

# Servant of India

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## TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

**Vote of Censure.** THE utmost significance attaches itself to the rejection by the Assembly of the grant for the Executive Council. It was not made as a piece of obstructive tactics but as a definite constitutional vote of censure on the general policy of Government. A wide range was naturally covered by the discussion. Government action in respect of Kohat riots, the treatment of Sikh prisoners in Nabha, the Bengal Ordinance and other matters came under criticism, but the greatest emphasis was rightly laid on Government's disregard of public opinion in respect of further constitutional advance and the Indianisation of the Army. In connection with the former the majority report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee naturally enough received severe castigation. Mr. B. C. Pal hit off the absurdity of dyarchy very well indeed when he said in the course of a fine speech: "We do not want this hybrid constitution of dyarchy unknown to political history and unknown to political science—this dyarchy within monarchy and monarchy in dyarchy, this duality in unity and unity in duality." Mr. Rangaiahariar gave expression to the conviction that was forcing itself upon him and others who had accepted a policy of co-operation with Government in 1921 and served on various Committees, that they had miserably failed. Dissatisfaction regarding the extreme slowness of the pace in Indianising the army was strongly expressed by almost every speaker. On these two subjects no defence of Government attitude was attempted by the Home Member in his reply. Regarding the Reforms Enquiry report, he said that Government had no

comes to any provisional conclusions and it was a subject for discussion between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. Regarding the other he said nothing for whatever reasons. Without the slightest doubt the vote of the Assembly correctly represents the feeling in the country.

**The C. P. Swarajists.** THE C. P. Swarajists have voted down the provision made in the budget for Ministers' salaries in the name of consistency with their policy of last year. Whether such a thing exists and whether the word consistency is understood by the Swarajists, only they can say. To see 'uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction' in the support given to the bureaucracy on several occasions by Pandit Motilal Nehru in the Assembly or by Mr. Jayakar in the Bombay Council, or in the acceptance of the Presidentship of the C. P. Council by the leader of the Berar Swarajists, or in the offer to form a Ministry made by Mr. Raghavendra Rao—is not possible to uninitiated mere mortals. It is clear that confusion and division are rampant in the Swarajist camp. The question of importance now is what will the Government do? There are two courses open to them—either the Council may be dissolved and fresh elections ordered, or the Transferred departments entrusted to Executive Councillors for administration as in the last year. It is reported that the latter course is likely to be adopted and that the appointment of a third Executive Councillor is under contemplation. We should, however, recommend the other course. We do not believe the Swarajists have now much faith in obstruction, at any rate the bulk of the C. P. Swarajists. But they feel tied to some extent to it by the promises made to their constituencies at the last elections. If one may judge from the last municipal elections of Nagpur, it is very doubtful whether the Swarajists will capture the majority of seats in the next elections. But even if they should, they will be freed from their present bondage to obstruction. If, however, all forecasts prove wrong and obstruction should prevail in the new Council also, then the alternative course will still be available.

**Fate of Excise Duty.** THE adjourned discussion in the Assembly on the Cotton Excise Duty ended in a well deserved defeat for Government by 70 against 42 votes. After giving the most careful consideration, said Sir Basil Blackett, to every suggestion that had been made in the House, he had

come to the conclusion that none of them could be accepted, therefore his original estimates and proposals stood. Thus spoke the expert, and all that the House could do was to vote against him. Among others the suggestion had been made that the excise duty be abolished and some other tax be imposed in its place. Sir Basil Blackett rejected that idea because, he said, the proceeds of the new tax would go into the pockets of the mill-owners. This logic indeed compels one's admiration! As we pointed out last week, a single industry is at present penalised, while justice requires that, if out of financial necessity production should be taxed at all, the tax should be imposed on all concerns that are able to bear it. This is not putting the tax-payer's money into the mill-owner's pockets, but removing an intolerable injustice. But Sir Basil Blackett gave such serious consideration to this suggestion that he dismissed it immediately. Well, experts can afford to do many things.

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**Opium Policy.** THAT the opium policy of the Government of India was more thoroughly reviewed in the Assembly than ever before was as much due to the noble zeal of reformers like Mr. C. F. Andrews as to the sensitiveness of our M. L. A.'s to India's international reputation as reflected in the League of Nations. The Indian members urged a policy of greater regard for the moral welfare of India and other countries as well, and the putting away of revenue considerations altogether. Sir Basil Blackett made a long and lucid statement explaining and justifying the policy of Government. Regarding internal consumption he announced that a committee of enquiry would be appointed if the local Governments, that is to say, the Ministers, were in favour of one. If, as mentioned by Dr. Datta, Calcutta consumes most of the opium taken by Bengal, which is one-third of the whole quantity consumed in India, and if 90 per cent of children in Bombay city are habitually doped with it, as experienced social workers tell us—surely there is a *prima facie* case for an enquiry committee. As to prohibition of export for smoking purposes, Sir Basil invited the House and the country to consider carefully whether it was isolated action by India that would benefit the world or concerted action through the League of Nations. The decision however rested in their own hands. In the meanwhile, he pointed out rightly, India was entitled to take credit for having done more than any other country to reduce opium consumption.

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**The Massacre of the Geneva Protocol.** Mr. Chamberlain's statement last week as to the final decision of Great Britain, not to ratify the "Protocol for the peaceful settlement of international disputes," unanimously agreed to by the Fifth Assembly at Geneva last October, leaves one in that most uncomfortable of all positions, when one finds oneself compelled to agree with the conclusions at which an opponent has arrived, though for reasons which are the very opposite of those which have induced the other side. The "Geneva Protocol" was the but-  
come of Mr. MacDonald's determination to make a

**League Policy** the guiding principle of British foreign policy: the very reason, why Mr. Chamberlain now scraps the Protocol, because, as he candidly admits, he believes in a policy of Secret Treaties, and not in a League Policy. The two most valuable points about the Geneva Protocol were the complete outlawry of war and the automatic definition of an "aggressor" as one not submitting to the arbitral machinery of the League: and that these are matters which Mr. Chamberlain now does not as much as mention, tells its own tale. Unfortunately the Geneva Protocol also made war the monopoly, so to say "a reserved subject", of the League: and that thereby the League's main business was, in Mr. Chamberlain's words, being turned from being concerned about peace, "the promotion of friendly co operation and reasoned harmony," to that of "preserving peace by organizing war," is unfortunately only too true. It is this part of the Protocol which has made so many enthusiasts for Peace and League more than doubtful of the Protocol and has compelled them to oppose it. The Protocol of course was nothing but a development and tightening up of the Covenant; but in this respect it was, in the opinion of the best friends of the League, a wrong development, and they had hoped that it would be possible for this feature to be eliminated, whilst all the other genuine and very considerable developments in the right direction would be preserved. Now the whole Protocol has been ruthlessly massacred by Mr. Baldwin's Government—not, alas, because it was not good enough, but because it was too good. And nothing is left now but an unashamed and whole-hearted return to secret diplomacy and partial alliances; in other words, preparation for The Next War.

