

# The Behar Herald.

Bankipur, Saturday, May 25, 1918.

## THE CONTROL OF PRICES.

It is highly gratifying to note that the local authorities are trying their level best to put down heartless profiteering by local traders. The price of salt has been brought down to a reasonable level by the unflinching zeal and arduous efforts of our kindhearted and popular Collector. It is highly commendable, and we congratulate ourselves on having obtained the services of a liberal minded Collector like Mr. John Reid at a time when the resources of our country should be concentrated for the urgent needs of the Empire. We have come to know from reliable sources that he is up and doing for bringing about a general reduction in the prices of coal, kerosine oil and cloth. We hope that his efforts will be crowned with success. We have also in this connection noted with pleasure similar activities on the part of the district officials all over the province.

Next to the food stuffs, salt, coal, cloth and kerosine oil are commodities of daily use, and any abnormal and artificial rise in the prices of these commodities is fraught with the greatest hardship and distress to the people at large, particularly to the poor and the middle classes. So far as our District is concerned the question of salt has been satisfactorily settled. We want a similar settlement in other cases as well. In discussing this question, we should never lose sight of the fact that Government can control and regulate only the artificial rise of prices. Where there has been a rise of prices from natural and real causes, the matter is beyond State control. But our conviction is that the present rise in the prices of the commodities stated above is due purely to heartless profiteering on the one hand, and to the temptation of great gains in the future, on the other. Both the causes are controllable, and in our opinion ought to be controlled by the State, in view of the general relief it may afford to all classes of people. It should be remembered as a great economic principle that money is current, that is, it has a tendency of changing hands. When we have effective wants to be satisfied, we spend first on them. When the necessities of life have been purchased, we direct our money to other less pressing wants. In other words, we resort to luxury. When we find it difficult to purchase the necessities of life, we cut down our wants, we reduce our style of living. Money, thus saved, seeks to find its way into other channels. Naturally we take to luxury for having deprived ourselves, to some extent, of necessities of life. We stint our needs, to counteract the rise in prices, and spend the surplus to enjoy a 'Protea' or a 'Changing Partner' at the Bioscope. Bioscopes, theatres, nautiches or such other luxuries may be quite permissible in peaceful times. But such luxuries must be suppressed when we are hard up for the needs of the Empire. It behoves the Government therefore, to impose heavy taxes on articles of luxury, to cause no attempt on the part of Government to reduce prices would be effective, if there is not a corresponding economy aimed at by the people themselves. For, now, we should not only guard ourselves against the artificial rise in prices but also see that no waste is committed by the people as the result of cheapened prices. Thanks to the efforts of our Collector, we are soon going to have coal at the rate of eight annas per maund at Patna. Several

agencies will soon be opened throughout the town, and contracts have been given to reliable and respectable gentlemen of the town who have undertaken to sell at eight annas per maund. Everything is well done so far. But the authorities should insist on checking indiscriminate sale of any quantity to any one individual at a time. No one but a *bonafide* consumer should be allowed to buy at the prescribed rate. Indiscriminate sale may lead to dishonest speculation on the part of traders. Ten big traders may combine to buy up the whole quantity of coal available in the town, and then create a market of their own and dictate their own terms unhesitatingly. This sort of creating an artificial monopoly to the detriment of the general interest should be a crime under the law and punishable as such. This brings us to the question of "coal tickets" and State monopoly of the said commodity. The word monopoly has a bad odour in some quarters and specially when the Government is the monopolist. There may be much to be said against State monopoly. In normal times, monopoly is really objectionable. Monopoly is an unnatural and abnormal growth and if allowed unrestricted scope and liberty, it has a tendency to grow bulky till at last the whole structure is crushed down under its own weight. It also restricts free and fair competition. But in the case of coal this argument is untenable. The aim of free competition is to improve the quality of the commodity at a fair price. The coal trade is the sick trade of India and it requires proper looking after by the State. However unrestricted the competition in the coal trade may be, the quality of a particular mine will not improve. A mine which yields 3rd class coal cannot, by any conceivable means, yield 1st class coal. Then, with regard to the price of coal, enough of free and fair competition has been allowed to the trade, but the price has gone on increasing by leaps and bounds and to our great distress, we have found that free competition has failed to ensure moderate prices. True the exigencies of the war have created some difficulties of transport of coal from the mining centres. But for all practical purposes, the freight has remained unchanged. The difficulties of transport have considerably cheapened the price of coal at the mining centres, the freight remains unchanged and the demand for coal has not gone up among the people. All conditions have remained unchanged so far, yet the price of coal has gone up from annas 8 to Re. 1-4 per maund. If this be an illustration of free and fair competition, we would gladly renounce the claims of competition in the coal trade. The rise in prices is due purely and simply to a spirit of profiteering among the local coal merchants. Apart from the above considerations, at a time like this, when all civilization is in the melting pot, the interests of trade and commerce must be made subordinate to State necessities. Only the State can have a broad outlook of the whole situation, and the resources of the country must be brought under State control so that there may be a proper and impartial adjustment of State and national requirements.

In this connection, we invite the kind attention of our Collector to the notice issued by the Controller of coals in Calcutta:—"Each applicant must obtain a recommendation from at least four respectable residents of the locality in which the shop is to be allowed and sign an undertaking not to sell coal and Coke at a price exceeding nine annas per maund, and to abide by the rules and orders issued by the Coal Controller in this behalf." We would suggest that the Licensees be required to give such an undertaking.

The scheme may be easily worked out and if need be, we shall offer our scheme for the consi-



deration of the authorities here. It is also our duty to suggest that these coal agencies should be under the strict and wakeful watch of the local authorities. There should be regular inspection of these depots. For, only such alertness on the part of the authorities can ensure the interest of the people at large. What we mean is that duties and responsibilities should be imposed both on the buyer and the seller. To make the system popular the local authorities must take every possible care of the people's interests.

A word will not be out of place here as regards the difficulties of wood fuel and the rise in the price thereof. We should like to bring it to the notice of the authorities that in Behar, at least, the high class orthodox Hindus, as well as the poorer classes of the community, use wood fuel. The increase in the price of wood fuel has already been felt by the poorer classes of the people,—considering the fact that their income is very limited. For ourselves we cannot understand the real cause of the rise in the price of wood fuel. Is it true that the traders in wood fuel have caught the "heartless profiteering" contagion? Cannot the authorities bring pressure on them as it has been brought on the coal traders? The forests are state property and the wood fuel trade can also be monopolised by the State.

