5	210.5	224.2	189.5	114.9	103.1
United Kingdom . . . . .	407.8 <i>b</i>	695.7	726.9	722.3	665.7	634.6	640.9	661.1	613.0	607.7
Principal European import- ing countries, including United Kingdom . . . . .	<i>a</i>	1,170.9	1,077.9	1,056.0	890.2	845.1	865.1	850.6	727.9	710.8
All principal importing coun- tries <i>c</i> . . . . .	<i>a</i>	1,191.7	1,117.2	1,122.4	974.2	936.3	915.4	883.1	751.4	742.6

*a* Not available.      *b* Includes essences and extracts.      *c* Includes others not shown separately.

("Cattle and Beef Survey," Imperial Economic Committee, p. 337.)

APPENDIX III  
IMPORT BALANCES OF BUTTER  
(Thousands of quintals)

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Germany . . . . .	965	977	1,082	1,264	1,354	1,329	1,001	693	591
Belgium . . . . .	38	14	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	30	91	176	205	121
France . . . . .	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	4	135	83	61
Switzerland . . . . .	86	80	84	81	75	85	106	37	5
Italy . . . . .	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	9	1	6	22	14	7
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	4	4	6	<i>a</i>	1	<i>b</i>	16	12	6
Europe, excl. U.K. . . . .	1,127	1,128	1,219	1,380	1,478	1,538	1,476	1,057	<i>c</i>
United Kingdom . . . . .	2,789	2,833	2,828	3,016	3,183	3,372	3,912	4,131	4,440
Europe, incl. U.K. . . . .	3,916	3,961	4,047	4,396	4,661	4,910	5,388	5,188	<i>c</i>
World . . . . .	4,139	4,219	4,374	4,749	5,087	5,353	5,654	5,445	<i>c</i>

*a* Export balance.   *b* Negligible.   *c* Not available.

(From publications of the International Institute of Agriculture.)

## APPENDIX IV

### NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS IN EACH OF THE UNDERMENTIONED CLASSES RETURNED IN JUNE FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Year	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres	Above 5 and not exceeding 20 acres	Above 20 and not exceeding 50 acres	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 acres	Above 100 and not exceeding 150 acres	Above 150 and not exceeding 300 acres	Above 300 acres	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1913	92,302	122,117	78,027	59,287	31,838	37,593	14,513	435,677
1914	91,570	121,698	78,454	59,514	31,860	37,615	14,413	435,124
1915	90,643	120,616	78,430	59,657	32,045	37,635	14,327	433,353
1916	87,502	118,064	78,587	60,121	32,409	37,610	14,132	428,425
1917	84,264	116,004	78,288	60,665	32,621	37,778	14,098	423,718
1918	83,392	114,064	77,878	60,572	32,453	37,641	14,126	420,126
1919	81,193	113,414	77,961	60,509	32,358	37,358	13,875	416,668
1920	80,737	114,517	79,542	60,697	32,298	36,708	13,492	417,991
1921	81,217	116,159	80,967	61,001	32,020	35,822	12,947	420,133
1922	79,364	114,001	80,165	60,676	31,874	35,712	12,923	414,715
1923	77,674	113,049	79,865	60,796	31,844	35,565	12,880	411,673
1924	76,859	111,934	79,537	60,781	31,930	35,481	12,861	409,383
1925	75,283	110,385	79,119	60,931	31,875	35,411	12,704	405,708
1926	74,185	108,814	78,827	61,063	31,797	35,373	12,580	402,639
1927	74,331	107,843	78,654	61,317	31,946	35,121	12,522	401,734
1928	74,456	107,126	78,546	61,398	31,865	35,121	12,383	400,895
1929	74,183	105,950	78,195	61,699	31,897	35,052	12,271	399,247
1930	72,984	103,975	77,970	61,703	31,998	34,957	12,236	395,823
1931	71,204	102,339	77,374	61,951	32,002	34,925	12,146	391,941
1932	70,674	101,446	77,222	62,248	32,055	34,772	12,052	390,469
1933	69,864	100,591	76,901	62,380	32,183	34,644	11,870	388,433
*1934	68,480	98,773	76,003	62,355	32,129	34,472	11,886	384,098

\* The figures for 1934 are subject to revision.

