

The Behar Herald.

Bankipur, Saturday, March 30, 1918.

SCIENCE TEACHING IN THE PATNA UNIVERSITY AND THE EXTERNAL COLLEGES.

We propose to examine the present condition of Science teaching in the province and the extent to which it will be affected by the Regulations. Leaving the Patna and Ravenshaw Colleges out of consideration, the colleges teaching Physics and Chemistry are—

1. B. N. College, Bankipur—Teaching up to the B. Sc. Standard
2. T. N. J. College, Bhagalpur—Teaching I. Sc. and B. A. in Chemistry and Mathematics (but no Physics)
3. G. B. B. College, Muzaffarpur—teaching Physics up to the I. A. (but no Chemistry).
4. St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh—Teaching Chemistry up to I. A. (but no Physics)

According to the regulations passed, Chemistry has been left out from the list of subjects that can be offered for the B. A. degree from 1920, so that T. N. J. College automatically becomes affiliated up to the I. Sc. standard only (unless it be granted first affiliation up to B. Sc.) Again Physics and Chemistry are not alternative subjects that can be offered by an I. A. Student, in other words, he must offer both (elementary Physics and Chemistry). In these war times it is not easy, if not impossible to equip new laboratories—so that one cannot say if the introduction of the regulations will sound the death-knell of the Science classes at Hazaribagh and Muzaffarpur, at any rate for the present.

There is much anxiety in the public mind at the news that Science teaching above the I. Sc. standard is to be concentrated in the Patna College—exceptions being made in the cases of Ravenshaw College, Cuttack and B. N. College, Bankipur. Practically therefore it means that T. N. J. College Bhagalpur—the only other College which used to teach higher course should be deprived of this privilege. Pray, for what reason? Is it because a sufficient number of such students will not be forthcoming as are fit to take up the B. Sc. course? We believe not, for up to this time the best class of students had been available for the I. Sc. course. Is the staff incompetent or inadequate? Far from it, for the teaching staff of the College is composed of men in no way inferior to those of other Colleges enjoying the privilege, say B. N. College. So also as regards equipments. Is the financial condition of the Bhagalpur College unsatisfactory? Thanks to the generous grant from the Government and the munificent donation of the Banaili Raj, its finances are on a better footing than those of some other external Colleges. Why should then be this undue restriction? The matter probably has not been put in its true light before the Government and we hope there is still time to reconsider the whole question.

In fact the lot of the T. N. J. College has been specially a hard one, particularly because it has no champion like the Hon. Rai Bahadur Dwarka-nath to represent its case. The premier College should not grudge, if it be relieved of a part of its duties by the external Colleges. Of course in that case it will be necessary to allow some members of the external College staff also to be on the faculty and boards (of studies and examiners). Is it really fair that veteran professors like Prof. S. M. Bhatfajr that veteran professors like Prof. S. M. Bhatfajr with an experience of above thirty years should be left out, while all the demonstrators of

the Patna College find place on the faculty? Independent opinion is a rare commodity in a meeting presided over by the official superiors, and this is a fairly strong reason in favour of sprinkling in some members from the external Colleges instead of preserving a sacred reserve for the members of one and the same College.

A puzzling point in the Regulations is that while some Science subjects have been considered suitable for a B. A. student to offer, others like Geology and Chemistry have been left out. We shall refer to this point in our next note.

Now that I. A. and I. Sc. Science classes will have to be held separately a further difficulty is likely to crop up, for arrangements are being made for only one lecture theatre for Physics and Chemistry in some of the Colleges, for example, in the G. B. B. College, Muzaffarpur.

