

The Behar Herald.

Bankipur, Saturday, May 18, 1918.

THE EDUCATION OF BENGALLEES IN BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Every Bengalee living in Bihar and Orissa, either temporarily or permanently, has been for some time past watching with deep concern the growing difficulties which Bengalees are experiencing in this Province in the matter of educating their children. Of late there have been several instances in which vexatious discriminations have been made, and rigorous disabilities imposed on Bengalees seeking education in Bihar and Orissa. We have pointed out in a previous issue how the new rules for the grant of scholarships in the Temple Medical School exclude even domiciled Bengalees from all but one of the scholarships awarded. Formerly, all the scholarships were open to them; now they can expect no more than one. And even if no Bihar students qualify for the scholarships allotted to them, the scholarships would lapse rather than go to qualified domiciled Bengalees. This is of a piece with the policy by which Bengalees not domiciled in Bihar, who are admitted to the School only when a sufficient number of local students are not available, have to pay a penal rate of fees, which it is contemplated to raise to Rs. 8 per month, the rate which was imposed by the Calcutta Medical College only two years ago. It is said that there is no reason why Government should bear so large a portion of the total expenditure in the case of outsiders as in that of local students. The logical conclusion of this proposition is that Government would prefer, in the case of Bihar students not being available, that the army of teachers and doctors employed in the Temple Medical School should lecture to the walls and empty seats of the bare class-rooms rather than admit outsiders to derive equal benefit out of the money that is being spent!

The above are not the only instances. With the creation of the Patna University and the consequent restriction of admission of Bihar students to the Calcutta Medical College and the Sibpur Engineering College, Bengalee students from this Province who desire to go up for higher Medical and Engineering courses, are faced with a serious problem. Formerly they could be freely admitted to these institutions and were entitled to share in all their privileges and scholarships if they were qualified. Now that they have been excluded from the Calcutta University, they have no right to free admission, but can only be taken in as Bihar and Orissa Government nominees. What that means the bitter experience of last year has shown very clearly. Out of a total of over one hundred Bengalee applicants for admission to the Medical College as Bihar students, the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bihar and Orissa, selected only two for admission. And even then; they are not eligible for any scholarships, which the Government reserves only for Bihar students, and would not grant to Bengalees even if deserving Bihar candidates are not available. It is well-known that a large number of Bengalee boys from this Province used to join the Medical College and the Engineering College at Calcutta, and that there were many meritorious but poor students who could afford to incur the expenses of education in these costly institutions only by winning scholarships. For such students, the door is now absolutely closed for higher education in Medicine and Engineering. So far as the Sibpur

College is concerned, the very few Bengalee boys admitted from this Province last year had to execute an agreement by which they bound themselves not to claim any scholarship or privilege allowed to Bengal students.

It will be remembered that when Lord Carmichael visited Patna, a deputation of Bengalee settlers waited upon him, and in the course of the interview, His Excellency promised to interest himself in the question of admission of Bengalee students from Bihar and Orissa to Bengal Colleges. It would seem that either His Excellency forgot to carry out his promise, or that his efforts were fruitless. Thus the domiciled Bengalees are now in the position of the unfortunate boy in the old story who was forsaken by his parents, hated by his brothers and neglected by his master.

The difficulties that we have enumerated above do not complete the tale of the woes of Bengalee students in this province. It is notorious that in the matter of admission to the Government Arts Colleges, very arbitrary selections are often made resulting in many meritorious boys being refused admission and compelled to seek admission into the Calcutta Colleges. Whether this alternative is open to them, after the creation of the Patna University, we do not know. But there are many parents who do not like to send their boys to Calcutta in consideration of the many dangers and temptations to which they may be exposed there. Their feelings may be well imagined when they are compelled to adopt a course which is repugnant to dictates of prudence and economy. And the gravest injustice of the whole thing is perpetrated when some of these boys are deprived of their well-earned scholarships because the action of the college authorities in this province drives them to institutions outside the province.

To crown all this, there has been an attempt, which, we are glad to say, has not been very successful except in certain parts, to exclude Bengali as one of the mediums of instruction in primary and secondary schools. This method of persecuting the Bengalees has nowhere been so conspicuous as in Manbhum, and particularly in the sub-division of Dhanbad where an over-zealous official has been obsessed with Bengalee-phobia. Bengali, which was an optional court language, has been discarded, zemindars have been forced into giving up the practice of keeping their papers in Bengali; exorbitant and penal charges are enforced from Bengali-speaking Manbhumites wanting settlement of lands for agricultural and building purposes, while Hindustanis from no matter what part of India are allowed leases without *salami*. These excesses have several times met with rebukes from Government, but the deluded gentleman, who is just now representing the might and justice of the British Government in that part of the country, and in whose hands is placed the destinies of a million people, is going on merrily as ever in his mad course of racial prejudice and persecution.

Things cannot be allowed to stand as they are at present. We have every sympathy with the perfectly natural and just aspirations of the great races inhabiting Bihar and Orissa. They have been extremely backward and certainly require very great and special bounties to enable them to take their proper place in the growing federation of the Indian nations. For this their claims to the public services have to be specially considered, facilities and inducements should be held out to them to educate themselves in larger and ever larger numbers. This is necessary, we believe, for the ultimate solidarity of the Indian nation, which requires that every member comprising it should

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be free from any sense of injustice as between itself and the other members. But there is nothing which justifies the policy of depriving other races of the very ordinary right of citizenship enjoyed in all civilized societies, namely that of education of children. Reserve a hundred seats for Biharis in every educational institution in this Province and elsewhere; award scholarships of ten, twenty or thirty rupees per month to each and every one of them: where there was one Hindi teacher in a school, employ ten. But why deprive the Bengalees of the facilities which they enjoyed? How is it necessary for the advancement of Bihar and Orissa that Bengalee boys should no longer receive any scholarship, that they should not be taught their mother tongue, or that they should not be admitted to educational institutions? This perversion of the very legitimate aspiration of the Biharis for self-determination to a policy of keeping up the festering sore of racial disability is what every right-thinking man, be he a Bengalee or a Bihari or an Oriya, objects to.