We have learnt with pleasure that the price of Kerosine oil will also be reduced to a reasonable level. With a view to this end, the local authorities have cancelled the license of two or three Kerosine oil dealers for selling at abnormal and unreasonable prices. This is a good beginning and following the lines taken in respect of coal, the price of Kerosine oil can also be brought down. The local authorities we understand are not in a position to take any decisive step about the reduction of cloth unless and until the Government of India takes the lead. The matter, we believe, is receiving the earnest attention of the Imperial Government. The question of cloth is extremely difficult to solve and wiser heads must take to its solution. But we yet cling to our opinion expressed in a previous issue that something can yet be done to alleviate the distress of the people in this respect as well.

But we again submit that there should be greater restrictions on luxuries. The Government have passed the Companies Restriction Act with a view to check the flow of money into different channels. But where is the Luxuries Restrictions Act? Unless and until luxuries are crushed out of existence, the flow of money into the War Loan Fund will be scanty. When necessaries of life are easily obtained and luxuries are not available men will learn economy naturally and make profitable investments by purchase of War Loan Bonds.

## THE PROPER ORGANISATION OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

### IV.

The Press and Publicity Bureau was opened to educate the people in the laws of hygiene but closed on account of the illness of the Sanitary Commissioner. Does the Government know that the education of the people in the principles of hygiene was placed in the hands of a non-medical man and a Sub-Assistant Surgeon who acted as a malarial lecturer under him and who has experience of the work for a period of 4 or 5 years was removed and the post was filled up by a non-medical man? Is the Government aware that in the provinces where the Sanitary Commissioners have joined the military

Service in the present crisis the department in its different branches is going on smoothly and no department in any way interferes with the functions of Self-Government? A copy of the suggestions framed by Government for the guidance of the Municipalities in determining the duties which they should assign to a medical officer of health was laid on the table. But did the Government think it worth while to enquire before they removed their Health Officers for incompetency whether their suggestions were accepted by the Municipal Commissioners at their meetings and whether the Health Officers were entrusted with anomalous duties? The Health Officer is required to be the executive officer of a Municipality in matters regarding public health and is responsible for the Sanitation of the town, but has the Government enquired if any Municipality has given him powers necessary for an executive officer or can they vest such powers according to the present Municipal Act? The Municipal Commissioners are in most cases not willing to part with their powers and where they are willing the Municipal Act stands in the way.

We criticize the department not with sinister motives but only to point out the defects and help the Government with a suggestion with a view to remedy the defects and improve the conditions of the department. What we propose after a careful study is the creation of a Government Sanitary service constituted by Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors with the Municipal Boards having the relation with them as the dispensary committees to the Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

Considering their education, responsibility and prohibition of private practice, the pay of the 2nd class Health Officers is inadequate and their pay should be increased in order that they may be contented with their posts. The starting pay of Health Officers in the United Provinces is Rs. 150 rising to 330 and there is a proposal of the Sanitary Commissioner to fix their scale of pay from 200 to 400 but as he is absent and as there is no one to push up the case the proposal is still pending. The pay of the 1st class Health Officers should be increased proportionately. There should be no impregnable wall of demarcation between the different classes of the Sanitary Service; so a first class Health Officer should be promoted to the post of a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner after sufficient experience or competency, 2nd class to 1st class Health Officers and the Sanitary Inspectors having higher qualifications to 2nd class Health Officers. If the question of possession of registrable qualification stands in the way of the Sanitary Inspectors being promoted to the post of 2nd class Health Officers then the class of 1st class Sanitary Inspector should be constituted and opened to those possessing the qualification of Overseers on the completion of 10 years service as already suggested in the resolution of the Provincial Government.

The post of Health Officers should be permanent, pensionable and the Health Officers should form part of the provincial Medical Service and should be put in the Sanitary branch in the same way as an officer of the Indian Medical Service. The Health Officers should be under the direct control of the Sanitary Commissioner who will regularly and systematically inspect their work. The Health Officers form a part of the provincial Government Service in the United Provinces. The conditions of Bihar are similar to those of the United Provinces in many respects and there are no conditions in this province which will not allow the services of Health Officers to be transferred into permanent Government Service. The number of Health Officers in Bihar is 12 while the number of Health Officers in the United Provinces is 30, their service is Government and their effi-



ciency is recognised.

Veterinary Assistants were purely District Board servants only the other day, though their condition was better than that of Health Officers as they had to work under one Superintendent. In order to improve the efficiency of that department, it has been transferred into Government Service, though the Veterinary Assistants are placed under the District Board and they are entirely maintained by the District Board.

The Assistant Surgeons who are mainly maintained by the District Boards or Municipalities or conjointly are purely Government Servants with a hospital Committee to guide them in different respects.

When the officers of similar departments (Veterinary and Medical) in this very province are Government servants though they are maintained by the District Boards or Municipalities, when officers of the same department (Health Officers) are Government servants in the United Provinces though they are mainly maintained there by the Municipalities, when the Government of this province entirely bore the cost of maintenance of Health Officers for a period of 5 years and when this Government has undertaken either to bear the whole cost or at least half the cost of the maintenance of Health Officers after the expiry of 5 years, there is no reason to prevent the Health Officers from becoming Government Servants.

### THE NECESSITY OF FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BIHAR AND ORISSA.

In connection with the series of special articles under the above heading appearing in our paper, we have received from the Hon'ble Mr. H. McPherson, I. C. S., Chief Secretary of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, the following communication and note as regards the accuracy of the figures quoted in the first article:—

To The Editor, Behar Herald.  
Dated Ranchi, the 18th May 1918.

Sir,—In an article which appeared in the Behar Herald of the 9th February 1918 headed "The necessity of free primary education in Bihar and Orissa" the figures showing the progress of primary education in Bihar and Orissa were impugned. I am directed to forward the accompanying note which shows the position clearly, and demonstrates the correctness of the figures given in the Education reports and the inaccuracy of the figures given in the article. Government are confident that after perusing it you will in an early issue of the Behar Herald give it the same publicity as was given to the criticism.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,  
H. MCPHERSON,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

#### NOTE.

FIGURES FOR 1911-12.  
The figures in the article of the Behar Herald have been quoted from General Table III for Bihar and Orissa on pages xcvi-xcvii of the Fourth Quinquennial Review showing the progress of education in Bengal from 1907-08 to 1911-12. They are

No. of Primary schools—23,249	} including figures for Native States.
No. of primary pupils—645,517	

Deducting the figures for schools maintained by Native States as given in columns 10 and 11

of the same Table which were

No. of Schools—141  
No. of pupils—5,193,

It is deduced by the writer of the article that the figures for British territory in 1911-12 should be

No. of Schools— 23,249 - 141 = 23,108  
No. of pupils— 6,45,417 - 5193 = 6,40,224

But the figures showing aided and un-aided schools in the Native States have not been taken into consideration. The figures for these were—

No. of schools— 1,517  
No. of pupils— 42,314

The actual no. of schools was thus; 23,249 - (141 + 1517) = 21,591; and the actual no. of pupils was—6,45,417 - (5193 + 42,314) = 5,97,910.