TEMPORARY COMMISSIONS IN THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The *Bombay Chronicle*, in a recent issue gives publicity to some sad facts in connection with the medical services, in the Military Department. There are two medical services one for British troops and the other for Indian troops. The first is called the Royal Army Medical Corps and the second, the Indian Medical Service. As regards the R. A. M. C. before the War, admission to it was by passing a competitive test held in England, while after the outbreak of war medical graduates are admitted as temporary officers, without any competitive test. But no Indians were or are allowed admission to this service. Temporary Lieut. R. A. M. C. becomes a captain after one year. As regards the I. M. S. there was the competitive test in England until the outbreak of war after which the test was dropped, and medical graduates began to be admitted as temporary officers. This service was and is open to Europeans as well as Indians. In this service permanent officers are as a rule Europeans, the test being in England. Amongst the Temporary officers there are hardly any Europeans, for the R. A. M. C., a better paid service is open to the latter. Temporary Lieut. I. M. S. becomes a captain after three years. Thus the I. M. S. prospects being anything but attractive recruitment of temporary Lieutenants proceeded rather slowly. To accelerate recruitment the Director-General, I. M. S. offered in May 1917 to recruit temporary Lieutenants in this service for general service on the same pay as was given to the permanent officers and also promised promotion to captaincy with the pay of that rank after one year. These terms were communicated to the Administrative heads of Civil Medical Departments of all provinces in India and were in turn communicated by these latter to all qualified medical practitioners in their provinces with promises in certain instances of safeguarding and furthering the interests of the volunteers during their absence on military duty and their return to civil life. The *Chronicle* goes on to observe that most of these letters were personal, but others were addressed to the secretaries of medical clubs and unions. Our contemporary publishes one of the latter class of letters (addressed to the Secretary Sind Medical Union, Karachi) in which the Civil Administrative Officer, Sind, says: "I shall be much obliged if you will let me have the names of any medical graduates who will like to take up Temporary Commissions in the I. M. S. The prospects of the Service are being improved—pay of permanent Lieutenants I. M. S., promotion to Captain with pay and rank after a year's service, and privilege leave as for I. M. S. Officer." These pro-

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mises of fair prospects succeeded splendidly in accelerating recruitment. From May 1917 to Nov. 1917 the Government had more volunteers than they had during the previous two years and nine months of the war. 307 people volunteered during the former period as against 303 in the latter.

But here comes the saddest part of the story. In December 1917 the Government of India issued a press communique that only those from among the Temporary I. M. S. officers will be granted promotion to Captaincy, who had joined before the year 1917. Those who joined during 1917 must wait for three years before they could be promoted!

Now let any sane man judge. The splendid rally after May 1917 was evidently due to the improved prospects as they were communicated to the graduates concerned. And the communique of Dec. 1917 curtly asks these graduates who joined in 1917 to wait for three years for the promotion which, according to the word given them previous to their joining the service, they were to get after a year's service. What can be the effect upon the general public of such a breach of faith let alone the graduates immediately concerned?

THE NECESSITY OF FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BIHAR AND ORISSA.

(SPECIAL FOR THE BEHAR HERALD.)

V.

We have pointed out a radical error in the principle of the measure for the extension of Primary Education in this province, namely, that the Bill should be in the first instance applied to such areas (specially Municipalities) where the population have shown their eagerness for education. So, according to the idea now current, people have to suffer for their love of education, a most inverted way of looking at things. State education is certainly needed much more in the backward tracts than in the Municipal and urban areas where there are already greater facilities for education both primary and secondary. But what should be said of a Bill meant to provide universal Primary Education which would keep the backward classes where they are for several decades to come while it would foist upon those people who by self-help under the most adverse circumstances have managed to secure a tolerable amount of literacy and a fair proportion of scholars, an uncalled for, unprovoked, and unmerited penal measure, not the least objectionable features of which are the threat of a new taxation and the shaking off of the responsibility of the public finance in the matter of mass education?

There already prevails an impression among a certain class of people who are ever ready to discover veiled meanings and dark portents in every official measure, that all this talk of self-government and self-determination is meant not really to give any substantial control to the people over their own affairs, but as only a means to fresh sources of taxation now that Government taxation has reached its limits. They point to the District Boards and Municipalities and to their failure as schools of real self-government. They point out how the work of District Boards, where not even that little amount of popular control exists which we find in Municipalities, is extolled in Administration Reports in contrast with that of Municipalities which are constantly rebuked for their failure to enhance taxation. They also comment on the attitude of the Government of India only six years ago and even now and want a reason why an overwhelming love for the masses should have all of sudden flooded the narrow channels of the activities of the

local Governments, so that they are now in many places devising remedies which it is not in their power to serve. In this connection the following extract from an article in the *Bombay Chronicle* will be read with interest:—

"Every one who knows the limited resources of municipalities and their expanding needs, realises (that the assistance which Government propose) is insufficient for the purpose and is less than what the State in England and other countries extends to local bodies. In fact, finance is the crux of the question and its solution depends entirely on whether the Government of India, who absorb a large part of the country's revenues and who dispense doles to provincial Governments, are prepared to find a good part of the cost. Again this is not the only defect of the measures introduced in several provincial Legislative Councils. For these measures are half-hearted in many other directions also, apart from the fact that they have not been introduced in all parts of the country. On the other hand, unless that is done, that is, unless the Government of India themselves introduce a comprehensive and satisfactory Bill of their own, free from all the financial and other blemishes found in the various provincial measures, and announce at the same time a generous policy of substantial assistance to local bodies in carrying out the provisions of the Bill, the problem of education, which is now only next in importance and urgency to that of political reform, cannot be said to have been adequately solved. This consideration was admirably set forth in the following question which the Hon. Maharajah Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi asked at a recent meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council:

12. '(a). In view of the sporadic attempts made in some Provinces to introduce some sort of free and compulsory elementary education within the jurisdiction of certain municipalities and District Boards, will Government be pleased to state if they have any intention to co-ordinate these efforts and introduce into this Council an all-India measure on the lines of the late Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill?'