We believe we are not only voicing the sentiment of the Bengalee community but are also expressing the sense of the best opinion of the Province when we state that this sort of pettiness is resented by the better class of all sections of the people growing as they are in the consciousness of a national unity.

We have again and again pointed out the real danger of this step-motherly treatment of a large class of His Majesty's subjects. The mischief done is not so much to the Bengalee community in particular as to Government itself, and therefore to the whole nation. A few posts more would not gain a kingdom for the Bengalees, a few posts less would not spell ruin to them. We should not object even if a single Bengalee were not given posts under Government, so long as the reason of such action does not proceed from racial considerations. But once you bring these distinctions in the sphere of education, once you refuse a Bengalee admittance to educational institutions simply because he is a Bengalee, the question becomes one of vital importance to the whole Indian nation. For we could conceive of no greater danger to law and order than that a number of young men should be let loose on society, with the poisonous wound of racial injustice rankling in their breasts. A policy which places under a ban a whole race deserves the strongest condemnation of every honest well-wisher of the Government and the country, for it gives a handle to anarchical fanatics and rouses the worst passions. It was this consideration which led Lord Hardinge and many other noble Englishmen to protest against the indignities suffered by Indians in South Africa. This recognition of the fundamental necessity of justice between race and race, so emphatically laid down in the several charters of rights and liberties granted to the Indian people from time to time, has been one of the corner-stones of the wonderful fabric of the British Empire in India. Generations of British legislators have stamped this equitable policy with their approval and support, and the clear pronouncements of Sir Charles Bayley and Sir Edward Gait on the claims of the Bengalee settlers is an evidence of the Bihar Government's desire to keep up the noble traditions of a century and a half of British rule in India. It would be a dire misfortune, therefore, to the whole country if the monumental work of a century is in danger of being destroyed through the hobbies of particular individuals.

We would request the Bengalee members of the Local Legislative Council to seriously take up the matter and to see that the just grievances of the Bengalees in the matter of Education are redressed

at once. In this connection, we would also invite the earnest attention of His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay, who is now at the helm of the affairs of the mother country, to the urgent necessity of steps being taken by the Bengal Government for ensuring that rights denied to Bengalees outside Bengal should not be refused to them in the land of their origin.

THE PROPER ORGANISATION OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

III.

Regarding the question as to how many Municipalities are required to appoint Health Officer the Government replied that they have no power to require any Municipality to appoint a Health Officer. The reply is most discouraging. May we ask whether there is any need of the appointment of health officers in the opinion of the Government and whether these appointments were highly desired by the India Government on the report of different commissions and whether these appointments can be refused by Municipalities in the U.P. and other provinces? The Municipal Commissioners may not like the appointment of Health Officers but the questions whether there is any crying need to protect the people from the devastations of epidemic diseases—If the Government cannot require the Municipalities to appoint a Health Officer and if there is no medical man to look after the health of the people, does the Government desire the people to be left to their fate in spite of the resolution of the Government of India that necessary powers should be vested in Local Governments to require a Municipality to appoint a Health Officer? And what is the reason that the local Government does not legislate and get the powers or move the India Government to be armed with the powers? If it is immaterial that a Municipal town may be with or without Health Officers according to the wishes of the Municipal Commissioners and if the appointments are not essential what was the good then of spending a large sum of money for maintaining the Health Officers at all in the previous years and what is the necessity of maintaining them in some Municipalities even now? There is necessity of Health Officers in England and other civilised countries but is there no need of such officers in a country the inhabitants of which are most ignorant and helpless? If they are needed in England, are they not more needed in India?

Then the Government inform us that five out of nine second class Health Officers were removed within the space of one year. Does not the removal of such a large number of men in one year speak of the improper rules framed as to their discharge, dismissal, duties, pay and prospects.

We doubt if they are really incompetent but we think that the frequent removals made then incompetent. If there is no stability of service, if one is always afraid of losing his service, he cannot work with free hand and open mind, especially in a department where the line of working has not been defined properly and where a man is often removed for a vague disqualification that he could not organise his department, where a man who is found competent and efficient by the Sanitary Commissioner, the proper judge for the work, is removed by the Municipal Commissioners i.e. where a medical man's work is judged by laymen, and where a man who is praised in the annual report this year is removed from service next year. In spite of the resolution of the Government of India that these officers will have reasonable security of tenure, nothing has been done in that direction by the Provincial Government. The consequence is that the poor Health Officer who has not yet been

able to secure any appointment elsewhere is trying to continue in service by dancing attendance on the Chairman and Vice-Chairman and to please them in any way. We are no doubt in favour of expansion of self-Government but we cannot close our eyes to the defects of the same and we are under the impression that it would be Health Officers are pleased under the direct control of the Sanitary Commissioner and their work judged by him. The Health Officer is the medical officer of health and as such is concerned with preventive medicines and is an advisory body to the board in other provinces. Though he has been trained as medical officer of health here he has practically no concern with preventive medicine.