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A hearty welcome to *Lansbury's Labour Weekly*, which made its first bow to the English reading public on February 28th: and from what we have seen of this first number which reached us by last mail, we are not surprised that 168,000 copies of it were sold straight away: surely a record! George Lansbury of course is a "Left Winger" in the British Labour Party, of which J. H. Thomas and Philip Snowden are typical "Right Wingers." At one time, Editor of the *Daily Herald*, he became merely its manager, when the paper was taken over by the Party. Since then, the Right Wing has dominated all British Labour periodicals, apart of course from the Communist papers. But it has been far from desirable that all the ginger and radicalism should be left to Communism and we are therefore heartily glad that Socialism should now have found an organ that can and will put forward the aims and ideas of all those who are no less typical of the British Labour Party than the Semi-Imperialists and Semi-Liberals above mentioned. George Lansbury has now severed all connection with the *Daily Herald* and his new *Labour Weekly* certainly should keep him busy. We strongly recommend our readers to get it and see for themselves what it stands for, but that much at least we will quote from G. L.'s declaration of policy: "We stand with the people of India, of Asia and of Africa in their demand for equal rights for all men. One infallible test is to be found in our personal treatment of women and men of another colour to ourselves. Do we think a coloured woman's body as sacred as a white woman's, and do we think it right to cuff and bully a coloured man and wrong to treat the white in this manner?" Half a guinea sent to 200, Palace Chambers, London S. W. 1, will bring you the paper for a year.

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### VAIKOM AND TRAVANCORE DURBAR.

THOUGH Mr. Gandhi was given an enthusiastic and fitting reception by the people and the authorities of Travancore, the cause for which he went there cannot be said to have been furthered in the least by his visit. His earnest advocacy for throwing open the roads round the Vaikom temple to the untouchable Hindus, as they are open to Christians and Muhammadans, failed alike with the orthodox and the State authorities. To the orthodox oppositionists he made three alternative proposals for the settlement of the question: a referendum to the caste Hindus of either Vaikom or the whole State of Travancore; an examination of the texts by pundits; or arbitration by a board of three persons, one to be selected by the oppositionists, one by the *satyagrahis* and the third to be the Dewan himself. But the orthodox refused all of them, saying that their convictions were theirs whatever others might think of them. The Dewan and the Maharani expressed every sympathy with the feelings of the excluded castes but refused to help them either by executive action or by legislation. Mr. Gandhi is reported to have approved of this attitude in the State authorities. That is natural in one who believes only in soul force and who is opposed to coercion of every kind by the state—even where others would consider coercion not only justifiable but quite necessary. We cannot accept the view that the attitude of the Travancore authorities is right in this matter. In his address to the Sri Mulam Assembly the Dewan said that he would not be a party, however much he may sympathise with the growing self-respect of the forbidden castes, to the violation, by executive order, of a long-standing custom which has been recognised by the Travancore High Court and which involved the religious feelings of another community. At the same time, however, he took credit for the Government for "having thrown open public institutions, public offices and public services to these communities." Was not this done by executive order, in violation of established custom and in defiance of the "religious" feelings of another community? The Dewan spoke as if the question was entry into the temple itself and not into roads which were used by non-Hindus. As we have often said, the use of public roads is an elementary civic right and the executive would be perfectly justified in upholding it for the forbidden castes irrespective of custom.

But more serious objection has to be taken to the Dewan's refusal to help by legislation. He said: "A satisfactory solution of the question can be reached only through negotiations between the disputing communities and by a compromise acceptable to both." We fail to see how this could be. If a custom has acquired the force of law and is upheld by the courts, it can be altered only by authorities acknowledged by the courts. The orthodox party have refused to be guided by public opinion or by any considerations except their own convictions; so there is little prospect of negotiations taking place or of a compromise being arrived at. But

supposing one was arrived at, would the courts hold it valid and sufficient to reverse their previous decisions? What would happen if even a single individual who did not accept such a compromise sought redress in the courts? Surely custom would be upheld. An executive order or a piece of legislation would thus be necessary even if the disputing communities arrived at a compromise. What we wish to emphasise is that a certain amount of responsibility attaches itself to the Government for removing this disability. One could well understand the anxiety of the authorities to have public opinion on their side. That public opinion has already expressed itself quite clearly both in and outside the legislative council. In the council a majority of elected Hindu members were in favour of the roads being thrown open, and the proposition would have been carried but for the block-voting of Government members. In this connection it is well to remember that nearly 50 per cent. of the Hindu population in Travancore are included among the untouchables and that the Brahmins form less than 2½ per cent. The Nambudiri Brahmins, who are the chief oppositionists and who enjoy peculiar power and prestige, are only slightly more than ¼ per cent. in the Hindu population. Leaving the untouchables, the bulk of the Non-Brahman caste Hindus are in favour of the removal of the disability. It was they that made a grand demonstration and waited in deputation on the Maharani a few months ago. One can therefore easily guess the real trend of public opinion. Instead of recognising and giving effect to it, what the authorities are now doing is to give lip-sympathy to the victims and the support of all the resources of the State to the orthodox. We suggest to the Durbar in all humility, that the doctrine of religious neutrality does not require the surrender of the reins into the hands of the orthodox in all matters involving a change of custom.

In the meantime it is reported that the Devasvom Department of the State are going to raise a new set of outer walls and thus close altogether the roads in dispute. We dare say the authorities have taken legal opinion on the matter. If this is done, the scene of the struggle will shift from Vaikom to some other place; for with the awakened consciousness of the so-called untouchables, the question will be continually raised so long as there is any public road to which they alone are denied admission. It would be much better therefore that instead of raising these new walls to protect orthodoxy, the authorities took courage in their hands and solved the question in the only way it is capable of being solved.

### CONDITIONS IN FIJI.\*

DURING four months in Fiji I travelled some 1,600 miles in the main island visiting Indian settlements. I felt very much at home among these people, having spent so many years among India's agriculturists. They received me as a friend and a brother. I lived

\* Quoted from a letter to the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, dated, Suva (Fiji), 30th January.

with Indians most of my time. I have been given an enthusiastic welcome everywhere; Town Halls, Cinemas, Churches, Schools and even a Gurudwara and a Kabir Panthi's large Kuti have been crowded to the doors with large audiences which have gathered to welcome me with a truly Indian heartiness. It has been a joy to address such gatherings and the people have delighted to hear a Sahib from India freely using their language.