These are the figures given in the Bihar and Orissa Quinquennial Review (Table I on pages 3 & 4) as shown below:—

	Schools.		Pupils.	
	Boys	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
U. P.	1,477	62	74,543	3,312
L. P.	18,929	1,123	4,93,354	26,701
Total	20,406	1,185	5,67,897	30,013
Total	21,591		5,97,910	

#### FIGURES FOR 1912-13.

I. The figures given in cols. 22 and 23 of General Table III to the Bihar and Orissa Education Report of 1912-13 were:—

No. of schools—23,940.  
No. of pupils—6,74,287.

Deducting the figures for schools maintained by Native States viz.,

No. of schools—208  
No. of pupils—5,816

It is assumed by the writer of the article that the figures for British territory should be

No. of schools—23,732.  
No. of pupils—6,68,471.

Again the no. of aided and unaided schools and their pupils in the States has not been taken into consideration. The figures quoted in the article are therefore too high.

II. The apparent discrepancy pointed out in the article between the figures shown in the Imperial and Provincial Tables is explained below:—

	Imp. figures.	Prov. figures.	Difference.
No. of schools.	23,950	23,940	10*
No. of pupils.	6,74,496	6,74,287	209*

\* The difference is due to the figures for European schools (vide General table III (A) cols. 22 and 23.) In the reports for 1912-13 and 1913-14 these figures were not amalgamated with those in General Table III in the Provincial reports.

#### FIGURES FOR 1913-14.

The Provincial figures quoted in the article were apparently compiled from the letter press of the report for 1914-15 in which the figures for Native States in 1913-14 were excluded for purposes of comparison. The apparent discrepancy between the Imperial and Provincial figures is explained below:—

	Imp. figures.	Prov. figures.	Difference.
No. of schools.	24,354	24,343	11
No. of scholars.	6,89,529	6,89,252	277

The difference is again due to the figures for European schools (vide Genl. Table III (a) cols. 10 and 11).

#### FIGURES FOR 1915-16.

It seems that the Provincial figures quoted in the article were obtained from the letter press of the report rather than from the tables. It is to be noted that with effect from the year 1914-15 the figures for European schools have been included in General Table III and the figures for Native States have been excluded. There were eleven



European schools with 327 pupils in 1915-16 which have apparently been forgotten by the writer of the article. The following statement shows that the Imperial and Provincial figures agree.

No. of schools.	Imperial figures.	for boys	Provincial figures.
23,402		21,233	
		2,169	
No. of pupils.	6,43,117	for boys	5,91,864
		for girls	51,253
			6,43,117

Vide General Table III in the report for 1915-16.

The following statement shows the actual number of schools and pupils for each year excluding Feudatory States and European schools.

Year.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils.
1911-12	21,583	5,97,745.
* 1912-13	22,215	6,26,157.
* 1913-14	22,609	6,39,072.
1914-15	23,399	6,50,242.
1915-16	23,391	6,42,790.
1916-17	24,403	6,72,143.

\* These figures are approximate and do not take account of variations in the number of aided and unaided schools in the Feudatory States, the figures for such schools in 1911-12 being adopted.

**NOTES.**

**The Paper Industry in India.**

Readers must be getting tired of the oft-repeated song about industrial enterprise in Japan; but the enterprise is so real—and so profitable—that it is desirable to go on singing the song in the hope that it may eventually inspire imitators outside the Land of the Rising Sun. It is worth while to note how Japan has made the most of her war-time opportunity to develop her paper trade. It is commonly known that Japan is a land of paper. In their houses the Japanese commonly have paper window-panes instead of glass, they use paper umbrellas, paper pocket-handkerchiefs, paper fans, etc. etc, but the particular kind of paper that is used for these purposes is quite different from the paper that is used for writing and for printing in the western world, and it was not till 1872 that she first began to make paper of the western sort. When Japan, however, with the Government taking the initiative, once put her hand to the industry, it developed so rapidly that she was soon manufacturing enough not only to supply her own needs but also to export supplies even to England and to America. And the war has been her special opportunity. It has been only lately that she begun manufacturing paper from pulp, and, until the war, all the paper that she so manufactured was from pulp imported from abroad. In 1914, the first year of the war, when importations became difficult, she began to consider whether she could not produce pulp of her own. Japan's natural resources were not favourable but she searched her island till she found what she required, then made experiments, and within the few years of the war, she has so developed the conditions that she now produces nearly 100,000 tons of paper pulp per annum. And at the same time she has continued to import all the pulp she could get. The development of her paper industry during the war has therefore been phenomenal and she is now exporting her paper in large quantities all over the world. It is impossible not to be led to reflect how different things have been in India. In India there are immense natural resources for the production of paper pulp; but during the war, it has been a matter merely of talking about it, of 'investigating possibilities,' mak-

ing small experiments and writing reports. It has been a matter of words not deeds. With more practical enterprise and with resourceful imitation, India could surely have done as Japan has done during the war; but the development in India has certainly not been 'phenomenal'.

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**Sanitation and Medical Relief.**

The Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1916, which has just been published, shows that the death-rate among the civil population for the year was 29 per thousand, which compares with a mean rate of 30.08 during the previous five years. Of the total number of deaths recorded no less than 59 per cent. were attributed to fevers, but the state of registration of vital statistics renders the figures relating to the cause of death of limited value. "More than ninety per cent of the population of India", writes Major Norman White, "is a rural population, and the reporting of births and deaths in villages is left generally to the village chowkidar or policeman who has no medical knowledge whatsoever. The vast majority of people die without attendance by medical men capable of accurate diagnosis. For these reasons the deaths reported under the headings 'fevers' and 'respiratory diseases' as they stand are almost valueless. The variations sometimes seen in adjacent districts in the proportion of total deaths ascribed to 'respiratory diseases' are often inexplicable: in certain parts of India the chowkidar exhibits a strange fondness for 'asthma' as a diagnosis when in complete ignorance of the cause of death." The chowkidar is,

"Every Picture tells a Story."



