THE MANGALORE MAGAZINE

The Organ and Record of St. Aloysius' College

VOL. IV MANGALORE, MICHAELMAS, 1907 No. 3

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We recommend the book to all Heads of Colleges and Schools as well deserving to be found in the hands of their scholars. We anticipate an early second edition, with, we may be permitted to hope, the author's name.—*The Catholic Watchman.*

It has been issued anonymously from the Codial-bail Press, Mangalore, but it is very apparent that the author is one who has had a great deal to do with schoolboys and has made a close yet sympathetic study of their weaknesses and shortcomings.... The advice tendered by the author as regards the way in which boys should behave at school seems to us to be exceptionally opportune at the present moment...

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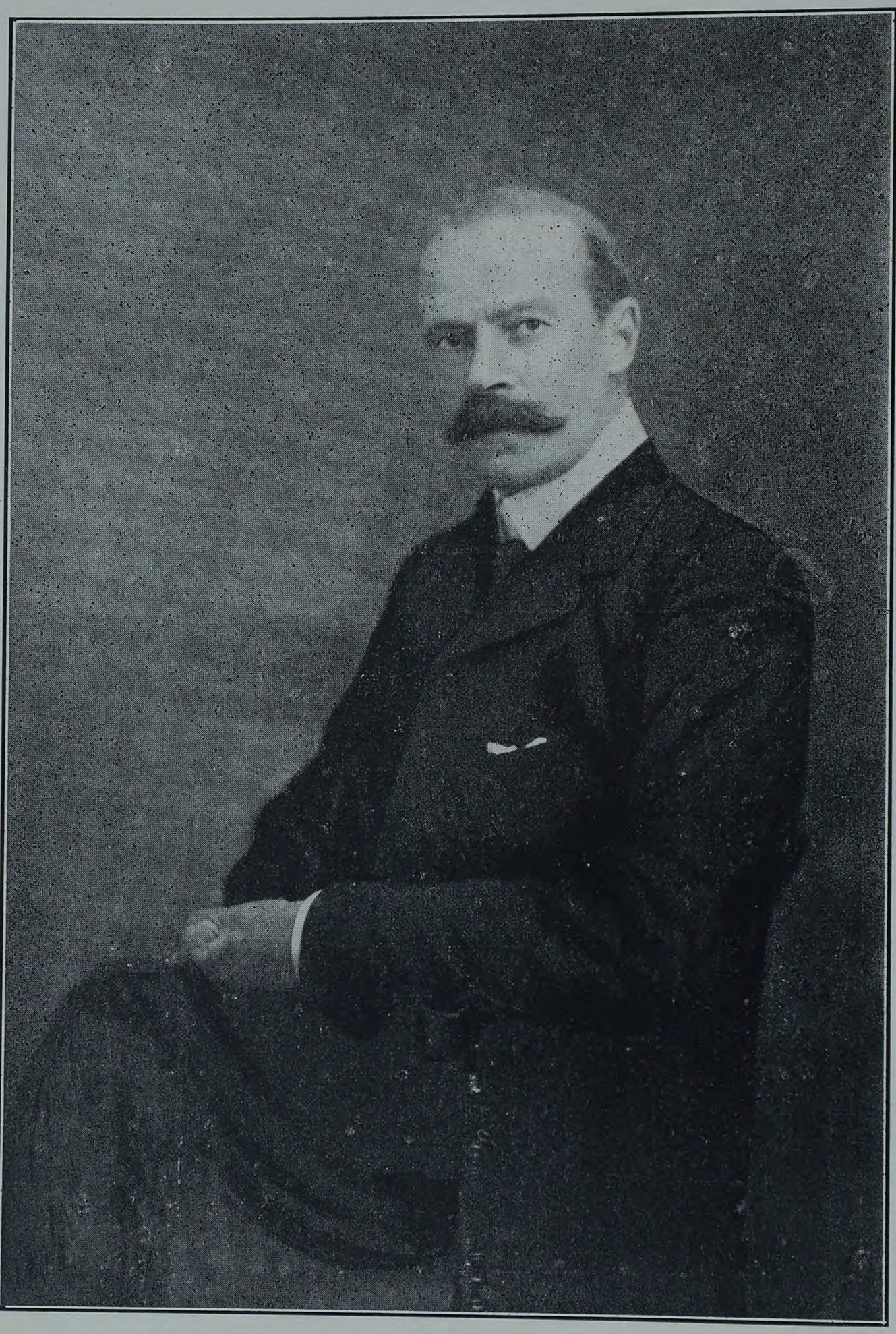