I am much impressed with the general appearance of the Indian community. The climate is healthy and free from pestilences. The children are well-developed. There is an abundance of land open to Indian settlement, most of the Colony. The people show marked signs of improvement as compared with Indian villagers. They dress well. Their standard of living has risen. They have learnt the value of sanitation. They use of modern agricultural implements and accessories. They are keen on having their boys and girls taught to read. There is a good spirit of unity between Hindu, Moslem and Christian. Many old superstitious beliefs and practices have disappeared and the people have learned the value of skilled medical treatment. The free treatment of scores of thousands of cases of hookworm disease in the past two years by the Rockefeller Foundation in areas where 90% of the population had hookworm, has resulted in not only improved physique but also in a brighter optimistic outlook upon life and deliverance from a gloomy spirit of depression that had clouded the community. Freed from the bondage of Indenture the people are undoubtedly prospering. There is a marked absence of visible poverty. In matters physical and pertaining to economic development there is noticeable improvement.

Even in regard to the great Colonial Sugar Refining Co., it may be stated that relationships are much improved. The Company depends upon Indian growers for 70% of its cane and most of this cane is not grown upon the Company's land. I find very little complaint against the Company among the Indians, and whenever I do I shall feel free to approach the Managers on the subject. A floating population is still to be found in "those undesirable" "coolie lines," especially during the cane-crushing season, but excellent detached workmen's cottages have been erected in various centres and these are fostering a cleaner family life. Many of these are situated in two to four acres of land for which the Company charges a nominal shilling or two per acre per year and upon these plots the work-people can grow plenty of foodstuffs or keep cattle. I have seen sacks of rice in the cottages of men receiving the minimum wage of 2/5 per day, and even 31 head of cattle owned by such a mazdur. They can also get three crops of maize a year and two crops of rice and arhar from one sowing. The Company is so anxious to maintain the friendly co-operation of the Indian growers that advances of land, cane-seed, animals, fodder, implements, etc., are made to reliable men on very generous terms. Nothing has given me greater relief and pleasure in Fiji than to notice the reason-

able attitude of the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. towards the Indian, and I say this after devoting weeks to a close study of both sides of the question. I went to Fiji regarding the Colonial Sugar Refining Co., as a great "rakshas," but my views have been entirely changed. I do not pretend that the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. has suddenly become a philanthropic institution, but the Company probably realises that its whole future seems to depend upon friendly co-operation with Indian growers. As to employees, the Company can well afford to deal with them with reasonable justice and sympathy as occasions arise.

Apart from economic matters, the moral question is one of profound interest. The old system of Indentured Labour has done lasting harm to the morals of the community. How the Governments consulted ever came to approve the design of those most un-Indian "coolie lines" I cannot imagine! In regard to domestic attachment, chastity, and wifely devotion, I look upon the Indian women as second to none in the world and I have said so repeatedly in public in Fiji. The people need to be reminded of this fact and of such splendid ideals as Sita in order to revive hope, self-respect, and new effort. As a community, nothing is troubling them more at present than the unreliability of their women. Caste-discipline has gone; there is no cohesion. Efforts to create a healthier public opinion are needed. I believe the worst is over and the future outlook is bright. There is fine scope for good schoolmasters and promoters of social reform.

In my humble opinion the greatest disadvantage to the Indians in Fiji is the absence of Government officials with a free knowledge of Hindi or Urdu. (I do not say Telugu or Tamil, for I find that Hindi is fast becoming the lingua franca in Fiji.) The Police Inspectors have to tow about an interpreter with them, the Magistrates depend upon Court Interpreters, the Department of Education is without a person who can read or speak a sentence in an Indian language, the very doctors in the hospitals have to use interpreters, and so on right through. In health or in sickness, in joy or in distress, as a loyal citizen or as a criminal, the Indian finds this gulf between himself and those ruling over him. It is a serious defect and needs rectifying. Trouble often arises through misunderstandings. There ought to be some first class Indian officials, or else greater insistence upon Englishmen acquiring a thorough knowledge of Hindustani. The Colonial Office in London appoints men who have held administrative posts among Negroes, but never a man who has seen the greatness of India and her sons—men who can differentiate between a Polynesian and an Aryan.

I have come to the conclusion during the past six months that it would be a good thing in every way if the Colony of Fiji were to come under the Government of New Zealand. Downing Street Officials are so far away that Fiji to them is a mere spot on the Pacific. They have bigger territories and populations to administer. New Zealand, on the other hand, is Fiji's nearest neighbour (3½ days

voyage). New Zealand has a name for having the least colour-prejudice among the constituent parts of the British Empire. Her treatment of the Maori Race is excellent. Her exercise of the mandate over Samoa opens up new facilities for putting high ideals into practice. Her Director of Education sends teachers to Fiji and an Inspector pays an annual visit. It is now proposed to extend from next month the examinations of the New Zealand University to Fiji. This Dominion obtains all her sugar and most of her fruit from Fiji and in other ways commercial links are growing stronger. Fiji is becoming quite a holiday-resort. I believe that if ever New Zealand were to be asked to replace Colonial Office Government, she would be in a position to show herself worthy of the trust, and I think the Indian population would receive a wise and sympathetic handling.

All over Fiji one hears of the shortage of labour. The Indian is glad to be free and on his own plot of land. He will do casual work when he wishes and feels so inclined. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company is anticipating a phenomenally large crop of cane in the coming season and knows not how it is going to be harvested. We need to be very cautious in the matter of supplying labour to Companies and planters; Indians are not cheap labour to be exploited by white capitalists. At the same time I am so impressed with the advantages of life in Fiji as compared with the awful struggle for existence in overcrowded disease-ridden Indian villages, that I think something ought to be done to open the door once more for assisted emigration. A land like Fiji offers economic salvation, health, and a brighter outlook to lakhs of people. The day of the dumb coolies has gone; the day of the self-respecting settler has come. The cultivation of cotton is about to be taken up seriously by the Government in Fiji. The time in many ways is opportune for the making of terms. If Fiji needs more agriculturists, India can supply them and I think ought to facilitate their coming, if they can come as free settlers on the land, if their children can be given the fullest opportunity to develop God-given capacities, and if the Government can be brought to sympathetically study and remedy existing defects in the administration. Granted an outlook of free development, I think Indians should then be encouraged to come and settle in Fiji. The evils of the old recruiting system would need to be avoided. Husbands should bring their wives and children. Young couples who are adaptable would be best. Communities of village Christians from "Mass Movement" areas might provide suitable people, or groups of young families recruited in one particular District or Division might help to preserve a communal spirit and aid inter-marriage and social cohesion.