The following reply was given by the Hon. Sir Sankaran Nair:

'(a) It is not the intention of the Government of India to introduce into this Council an all-India Bill on the lines of Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill; but I would invite attention to the passage in the speech of his Excellency the Viceroy in this Council on the 6th February which dealt with primary education, from which it will be seen that the Government of India hope before long to be able to indicate the lines on which they propose to deal with the extension of primary education. In the meantime it is open to such local legislatures as desire to introduce legislation on the lines recently adopted in Bombay and proposed for Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and the Punjab, to do so.'

The reply is gravely disappointing and betrays an inadequate appreciation of their responsibility in the matter, on the part of the Government. For some time past the public have been asked to rest content with the assurance that primary education being part of the constitutional and administrative questions which were under consideration by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Government of India, a satisfactory solution of the question would be arrived at as a result of this consideration. This naturally raised the hope that the Government of India would soon introduce a comprehensive measure of their own in the Council. The reply given by Sir Sankaran Nair shatters this hope. His reference to the Viceroy's speech is not very helpful, for that speech, so far as the question of education is concerned, was conveniently vague

enough. 'While the future powers of local bodies, and the future relations of local, provincial and imperial finance, are still undetermined,' said his Excellency, 'it is, as you will readily understand, a matter of no small difficulty to set forth a definite policy of future development for our primary schools, and it will be necessary for us to wait longer before we can take definite steps for the realisation of such policy.' What then is the position now? The local Governments are free to introduce such legislation as they deem desirable. Any legislation that they may pass cannot deal satisfactorily with the financial difficulties, their hands being effectively tied in the matter. On the other hand, the Government of India, who alone are in a position to do so, have no intention of making any advance."

The extremely anomalous position taken up by the Government of India has been carried to a still more absurd length in the reply which Sir Sankaran Nair, the education member, gave to the Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Sarma's subsequent resolution on the subject. "We are not prepared to introduce compulsion," he said, "but we are prepared to do all we can to extend the existing system of primary education". If that be so, how could the Government of India accord their sanction to recent legislative measures in some provinces which accept the principle of compulsion for certain specified areas? A further examination of the education member's speech makes the mystification still more complete. We rub our eyes when we read that one of the chief objections which Government had against Mr. Gokhale's scheme was "that under it expansion of education must be very uneven and must make the greatest progress in the particular areas where education is already most advanced, which is just the opposite of what we should ourselves wish to aim at." That is exactly our own objection to Mr. Gokhale's system of optional compulsion for areas which are already doing their utmost. That is the system which is now proposed to be introduced in Bihar and Orissa and which has already been introduced in Bombay. The Bombay measure has already had the blessing of the Government of India, whose recantation, therefore, of the policy which it has allowed the local legislatures to hatch and mature not only come too late, but creates a delightfully humorous situation.

NOTES.

Calcutta Municipal Election.

The election of Commissioners for the Calcutta Municipality is just over. Out of 25 wards 13 had their Commissioners returned unopposed. Of the 25 Commissioners returned in all, 20 are Indians of whom one is a Mahomedan. Of the remaining five 3 are Europeans and 2 Jews. Of the returned Europeans one was unopposed.

A scotched resolution.

Last year, the Hon'ble Mr. Patel gave notice of a resolution advising the Government of Bombay that the costly exodus to the hills should be given up. He, however, received a letter that the resolution had been disallowed "in the public interest." He had been disallowed "in the public interest." He declined to be put down by that bureaucratic procedure and gave notice of an identical resolution as a financial measure proposing that the provision made in the financial statement for the Government move to Mahabaleshwar be omitted. The Governor in Council did not desire to go to the extreme length of disallowing such a financial resolution, and when the discussion took place, the official

case was found to be so extremely weak that the official member informed the Council that they were prepared to consider the proposal on its own merits and that the Government would be glad to allow a full discussion on the question at any time. The Hon. members were quick to point out that an offer of that type indicated a very interesting change in the attitude of the Government. But the Government would not answer how the resolution, the discussion on which was not in the public interest last year, had changed its character in the course of twelve months. The resolution was ultimately withdrawn on the understanding that the Council would be given an opportunity to discuss the whole subject; meanwhile the country will draw its own moral from its interesting history.