THE SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The second Indian War Loan follows the lines foreshadowed by Sir William Meyer in laying his Financial Statement before the Imperial Legislative Council at Delhi. Four classes of bonds, all free of income-tax, are being issued, the first having a currency of three years and bearing interest at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent while the second with a currency of five years will also bear interest at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Both these classes will be repayable at par. In addition there are seven year bonds bearing $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest repayable at 103 at maturity and ten year bonds bearing the same rate of interest and repayable at maturity at 105. The first two classes will appeal to banks and other financial institutions which do not care to have their resources locked up beyond a comparatively short period, while the seven and ten year bonds should meet the requirements of the general investor. It will be observed that with the premium payable on redemption the ten year bonds will yield on a simple interest basis a full 6 per cent and the seven year bonds $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. On a compound interest basis the yield in both cases works out at $5\frac{2}{3}$ per cent, but we need not go into refinements of calculation. The fact that all the bonds are free of income-tax is obviously an important consideration in view of the possibility of an addition to the tax as a result of the additional expenditure which must follow the increase of the strength of the Indian Army and the enhancement of the pay of the Indian soldier. This adds to the attractions of the loan. But the indications suggest that these high rates are likely to be in force for a long time to come and it has to be remembered that when it is found necessary to bring back funds from England a corresponding loss has to be faced. The heavy rates of income-tax payable on British investments, moreover, render it impossible to obtain in ordinary first-class securities at Home anything like the return offered by the new bonds. Even when the exemption from income-tax on Indian holdings in the British War Loan which residents in India can secure by going through a number of formalities is taken into account the bonds are the more attractive. The terms offered should, therefore, be a guarantee of the success of the Indian loan.

A HARD CASE.

We confess we have been puzzled at the turn things have been taking in the Education Department of this province. Sometime ago we had the occasion to congratulate the members of the staff of the G. B. B. College on their inclusion into Government Service, but at the same time we could not but express our surprise at the fact that nothing was done to better the prospects of the

junior members already serving in Government Colleges, and we were not without hopes that the cases of these gentlemen would be considered by Government, especially for the reason that the members on the staff of the Government Colleges were all highly qualified men. It is well known that in recent years the Patna College and the Ravenshaw College have come to the front of educational institutions of the province and are the premier colleges of the province. The results achieved by the students of these colleges have been the best in recent years. This is due to a considerable extent to the excellent work done by the junior members of the staff who are practically in sole charge of the tutorial classes. Some of these officers are known to us and we can say from personal knowledge that they accept posts under Government on a lower scale of pay with extremely unsatisfactory prospects simply in the hope that their claims for posts in the higher service would not be overlooked when an opportunity presented itself. We cannot, therefore, congratulate the Government on this procedure for the result of this step, extremely prejudicial as it is to the interests of the members in the Subordinate Educational Service would be to create a panic amongst these ill-paid officers, the necessary consequence of which would be to deplete the Government Colleges of some of their most successful officers. Their places it would be impossible to fill as the lower service, it may be safely inferred, would not offer any allurements to really capable men. We hope it will not be necessary for us to return to the subject again and that steps would be taken to undo the injustice which this action of the Government has done to a number of deserving officers. In the meantime we would advise these members to lay their case before the Government as the injustice done to them is so transparent that the Government may take steps to redress their very natural grievances.

NOTES.

Bengal Executive Council.

The appointment of the Maharajahiraj Bahadur Burdwan to officiate as member of the Bengal Executive Council during the deputation of Sir S. P. Sinha to the Imperial war conference is satisfactory. The prince of Burdwan is just the type of personality required, being one who while absolutely independent of private influence is much too big a person and has too stiff a backbone for the official to cajole or cover into submission. The Maharajahiraj Bahadur's appointment though belated is a good augury for the future.

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Government and Indian Industries.

In the Commons the other day Sir John Rees called attention to the order from Home countermanding the Madras Government's policy of actively fostering local industries and asked if that order was still in force. Mr. Fisher's reply, on behalf of the Secretary of State, was delightfully vague. He said:

"When the Indian Industrial Commission was appointed the Secretary of State authorised the Government of India to instruct Local Governments that pending final orders on the Commission's recommendations they need not consider themselves unduly restricted by the orders in force if they desired to help particular industries."

The reply is a characteristic illustration of the *laissez faire* attitude of the Government towards industrial development in this country. The Industrial Commission has apparently served no other

purpose than to delay action—with the result that many valuable opportunities of helping Indian industries have already been lost.

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Unshakable Equilibrium.

There goes a popular tradition in this country that the holy city of Benares is ever free from a shock of earthquake as it is entirely segregated and disconnected with the remaining portions of the land being placed above the trident of Mahadeva, the god of destruction. As it is in the case of the city of Benares, so it is with that of the continent of India so far as the political matters of the world are concerned. And this new theory is being propagated and taught to the civilized world of the twentieth century by His Excellency the Viceroy. In the course of his opening speech at the War Conference at Delhi the Viceroy said;—"The liberty of the world must be won before our aspirations for the liberalising of Indian political institutions can acquire any tangible meaning." Does His Excellency mean to say that India is outside the pale of the world, so that there can be no justification for her to aspire after political rights and liberty before "the liberty of the world" is won? We may talk of self-determination for the African savages of the German Colonies, but it seems it is a sin to talk of liberalising the political institutions of India—does this not sound strange? Why was then the memorable declaration of 20th August made?

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Sir Michael O'Dwyer's latest.

One would have thought that Sir Michael O'Dwyer the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, after the recent regrettable incident in the Imperial Legislative Council, would have acquired a little more discretion and sobriety of thought. His concluding observations however, at the last meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council have falsified such expectations. His Honour's remarks as regards the propriety of carrying on political agitation both here and in England at this critical juncture are out of place and thoroughly unjustifiable. The further insinuation that some of the political leaders of this country are actuated by the unworthy motive of extorting advantages from the supposed embarrassments of the Empire has no foundation in fact. The demand for a substantial step in the direction of responsible government with a clear outline as regards future stages is the outcome of a firm conviction that the present political status of this country as a helpless dependency is a menace to the safety of the British Empire. The improvement of its political condition is thus an imperative necessity which must be faced without any further delay. Besides, a definite statement which would satisfy the political aspirations of India would undoubtedly evoke unprecedented enthusiasm for the cause of the Empire, —a step which is indispensable if all the resources of India are to be fully mobilised to ensure a speedy and successful termination of this world-wide conflict.—*Servant of India.*

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Indian Agriculture.