What India needs to understand is that conditions are rapidly improving for the better in Fiji. The evils of indenture can never return. The Indian is the prime producer in the Colony. There are signs that the Government is likely to pay more sympathetic attention to Indian needs. The feeling of

anger among the "whites" when the efforts of such men as C. F. Andrews resulted in the abolition of Indenture has given way to a satisfaction that those dark days are past and a better type of Over-teeer is being employed today. The bitterness resulting from the regrettable strikes of 19.0-21 is fading away. The outlook is hopeful. The attitude towards Indians is far better than I had expected. I hope the new Governor, Sir Eyre Hutson, arriving in a few weeks, will realize that the time is opportune for friendly overtures. I hope the Government of India will show a preparedness to re-open the question of aided emigration, if it can be in conjunction with "izzat" as I believe it can be. One hears of the likelihood of two or three Indian representatives being admitted to the Legislative Council ere long. It may not be easy to find three Indians who have lived two years in Fiji who are not in the Civil Service, who have a fluent use of English, combined with ripe experience of industrial conditions in the Colony and who hold the confidence of their community. I hope they may be found. Meanwhile, my feeling is, that until education spreads, for a decade or so, the community would benefit by an Advisory Council of say a dozen selected Indians whose discussions would all be in Hindustani. This would rope in the men of wide experience whose knowledge of English is deficient. It would provide a means for expressing Indian opinion and for guiding and supporting the representatives in the Legislative Council.

A. W. McMILLAN.  
*Field Secretary.*

#### THE COTTON INDUSTRY IN INDIA—I. ROOM FOR ECONOMY.

THERE was a talk about reduction in wages at the time of the mill-hands' general strike in Bombay last year. Although a few of the mills were closed for a few days, fortunately the rumours about short time work or reduction in wages did not come true and the mill-hands lost only their annual bonus. This year the spectre of reduction has again reared its head and threatens the mill-hands with a cut in their present wages in addition to the loss of bonus for the sake of which they lost so many working days last year. The failure on the part of Government to abolish the excise duty which presses heavily on the Indian cotton industry, especially in these days of depression, seems to be providing an excuse for effecting a cut in the wages of the work-people. That the excise duty is inequitable and should not be tolerated a day longer, goes without saying. But it is one thing to demand the abolition of this hateful imposition and quite another to hold out a threat to the poor workmen to effect a reduction in their wages if that duty was continued. As an earnest of this intention, one of the Bombay mills has notified to its workmen that it would remain closed until better times from the beginning of the next month, and it is rumoured that several other mills are likely to follow suit and that a proposal of either introducing



short time or reducing wages by about 20 per cent. is under consideration. It is just possible that the threat may be carried out, for it is the first remedy that suggests itself to the employer's mind. Really speaking, it ought to be applied in the last resort.

A 20 per cent. reduction would entail hardship and misery on the operatives, especially on those of the lowest grade. With all the increases obtained during the last few years the average monthly wages of a spinner amount to Rs. 25. If there has been a little fall in the prices of necessaries it is more than made up by the rise in house rents. A large number of old chawls have been demolished during the last two years and the workmen have to live in the chawls built by the Development Directorate where they have to pay more than double the rent they used to pay in their rooms in the old chawls. In the case of most mill-operatives the present wages are not living wages but mere subsistence wages, and to them a small cut must mean a lot of distress.

Leaving aside the fate of the men, women and children of the working classes dependent upon the mill industry, one would like to ask whether such a reduction will necessarily enable the mill industry to escape the fate which threatens it in the near future? And also, however heartily one may desire the abolition of the excise duty, whether that by itself will save the industry and ensure its prosperity?

Wages of the work-people form only about one-tenth part of the total charges in production. By reducing the wages by 20 per cent. the cost of production will be lessened by 2 per cent. part only. Will that be enough to save the industry from the impending disaster? One may also ask why the pruning knife is to be applied only to the one-tenth part of the cost of production and not to the remaining nine-tenths. It seems to be taken for granted that either the latter is sacrosanct or there is no scope for economy there. It is true the market rates of cotton, stores, machinery, coal, liquid fuel, &c., cannot be changed, but the profits of the middlemen can be much reduced and the fat commission pocketed by the officers, clerks, &c., can be saved.

Some of the mill agents speculate in cotton. When there is a fall in the cotton market, the loss is transferred to the mills by showing that the cotton was purchased for their use; but if there is a rise, the profit is quietly pocketed by the agents as their private gain. Also, instances are known of mere cotton clerks in agents' offices, whose monthly salary is only Rs. 150 or Rs. 200, having made fortunes amounting to several lakhs.

The managers and officers in many mills are given a free hand in purchasing stores and machinery. The merchants who deal in articles required for use in mills apprehend a fall in prices, offer big commissions to the managers and officers, and get their goods sold in large quantities, though they may not be consulted even in three or four years in the mills for which they are purchased. Similarly the mills are put to big losses by unscrupulous officers

when the choice of machinery or of parts of machinery is solely left to them. Most of these officers are treated as experts so far as the requirements of their departments are concerned and their recommendations are accepted without question. The officers have their understandings with the selling agents of machinery and the samples supplied by those agents are given preference over others. The story of corruption does not end here. An officer reports to the agents of his mills that certain parts of particular machinery require to be replaced and asks for sanction to purchase new ones. Accordingly an order is placed with the merchant or the selling agent recommended by him for supply of those parts. Packages containing the so-called brand-new machinery arrive at the mills and the officer in question takes delivery of them. The mill agents pay the full price, but what do the packages contain? Some rotten pieces of old machinery! The officer reports that the old machinery is replaced by new one and recommends that the old machinery removed from the plant should be disposed of. Some of his friends in the business circle are set up as customers and with the permission of the agents he sells off the old machinery to one of them. As soon as this machinery is removed from the premises, every trace of the fraud disappears. The packages of the so-called new machinery are not even opened; they are just passed off as those containing the old parts removed. This may sound incredible, but my informant is a disinterested and intelligent employee of a company which actually lost several thousands in this manner.