## APPENDIX V

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR SCOTLAND

*Statement showing the Number of Agricultural Holdings in each of the under-mentioned Classes as returned on 4th June in years 1913-1934 and Holdings of Mountain and Heath Land only.*

Year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 75 acres.	Above 75 and not exceeding 100 acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 150 acres.	Above 150 and not exceeding 300 acres.	Above 300 acres.	Total of Agricultural Holdings.	Holdings of Mountain and Heath Land only.
1913	18,418	18,739	8,676	5,781	5,512	4,535	5,960	7,146	2,621	77,388	488
1914	18,402	18,484	8,626	5,835	5,579	4,533	5,967	7,126	2,598	77,150	465
1915	18,235	18,488	8,746	5,871	5,546	4,550	5,992	7,084	2,596	77,108	406
1916	17,984	18,329	8,743	5,913	5,587	4,506	6,013	7,121	2,558	76,754	417
1917	17,725	18,204	8,763	5,920	5,571	4,553	6,027	7,114	2,563	76,440	469
1918	17,400	18,110	8,762	5,896	5,559	4,564	6,062	7,067	2,562	75,982	450
1919	17,344	18,164	8,663	5,886	5,551	4,567	6,059	7,064	2,545	75,843	528
1920	17,471	18,125	8,633	5,924	5,528	4,603	6,054	7,039	2,525	75,902	524
1921	17,374	18,249	8,540	6,134	5,544	4,601	6,037	7,013	2,511	76,003	565
1922	17,202	18,317	8,590	6,169	5,593	4,569	6,037	7,005	2,519	76,001	517
1923	17,130	18,515	8,560	6,217	5,645	4,557	5,998	7,003	2,509	76,134	654
1924	17,100	18,513	8,632	6,300	5,647	4,536	5,989	7,015	2,478	76,210	656
1925	17,026	18,492	8,726	6,292	5,666	4,519	5,989	6,984	2,467	76,161	566
1926	16,969	18,536	8,550	6,394	5,684	4,503	5,978	6,953	2,450	76,017	590
1927	16,787	18,464	8,688	6,401	5,661	4,512	5,976	6,944	2,433	75,866	603
1928	16,837	18,468	8,614	6,426	5,660	4,542	5,946	6,895	2,424	75,812	705
1929	16,856	18,386	8,671	6,433	5,673	4,493	5,957	6,864	2,413	75,746	838
1930	16,824	18,394	8,662	6,428	5,697	4,510	5,947	6,818	2,398	75,678	908
1931	16,778	18,530	8,771	6,416	5,727	4,517	5,923	6,799	2,389	75,550	975
1932	16,761	18,599	8,701	6,529	5,741	4,532	5,921	6,761	2,366	75,911	1,026
1933	16,596	18,491	8,718	6,597	5,714	4,518	5,926	6,734	2,348	75,642	1,208
1934	15,858	18,541	8,521	6,518	5,721	4,476	5,899	6,725	2,375	74,634	1,192

STATISTICAL DIVISION,  
September, 1935

## APPENDIX VI

## AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

(All workers excluding occupier and his wife)

Date.	Number of Workers.	Per cent. of total Population.
1913	*740,236	—
1921	996,081	2·33
1923	892,411	—
1924	923,805	2·12
1925	925,400	2·11
1926	920,994	2·10
1927	893,724	2·02
1928	890,197	2·01
1929	888,286	2·00
1930	857,204	1·92
1931	829,073	1·85
1932	808,738	1·79
1933	828,011	1·83
1934	800,974	1·76
1935	†783,600	—

\* Excluding members of occupier's family.

† Subject to revision.

# BOOKS TO READ

---

---

## CO-OPERATION AND THE NEW AGRICULTURAL POLICY.

By THE HORACE PLUNKETT FOUNDATION.