The agricultural statistics of British India published every year give much interesting information on the development of agricultural resources. The latest publication gives the figures for 1915-16. From it we find that the net cropped area in the whole of the country has increased from 177,512,000 acres in 1896-97 to 221,778,000 acres in 1915-16, the irrigated area for the corresponding years from 29,366,000 acres to 46,898,000, acres, the area under food crops from 169,520,000 acres to 214,594,000 acres under non-food crops from 3,394,000 to 39,818,000, and the cattle from 76,720,000 to 148,949,

000. The land revenue has increased from Rs. 25,61,25,000 to Rs. 34,19,23,000. But in spite of the large increase in irrigated area, the area under food-crops and non food crops and in the number of cattle which has been almost doubled, every essential commodity of food, including ghee and milk, is getting dearer every day. It may be interesting to know that the United States has more acres under wheat, barley, maize cotton and rice than the whole of India, the figures for the two countries being respectively 202,434,000 and 148,005,000 acres. The area under rice in India was in 1915-16 82,217,000 acres, under wheat 30,320,000 and under cotton 17,746,000. The total forest area of India is 85,079,000 acres, of which 24 per cent. is in Burma, 20 per cent. in the Central Provinces and Berar, 15 per cent. in the Madras presidency, 11 per cent. in the United Provinces, 10 per cent. in the Bombay presidency, and the remaining 20 per cent. in other provinces.

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Quinine and Malaria.

The idea that quinine is no useful prophylactic against malaria appears to be slowly gaining ground. The latest medical authority who takes this view is Major Ross, I. M. S. Major Ross appears to have delivered a lecture to the Officers of the Hislop War Hospital, Secunderabad, in the course of which he seems to have stated it as his opinion that the best way to avoid malaria is to take care not to be bitten by mosquitoes. This seems, writes the "Statesman," a large order, but in reality it is very simple. While a man is in bed he can be absolutely protected by the use of a mosquito-net, properly tucked in, provided the bed is long and broad enough to prevent any part of his body resting against the curtain. There is little danger in the day-time, and practically the only period of infection is that between dusk and bed time. As anopheles prefer working in the dark, a well-lighted room is, our contemporary continues, a sufficient protection for the upper part of the body, and for the rest all that is required is trousers turned down at the ankles and lace-up ankle-boots—preferably Wellingtons. It is rather strange, by the way, that in this country people have never adopted the mosquito rooms which are commonly constructed in Siam and other mosquito-ridden lands under precisely similar conditions. Major Ross, however, writes: "Using these simple precautions, and without ever having taken a grain of prophylactic quinine, I have during the last six years visited and stayed for some time in several of the most malarious parts of the Madras Presidency without ever contracting malaria." If the precautions mentioned are taken, he does not advise prophylactic quinine; because when two lines of prevention are adopted one is sure to be neglected, and, in the second place, "though it seems an extraordinary statement to make at this time of day, the value of quinine as a prophylactic for malaria has not by any means been proved. Major Ross adds that certainly it seems to be a fact that when a person accustomed to the use of prophylactic quinine does develop malaria he develops a type of the disease exceedingly difficult to cure.

LOCAL & PROVINCIAL.

WE are sorry that Government has not yet thought fit to publish any statement regarding the tribal disturbance on the Ranchi and Palamu borders of the Sirguja State. The tribe concerned, so far as our information goes, is one of the most backward even amongst aborigines and the public

mind is anxious to know the reason which led to the trouble.

ON Tuesday last the members of the Surhid Parishad Bankipore, celebrated the death anniversary of the late Bhoodeb Mukerjee, C. I. E. Mr. P. K. Sen, M. A. L. L. M., Bar-at-law, presided. The proceedings opened with a song and ended with another. After the first song was over the president asked the speaker of the evening to read out his paper on Bhoodeb Mukerjee. The speaker first dealt briefly with the parentage, family and education, then he pointed out the success that the gentleman achieved in his life. Lastly he gave a short description of the literary activity of Bhoodeb Babu. He was followed by two or three gentlemen. The president spoke a few words about the lessons which we may derive from the life of Bhoodeb Mukherjee. The meeting then dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

THE following has been sent to us for publication: "On the recommendation of the Hon'ble Mr. Walsh, the President of the Patna Museum Committee the Government have been pleased to appoint Prof. J. N. Samaddar as the temporary Curator of the Museum. Since his coming here the Professor has shown commendable activity and energy in whatever sphere he has been placed in and outside his College and we have no doubt that he would do the same in his new one. He has intimate knowledge of the archaeology of the Province, about which he delivered a very successful lantern lecture last year at Darjeeling before the Governor of Bengal and nothing would give us more pleasure than to see him confirmed as Curator to which post he is eminently suitable by virtue of his prolific qualifications."

SAYS the Patrika:—

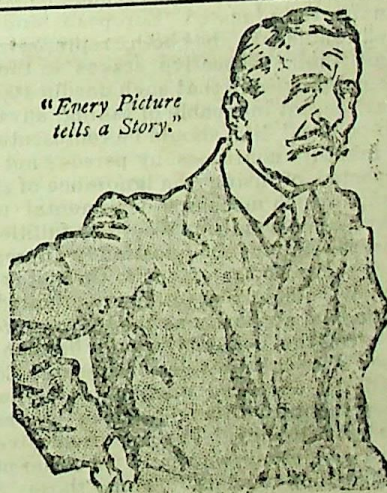
It may be in the recollection of the reader that a few months ago, the District Magistrate of Gaya caused great public stir in Behar by passing an order demanding a security of Rs. 1,000 from the keeper of the Narayan press, Gaya, for publishing an article entitled "Detence of India Act in Behar" in the issue of "Behar Advocate" of Decr. 10, 1917. We have gone through the article in question and found therein nothing objectionable. Of course we know that officials now and then avail themselves of the Press Act to perform wonders. And this is in effect the opinion of no less an authority than Sir Lawrence Jenkins who tried the "Comrade" case. So one need not wonder, if the article in question brought official ire upon the conductor of a paper. Be that as it may, as soon as the order was passed the editor of the paper, knowing fully that it was simply impossible for him to fight out his case, sent a wire to the local Government offering apology for the article in question and praying for clemency. It was then fondly hoped that the Behar Government would be generous enough to reconsider the matter and ask the District Magistrate to withdraw the security order. But this was not to be. A correspondent informs us that the local Government has declined to interfere with the order. The editor of the "Advocate" has, we learn, wired to the Viceroy praying to set aside the local Government's order. The Supreme Government, as a rule, do not interfere with the doings of the local Government, but we trust an exception will be made in this case