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An Elaborate Hoax.

It will be remembered that some weeks ago basing its reports on a sensational account in the "Daily Mail," Reuter cabled an extraordinary story of how an English chemist had at grave risk to his life, succeeded in securing some very valuable German dye secrets. It appears that this was an elaborate hoax, though Reuter refrained from letting us know this. *A propos* of this amazing story appearing in the "Daily Mail," "Truth" has the following paragraph:

There seems to have been too much romance and too little reality in the wonderful story of the capture of German dye secrets with which the "Daily Mail" regaled its readers. The chemist who figured so prominently in the narrative has flatly contradicted most of the statements concerning his part in the affair, and in particular he has denied that he was dogged by enemy agents and met with various adventures in his journeys to and from Switzerland. As to the value of the recipes "now safely locked up in a London bank," it is severely discounted by authorities in the dye industry, and some of them even ridicule the noble efforts of the two patriotic Britons whom the "Mail" held up to our admiration. The idea that what they have done "will enable us after the war to compete with Germany in every line of dyed goods" is transparently absurd. The difficulty is not to get possession of formulae but to work them out on commercial lines, and fortunately the problem of production has now been tackled by various British undertakings.

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Consulting the Dewan.

The *A. B. Patrika* is famous for its knack of telling the right story at the right time. We are

THE ECSTASY OF FEELING WELL.

No one can know the ecstasy of feeling well unless they have suffered the agonies of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, or other acute forms of pain, and then been cured.

We have thousands of letters which express this ecstasy of feeling the pain go, the ecstasy of waking up in the morning to a day free from the dread of torture. These are letters from the sufferers who found blessed relief in **Little's Oriental Balm**. There are thousands of letters alone from those who have been cured of Rheumatism, and many of these are cases which had been given up as hopeless by physicians and which had failed to respond to any known remedy.

If you would know what this ecstasy means, buy a bottle of **Little's Oriental Balm** to-day and rub it in where the pain is.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

now in the midst of the Budget season. And here is the *Patrika's* story of the Muktagacha Zemindar who never did anything without consulting his Dewan :—

The zemindar in question wanted to go on a pilgrimage. He asked his agent at Dacca to send nine green boats and three Ghasi boats for himself, family and servants. When this flotilla arrived at Muktagacha, the Rajastrologer was asked to find out an auspicious day. This was done and the Zemindar was to start at ten in the morning. Two hours before his departure he sent for his Dewan and intimated to him his desire to go on a pilgrimage and asked his opinion. The Dewan petulantly replied, "What is the use, sir, of asking my opinion now when you have brought boats at great cost from Dacca, stocked them with things necessary and unnecessary and engaged extra servants? What opinion can I give now?" The Zemindar was ready with his answer: "Yes, what you say is correct but you know my determination. I never do anything without first obtaining your opinion."

The Dewan saw the situation and began gravely to discuss the details, that is to say, why not take seven green boats instead of nine; why not reduce the number of cooks and servants and so forth. The Zemindar was prepared for this contingency and he very satisfactorily disposed of his arguments. And the Zemindar started for the holy places with the conviction that he had done it with his Dewan's consent. The budgets in our Council are disposed of very much in this fashion, with this difference that the Zemindar, that is the Finance Member, has to consult several Dewans instead of one, in the shape of the Hon'ble Members, but he always succeeds or fancies he succeeds in convincing them that not only is his financial statement all right but every item of revenue and expenditure has been put in it with the consent of the members.

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The Viceroy's Address.

His Excellency the Viceroy in closing the Delhi Session of the Imperial Council said:—"I shall trouble the Council with very few words in closing this Session. We have put through some useful legislation which I hope will stand the test of time and prove of value. But the spring session is primarily the financial session and I shall devote the greater part of my remarks to that topic. I should, however, like to draw your attention to the practice which we have inaugurated during our sittings this year and which I hope to see greatly developed, and that is the practice of official members taking a larger share in the debates and the proceedings of the Council. I cannot but express my regret that this practice had not been adopted before, because it would have obviated some of the patent objections which have been raised to our present system. From the point of view of the Government of India it is undoubtedly a waste of manpower and brain capacity that we should place a number of distinguished officials on the Imperial Council and then refuse to avail ourselves of their knowledge and experience in our debates. It is a constant source of irritation to the non-official members that they are up against a silent phalanx of votes. Much of this soreness would I feel sure, be removed if non-official members were able to cross swords with official members on the floor of the Council Chamber. If they found that they had to deal with men of flesh and blood of like passions with themselves and not silent voting automata finding their way with machine-like precision and unflinching accuracy into the Government division lobby, I believe a great advance could be made to carry its legislative proposals, and inasmuch as

legislation is carried by votes it cannot relinquish its hold on the official vote. But within these limits it is my desire more and more to give the official element a greater part in our deliberations and so give more reality to our proceedings. I feel sure that such a change would appeal generally to Hon. members and more particularly to the official members of the Council."