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His Excellency the Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY, K.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.

THE MANGALORE MAGAZINE

The Organ and Record of St. Aloysius' College

VOL. IV MANGALORE, MICHAELMAS, 1907 No. 3

Arthuro Lawley

SUM. MAG. EQUITUM IND. IMPERII
MADRASPATANAE PROVINCIAE PRAESULI
MANGALOREM INVISENTI.

ØØØ

QUEM grato recreat lumine faustitas,
Laetis prosequimur carminibus diem:
Cives excipiunt munere principe
Auctum pro meritis Virum.
Ferratis via qua sternitur axibus,
Ductorum prior en ille vaporibus
Vectus praepetibus, moenia Mangalae
Felici petit omine,
Pernix Fama praeit finibus Africae
Profecta auriferis: Praesidis aequitas
Victori placidos reddidit heu! nimis
Belli turbine percitos.

Ecquem praetereunt vel generosior

Stirps, vel culta bonis artibus indoles?

Illi fida cohors sistitur omnium

Virtutum imperio comes.

Hinc recti studium non violabile,

Hinc amota lues urbibus, additus

Culturae stimulus manat et incolis

Paci iuncta beatitas.

Salve! Te celebrat magna Parens virum,

Quae tot dat populis iura volentibus;

Te laudesque tuas indigenum memor

Semper gratia concinet.

Servent tale tibi, clara Britannia,

Lumen Coelicolae: conspicuo decus

Fortunent generi: rite precantibus

Fortunent faciles Ducem!

MANGALORE, IX. KAL. NOV. *L. Zerbinati, S. J.*

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang Student and Scholar

THERE have been amongst us men whom India could ill afford to lose, and whom India can never afford to forget. They were born to live the life intellectual and to pass away after a toilsome career, casting lustre on their environment and leaving behind them the stamp of their individuality, their "foot-prints on the sands of Time," in which those coming after them may follow. Men of this type live, not only for their term of life, but for all time succeeding, from generation to generation. They live not only for the good of their family or their household, but also for the people amidst whom they are born, amidst whom their life's lot is cast, and amidst whom and for whom their life's work is done. They live not only for their own profit and pleasure, or for the profit and pleasure of their immediately close-surrounding home-circle or friends, but also for their race, their nation and even their country at large. Their sole aim in life is to grow in knowledge from day to day, and to impart that knowledge to those who come under their influence. To this class of men belonged the Hon'ble Mr. Kashinath Trimbak Telang, M. A., LL. B., C. I. E.

Of his school-life I know very little. When as a student in Elphinstone College he was preparing for the B. A. Degree, I was in the Junior "Little-go Class." When free from our respective class lectures we used to meet in the College Reading Room and there compare notes with each other about what was then called "Collateral Reading," that is to say, about books read besides those necessary for the immediate purposes of the University Examinations—Chaucer, Milton, Scott, Shakespeare, Cowper, Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," etc. It was then in the College Reading Room that Telang and I met on common ground, though he was my senior by two years. The candidates for the "Little-go" at the time of Telang, had to select one of three voluntary subjects namely, Butler's Analogy, Analytical Geometry or Chemistry. Although at that time young Telang was under the influence of the orthodox Hinduism of his day, the argumentative style of Bishop Butler had an influence on him. Butler in a great measure paved the way for Telang to enter heartily upon the study of the works of John Stuart Mill.