**DREAD and FEAR Won't Make You Well.**

**D**ON'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 uric acid in your blood don't fear chronic rheumatism. Just say: "I'll start right now to cure my kidneys, and if I live more carefully, I'll be healthy." 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 change these habits for a while, and to repair the weakened 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.



However, on safer ground when he is called upon to diagnose a case of plague, cholera or smallpox. The symptoms of these diseases are so characteristic and so familiar to the people that typical cases are not often misreported. The Sanitary Commissioner observes that his remarks have been prompted by the fact that quite unjustifiable deductions have sometimes been based on the figures under consideration, but he adds that with a just appreciation of the errors depending upon the limitations of the registering agency they are by no means worthless. It may be added that the vast majority of deaths from malaria are included under the head of "fever", but so are deaths from many assorted pathological conditions in which fever may be a prominent symptom.

**The Patna University and Secondary Schools.**

Has the new Patna University abdicated its control over High Schools and handed it over to the tender mercies of the Education Department? In a circular letter addressed to Inspectors of Schools and forwarded by them to Head Masters, the Director of Public Instruction lays down that "the Patna University Act confers on the Syndicate no power of controlling schools, or laying down conditions with which schools must comply if they are to be allowed to present candidates for Matriculation." It would be a serious matter if what the Director of Public Instruction says were true and all control over High Schools taken away bodily from the hands of the University. The Director goes so far as to order that "Head Masters and pupils have no reason to correspond with the Registrar, except that Head Masters will continue to send direct to that officer the application forms and fees of candidates for the Matriculation Examination." That is the only way in which the Head Masters are to maintain a semblance of connection with the University viz., sending applications and fees to the University of the examinees—a concession by which Mr. Fawcus perhaps claims to have placed them under a debt immense of endless gratitude. The Director gravely asks the Inspectors of Schools "to instruct the Head Masters to refrain in future from writing to the Registrar except as above." We ask were the University authorities at all consulted before the Director of Public Instruction indited such an amazing circular? Are we to take it that there is a new god in Israel, the University authorities in Patna having vacated the throne in favour of the Director of Public Instruction and doing him *pujah* in silent impotence? The Director instructs the Inspectors of Schools "to see that Head Masters exercise rightly the discretion which the regulations give them." What business has the Director to meddle in such affairs, specially in private schools, the authorities of which may very well resent his undue officiousness? But the main point has got to be cleared whether the Senate or the Syndicate of the Patna University is without all power of controlling High Schools or laying down conditions with which schools must comply for purposes of affiliation. At a time when responsible government is in the air, it is curious that matters in respect of the control of secondary schools are drifting towards autocratic, one-man rule at Patna.—*The Bengalee.*

**LOCAL & PROVINCIAL.**

THE District Magistrate of Patna has sent us a copy of the list of prices fixed by him for various kinds of kerosine oil in Patna town and Bankipore, for publication. It is hoped that purchasers will not give more than these prices to any dealer, and

thus assist him in getting down prices to a fair level. Arrangements have also been made for the sale of coke; and Messrs. Rooke and Co. will be in a position to sell it at 8 annas a maund in a few days to *bona fide* purchasers only, and in small quantities. Messrs. Pandit and Co. are making arrangements for its sale in the city. It is hoped that the prices of oil as fixed will be extended to the Mofassil in the next few days. The following table shows the prices of Kerosine oil fixed:—

Brand of oil.	Rates fixed for retail sellers in the City.					
	Per case.		Per tin.		Per bottle.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Chimney Brand	9	6	4	11	3	3 6
Church	9	1	6	4	8	9 3 2
Monkey	8	11	...	4	5	6 3 1
Elephant	...	...	...	3	14	9 2 8
Rising Sun	...	...	...	3	8	9 2 5
Swan	...	...	...	2	12	6 1 9
Moon	...	...	...	4	1	9 2 10
Cock	...	...	...	2	4	6 1 6
Gold Mohar	...	...	...	3	8	9 2 5
Queen	...	...	...	2	12	3 1 9
Snow Flake	10	8	6	5	4	3 Not sold in bottles.
Chester	10	3	6	5	1	6 do.

Sub-agents' rates are two annas per tin below the above rates which are inclusive of the price of the tins.

THE High Court has quashed the proceedings under section 182 I.P.C., instituted at Monghyr against Mr. D. Sunder, Circle Officer of the Durbhanga Raj.

MR. Gandhi arrived in Bankipur on Sunday last and left for Motihari the next morning. It is said that he will devote himself exclusively to recruiting for some time to come. Mr. Gandhi returned to Patna to speak yesterday at a recruiting meeting in the City.

WE hear that the authorities of the B. N. College are contemplating a general increase in the scale of fees payable by the students. The proposal has created some thing like consternation in the minds of the boys and their parents. We trust that better sense will prevail.

THE sensational case in which a Mahomedan youth of Nadoul was charged with enticing away his cousin-sister from the custody of her husband was decided by Mr. Samad, Deputy Magistrate of Patna, against the accused who has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200.

A SAD tragedy is reported to have occurred on Saturday last at Patna City. It would appear that a large *pipul* tree came down with a crash all of a sudden upon a number of Dhobies who had assembled under it in connection with some ceremony. It is said that nine persons were killed and several others were injured more or less severely.

THE reader will remember the case in which Dr. Miss B. K. Choudhury of Bankipur sued the Maharajah of Durbhanga for damages for wrongful dismissal and for fees for services rendered. The case was originally instituted in the first Court of the Subordinate Judge of Patna but was later on transferred to that of the District Judge. At the commencement of the hearing, Vakil for the Maharajah admitted the claim for fees and paid up the amount. The question of wrongful dismissal was then gone into. The District Judge held



that there was no wrongful dismissal and disallowing the claim for damages decreed the suit for the amount paid, the parties being ordered to bear their own costs.

THE Post-Graduate Scholarship of Rs. 30 a month awarded to Ahmad Abdul Wahad of the Patna College is cancelled on account of his being granted a Calcutta University Jubilee Scholarship and has been re-awarded to Paresh Nath Mozumdar son of Rai Bahadur Binodebehari Mozumdar Public Prosecutor and is made tenable for two years in the Calcutta University classes with effect from 1st June 1917.