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Imperial Council

At the Imperial Council on March 22, the Final Budget figures were presented. Sir William Vincent moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Usury Bill be considered. He dealt with one or two points and said the report of the Select Committee was unanimous. Sir William Vincent proposed a minor amendment and after this was accepted Sir William Vincent said he desired to thank the Legislative Department and the Select Committee for their valuable assistance in a very difficult matter. Mr. Shafi and Dr. Sapru characterised the measure as highly beneficial and it was then passed.

Major General Bingley next moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Indian Army Act (1911) be considered. He said the amendments made were of small importance. With regard to the question of corporal punishment the Commander-in-Chief held strong views of dislike towards it and after the war he would submit to Government such views as the experience of the war showed to be advisable to be administered as little as possible. Mr. Sarma withdrew a proposed amendment and the bill was passed.

"Every Picture
tells a Story."



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DON'T live in constant fear of disease. Fear works on the nerves, and makes little ailments bigger.

If your back aches, don't be afraid that gravel, dropsy, or Bright's disease will follow. If you have too much acid in your blood, don't fear chronic rheumatism.

Just say: "This is right now, I am very nervous, and I'll live more carefully. Take care!" Take enough exercise to keep the blood circulating freely through the kidneys. That will help to keep the blood pure.

If you are eating too much, working too hard, worrying a lot, and not getting the sleep you ought, it's an easy matter to choke these little evils for a while, and to ruin the delicate kidneys with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, if taken in time, will cleanse the urinary channels, stimulate the kidneys to greater activity, and rid the system of waste that causes so much disorder. Do not brood over your health; cheerfulness and Doan's Pills are the two best medicines.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10.8; obtainable from all dealers.

Sir William Meyer then moved that the Bill to control the withdrawal of capital from the money market by companies be considered. He said he had already said how it was intended to work this Bill but there was apparently a good deal of misapprehension regarding the way in which the Bill would be administered. He again said that future flotations would require a license from Government and the main object was to conserve money for war loans and Treasury Bills. The advisory committees in Bombay and Calcutta had been ordered to enquire into all new flotations and others would be appointed elsewhere if necessary. He added that there was no intention of interfering with small or local industries of a minor character or companies whose capital would not exceed one lakh of rupees. Mr. Sarma moved an amendment. Sir William Meyer said that it would rest with firms who desired licenses to produce the proofs that their companies would be useful and desirable. The system Government proposed would certainly inconvenience certain capitalists but that that could not be helped. Mr. Sarma's amendment was rejected and the Bill was then passed.

Public Works Reorganisation.

The report of the Public Works Department Reorganisation Committee appointed in 1916, has been published. The committee after reviewing exhaustively the history of the present organisation of the Public Works Department concluded that the main defects lie in the present system of duplication of the engineering staff. At present one establishment was mainly employed for roads and buildings directly managed by the Government, and another for public works in charge of the District board. This system the Committee condemn as defective; and to remedy these defects suggest two alternatives; viz, either all public works should be undertaken by the Public Works Department, or all ordinary public works should be transferred to local bodies giving preference to the latter. While recommending the transfer of government works to local bodies the Committee observe that the progress towards this end must be gradual but the operation of the change recommended should commence at once in advanced districts of Madras, Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa where Local Self-government has already progressed sufficiently to justify its introduction. The committee further recommend that the policy of Government should be directed to the encouragement of the growth of private enterprises. In their opinion this can most suitably be done by inviting tenders for complete works and by the introduction of lump sum contracts; and they believe that if their proposals are accepted, a class of contractors, will grow up to whom it will be possible to entrust work without the necessity for the present detailed subordinate supervision. In dealing with engineering education the Committee oppose the idea of a single Engineering college and advise the retention of the four existing colleges deprecating the affiliation of the Roorkee College to the Allahabad University; considering that the management and administration of each college should remain with the local governments concerned who are the best judges of local requirements. On the whole the fruit of the labour and deliberations of the committee are sweet although the patience with which the public had to wait for it was somewhat bitter.