Of course, the men who can perpetrate such frauds are very few and the conditions which make such frauds possible are not present in all mills and at all times. Ordinary commissions are, however, very common. Lots of things are disposed of as unserviceable articles at nominal prices and the same articles are again purchased when repaired, at much higher prices as new ones. Here is a striking instance of how unnecessarily middlemen are allowed to make profits. Till some two years ago a number of cotton mills in Bombay had entered into contracts with some commission agents for the supply of liquid fuel. These agents had made arrangements with the oil companies which have their oil tanks at Sewri, just near Parel. The oil companies supplied their own motor lorries for carrying the liquid fuel to the mills. The contractors had merely to keep an account and pocket the difference between the price charged by the oil companies and the contract price charged by them to the mills. A contractor was thus able to make a profit of several thousand of rupees at each mill. The officers concerned in such shady transactions are jealous of the presence of others in their departments and assume extra strictness to deceive their superiors into believing in their honesty. Those mills in Bombay and outside Bombay that made the largest profits during the boom period and are now to put to comparatively small losses owe their advantageous position, not to a stroke of good fortune but to the efficiency and more than that, the honesty of their

management.

In most of the mills the administration is top-heavy. Officers are brought out from England and given fat salaries for doing the same work as is being done by Indians on much lower salaries. Two of the mills making the highest profits are managed and officered by Indians. With the exception of a few Parsee concerns which generally give preference to Parsees, and of a few Hindu ones, the mill industry as such does not give much encouragement to indigenous talent. No body can take objection to the appointment of experts, but it is really incomprehensible why foreigners should be appointed to do work which can be done as efficiently by Indians. Indianisation of services is as necessary in our mill industry as in the civil, judicial and military departments of the country. In addition to the appointment of foreigners, the administrative expenditure is increased by the appointment of assistants for doing work which was formerly done by head jobbers. Recently some groups of mills have adopted the system of having superintendents, deputy superintendents and assistant superintendents; almost all of whom are Europeans in two big groups. All these things call for economy and the mill-owners will do well to apply the pruning knife in these directions before they think of working short time or reducing the wages. Let them turn their eyes to these big holes which no industry can afford to have in normal times.

SOCIAL SERVANT.

( To be continued. )

### THE INDIAN TRADE UNIONS BILL--III.

THE civil wrong involved in persuasion to strike is dealt with in clause 1, section 17, which runs: "No suit or other legal proceeding shall be maintainable in any civil court against any registered trade union or any officer or member thereof, in respect of any act done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute to which a member of the trade union is a party, on the ground only that such act induced some other person to break a contract of employment, or that it is an interference with the trade, business or employment of some other person, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or of his labour as he wills." The very indefinite bearing that such a provision has upon the right of picketing has already been indicated. It should be noted, however, that all other civil wrongs involved in the conduct of a trade dispute are to continue to be punishable under the law, and if the law of agency were not specially amended the trade unions might themselves be held liable to pay damages for the legal wrongs committed by its members, and entrance into a prolonged strike would be a luxury allowed only to the most prosperous and experienced trade unions. To meet this case clause 2 of section 17 lays down that "no suit or other legal proceeding shall be maintainable in any civil court against a registered trade union in respect of any act done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute by

any person acting on behalf of the trade union, if it is proved that person acted without the knowledge of, or contrary to express instructions given by, the executive of the trade union and that the executive has repudiated such act at the earliest opportunity and by all reasonable means and with reasonable publicity." A threefold safety is thus granted to the funds of a trade union from the wrongs committed by agents. First, the existence of the executive committee which can direct the actions of its agents, secondly, the opportunity given to it to instruct its agents; and last of all, the right of speedy and prominent repudiation granted to it. Though the union thus escapes liability for individual wrongs, it is worth notice that the members committing them do not, and it is some protection to the rights of person and property ordinarily enjoyed by the employers and the community at large.

In this connection it is also urged that these exemptions from the provisions of the ordinary civil and criminal law are so very essential for the activity of a trade union that, whether registered or not, every body calling itself a trade union should be declared entitled to receive the benefits above mentioned. As has been already pointed out, these legal concessions are justified only on grounds of economic disadvantage; and where no unanswerable proof is forthcoming that a combination is working mainly for *bona fide* economic ends, it is unsafe to grant them. The law of registration especially when amended, as is suggested in the course of this article, cannot be held to place upon trade unions any restrictions which can stand in the way of the furtherance of their *bona fide* activity. And if any trade unions choose to withhold their credentials from the community, it is only just that the community should be distrustful of granting them special privileges under the law. The freedom of trade unions to remain outside the special laws is, however, to be recognised and then their proceedings will be governed by the provisions of the ordinary law where they apply or by the law of equity where they are silent. Even in the case of the registered trade unions, where some matters have not been specially provided for, it is the law of equity that will guide the action of the judges. Thus the idea that because a registered trade union is a corporate body, therefore all the obligations of its members will be enforced by the law courts, being palpably opposed to all considerations of equity and reasonableness, section 18, dealing with enforceability of agreements, is so framed as to render it possible for a trade union to recover unpaid subscriptions and for a trade union member to sue for benefits withheld, but members of trade unions, cannot be compelled by suit, under the present Act, to strike or not to strike or to accept any agreed conditions of work. It is properly held that such matters as can reasonably be construed as being in restraint of trade should not be enforced by the courts.

A few minor matters might be referred to before the limitations of such an act are indicated. Section 21 lays down that a majority of the officers of a trade

union must be persons employed in the industry with which the trade union is connected. This section deserves to be amended in two respects. It is not only the number of official posts held by outsiders, but also their character, that detracts from the *bona fide* character of a trade union. And as it has been suggested that the treasurer and auditor need not be members of the union, it should be required by law that the secretary of every union ought to be a person employed, for the time being or formerly, in the particular industry to which the trade union belongs. There is, no doubt, the obstacle of illiteracy and ignorance. But if it is not held to be sufficiently strong to keep off the requirement of a majority of officers, nothing would make it impossible to find an actual or former worker to fill the all-important post of a secretary. Section 23 provides for the amalgamation of trade unions, provided that the votes of at least one-half of the members of each or every trade union entitled to vote are recorded and that at least sixty per cent. of the votes recorded are in favour of the proposal. Taking an extreme case, it will be seen that out of the 50 that must attend 30 will be in a position to bring about an amalgamation over the head of 70 per cent., some of whom have not voted at all, and others voted against. To safeguard against probable intrigues and injustice it is better to lay down that an absolute majority of the total number of members should always be held necessary to validate an amalgamation vote. Section 28, clause 1, lays down, "Subject to the control of the Governor General the local Governments may make regulations for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act." Even those who on political and administrative grounds are staunch supporters of provincial autonomy cannot but feel that in the industrial and economic legislation of the country there should be a substantial uniformity. With this end in view, it is desirable that the words, "subject to the control of the Governor General in Council," should be replaced by "subject to the sanction of the Governor General in Council." The Act should also provide for the following matters which will go a long way in furthering the cause of healthy trade union movement and in inducing trade unions to register themselves: (1) The invested funds of a trade union which are applied solely in payment of provident benefits should be exempted from income tax. (2) Every member of a trade union should be entitled to a free copy of its annual financial statement on application. (3) Trade unions carrying on business in more than one province should be registered in that province in which the registered will office is situated, but copies of their rules should be sent to the Registrars of all provinces where the trade union carries on business.