THE trial is proceeding at Muzaffarpur before Mr. Barnicott, officiating District Magistrate, of the sensational case known as the Chupra disinterment case against Rai Sahib Raghunath Prasad, a millionaire of Chupra, and his ten servants. The case, it will be remembered, was transferred from Chupra under the orders of the High Court. Mr. E. Norton instructed by Babu Hem Chunder Mitter is defending the accused.

THE Patna District Board are issuing salt to agents for sale to the public, and the Vice Chairman is also selling some 4,000 maunds from the Golah, Bankipore. The rate fixed for retail sale is as. 1-5 a seer for Khewra salt, and as. 1-4 for Sambhar. The salt agents appointed by the District Board sell to the retailers at Rs. 3-1-9 a maund for Khewra and Rs. 2-15-7 a maund for Sambhar.

IT will be remembered that the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Purnendu Narain Sinha questioned the Government on the proposal to increase the scale of fees in the Temple Medical School, Patna. The Government reply was to the effect that Government had not passed any orders on the proposal. So far as our information goes, no orders have yet been passed but we are surprised to hear that the students are being told that they will have to pay at the enhanced rate from the next session. We should like to know if the fact is true and if so, on what authority was this information issued seeing that the matter is still pending before Government. Meanwhile we would request Government to compare the rate charged in other Medical Schools in India, and the reason why backward Behar of all places should be charged a higher rate.

IN a Press Communique dated the 11th May 1918, issued by the Government of Bihar and Orissa, it was announced that the Director of Civil Supplies, Ranchi, would deal with questions of priority of goods traffic for the province of Bihar and Orissa and would receive and dispose of applications from merchants, traders and others for the movement of traffic and would issue certificates for preferential treatment of goods the carriage of which is an urgent public necessity. It is now published for general information that applications for priority should be made not direct to the Director of Civil Supplies but through the Sub-divisional Officers, or, in districts where there are no sub-divisions, through the District Officers, who will forward the applications to the Director with their recommendation. All applications should be made on the prescribed forms which may be had from all Railway stations and Sub-divisional offices throughout the province.

## WANTED

1. Office of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

2. Post vacant.—Head Assistant in the Confidential Section.

3. Pay—Rs. 250 a month rising by annual increments of 20 to Rs. 350.

4. Qualifications required.—Applicants must have had considerable experience of work in similar departments of other Secretariates or in C. I. D. Offices.

5. Candidates must apply to the Under Secretary to Government, Political Department, Ranchi, before 12th June 1918.

6. The appointment will be on a temporary basis for two years and will probably be made permanent on the conclusion of that period.

Sd. W. B. Brett,

Under Secretary of the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

1-1

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

### NOTICE.

The public are advised that owing to reduction in Passenger Train services, the Railway administration cannot accept for carriage by Passenger Train commodities ordinarily booked by Goods Train such as:—

Piece-goods.	Potatoes.
Gunnies.	Pepper.
Hides.	Tobacco.
Skins.	Jaggree & Sugar.
	Empty kerosine
Chillies.	oil tins.
Ghee.	Leather.
Oil.	Brass.

Individual packages exceeding one maund in weight will also not be accepted for conveyance by Passenger Train. These restrictions do not apply to:—

- (a) Military or urgent Government consignments.
- (b) Passengers' luggage.
- (c) Packages containing Ice, Fresh Fish, Fresh Vegetables, Fresh Fruits, Milk, Cream, Butter and other perishable articles.

By order,

Calcutta, }  
The 22nd May } C. M. PEARCE,  
1918. } General Traffic Manager.



It will be remembered that at a recent meeting of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Naim moved a resolution for the extension of the system of a trial by jury to the districts of Muzafferpur and Bhagalpur. The resolution was accepted in a modified form, namely that certain specified offences only would be made triable by jury. The Government has now notified the extension of the jury system to those two districts on the lines of the resolution.

OUR Monghyr correspondent writes:—

In pursuance of a notice to fill the vacancy of the post of the Chairman of the Monghyr Municipality, a Special Meeting was held on the 20th at the Municipal Office to elect a Chairman in place of Mr. H. T. S. Forrest I.C.S. who has been posted to Bhagalpur as Commissioner of the Division. Our veteran and popular Vice-chairman the Hon'ble Kumar Shivanandan Prasad Singh has been unanimously elected as Chairman. Since 1894 he has filled with great credit the post of Vice-chairman and his valuable services as such have won high approbation of not only the people of Monghyr but of successive District Magistrates and Divisional Commissioners. His work has been commended by the Government on several occasions for the active assistance he has always given and for the genuine and practical interest he has taken in the welfare of the town. We are confident that the Monghyr Municipality will soon rank as one of the ideal Municipalities of this Province under the able and statesmanlike guidance of this worthy son of Bihar.

#### DURBHANGA NOTES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

#### OUR MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN.

The Hon'ble Babu Adit Prashad Sinha, Chairman of the Darbhanga Municipality has, it is said, given notices to the merchants with a view to cancel the contracts entered into by them with the Municipality concerning the supply of salt. It is further said that at a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners held sometime ago, it was resolved that salt would be supplied to some 14 contractors through the Municipality for which the latter would charge about Rs. 29 as commission per each wagon and the contractors would sell the salt supplied to them at 13 seers per Rupee. We would ask if the Chairman has any right to cancel the contracts after realising the fixed amounts of commission from the contractors and without the sanction of the Municipal Commissioners? The affair has created a good deal of sensation in the town. It is fervently hoped that our City fathers in the next meeting of the Municipality will settle the dispute and save those merchants from an impending material loss.

#### GUN LICENSES.

A little sparrow whispers into my ears that this year many ordinary men have been granted licenses for possessing guns while some respectable and wealthy men have by a strange irony of fate, been unsuccessful in obtaining such licenses. Is this true? If this allegation is found to be partially correct, in that case too, the authorities ought to make a searching enquiry to why this distinction has been made in granting licenses? Who is responsible for this?

#### SANITATION.

It is an open secret that more than 1000

people have died of Plague this year in this town. Although Plague has nearly disappeared at present, cases of Cholera are occurring everywhere and it is apprehended that it will soon break out in a virulent type in the town! Our taxes are being gradually enhanced! Will the Hon'ble Chairman of our Municipality kindly tell us what he has hitherto done for the sanitary improvement of the town? What effective measures have been adopted by the Municipality to check the progress of Cholera? We pause for a reply.