THE following statement recently placed on the table of the Imperial Legislative Council in reply to a question by the Hon. Mir Asad Ali Khan, is instructive. The statement shows the names of Indian and Anglo-Indian newspapers

subscribed for by the several departments of the Government of India and also the number of each of them so subscribed for.

ANGLO-INDIAN.	
	Copies.
The "Pioneer"	44
The "Times of India"	29
The "Civil and Military Gazette"	26
The "Statesman"	27
"Capital"	18
The "Englishman"	13
The "Madras Mail"	13
INDIAN.	
The "Bengalee"	11
The "Tribune"	10
The "Hindu"	9
The "Amrita Bazar Patrika"	9
The "Bombay Chronicle"	9
The "Leader"	9
The "New India"	7
The "Maharatta"	6
"Justice"	6

The statement is sufficiently indicative of the anxiety of the Government of India to keep in touch with the trend of real Indian public opinion? That, however, is not all. As "an Indian publicist" says in the "Hindu," in reality the position as regards the weight attached to Anglo-Indian and Indian opinion respectively is even less satisfactory than what the list indicates, for, sometimes while Anglo-Indian papers are read by the authorities for what they contain, Indian papers are scanned by the understrappers for "sedition." It would be seen that there are no Bihar papers in the above list. Such is the way in which the authorities keep themselves in touch with the news of the province!



"Every Picture tells a Story."

How to Disperse URIC ACID DEPOSITS.

THE ill-effect of excess uric acid may not end with lumbago, sciatica and rheumatism, or uric acid is the principal basis of stone deposits in kidneys and bladder. Little jagged uric acid crystals, very much like splintered glass, cluster round the delicate kidney cells, and form gravel stones, which break through to the bladder, and often grow so large that an operation would seem almost unavoidable. But a kidney medicine should succeed in preventing and dispersing uric acid deposits. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a special kidney medicine. They induce kidney activity, cleanse the urinary channels, and disperse the uric acid poisons that inflame the body. To ensure the best results patient should also help by drinking plenty of milk, plenty of water, and taking only plain, wholesome food, with, if any, alcoholic stimulants. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10.3; obtainable from all dealers.

ANOTHER REFORM SCHEME.

Now that the Curtis scheme of reforms has been repudiated by the country, attempts are being made to bring about, as they say, "a via media between the demands of the home ruler and the non-possimus of the Conservative." The credit for this onerous task goes to Mr. Everard Cotes, Managing Director of the Associated Press of India. As the head of the sole, organised news-gathering agency in India, Mr. Cotes is expected and in some quarters even believed, to be in every day contact with the demigods in the heights of Simla. This fact will afford some justification if people treat Mr. Cotes' scheme as a bureaucratic feeler of Indian opinion. Whatever that may be, the scheme appears to have been placed before some European and certain Indian leaders for consideration and it is therefore necessary that public attention should be drawn to it. The main features of the scheme, which Mr. Cotes has outlined in the current number of "East and West," are easily summarised. In the first place, it proposes, to use Mr. Cotes' own words, "that complete parliamentary institutions should be brought into operation, at once, with the proviso only that communities which cannot be shown, to the satisfaction of a British parliamentary committee, to be sufficiently advanced in civilization to be capable of taking advantageous part in political questions, should be represented by bureaucratic nominees." "There appears to be no good reason," says Mr. Cotes, "why the demand of the educated Indian for elected representation in these councils, should not be granted, at once, to the full extent of the claimant's stake in the country, if two provisos be fulfilled. The first of these provisos is that the population of India should be divided up into such constituencies as to enable the educated European and the uneducated Indian to be both represented to the extent of their respective stakes in the country. The second proviso is that such uneducated Indians as are at present incapable of taking advantageous part in political life, should be represented so long as this inability continues, by persons not liable to be suspected of using the ignorance of those they represent to push measures detrimental to others. The last named condition would be fulfilled, if the uneducated Indians in question were represented in the councils, to the extent to their stake in the country, by officials or others nominated by some such impartial authority as the Governor-General. In this way the councils would become entirely composed of representatives of educated Europeans, educated Indians, and uneducated Indians, and each representative would speak on behalf of a definite constituency. The representatives of uneducated communities would be either officials or nominated non-officials." Thus those who are "unfit"—Mr. Cotes does not suggest a clear definition of this term, but seems to reckon literacy as the test—are to be represented not by their 'fit' countrymen, but generally by the bureaucrats or by the non-official European, whoever may be chosen by the Viceroy to represent them. This is not the only reprehensible feature in the scheme. There is another and that is the machinery intended to declare the unfitness of large sections in the country for as many years as would suit its whims and caprices or interests and convenience, so that the European might continue to be in power for an indefinite length of time. "In order to ensure," writes Mr. Cotes, "that no community should be classed as uneducated, and thus disqualified from electing its own representatives, after it had become capable of taking advantageous part in political life, all that would be necessary would be that some such disinterested tribunal, as a British parliamentary commission, should assemble periodically,