With a verbal change here or there, the following extract from a memorandum by Mr. Sidney Webb, attached to the majority report of the Royal Commission on trade disputes and trade combinations (1906), might be taken to reflect the thoughts and feelings of those whose interest in the industrial peace of their country is great and whose optimism

in the efficacy of social arbitration is as yet unobscured. Mr. Sidney Webb writes: "But I cannot accept the assumption underlying the Report that a system of organised struggles between employers and workmen, leading inevitably now and again to strikes and lock-outs—though it is, from the standpoint of the community as a whole, an improvement on individual bargaining—represents the only method, or even a desirable method, by which to settle the conditions of employment. A strike or a lock-out—which is not only lawful, but under existing circumstances, as a measure of legitimate defence against economic aggression, may be sometimes even laudable—necessarily involves so much dislocation of industry, so much individual suffering, so much injury to third parties, and so much national loss, that it cannot, in my opinion, be accepted as a normal way of settling an intractable dispute. Moreover, from the standpoint of the community, such a method has the drawback that it affords no security—and even no presumption—that the resultant conditions of employment will be such as not to be gravely injurious to the committee as a whole, that they will not involve, for instance, on the one hand, the social degeneration of "sweating," or on the other, the loss caused by restriction of output or of apprenticeship. I cannot believe that a civilised community will permanently continue to abandon the adjustment of industrial disputes—and incidentally the regulation of the conditions of life of the mass of its people—to what is, in reality, the arbitration of private war." The success of the rival system of peaceful arbitration in the nation of which Mr. Sidney Webb himself had since the honour to be a minister along with the leaders of the Labour Party, has been very slow. How far similar beginnings in this country, contained in the Trade Disputes Bill now before the Legislature, are likely to lead us on the same path, remains to be seen.

D. G. KARVE.

## REVIEWS.

### TWO BOOKS ON INDIAN TAXATION.

**THE SCIENCE OF PUBLIC FINANCE.** By G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS. (Macmillan, London.) 1924. 8 × 6. pp. 677. 21s.

**A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF TAXATION.** By A. RAMAIA. (Published by P. S. Mahadeva Iyer, Madura.) 1924. 7½ × 6. pp. 252.

THE subject of taxation has received a great deal of attention recently in India, first as the result of the financial difficulties which have beset both the central and the provincial Governments and subsequently in view of the appointment of a Taxation Enquiry Committee by the Government of India. In common with European countries, though not to the same extent, India has felt the need for readjusting her public finance to suit the conditions of the post-war period. In no respect perhaps has the war left so deep an impression upon the economic condition of the world as the dislocation which it has



caused in the financial systems of the chief countries of the world. The general conditions which have brought about this dislocation in European countries to some extent hold good in India also, for example, the rise in the level of prices involving a more expensive administrative staff and the depression in trade and industry which have reduced the revenue yielding capacity of the people. The result has been in every country, since the war, a fresh awakening of interest in questions of taxation and public expenditure and an unprecedented output of economic literature on the subject.

In India during the past year a succession of books of varying levels of quality have appeared on the subject of taxation and allied questions. Of these perhaps the book which has attracted most attention is the 'Science of Public Finance' by Mr. Findlay Shirras. Mr. Shirras as a student of Indian economic questions has established a decidedly high reputation. His book on 'Indian Finance and Banking' which appeared four years ago is still regarded as an indispensable book of reference on subjects connected with Indian currency, and the work which he has recently done in connection with the *Labour Gazette*, Bombay, has been not merely of high quality but in some respects distinctly pioneering work. It was therefore with no small sense of expectation that students of economics in India looked forward to the publication of his book on public finance.

The book has undoubtedly justified in many ways the expectations formed about it in India. It is a comprehensive work of reference on problems connected with public finance. The chief value of the book consists in the clear and full summary which it presents of the principles and methods of taxation in every country in a form more up-to-date than any of the hitherto recognised text-books. Its value consists also in the prominence which is given in the book to the new developments of taxation which have come into vogue in European countries since the war. The student of public finance in India often finds it difficult to obtain accurate and reliable information on post-war developments of taxation in European countries, and he will therefore offer a special welcome to this book which gives in a handy form practically all the information he wants. It is certain that for many years to come the book will be regarded as a useful work of reference on public finance not merely in India but in other countries also.

In one respect, however, the book somewhat disappoints the expectations of students of economics in India, and that is the relatively meagre discussion of Indian questions to be found in the book. In many of the sections dealing with India one gets the feeling that Mr. Shirras has not used to full advantage his special opportunities and knowledge in regard to Indian matters. Take for example the important subject of land revenue. Mr. Shirras gives a very useful and comprehensive picture of land revenue systems of various countries, but his discussion of the application of methods of land

taxation followed in other countries to conditions in India is so sketchy and so unexpectedly commonplace that the reader experiences an acute sense of disappointment. On the question of the taxation of land as a percentage of the capital value, which is the system that is followed in Japan, Mr. Shirras has nothing more to say than that the system is "very attractive as it makes for elasticity." A similar sense of disappointment arises in regard to practically all the sections dealing with Indian taxation. The book would have been very much more valuable and would have been a better justification of the author's unrivalled knowledge of Indian economic conditions, if it had made its primary business the discussion of Indian problems and used the methods prevailing in other countries as a background for the discussion of Indian questions.

The author is much stronger on the more concrete side of public finance. The descriptive parts of the book are probably the most valuable part of it. The earlier chapters which deal with the theory of public finance not merely contain nothing new but show a somewhat inadequate grasp of theory. The book might well have been confined to a discussion of post-war methods of public finance and a discussion of Indian problems in the light of current requirements.