LOCAL & PROVINCIAL.

WE are sorry to learn that Mr. Alakh Kumar Sinha and Mr. Shahabuddin Khuda Baksh, Superintendent, and Deputy Superintendent of Police, Patna had a nasty motor accident near Coorjee and re-

ceived several serious injuries none of which, we are glad to learn, are dangerous.

THE long-expected German offensive has begun and the world's liberty hangs on the issue. Need we say that it behoves every one of us to offer our unceasing prayers to the seat of the Almighty that those who are fighting for the freedom and emancipation of man be rewarded for their great sacrifice and noble devotion.

THE Patna District Bar Association had recently before them a resolution for offering good wishes to the success of the Home Rule League Deputation. The resolution was lost on the ground that the Bar Association was not the place for such things, the opposition being led by several well-known Home Rulers.

WE are deeply concerned to hear that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has not of late been in the best of health and that he is proceeding on short leave to Kashmir under medical advice for a change. The heart of every resident of the Province will send out an earnest prayer that His Honour may soon regain health and strength in the bracing climate of the Happy Valley, for it would be nothing short of a calamity to the Province if it were to lose at this moment a ruler who has in the two years of his administration conspicuously championed the best interests of the people whose destinies have been placed in his care. We hear that Sir Edward Levinge, who is enjoying his leave in Southern India, will be called upon to officiate during the absence of Sir Edward Gait.

SPEAKING on behalf of the English bar at the High Court on March 24th on the occasion of the departure of Mr. Justice Atkinson to England on leave, Mr. Hasan Imam appreciated the high qualities and the able way in which his Lordship had discharged his duties and wished him a safe voyage and safe return. Mr. L. N. Sinha also bade farewell on behalf of the Vakil bar. His Lordship in feeling terms returned thanks for the assistance he had received from the Bar generally. He expressed doubts as to his return to the Patna High Court and he thought he might go to some other High Court in India. Later Mr. Justice Atkinson paid a visit to the rooms of the Bar Association and said good-bye to individual barristers.

A DARING swindle was alleged to have been attempted the other day at Bankipur when a smartly dressed man drove up in a stylish phaeton to a barrister and a pleader in the Exhibition Road and stated that he had come to engage them for a case. After taking their cards, the man went to a jewellery shop owned by a relation of the pleader and wanted to take away some jewellery on the strength of the pleader's card. The shop keeper however refused this and the man then went to a cloth dealer from whom he took a quantity of cloth and got the shop-keeper to send it along with a man to the house of the barrister. On arrival there, the man said that he had a five hundred rupee note and wanted the shop-keeper's man to bring the change. On this being done, he inquired whether the note would be accepted without any counter signature. The shop-keeper wanted a counter signature on which the purchaser said that he would have it done by the barrister who was inside; he took the change from the shop-keeper and stepped inside, but, it is alleged, made himself scarce. A hue and cry was raised but it was found that the man had cleared away. Thanks however to a clue which the alleged swindler had left at the house of the pleader, the Police, we hear, have succeeded in arresting him at Aligarh.

THE removal of the Pirbahore Police Station from its old site to the bungalow east of the Patna Judge's Court may usefully be made the occasion to rake up the old question of removing the area within the limits of that Phana from the jurisdiction of the Patna City Magistrate's Court to that of the Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer. We have always wondered why this could not be done in spite of the fact that there has been all along a genuine demand for the change based on considerations of real inconvenience to those residents of the Pirbahore Ward of the City who have to negotiate a distance of nearly four miles for the purpose of seeking the protection of the law, while they have a regular Sub-Divisional Court within one mile. Now that the Police Station itself is located within a furlong of the Sadar Court, we trust the authorities will realise the absurdity of asking the inhabitants of the ward to go to one end of the town to lodge information and to another to get justice. We should also in this connection urge upon the authorities the advisability of creating a town outpost somewhere near the old site of the Police Station so that those residents who have to come from the city side of the ward may find Police help much nearer than they would have to do if they had to walk all the way to the Judge's Court. We trust the District Magistrate of Patna will take up the matter.