to decide applications for the transfer of constituencies from the "uneducated" to the "educated" category, and vice versa." Mr. Cotes' scheme is thus a very ingenious one, but its ingenuity is not of the sort that is likely to commend itself to the Indian public. For one thing, the principle that underlies it is the familiar, grotesque Anglo-Indian tag that while the interests of the Europeans and the masses are one, those of the educated classes conflict with the interests of the masses. The utter falsity of such a notion has time and again been exploded and Mr. Cotes' attempt to resuscitate it is hardly praiseworthy. For another—and this is as fatal an objection to the scheme as the previous one—it proposes to give us the shadow when we cry for the substance, for under Mr. Cotes' scheme Bengal Council, for instance, is to have only 26 elected Indians roughly and 71 nominated members, presumably all Europeans. The long and short of it appears to us to be that, should we accept it as it stands, our position would become worse than it is. To turn from the bureaucrat to the exploiter seems to us to be a fall from the frying pan into the fire.—*The Hindu*.

THE CONTROL OF SCHOOLS:

Are we to have any Self-government in Education?

BY

HERAMBACHANDRA MAITRA.

PRINCIPAL, CITY COLLEGE, CALCUTTA.
Reprinted from *The Modern Review*.

(Continued from the last issue.)

On the question of discipline in schools as affected by political agitation, the Committee have brought a very serious charge against the Syndicate. They say that "the efforts of Government had failed to prevent this [the enemies of Government from attracting students], for power mainly lay with the Syndicate, whose views of the situation and as to discipline and propriety were by no means always identical with those of the Education Department." It is a sufficient reply to this to cite the testimony of the Director of Public Instruction, who in his Report for 1913-14 (para 28) says that the University "almost without exception endorsed the recommendations of the Inspectors." Government is powerfully represented in the Syndicate. No less than seven members of the Syndicate now are Government servants. The views of the Department meant those embodied in the reports

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A twisted ankle, a sprained wrist, a strained muscle—these are things that demand relief in a hurry. And that is just why thousands who are liable to these mishaps always keep a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm close at hand.

There is absolutely nothing equal to it for soothing the tortured nerves and wrenched, wrecked muscular tissues, putting Nature in position to restore the injured member to perfect condition.

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Be sure you get the Balm you ask for—Little's Oriental Balm, the kind that has cured aches and pains and strains and sprains for over twenty years—the kind that never fails.

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of Inspectors of Schools, which are forwarded to the Syndicate by the Director. Surely a body constituted like the Syndicate, with about half the members belonging to the Education Department, is no less qualified than the Inspector to come to a right conclusion as to the steps to be taken to preserve discipline. Could any instance be pointed out in which the Director and his subordinates in the Syndicate have dissented from the decision of that body? When has an appeal been made to the Senate—a body an overwhelming majority of the members of which are Government nominees—on a question of discipline, so that facts might be freely discussed and the public might judge? And it is admitted by the Committee that "discipline had improved owing to the subsidence of political agitation."

Another charge against the Syndicate is that "the private High Schools of Bengal are not well regulated," because "they are under the control of a body of gentlemen, ordinarily resident in Calcutta." But for the gravity of the issues involved, the humour of such a pronouncement by a committee of five, sitting in judgment on Bengal schools, three members of which come from distant provinces, would be delicious.

Certainly most of our schools are not what they ought to be. But the vital question is, are they going forward or not? The Committee conclude from the Provincial reports that "little material improvement had been effected in Anglo-Vernacular private schools in the quinquennium preceding their enquiry." Let twenty of the older schools be chosen at random, and let their present condition be compared with what they were ten years ago: it will be seen how much has been done to raise them to a higher level. In a matter of such importance, not general impressions, but facts, are the only safe basis to act upon.

One of the reasons assigned for taking away the power to recognise schools from the Syndicate is that the Matriculation standard is too low. This important question is now engaging the attention of the University, and we must wait for the decision of the Senate. Personally, I think that the Matriculation standard has been lowered, (1) by the abolition of a text-book in English as *part* (not the *whole*) of the English course, (2) by the exclusion of English History from the curriculum, (3) by making Geography an optional subject, and (4) by carrying the system of alternative questions too far. We are vitally interested in the maintenance of such a standard as may render efficient teaching absolutely necessary; and, if we are to be allowed to retain the small measure of self-government which we now possess, Government is bound to let the University take such steps as it may think proper for this purpose without seeking pretexts for curtailing the powers of the University. A text-book in English was abolished in spite of vehement opposition from the Indian members of the Senate; it was said that it would have the effect of raising the standard. And now we found that it has really made the examination much easier than before. We ought to walk in the light of experience and correct this mistake, which was made in spite of our protests.

If "the Matriculation standards are too low," the much-needed improvement of secondary education would not be effected by the creation of an alternative examination. For the majority of students, as the Committee admit (para 173), would seek to qualify themselves for admission to colleges by passing the Matriculation and would continue to suffer from an unsatisfactory system. And therefore, if a reform is necessary, it must be carried out through the University.

It is admitted that the Education Department

(Continued on page 8)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Second Indian War Loan.

The whole of the cash subscriptions received will be given to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the War as part of India's £ 100 million contribution.

ISSUE OF

- 5½ per cent. Income-Tax Free War Bonds, 1921 Repayable on the 15th September 1921 at Rs. 100 per cent.
- 5½ per cent. Income-tax Free War Bonds 1923 Repayable on the 15th September 1923 at Rs. 100 per cent.
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AND OF

POST OFFICE 5-YEAR CASH CERTIFICATES FREE OF INCOME-TAX.

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Issue Price: Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 applied for
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Special Rights: War Bonds 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928 will be accepted at par during the currency of the Bonds as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to any future long term loan issued by the Government of India, whatever rate of interest is attached to such issue.

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If no preference is stated by the purchaser, War Bonds will be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock Certificate.