A book of a very different kind is 'A National System of Taxation' by Mr. A. Ramiah of Madura. The author is a Fellow of the Royal Economic Society and is engaged in practising law. He approaches economic questions in the spirit of a layman interested in reinterpreting for himself the recognised theories of the subject. In this book he attempts an analysis of the ideas of taxation, mainly based upon well-known English and American writers. There is perhaps very little that is new in the book. Nevertheless, the book is to be welcomed as a departure from the method of approach in economic problems which is usual with Indian writers. In India economic research too often takes the form of a compilation of official reports or a discussion of current economic issues. There has been hitherto very little evidence of a desire to analyse and reinterpret economic theory among students of Indian economics. Although Mr. Ramiah's book does not carry us any further in matters of theory, it is a book by a student of real ability and independence of judgment. We hope the author will persist in the task he has chosen for himself and we wish him every success in it.

JOHN MATTHAI.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF CROPS.

**CROP PRODUCTION IN INDIA.** By ALBERT HOWARD. (Oxford University Press, Bombay.) 1924. 8½ × 5½. pp 200. 10s. 6d.

THIS book contains a critical survey of the various problems connected with crop-production in India. The author has had long experience of scientific work in the Agricultural Department of India and is therefore pre-eminently fitted to write on the subject. He deals with the various problems that have been

studied so far and suggests the lines on which further work may be carried on. He divides his book into three sections. The first section of about 50 pages is devoted to soils, the second which is the largest and spreads over more than half the book deals with the various crops, while the last section which has only twelve pages given to it deals with the organisation of work. There is one central idea throughout the book, namely, the improvement of the crop, and all the problems are therefore considered in relation to the welfare of the crop.

The author says that if the cultivator can supply sufficient water, air and organic matter and also maintain a suitable texture, the soils of India are exceedingly fertile. The first thing that must be done is to regulate the surface drainage. At present, when heavy showers come they remove the fine particles, in other words the fertility of the soil, and produce erosions which make the soil unfit for cultivation, and in addition the water itself simply passes off without being of any use to the crop. This very water may stagnate at some lower level and cause malaria. Proper surface drainage will prevent all these calamities and will actually make the soils richer. Mr. Howard has done much work on aeration of land and has proved that improvement in aeration of the soil is sure to improve the crop. In this book he gives many instances to support his theory. In dealing with irrigation he shows how cultivators often waste water which can be utilised in irrigating more lands. He has proved by experiments that excess of water causes loss to the crop. It is now a well known fact that misuse of water may harm the soils permanently by producing alkali lands. The cultivators understand this theory of the author but what they say is that if they are convinced that they would get water regularly and when required by the crop they would not take more water than necessary. In this case the best remedy is to give water by measure so that the man who uses more pays more. He will thus be compelled to economise. It is now a well known fact that Indian soils are able to fertilise themselves by fixing nitrogen from air. To facilitate this fixing of nitrogen proper cultivation of the soil is the most important factor. The author suggests that further investigation should be carried on to find out suitable methods of cultivation which will ensure the greatest amount of fixation.

Under crops the author suggests that the first condition in future of the study of crops should be to ascertain the facts relating to the root range of the crops. Rotations of crops, application of manures, irrigation and preparation of land are all being settled, at present, empirically but they can be best settled by studying the root systems of the various crops.

In the improvement of varieties of crops three lines of advance are possible. These are acclimatisation, selection and hybridisation. Acclimatisation of some varieties may be possible, but on the whole the experience is that exotic varieties require favoured treatment and when this cannot be provided they prove a failure. Selection and hybridisation have yielded good results and should therefore be pursued in improving varieties. Mr. Howard gives very useful hints to the workers in crop improvement. His most important suggestion is that it is quite useless to bring any new variety to the notice of the people unless it yields well under their conditions. The varieties produced must last long because to follow one variety by another creates confusion and minimises public confidence in the work.

The author draws special attention of the workers to the importance of fodder crops. Improved

cultivation is possible only if the existing cattle are better fed. In the production of fodder vegetative growth is all that matters and this can be secured only with the help of water, organic matter and a suitable variety. Each fodder crop must be studied carefully and improved. Proper storage is also important for fodders. Silage and proper hay making are problems of no small importance.

The development of fruit growing in India on western lines is very often discussed and is a popular subject. There are several important fruit-growing areas in India, but the industry labours under some disadvantages. Transport is expensive, cold storage is not well developed and methods of preserving the surplus fruit are still in their infancy. Study of the root system of fruit trees is essential to find out the relation of the crop to the soils. Then comes the selection of varieties and their proper cultivation. The problem, however, does not end there. Transport of fruit, their storage and preservation must also be included in the study of the development of fruit growing.

Crops, like human beings and cattle, suffer from attacks of diseases and great care must be taken to prevent these diseases in order to get the greatest profits from crops. In these diseases both insects and fungi are involved. The line of work in this connection is the study of the life-histories of the parasites, the nature and amount of damage they do and the remedial measures. Useful work along these lines has been done to control pests. The experience gained so far points out two lines of work (1) direct methods, which include the destruction of the parasites and the prevention of infection, and (2) indirect methods, such as the avoidance of disease altogether by the selection of disease-resistant varieties and by the increase of the natural resistance of the plant.

In the last section of the book the author deals with the important question of the organisation of the work. According to his view the organisation must fulfil two conditions (1) freedom for the investigator, and (2) the proper control of the money provided for the work. As the author says, an investigator in the agricultural line must be a man with a grounding in all branches of science. He is of no use if he has studied only one or two branches because he has to deal with plant life in relation to its environment. In India research is being organised and it is but right that these organisations should have a control over the money spent and also in the selection of the problems; but once the problems are settled, the investigator's requirements should be well supplied in order to make his work successful. He should have freedom in the conduct of research and in the publication of his ideas.

Mr. Howard's book will interest everyone who is alive to the agricultural problems of India. But to research workers who take interest in the agricultural problems it will be more than interesting, because the author gives many useful suggestions based on his long experience as to the lines along which research is likely to be profitable.

D. L. S.

### MILITARISM IN SPAIN.

**ALPHONSE XIII DEMASQUE: LA TERREUR MILITARISTE EN ESPAGNE.** Par V. BLASCO IBANEZ. Traduit de l'espagnol par M. Jean Louvre. (Ernest Flammarion, Paris.) 1924. 7 x 4. pp. 104. Frs. 3.

SENOR IBANEZ'S book exposes the misrule of the monarchy and Directory of Spain. Its publication has been of the nature of a great event in the Latin world. It has been selling by millions, carrying the

tale of Spain's misery far and wide in both hemispheres. The publishers of the English translation were reported to have had mysterious visits from the Scotland Yard. The visits cannot be explained except on the ground that the book is anti-monarchical and that the present queen of Spain is a daughter of the late Queen Victoria. The purpose of the book is obvious but the reader, while bearing in mind that it gives only one side of the case, nevertheless feels that the indictment is substantially just.