IT will be remembered that in answer to a question by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Syed Ahmad Hussain at the meeting of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council held on the 29th November last it was stated by the Hon'ble Mr. McPherson that the Criminal Investigation Department was not aware of the organisation of the rioters in the disturbed areas before the outbreak of the disturbances. This statement was apparently based on incomplete information since in reply to an interpellation during the last session of the Imperial Legislative Council, the Home Member said that the C. I. D. had obtained information about the apprehended outbreak of trouble in all the districts of South Bihar except Patna, though no definite information was forthcoming of the probability of rioting on a large scale. It would now be interesting to know what preventive steps were taken in Shahabad by the C. I. D. on the information at its disposal to guard against the apprehended danger. In this connection it may be noted that at the introduction of the amended draft Financial Statement it was admitted by the Government that the Police Force in the District of Shahabad was not sufficient at the time of the outbreak to cope with the situation. Taking all these things into consideration, it seems that the wisest course for the Government would be to issue a detailed statement on the whole affair, as soon as it is considered practicable.

WITH reference to our recent article on the omission of Principal Basu of the Monghyr Diamond Jubilee College from the Patna University Senate we have received a number of communications from disinterested parties suggesting names of several gentlemen of light and leading who ought to have been on the Senate. Some of the gentlemen whose names have been suggested do not desire that we should publish their names in view of the almost personal snub which was meted out to a member of the Legislative Council who had the temerity to question the selections made. In spite of such prohibition, we should be failing in our duty if we did not point out what seems to be another sad omission. The name of the Hon'ble Mr. Saiyid Md. Naim is familiar to the public as that of an extremely broadminded and cultured gentleman who has

all along been associated with the cause of education in the Bhagalpur Division. We are certainly opposed to sectarian representation on the Senate but when the official policy seems to be that important interests should be adequately represented, it appears to us queer that the claims of the Mahomedan community of Bhagalpur have not at all been recognised. The only other non-official Senator from that Division who is not a professional educationist is the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Nishikanta Sen. The addition of the Hon'ble Mr. Naim would strengthen the non-official representation and at the same time satisfy Mahomedan interests while personally Mr. Naim's interest in and experience of educational problems should make him an acquisition to the Senate.

IN the Imperial Council on March 22nd Sir William Vincent in the course of a reply to Mr. Abdur Rahim's question about the Bihar riots said the Criminal Investigation Department obtained information that trouble was possible in all the districts of South Bihar except Patna, but no definite information of the probability of rioting on a large scale was received and no trouble was anticipated in Shahabad. The riots were organised with such secrecy that it is understood that even the local Mahomedans had no warning of their imminence. As a matter of general precaution the armed reserves of all districts had been brought up to full strength and detachments of military police were kept at Bhagalpur and Patna in readiness to move in any direction in which trouble might occur. Action is being taken under section 15 A of the Police Act to compensate those who lost property during the riots. The numbers reported by the local government are Hindus 290, Mahomedans 141. Four tribunals have been established under the Defence of India Act for the trial of persons who are accused of participation in the riots. Exemplary sentences have been imposed on those persons proved to have taken a prominent part in those riots. The local government have also sanctioned the quartering of a large force of additional police in the affected area for a period of two years. This force will consist of 100 mounted police, 150 armed police, and 150 unarmed constables, with the corresponding proportion of officers. It is expected that the mounted police at least will be fully equipped by the end of the present month. Pending the constitution of the force, a detachment of infantry and one squadron of cavalry has been retained at Arrah. It is impossible to state even approximately the number of rioters who took part in the disturbances but in the 172 cases instituted some 5,000 to 6,000 persons were named as having participated. The casualty numbers reported by the local government are as follows:—Killed 41, wounded 176. The total number of persons arrested is 3,878. The number of those tried up to the 25th January, 1918, was 893, of whom 614 were convicted.

IT was Burke, we think, who said in reference to modes of addresses that he had seen very assuming letters signed, "your most obedient, humble servant." A whole volume may be written without completing the list of the pathetic fallacies conveyed in various forms of epistolary addresses and subscriptions. The following (which the reader will understand from the almost prehistoric demand made in it, is the copy of a letter recently issued by the Bihar and Orissa Research Society) is a striking example of the originality that may be displayed in epistolary art:—

Dear Sir,

Your subscription amounting to Rs. 50

for 1915-1918 and to which your attention has already been drawn, is in arrears. As the amount is outstanding from a long time, I should esteem it a great favour if you will very kindly remit the amount to me at your earliest convenience. I am sure I will not have to trouble you again for this trifling matter.

With kind regards,

I remain,

yours affectionately.

There is such a compelling persuasiveness in the liquid tenderness that is bestowed in the concluding lines on the recipient that it leaves him without any chance of escape. The letter, as may be expected, has a postscript, and not the least part of its sting is in the tail which reminds the unhappy addressee of the officer to whom cheques and remittances are payable. Considering that the members have been rather precipitately awakened to the obligations of membership for the first time probably in the short space of three years, the news certainly required to be broken gently. We have no doubt that the Research Society, at any rate its bank account, will go famously, now that it is employing such a determined and invincible method of demand. The only pity is the loss to the domain of archæology at the disappearance of the dummies, we were going to say mummies, which used to adorn the Society's cash office during the triennium for which the arrears have been accumulating.