#### BHAGALPUR RESIDENTS ON THE PATNA UNIVERSITY.

(From a correspondent)

In pursuance of a notice under the signatures of Babu Harendra Lall Roy, Mr. S. M. Naim, Babus Charu Chandra Basu, Jagadhar Prashad, Muralidhar Prashad Shroff, Sarada Prashad Mukherjee, Moulvi Shahamat Hussain, Babus Basant Lall Sahu and Suryya Prashad a public meeting was held on Saturday the 11th instant at 5-30 p. m. at the Mansurgunj house of Mr. Deep Narain Singh, to move the Senate of the Patna University to allow the Tej Narain Jubilee College to teach to B. Sc. and Honours standards and to consider the proposed courses of studies of the Patna University. The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Naim, Bar-at-Law, who was in the chair, opened the meeting with a speech in which he discussed the present state of University education in Bihar. He also pointed out what the local Tej Narain Jubilee College had done to promote the interests of education and regretted that the present infant University had not as yet seen its way to affiliate it up to the B. Sc. and Honours standards. He mentioned that it was the business of the meeting to discuss the proposed changes in the courses of study made by the new University, some of which were really very alarming indeed.

The first resolution which ran as follows:—  
“Resolved that this meeting respectfully prays to the Senate of the Patna University to permit the Tej Narain Jubilee College to teach B. Sc. and Honours standards as early as possible,” was proposed by Babu Charu Chandra Basu M. A., B. L. He referred to the fact that the College had taught Honours standards formerly when the staff was not so efficient as it is at present. In this connection, he referred to the report of Mr. James, who was one of the Calcutta University Inspectors and who had recommended for the affiliation of the College up to the Honours standard in English. Since then, the staff had improved, and the laboratory was

#### Oh! How It Hurts.

That's what you say about that painful swelling on your knee or elbow. But what are you going to do about it—sit there and suffer? Perhaps you have tried all sorts of embrocations and found no relief.

These are just the sort of cases in which **Little's Oriental Balm** is most effective. All such painful swellings can be quickly relieved and promptly cured by the use of this marvellous remedy. Its merit has been proved in nearly all the countries of the world. Where all other cures have failed **Little's Oriental Balm** succeeds.

Buy a bottle of **Little's Oriental Balm** and cure that swelling now. Soothes and cures Swellings, Lumbago, Sprains, Strains add Bruises, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism and Sciatica.

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



equipped for B. Sc. teaching according to the instructions of the Calcutta University Inspectors. He pointed out the brilliant results achieved by the College for a long term of years and said that it was time to allow it to teach B. Sc. and Honours standards in some subjects. He regretted the postponement of this question by the Patna University. The resolution was then seconded by Moulvi Sahamat Hussain and supported by Babus Lakshmi Narain B. L., and Anil Chandra Chatterjee B. L.

The second resolution ran as follows:—"Resolved that this meeting views with alarm the proposed curriculum of studies for the various examinations of the Patna University as it is calculated to injure the cause of high education in Bihar. This meeting therefore requests the Syndicate to publish the proposed courses of study to enable the public to express their views thereon before their final adoption by the Syndicate." Rai Saheb Suryya Prashad B. L., in proposing this resolution, said that the University had not seen its way to take the public into its confidence as regards the curriculum of the various examinations, and so there were lots of rumours on this subject. He referred to the proposed changes from the present courses of study which had appeared in the newspapers. He referred especially to the introduction of Trigonometry and Elementary Dynamics in the additional Mathematics paper in the Matriculation, and to Integral and Differential Calculus in the Intermediate Examination. In these subjects, he said, the University was rather unduly progressive whereas in English, specially in the Honours course, where there was no provision for the teaching of Philology, he characterised the University as unduly retrogressive. He pointed out that this backward and forward motion of the University would be highly detrimental to the cause of education in Behar.

Mr. Abul Hassan, Bar-at Law, in seconding the resolution, dwelt on the importance of the Syndicate's taking the people into its confidence as regards the proposed changes in the courses of study which it contemplated. He added that the unusually high standards of Mathematics in the additional paper in the Matriculation and in the Intermediate Examination would prevent students from taking up that subject.

Babu Jatinath Ghosh M.A. B.L., in supporting the resolution, gave some of the rumoured details about the proposed changes. He could not say whether the rumours were true or not, but still they had to express their opinions on what they heard, and ask the Syndicate for publication of all the details. In the additional mathematics paper in the Matriculation, algebra was to be abolished, and in its stead, mensuration, Trigonometry and Elementary Dynamics, subjects which were being taught in the Intermediate, were going to be introduced. Portions of algebra included in the Additional Mathematics paper were now being included in the compulsory paper. In the Intermediate, the study of Geometrical conics was going to be dispensed with, and the studies of Mensuration, Differential and Integral Calculus were going to be introduced. He pointed out that there was no necessity for teaching Mensuration as a separate subject to students who knew Trigonometry. He further added that the introduction of the Calculus would make the standard very high, and that, without teaching Analytical Geometry, the principles of the Calculus could not be properly taught. The courses of study in Mathematics in the Intermediate were already too heavy and no change was advisable. In the B. A. Pass, Higher Algebra, a subject which was being taught in the Honours,

(Continued on page 9)

## 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.
- 5½ per cent. Income-tax Free War Bonds 1925 Repayable on the 15th September 1925 at Rs. 103 per cent.
- 5½ per cent. Income-tax Free War Bonds 1928 Repayable on the 10 September 1928 at Rs. 105 per cent.

#### AND OF

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

Principal and Interest on the Revenue and Assets of the Government of India.

#### WAR BONDS 1921, 1923, 1925, AND 1928.

Issue Price : Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 applied for

Interest : Payable half-yearly at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum on the 15th March and the 15th September.

Advance interest from the date of purchase to the 14th September 1918 will be paid at the time of purchase of Bonds.

Advance interest from the date of Purchase to the 14th March 1919 will be paid at the time of purchase on Bonds purchased through the Post Office after the 14th September 1918.

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.

Interest of War Bonds 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928 will be income-tax-free but will be taken into account in determining the rate at which the tax levied on other income and will be liable to super-tax.

Form of Securities: War Bonds will be issued in the form of (a) Inscribed Stock Certificates, or (b) Promissory Notes. These will subsequently, if desired, be exchanged, free of cost, for Bearer Bonds when the latter are available.

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)

of

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

Issue price.