Demy 8vo. 140 pp. 5s.

Co-operators like Horace Plunkett sought to bring order into agricultural business by voluntary association. Now, in almost every country the State is stepping in to control, subsidise and regiment. In Great Britain the new policy has at least a democratic basis. Whether or not Marketing Boards are a new name for co-operation, can they be judged successful by economic standards? In this book, an attempt is made to survey the existing evidence.

## THE ENGLISH BORSTAL SYSTEM.

By S. BARMAN, B.A., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, with a Foreword by Sir JOHN CUMMING, K.C.I.E., and an Introduction by ALEXANDER PATERSON, M.C. (H.M. Commissioner of Prisons for England and Wales).

Demy 8vo. 272 pp. 12s.

The reformative treatment of young criminals, of which the most approved example is to be found in the English Borstal system, is a subject on which very little literature exists. In this book, by an author who has had exceptional opportunities for study and research, a comprehensive account of the working of the system is for the first time given, while the numerous connected problems are dealt with from various aspects,—practical and theoretical, historical, legal, psychological and sociological.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

By H. LLOYD PARRY, B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Hon. Lecturer on Public Administration at the University College of the South West of England, formerly Town Clerk of Exeter.

Crown 8vo. 259 pp. 6s.

This book consists of ten lectures delivered as a University Course. The principal Local Government services as administered in this country are dealt with in turn, the history of the development of these services being traced and their future development discussed. A comparison is also made with types of Local Government abroad.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE IN THE 18th CENTURY: A Study of Life and Labour under the Squirearchy.

By J. D. CHAMBERS, Ph.D.

Demy 8vo. 390 pp. Maps and Diagrams. 15s.

The general purpose and the method of this book differ somewhat from those of most other books of its kind. It attempts to show the movement of local history during the period preceding the Industrial Revolution on the background of national history, and local material that cannot be related to the facts of national history either as an example, or as a test of accepted views, or as an addition to existing knowledge, has been rigidly excluded.

---

---

P. S. KING & SON LTD.

14 Gt. Smith Street, London, S.W.1.

# BOOKS TO READ

---

---

## BACK TO THE LAND.

By C. S. ORWIN and W. F. DARKE, Agricultural Economics  
Research Institute, Oxford.

Demy 8vo. 100 pp. 3s. 6d.

Interest in the multiplication of small holdings has been revived recently in connection with industrial unemployment. In this book the authors give the results of an intensive examination of the economics of small-scale farming in an industrial country based on original information, hitherto unpublished, which should remove many popular misconceptions.

## FAMILY EXPENDITURE : A Study of its Variation.

By R. G. D. ALLEN, M.A., and A. L. BOWLEY, Sc.D.

Demy 8vo. 160 pp. 9s.

While much attention has been given, in relation to Index-numbers of the Cost of Living and for other purposes, to *average* expenditure of different classes of the Population, there has hitherto been little or no study of the great *variations* within a class. This book is an attempt to fill this gap in knowledge, and to relate the whole to the mathematical theory of Economics. Incidentally Engel's Laws of the relation of expenditure to income are given precise formulation.

## MINES, MACHINES AND MEN.

By W. D. STEWART, B.Litt.(Oxon.).

Crown 8vo. 192 pp. 6s.

*Economist* : " Mr. Stewart has confessedly stated a case mainly from the point of view of the miners, but he has stated it uncommonly well. It needs to be supplemented by what can be said on the other side. But there is hardly anything in Mr. Stewart's own pages which can be gainsaid. His argument is based on a wide experience of mines and miners, and is supported by unchallengeable facts. And though he is presenting a case, it is presented with scrupulous integrity."

## THE NEW SURVEY OF LONDON LIFE AND LABOUR

### Volume IX. Life and Leisure.

Demy 8vo. 460 pp. 17s. 6d.

It was at first intended to publish the results of the Survey in eight volumes (*i.e.*, six of text and two of maps), but it was found impossible to carry out this plan without making the volumes relating to London industries of unwieldy size. It was, therefore, found necessary to extend the industrial survey from two to three volumes, thus making the entire series of volumes nine instead of eight.