AMONG the proverbial repetitions of history may be included the twentieth century reproduction of Minerva being born in panoply, in the creation of a full-fledged University at Patna. Due probably however to the imperfections of the age, some parts of the armour of our modern Minerva were missing while some again were extremely weak. Punctually on the 1st November 1917, the day that the University started work, there was among other things a Registrar, for what is a University without a Registrar? Who appointed the Registrar and under what authority were minor questions which need not have been considered and were probably not at all considered till such time when the consideration resulted in the happy discovery that there was no properly appointed Registrar. The whole thing had to be gone over again, this time under the proper procedure, let us hope. At the meeting of the Senate held last Saturday, the question was considered and resulted in (the ratification of?) the appointment of Mr. Shaw. There were two other candidates one being Mr. Watts and the other our old friend Babu Girish Chandra Mukherji, who had been the prop of the Calcutta University for more than 26 years. We are not surprised that Girish Babu was not appointed, and personally we are glad that Mr. Shaw has at last been accorded that justice by an Indian assembly which he failed to secure at the hands of a bureaucracy of his own race even after a long and strenuous service of nearly 28 years. We owe it to the public however to present it with some choice and extremely delectable remarks that were heard in connection with the application of Girish Babu. One official Fellow,—a gentleman with dreamy eyes and a wonderful pair of moustaches,—questioned whether the applicant was domiciled in the Province. Apparently he was not, and as presumably there was no doubt whatsoever that Mr. Shaw was, the point went in favour of the latter. Another gentleman, a well-known member of the heaven-born serman, a well-known member of the heaven-born serman, said in effect with many a knowing wink, "This man has experience of the Calcutta University; whether that is a qualification or disqualification

I leave it to the Senate to decide." Calcutta University qualification being a disqualification it follows as the night the day, that Calcutta University disqualification must be a supreme qualification and we now understand the true reason of the appearance on the Patna University Senate of several luminaries whose progress in the regions of academic brilliance had been rudely cut short by what must now be considered the blessing of a Calcutta University disqualification.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

Two graduates for appointment as Botanical Assistants in the Subordinate Branch of the Agricultural Service in the Province of Bihar and Orissa on a pay of Rs. 100-5-200 each a month. The selected candidates will be on probation for one year. They will be placed for training under the Botanist to the Government of Bengal at Dacca and will draw Rs. 75/- each a month during the period of probation.

None need apply who is not a B. A. or B. Sc. with Botany as a special subject (and who is not a native of, or domiciled in the Province of Bihar and Orissa and below 24 years of age).

Application with copies of certificates will be received by the undersigned up to 15th April 1918.

G. MILNE.

RANCHI,) Director of Agriculture,
The 22nd March 1918.) Bihar and Orissa.

2-1

WANTED.

Office Sanitary Engineer, Bihar and Orissa.
Post vacant and pay. Three temporary Sanitary Sub-Overseers on Rs. 60/- per month.

Qualifications Passed Upper-Subordinate or Lower Subordinate with experience.

Officer to whom application should be submitted. Sanitary Engineer to Government, Bihar and Orissa.

Date by which application should be submitted. 15th April 1918.

Applicants 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.

Applications from persons already in service should be submitted through the

heads of the offices concerned.

The selected candidates will be required to join their appointments immediately.

F. C. TEMPLE,
Sanitary Engineer to
2-1 Government, Bihar and Orissa.

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Immediately a Sanitary and Conservancy Inspector with knowledge and experience of large camps and Municipal Areas for service under the Kakina Raj Pay Rs. 60 per mensem and lodging. Apply with copies of testimonials (not returnable) giving full particulars regarding age, qualification, past services to the Superintendent in charge of the Raj Secretariat, Kakina, B. D. Ry., Dist. Rungpur.

NOTICE.

Applications are invited up to 1st April 1918 for the permanent post of an Estimator in the Divisional Office. Pay up to Rs. 60 according to qualification. A passed Upper Subordinate and who has had previous experience in estimating need apply. The candidate selected will be on probation first and will have to join immediately.

Preference will be given to a native of the Province or one domiciled in it.

Apply with full particulars to the undersigned.

CUTTACK, } K. R. BERY,
The 5th March } Executive Engineer,
1918. } Mahanadi Division.

4-4

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Agent, Patna Branch.