When Alphonse XII, the father of the present king of Spain, lay on his deathbed at the palace of El Pardo, the Liberals and the Conservatives came to an agreement that they would pass the government to each other at certain intervals, each promising to help to keep out all the other parties while in Opposition. This see-saw Pardo Pact (1886) has been the dominant factor of Spanish politics during the last four decades. Founded on this constitutional fiction it has always been easy for the Spanish prime ministers at the head of a rigidly centralised government to rule autocratically. The professional politicians succeeded in stifling all public opinion by utterly ignoring it and the people gradually lost faith in constitutional government and became wholly sick of politicians. The foolish war in Morocco, to which the conservative government of 1909 committed Spain—which the people never wanted and which was carried on by the command of the king and in the interest of a militarist group, had by 1923 involved Spain in the loss of many thousands of soldiers and many millions of money. The Spanish army met with disaster after disaster owing to the mismanagement and tactlessness of the government. At last a Parliamentary Enquiry Committee consisting of 21 members was appointed, which collected evidence incriminating the former war ministers and the ex-Commander in Chief. The report of the Committee was to have been published on September 20, 1923. On September 13 Primo De Rivera declared his rebellion, and on September 15 a royal decree announced the suppression of the constitutional government and the establishment of military Directory with Primo De Rivera as the chief of the government and the President of the Directory.

The facts disclosed by S. Ibanez's book show Alphonse XIII and Primo De Rivera in a most contemptible light. The king is accused of having intriguingly dallied with the Germans, while simultaneously and publicly declaring his friendship for France during the Great War. He is accused of having foolishly imposed his will in military operations by ignoring the minister of war and pretending superior knowledge of military strategy. He is accused of having needlessly enraged the peaceful citizens of western Morocco by declaring before the Pope, like the mediaeval fanatics, that the aim of Spain was to plant the Cross in Morocco. He is accused of engaging in business speculations for his personal profit, and of having very large interests in the Trans-Mediterranean Line which carries Spanish troops and whose profits to a large extent depend on the prolonging of the Moroccan war. Finally, he is accused of having brought about the coup d'état of Primo De Rivera after joint deliberations and timing the rebellion just a few days before the publication of the report of the Committee of Twenty One. The king was afraid of the verdict of the Committee and one of the first acts, of the triumphant Directory was to seize all papers of the Committee. Primo De Rivera has been remarkable from his very youth for the rapidity of his promotions. He had only to draw out and flourish his sword, and ribbons, rewards and promotions followed. The king is brave, Primo De Rivera is brave, and all the generals of the Directory are brave also; yet in spite of all these brave

men at the head, the Spanish army has continually been defeated. The reason is that the nation is not behind this war and the king is carrying it on to satisfy personal vanity and militarist greed. Gross, lustful and greedy, Primo De Rivera has trampled under his foot the least pretence of constitutional government. Censorship, banishment, spying, torture and intimidation—these are the weapons with which Primo De Rivera is ruling Spain. One of the most scandalous episodes was his shameless intervention and forced reversal of the judge's verdict convicting an actress of having poisoned her old keeper.

The military are supreme in Spain today. In 1921 there were 369 generals in an army of 311,000 in a country which has a population of 21 millions. Every year the budget shows a heavy deficit, and the national debt which was £477,841,000 in 1923 is soaring higher and still higher. The pay of the army has increased continuously, the civil servants work only four hours a day and the Moroccan war wearily drags on its disastrously expensive course. The cost of living is rising, the currency is depreciating steadily and the economic life is paralysed. Victims of a rapacious army, the peasants are closing their farms and emigrating. Gagged and tied, Spain is suffering silently. M. Ibanez demands the establishment of a republic after a plebiscite, and the trial and expulsion of the king in the name of the twenty-five thousands of dead Spaniards whose white bones are strewn over the Moroccan soil.

J. B. SEN.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

- LORD DE VILLIERS AND HIS TIMES, SOUTH AFRICA, 1842-1914. By ERIC A. WALKER. (Constable & Co., London.) 1925. 8½ x 5¼. pp. 523. 25s.
- AN INTERNATIONAL YEAR BOOK OF CHILD CARE AND PROTECTION. By EDWARD FULLER (Longmans, Green & Co., London.) 1924. 7¼ x 5. pp. 448. 7s. 6d.
- THE ENDOCRINE ORGANS. By SIR E. SHARPEY SCHAFFER, LL. D., D. Sc., M. D., F.R.S. (Longmans, Green & Co., London.) 1924. 10½ x 7. pp. 175. 15s.
- MIND AS A FORCE. By CHARLES F. HARBORD, M.A., M.D. (George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London.) 1925. 7¼ x 5. pp. 128. 3s. 6d.
- THE MOVEMENT FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE CHURCH IN INDIA. By EDWIN JAMES PALMER, D. D., S. P. C. K., London. (London.) 1924. 7¼ x 4¾. pp. 48. 1s.
- ENGLAND'S EDUCATIONAL POLICY IN INDIA. By V. V. OAK. (B. G. Paul & Co., Madras.) 1925. 7¼ x 4¾. pp. xxiv + 150. Rs. 2.
- THE MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS ACT (ACT I of 1925.) By P. HARI RAO. (Chakravarthi Co., Madras.) 1925. 9¼ x 6¼. pp. 98. Rs. 1-4-0.
- NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT, ANNUAL REPORT, 1923. (Colony and Protectorate of Kenya.) 1924. 13 x 8. pp. 54. 7s.
- REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE for the year 1923-24, ending 30th June 1924. (Mysore.) 1924. 13 x 8. pp. 81 + xxxiii. Re. 1.
- REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE for the year 1923-24. (Trivandrum.) 1925. 13 x 8. pp. 104 + lxxix.
- REPORTS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE HOLKAR STATE for 1922-23. (Indore.) 1924. 13 x 8. pp. 38 + lxxiv & 62 + lxxvii.
- BOMBAY, 1923-24: A REVIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRESIDENCY, 1923-24. (Bombay.) 1925. 9¼ x 6. pp. 194. Rs. 2.
- Report of the SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE CIVIL SERVICE OF CANADA. (Ottawa.) 1924. 9¼ x 6. pp. 41. 25 cents.
- OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK (Canada) and Handbook of Provincial Information. 1924. 8¼ x 6. pp. 182.

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