Promissory Notes, will in order to avoid delay, be issued in the first instance in as few separate pieces as possible but these will later on be exchanged free of charge for pieces of such denominations as may be applied for. A single Stock Certificate will be issued for the amount required.

POST OFFICE 5 YEAR CASH CERTIFICATES (FREE OF INCOME-TAX)

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Rs. 10, Rs. 20, Rs. 50, Rs. 100 and Rs. 500.
Payable 5 year after issue.

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Rs. 7-12, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 38-12, Rs. 77-8, and
Rs. 387-8.

is "hardly strong enough to undertake a school-leaving-certificate examination," and it is therefore urged that it should be reinforced. The Committee also admit that "the necessary curriculum cannot attain general success" until the majority of High Schools have more efficient teachers, which, the Committee coolly declare, is improbable "as long as recognition rests with the University." Accusations like this, made in the face of the fact that the University has compelled schools to employ better qualified teachers and to raise their salaries, deserve no answer.

(To be continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the facts and opinions stated by our correspondents.]

WANTED MORNING COURTS AT PATNA.

TO THE EDITOR, "BEHAR HERALD."

Sir,—The litigant public will indeed be much grieved to learn that the Patna High Court has again been pleased to reject the prayer for morning courts. Our popular and sympathetic District Judge had strongly recommended the representation, sent to the Hon'ble High Court by the Patna Bar Association, in which the lawyers had made out a strong case for the holding of morning courts. Expectations ran high and happy rumours were afloat that the present Chief Justice, unlike his predecessor, was favourably inclined towards morning courts. Our hopes almost ripened into a joyous certainty when the Bar Association received a letter from the Registrar, High Court, acknowledging receipt of the representation sent with the information that the learned Chief Justice was giving the subject his full consideration and that therefore there was no necessity of sending any deputation of lawyers to wait upon his Lordship as proposed in the said representation. The lawyers in a body interpreted this letter as a forerunner of the future happy news of morning courts as an accomplished fact. Alas! only if they knew what was actually coming! And it did not take long to come. For the death knell of morning courts was sounded only a few days after when the Registrar's next letter came with the precious information that the High Court regret after fully considering the matter that they cannot grant morning courts and thereby disturb the arrangements that were made last year. A year-old arrangement effected by a mere stroke of the pen while sitting under electric fans with *khuskhus* screens all round, was too sacred to be disturbed; but the old time-honoured practice of morning courts which had worked smoothly and satisfactorily all these years which memory cannot tell could very well be disturbed and cast to the four winds of Heaven! This is justice indeed! It reminds us of the good old *Aesop's* Fable of the Frogs and the Boys. The Frogs exclaimed when pelted with stones by the cruel boys "what is play unto you—is death unto us." We might as well tell these kind-hearted Judges "Day courts may be pleasant or convenient to you—but they are nothing short of death to us." Let him who denies the truth of the above come to the District Court and walk under the sun to reach one court room from another. I don't know whether it would be impertinence on our part to make an earnest prayer to the High Court Judges to come for a day only—for a few minutes only—to the District Court and try a walk from the 4th Court of Munsiff to the 3rd Court of Sub-Judge at about 2 P. M. We are sure this experiment if tried will thoroughly convince their lordships of the immediate necessity of morning courts. But will they come?

Why should they? The Deputation was to have gone to state things orally and to plead for mercy. But that also was refused. I really don't admire the wisdom dictating the refusal of this deputation. Why should the learned Chief Justice fight shy of the Deputation? Certainly they were not going to demand Home Rule. Following the decision of the Home Government, the Chief Justice thought fit to cancel the passports of this Deputation also. This Deputation was harmless for the name of Babu Debendranath Das, Government Pleader as the leader of this deputation was guarantee enough to disarm all suspicion regarding the aims and objects of the deputation. Surely the High Court has offered a downright insult to the Deputation and for the matter of that to the entire Bar Association by refusing to allow them to wait upon the Judges. This is high-handedness indeed! Do condemn and convict if you find us guilty. We don't object to that. But pray don't deny us a hearing before you convict us. It would have given us some relief and consolation if the Deputation had been allowed to wait upon their lordships—even if the Deputation had been told that their prayer could not be granted. But the policy of keeping back the deputation on the pretext of giving a full consideration to the matter is anything but fair.

Is it not an irony of fate that with the constitution and establishment of the High Court, Patna should be deprived of its long-standing, cherished morning courts while Gaya, Chapra, Arrah, Barh, Behar, Dinapur and nearer home Patna City even, would be having the usual morning courts. One fails to understand on what grounds the High Court can justify the morning sittings in all places except in the Patna District Court.

It has been constantly dinned into our ears that "the man on the spot" should be allowed to have his own way and there should be no interference with the exercise of his discretion. But arguments change and logic is distorted to suit men's convenience. The District Judge 'who is on the spot' and who is a most experienced Judicial officer says that we should have morning courts. But what of that? The High Court Judges know better and they say "Day Courts are better." And the Hon'ble High Court must be obeyed!

ROASTED.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED

1. Office Director of Agriculture, Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi.
 2. Post vacant and pay—A Clerk on Rs. 30-2-40.
 3. Qualification required—The candidate should have passed the F. A., I. A., or I. Sc. Examination. Preference will be given to one who has got Secretariat training. None need apply who is not a native of, or domiciled in, this Province.
 4. Officer to whom application to be submitted—Director of Agriculture, Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi, Secretariat Post Office.
 5. Date by which application should be submitted—The 23rd May 1918.
- Ranchi, } NAGENDRA NATH RAY,
The 24th April, } for Director of Agriculture,
1918. } Bihar and Orissa.

**GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
ESTABLISHMENT.**

1. Office—Public Works Department Secretariat, Bihar and Orissa.

2. Post vacant and pay—A Tracer to fill a (temporary) vacancy on Rs. 30/- a month.

3. Qualifications required—(a) Applicants should be natives of the Province.

(b) Applicants must be good tracers and must be able to make simple drawings independently and be able to use scales and calculate the length, breadth and heights of buildings. Preference will be given to applicants with experience of tracing work in a Government or District Board's office.