The ninth and final volume presents studies of various phases of London life not directly connected with the earning of a livelihood, including such matters as clubs and other types of organisations, hobbies, amusements and holidays. It also treats of the darker side of London life (gambling, drink, sexual delinquency and crime).

---

---

P. S. KING & SON LTD.

14 Gt. Smith Street, London, S.W.1.

# BOOKS TO READ

---

---

## YEAR-BOOK OF AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION, 1935.

Issued by THE HORACE PLUNKETT FOUNDATION.

Demy 8vo. 414 pp. 12s. 6d.

The leading article discusses the place of the consumer in national and international economic planning, and the co-operative contribution to the solution of this problem. An important contribution deals with the little-known subject of Co-operative Insurance, and there is a special survey of Fishery organisation in Newfoundland and Iceland. Correspondents in some thirty countries contribute articles, special interest attaching to those dealing with countries like England and the United States, where rapid changes are taking place.

## A HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL LABOURER: His Social Surroundings and Economic Conditions from 1870 to the Present Time.

By F. E. GREEN, Member of the late Royal Commission on  
Agriculture.

Demy 8vo. 356 pp. Cheap Edition, 7s. 6d.

## AGRICULTURAL CREDIT.

By ALEXANDER J. BOYAZOGLU, D.Sc., Laureate of the French  
Academy of Agriculture.

Demy 8vo. 294 pp. 15s.

CONTENTS: I. Agricultural Credit as an Independent Credit Branch—II. Capital in Agriculture—III. The Organization and the Forms of Agricultural Credit and Agricultural Credit Transactions—IV. The Foundations on which Agricultural Credit is Based: The Guarantees—V. Categories of Agricultural Credit in Conformity with the Guarantees offered—VI. The Main Branches of Agricultural Credit—VII. The Indebtedness of Agriculture—VIII. Usury in Rural Districts—IX. The Systems of Organization of Agricultural Credit—X. The Policy of Agricultural Institutions—XI. The International Agricultural Credit.

## AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION AND FARM RELIEF IN ENGLAND, 1813-52.

By LEONARD P. ADAMS, Instructor in Cornell University.

Crown 8vo. 192 pp. 7s. 6d.

The severe agricultural depression which followed the close of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815 brought forth conditions and ameliorative proposals surprisingly similar to those emerging from the world-wide agricultural crises of the 1920's and 1930's. In this book the author has traced carefully, but swiftly, the march of events during the period of agricultural depression, and has discussed in detail the economic theorizing underlying them.

---

---

P. S. KING & SON LTD.

14 Gt. Smith Street, London, S.W.1.



~~SECRET~~  
CHECKED

## SOME PRESS OPINIONS ON "THE AGRICULTURAL DILEMMA"

---

A.P. McDougall in *The Observer* : " To Viscount Astor and Mr. Seebohm Rowntree we are indebted for making themselves responsible for a report devoid of all political bias or sentiment . . . There is not a loose thread in the whole book. There is not an unnecessary argument. Never has it been my lot to read a treatise of this nature which gets so much into so little."

●

*Farmer and Stock-Breeder* : " The book can be recommended to all interested in agricultural and unemployment problems. It deals with what is, of course, a contentious subject, but it marshals carefully considered arguments that are entitled to respect, even if many will remain unconvinced."

●

*Scotsman* : " Many who have placed high hopes in land settlement will be disappointed with the conclusions, and doubtless they will be disputed. It has to be borne in mind that the conclusions represent the considered judgment of an impartial body of experts, and their views are entitled to fair consideration."

●

*Western Morning News* : " An independent survey organised by Lord Astor and Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree has sought to solve by painstaking investigation one of the most serious problems now confronting the country, namely, the possibilities of increasing the agricultural population. They have tackled the subject from every angle. The conclusions arrived at may seem disappointing, but nevertheless they are of immense value in pointing out the many false trails which exist and the extremely complicated character of the problem."