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



and Spherical Trigonometry, which was taught only in the M. A., were going to be introduced. The Honours standard in Mathematics was also being made very high. In the I. A., Physics and Chemistry were two separate subjects as in the I. Sc., but the Patna University contemplated making Physics and Chemistry one subject in the I. A., with the same syllabuses as in the I. Sc. This would make the subject 'Physics and Chemistry' in the I. A. very difficult, and students would be deterred from taking this subject, especially as they could take an easier subject *viz.*, Geography or Physiology, or Botany or Zoology or Geology instead. In the B. A., the only science subjects now going to be taught were Physiology, Botany and Zoology. He could not understand what harm there was if Physics or Chemistry, much more general and important subjects, or Geology and Mineralogy, very important and necessary subjects, especially in this province, be taught to students who go up for the B. A. degree. This was done under the existing system, and there was absolutely no necessity for any departure.

Babu Muralidhar Shroff B. L., in supporting this resolution, pointed out that Political Philosophy was being eliminated from the subject of Economics and Political Science. He said that the study of Political Philosophy was essential to a proper understanding of Economics, and that the Patna University would do well to rectify this mistake.

Babu Charu Chandra Chaudhuri B. L., in supporting this resolution pointed out how the standard had been lowered as regards English Literature. He showed that by the introduction of grammar in the I. A. and I. Sc., the standard of the Matriculation and also of the Intermediate as regards the knowledge of grammar had been lowered. He further pointed out the reduction of the poetry course in the Intermediate, and suggested the introduction of Rhetoric by expunging grammar. In the B. A. pass course, he pointed out the unusual proportion of marks for Essay and unseen passages to prescribed texts which was as 160 to 140, whereas in the Honours Course it was only 250:350. He further suggested the addition of one more book of Shakespeare in the B. A. pass, and the introduction of Philology and the complete History of English Literature in Honours. He also pointed out that the questions with reference to History of English Literature in Papers I, II, IV and V should be confined to the authors dealt with in those papers and this should be clearly mentioned in the curriculum. He regretted the departure from the former practice which tended to improvement. He suggested that the knowledge of English Literature ought to be made more up to date, both in the Intermediate and in the B. A. Lastly, he said in connection with the Sanskrit Examinations, that the making compulsory the writing of answers in the Devanagari characters would be a hardship on the Bengali students and perhaps the Uriya students; he suggested therefore that there should be no departure from the old rules.

This resolution was further supported by Dr. Rakhaldas Rai M. B., who, in the course of his speech, pointed out that the Regulations, which were hurriedly adopted, as was noted by Government, were full of imperfections which would greatly hamper College work. He referred to the provisions about tutorial work in batches of 15 each which would necessitate additional rooms and the doubling of the existing staff. He also spoke about the rule regarding the minimum number of lectures, the rule regarding the minimum number of lectures in the first and third year class and 60 lectures in the second and fourth year classes ought to be the maximum; otherwise, what with lectures and that with tutorial work, hardly any time would be left for the students to think. He referred to another rule preventing the I. Sc. students joining

B. A. classes to go up for their B. A. Examination without previously passing in an Arts subject; at present, they might appear in the two examinations together.

The third resolution ran as follows:—"Resolved that this meeting firmly but respectfully protests against the decision of the Syndicate of the Patna University that 'only first-class M.A.'s and graduates of British Universities will be allowed to take up post-graduate teaching in the University,' and prays that the Senate may be pleased to refuse to accord its sanction to the said recommendation of the Syndicate." It was proposed by Babu Harendralal Roy B. L. In the course of a very learned speech, he pointed out that the results of University Examinations were not always good tests, and that the decision as it stood, would prevent many capable men from taking up post-graduate teaching. He also pointed out that ordinary graduates of British Universities were in no way superior to the ordinary graduates of Indian Universities, while they were distinctly inferior to the Honours graduates and M.A.'s of the Indian Universities. He also referred to the fact that this decision of the Syndicate would prevent brilliant graduates of continental Universities from taking up post-graduate teaching. This resolution was seconded by Moulvi Alaaddin Ahmad B. L. and supported by Babu Surendranath Basu M. A., B. L.

The fourth resolution ran as follows:—"Resolved that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University and to the press." It was proposed by Babu Jotindra Nath Mukherjee B. L., and was seconded by Babu Basanta Kumar Neogy B. L.

All the resolutions were carried unanimously. With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting separated. It was a thoroughly representative gathering, and the function was a great success.

## 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.)

The Matriculation Examination with its purely literary syllabus cannot of course satisfy the growing demand for industrial education. But the proposed School Final Examination would not meet the requirements of the case. The outcry against the School Leaving Certificate Examination in Madras, and the opposition which an attempt to deprive the University of control over the Matriculation Examination has encountered in Bombay, show that the Committee made a rash prophecy in saying that an examination conducted by the Department would "make its way" in Bengal. It is worthy of note that the "Middle School Scholarship Examinations," which are entirely under the control of the Department, "do not meet with general favour" (Director's Report for 1913-14, para 31). If "the need for an alternative education to the Arts course is realised by advanced Indians themselves," that need would not be fulfilled by a scheme in which there is even less "possibility of intellectual stimulus or emotional appeal acting upon the emotional nature of the Bengali boy" than there is in the Matriculation Examination. The B classes introduced by the Education Department in 1901 have, the Committee admit, failed utterly. The problem of industrial education cannot be solved without a large body of thoroughly efficient teachers and a large



number of technical schools with courses of instruction which, while giving a useful training to those who cannot proceed further, should at the same time qualify their pupils for advanced teaching in technology, commerce and agriculture, the demand for which is strikingly shown by the numbers of our young men going to other countries to seek it. In Japan, which has a population of 54 millions, there are 6,547 special and technical schools. The B classes have failed because they lead to nothing. The industrial progress of India and the development of its resources cannot be achieved without the expansion of our universities on the lines adopted by foreign universities. The District Administration Committee, in dealing with a question of such magnitude, have aimed at little more than placing schools under the absolute control of the Department and of District Officers.

Another reason assigned in support of a School Final Examination is, that it, "would largely substitute oral test and school marks awarded on all round work and conduct, for proficiency in a written examination." As to character and conduct, a certificate from the Head-master is insisted on by the University. Proficiency in a written examination is not a thing to be despised. But it may be supplemented by oral tests and school work on useful subjects on which a written examination is impossible. There ought to be examinations and prizes on elocution in every school. The "disdain of manual labour" created by English education is a real evil, and it would be an excellent thing to introduce training in manual labour of some sort in optional classes in all schools, prizes being given for proficiency in it. If a few enlightened guardians were to set the example by compelling their boys to join these classes, others would follow. There can be no doubt that the University would cordially co-operate with the Government in encouraging the development of our schools on such lines. Mensuration, surveying and drawing were at one time taught as optional subjects in our schools and there was an examination on them in addition to the University Entrance Examination. It would be a very good thing to revive the system of optional classes for teaching these or other subjects, certificates being awarded on the results of examinations which would be supplementary to the Matriculation.