4. Officer to whom application should be made—Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa in the Public Works Department, Ranchi Secretariat.

5. Date by which application should be submitted—30th May 1918.

N. B.—Applications should be made in the applicant's own handwriting and should accompany a sample of his tracing work. Copies of testimonials should be sent; they will not be returned. The selected candidates will be appointed till the end of February 1919 and the term of his appointment will be extended if his work is found satisfactory.

W. ALBERT-SAMUEL,
Assistant Secretary.

(2—1)

WANTED.

(1). Office—Sanitary Engineer to Government, Bihar and Orissa.

(2). Post vacant—Paid Probationer on Rs. 10 per mensem.

(3). Qualifications required—Passed Entrance or Matriculation.

(4). Officer to whom application to be made—Sanitary Engineer to Government Bihar and Orissa, Patna.

(5). Date by which applications should be submitted—25th May 1918.

Applicant should be either natives of Bihar and Orissa or domiciled therein. If the applicants are not natives of the Province, the grounds on which they claim to be domiciled should be stated.

F. C. TEMPLE,

Sanitary Engineer to Government,

Bihar and Orissa.

2—2

WANTED

With effect from the 1st of July, 1918, for the I. A. Classes attached to the Ravenshaw Girls' School at Cuttack, a Lady graduate on Rs. 150/- a month to teach History and Mathematics.

The appointment will for the present be made on a temporary basis. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 3rd of June, 1918.

Ranchi, } W. V. DUKE,
The 9th May, } Offg. Asstt. Director of
1918. } Public Instruction,
2—1 } Bihar and Orissa.

WANTED.

Upper and Lower Subordinates, Accountants, Clerks Typists, Draftsmen and Tracers for service in Mesopotamia on salary noted below.

For Government Servants.

Substantive Pay.	Extra allowance. Per cent.	Minimum gross pay on field service. Rs. a. p.
Rs. 40 and under.	150	80 0 0
Over Rs. 40 and not exceeding Rs. 70	125	100 0 0
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Over Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 150	75	200 0 0
Over Rs. 150 and not exceeding Rs. 200	50	262 8 0
Over Rs. 200	33½	300 0 0

For others.

In India.	Overseas.
Overseers Rs. 150 to 250	Rs. 225 to 333
Sub-Overseers 50 to 150	75 to 225
Clerks. 40 to 150	60 to 225
Typists. 60 to 100	90 to 150
Draftsmen. 80 to 160	120 to 240
Tracers. 30 to 50	45 to 75

Accountants and Supervisors should be Government Servants only.

The men will receive free clothing and free rations when outside India and there is therefore no occasion for spending money.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received in the offices of the Superintending Engineer, Eastern Circle, Bankipur, Executive Engineer, Patna Division, Bankipur, Executive Engineer, Special Works Division, Bankipur and Executive Engineer, Bhagalpur Division, Bhagalpur.

B. M. GUHA,

Offg. Head Assistant,
for Superintending Engineer,
Eastern Circle.

3—2

NOTICE.

Office of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals,
Bihar and Orissa.

Dated Ranchi, the 4th May 1918.

Applications for admission into the Punjab Medical School for Women at Ludhiana are invited from female candidates belonging by birth or domicile to Bihar and Orissa.

Scholarships each of the monthly value of Rs. 30 tenable for the full four years of the course will be provided.

Intending candidates must be over 17 years of age and must have passed the Matriculation or any higher examination in Arts or Science of an Indian University.

Applications accompanied with a certificate of character from a responsible authority will be received for consideration.

For further particulars, enquiry should be made of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi-Secretariat.

G. J. H. BELL, C. I. E., M. B., Col., I. M. S.
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals,
(4-2) BIHAR AND ORISSA.

CATECHISM ON THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

By S. N. Singh Esq. B.L. An excellent guide to examinees for the B. L., the Departmental and Mukhtearship examinations. Price Re. 1/- to be had of the author S. N. Singh Esqr., Assistant Manager, Hathwa Raj.

IN MANY WAYS

the world has changed and is changing. Most of us live quite differently to our fore fathers many of our present day occupations were unheard of, undreamt of even a generation or two back whether the "Good Old Times" were actually as good as they are pictured is perhaps an open question, but if we have gained much—gained in wealth, luxury, refinement, art and science, modern conveniences modern travel, and much else—yet there is no doubt that we have lost something. Life is no longer so quiet, steady and easy going as formerly. These are days of rush, strenuous work and often of equally strenuous amusement. Life now a days, tends to become more wearing. Our digestive systemse specially, are very liable to get upset by hurry and worry and as so many distressing ailment follow upon a disturbed and neglected condition of the organs of digestion it is well to have recourse to

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NOTICE.

We beg to inform our kind constituents and the Public, that our ærated Water Factory situated at No. 71 quarters near Freemasons Lodge Dinapur Cantt. is under Medical supervision. Our Waters are Manufactured with the greatest care and cleanliness, and with filtered Water, procured from the Station Hospital's well. Our rates are moderate.

We solicit the kind support of our Patron and to those who have not used our Waters. We respectfully solicit a trial. We supply the Station Hospital, Club Officers, and Gentlemen of Dinapur Cantt. as well as to the Club, Officers, Gentlemen &c., of Bankipore and Patna City.

Soda large	@	Rs. 0 9 0	per dozen.
Soda small	"	" 0 6 0	"
Lemonade	"	" 0 14 0	"
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I have inspected the Soda Water Factory of Messrs Baluck Ram & Co., today and am satisfied that all the possible care is taken to ensure the ærated Water being pure. The water is taken from tap specially laid on from the military works supply, the empty bottles are washed with permanent solution before being re-filled.

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