It has been urged by the Committee that all schools ought to be placed entirely under the control of the Department, as Government "has an indefeasible responsibility in regard to private schools." What is the University but an organ of the Government, created by it for stimulating and controlling high education? And why cannot necessary reforms be effected through it—a body reorganised and officialised in the face of strong public opposition, in order that it might be a fit instrument for promoting efficient teaching? To turn a Senate that has been in existence for a half a century out of office as an unwieldy assembly, to create in its place a compact body filled with the best men the Government can find, and then to take away all control over schools from the University, in order, it is said, to improve them, is to display signal incapacity and to act in a most arbitrary manner in dealing with a matter of the most vital importance. It is acts like these which fill the public mind with bitter discontent and create a wide gulf between the Government and the people. Is indefeasible responsibility of Government confined to secondary education alone? Does it not extend to collegiate education? And it would be an equally valid reason for placing the colleges entirely under the Director of Public Instruction.

The Committee are not satisfied with recommending that the recognition of schools should rest solely with the Director—I say solely, because he

already has a potent—an almost irresistible—voice in the matter, as is apparent from his own testimony cited above (Report on Public Instruction for 1913-14, para 28). The Committee have proceeded further and proposed that teachers should be registered and that District Officers should have the power to vote the appointments of teachers and members of school committees. Recognition by the Director would be "too slow" a process "for the grave needs of the situation," while the Committee are eager to provide "a remedy which will go with all speed to the root of the mischief." It is entirely ignored by the Committee that "the situation" may have other aspects, that the people may have some rights and aspirations, that the Government may have other duties than that of arming itself with absolute power to crush schools without a hearing, nay, without an indictment. If "persons of pernicious political antecedents" have found their way as masters into Anglo-Vernacular schools (para 187), when were they reported to the University without being properly dealt with? All civilised government, all government that leaves people free to choose any lawful calling they like and let them pursue their vocations until something has been proved against them, all government that is anxious to secure the chance of a fair hearing to a person before depriving him of a right, is "slow."

(To be concluded.)

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### HOPE FOR THE HOPELESS.

**Matriculation**—The most practical method of training introduced into our Special Matriculation Class to meet the Examinees' *actum need*. Plucked candidates of other Universities as well as of Allahabad may be admitted.

**Commercial Classes**—In our long-standing Commercial Department for Short-hand, Typewriting, &c., a big department has been opened for *Book keeping, Auditing, P. W. D. Fourth Grade Examination*, as well as for the Local Examinations of Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

For illustrated prospectus, apply to—  
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**PROF. BASU'S UNIVERSAL COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.**

75, Hewett Road—Allahabad.

Our students get **appointment** most easily—for they are **best trained**.

			Taught within
Short-hand	...	...	240 hours.
Typewriting	...	...	60
			12—1

### GATECHISM 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.



**WANTED.**

1. Office of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa.
2. Post vacant and pay.—Registrar of the Chief Secretary's Office. Pay Rs. 400-20-500.
3. Qualifications required.—Candidates must have had experience in a Government Secretariat or in the office of the Head of a Department.
4. Application should be made to the Under Secretary to Government in the Political, Appointment and Education Departments.
5. Date by which application should be submitted—5th June 1918.

The vacancy is at present on a substantive protempore basis, the permanent holder being in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. A permanent vacancy will possibly occur on the conclusion of the war.

**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 drawers 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.

(2-2)

**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,  
2-2 } 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
Over Rs. 70 and not exceeding Rs. 100	100	157 8 0
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	33 1/4	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.

3-3



## 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,  
(4-3) BIHAR AND ORISSA.

### BIHAR SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING. BANKIPUR.

The new Session will commence on July 1st when classes for the following will be reformed:—

Overseers.  
Sub-Overseers.  
Surveyors.

Artisans:—  
Carpenters.  
Blacksmiths.  
Fitters & Turners.  
Motor Mechanics.  
Moulders.

Terms and particulars are obtainable on application to the Principal. 5-3

### BUSY PEOPLE

both men, women have to concentrate their minds so closely upon the duties of life that sufficient attention is not paid to the bodily health. Most of us nowadays live more or less artificial lives. Few are able to live, day by day strictly in accordance with the laws of hygiene: indeed large numbers of men and women have sedentary occupations. For all such people some suitable medicine is a real necessity from time to time. Even individuals who possess average health would be better for the occasional use of Beecham's Pills, the recognised remedy for the correction of irregularities of the digestive organs. If you are at all prone to indigestion, constipation, sluggish liver, acidity, flatulence, biliousness and such headache, or if you suffer from poor appetite, or are in a general out-of-sorts condition you

### SHOULD TAKE

a few doses of Beecham's Pills and you will speedily realise the benefit of so doing. You will feel lighter, brighter, fresher and more "fit" after taking these pills in accordance with the directions, because they operate directly upon the digestive organs, rousing them to healthy activity and assisting them to expel impurities from the system, thereby producing purer blood and restoring good appetite and digestion. A dyspeptic state spells misery of mind and body, a properly working digestive system means good health and good spirits. If you would enjoy the latter you really cannot do better than take a dose of this famous preparation now and then. Being absolutely safe for old and young, and possessing a curative value unequalled by any other Family Medicine, you can always rely upon.

## Beecham's Pills

Prepared only by

THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens Lane.

Sold everywhere in boxes at

As. 8, As. 12, and Rs. 2 each.

Sole Agents for India, Burma & Ceylon.

**G. ATHERTON & Co.**

8, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

## NOTICE.

We beg to inform our kind constituents and the Public, that our aerated 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 & Co., of Bankipore and Patna City.

Soda large	@	Rs. 0 9 0	per dozen.
Soda small	" "	0 6 0	"
Lemonade	" "	0 14 0	"
Gingerade	" "	1 0 0	"
Tonic	" "	1 0 0	"
Coloured (all)	" "	1 2 0	"

Dinapore. February 2nd 1902.

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 Aerated 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.

(Sd.) F. P. MAYNARD, MAJOR, I. M. S.,  
Civil Surgeon of Patna.

**BALUCK RAM & Co.,**

Bankipore Branch.

In quarter of the Behar National College  
near the old Hospital building.