At a very early age, that is, while yet in his teens and while reading for his B. A. Degree, Telang came under the influence of the writings of J. S. Mill. The result was that Telang's mode of argument was henceforth cast in the same mould as Mill's. While he judged of the probabilities and the possibilities of the positive side of a question under consideration or debate or discussion, he never would lose sight of, nor leave unconsidered, the possibilities or the probabilities, remote or immediate, real or imaginary, of the negative side of the question. This was the characteristic mode of debate, this was the remarkable method of self-questioning and self-answering which he followed in his rigid course of self-education after he had completed his College course of studies under such renowned and accomplished teachers as Sir Alexander Grant, Professor Hughlings and Principal Chatfield.

In all ages and in all countries, the ranks of men of light and leading are ordinarily divided into *thinkers* and *workers*. It is only by a rare combination of circumstances that

in one and the same individual we find the thinker and the work blended. Telang was eminently a thinker, as he himself used frankly to admit. To my mind, he was indeed a profound thinker. As such he was to me a very interesting and the most fascinating psychological study I have ever come across in my own intellectual life.

Telang's was a mind endowed pre-eminently with the critical faculty. The poetic faculty was also there during his College days, but it lay dormant as he grew in years and in knowledge, until in later life he entered more deeply on the study of the longer poetical works of William Wordsworth, namely, the *Prelude* and the *Excursion*, to which I have referred as forming part of his College-reading. As a juvenile effort in versification, Telang produced a metrical translation of the Bhagwadgitâ in blank verse. The Blank Verse of the English language has been the stumbling-block of many a born-poet English or Scottish. The success which Telang achieved in the English Blank Verse of the Bhagwadgitâ under serious natural and national drawbacks must be considered as highly creditable to an Indian student cultivating English versification. Telang's experiment is similar to that of Oxford and Cambridge students in Greek and Latin verse-translations. Although endowed with a poetic turn of mind, Telang never claimed to be a poet. This peculiar bent of mind was, however, the keystone of his intense and almost insatiable ardour for the study of the British Poets. That ardour he was able to satisfy to a great extent by the encouragement given him by Professor Hughlings, then the glorious occupant of the chair of English Literature in Elphinstone College. This educational institution was then situated in a picturesque spot close by the Gowatia Tank at the foot of the Bombay Malabar and Khumballa Hills. Here Professor Hughlings, besides teaching the books required for the University Examinations, urged his pupils to read other works and in particular the poets of the Victorian period. Professor Hughlings was a deep and accurate English scholar and knew exactly the requirements of an Indian student desirous of profiting by the guidance of a sympathetic and systematic teacher, as to what his pupils should read and what they should abstain from. How they should write English and how they should not, was his ever ardent wish and care.

The natural consequence of Professor Hughlings' kindly interest in his pupils was that he granted them full permission to see him during College recess-hours, and to ask of him what English books to peruse beyond the limits of the University course. The extra reading in which we then indulged in Elphinstone College was known as "Collateral Reading"—a term which is, I believe, extinct in all collegiate instruction. Professor Hughlings warmly commended the reading of standard works in General Literature, History and Poetry. One of his modes of instruction was to get his pupils to write a prose essay or "a copy of verses" on some subject set by himself. The attempts of his pupils in prose and verse, Professor Hughlings corrected in the open class. The following were particularly recommended: –

(*a*) The poetical works of Tennyson, Browning, Mrs. Browning (*Aurora Leigh* especially), Swinburne, William Morris, Lewis Morris; the poems of Clough, Camoen's *Lusiad*, and George Eliot's *Spanish Gypsy*.

(*b*) Kinglake's *History of the Crimean War* of which the first two volumes had then appeared; Kinglake's *Eöthen* and Ruskin's *Sesame and Lilies*.

(*c*) Among novels he recommended Miss Austen's in addition to Sir Walter Scott's. Scott's *Tales of a Grandfather*, Scott's *Life of Napoleon*, Lockhart's *Life of Scott*, Char-

lotte Brontë, Burke's *Reflections on the French Revolution*, Sir James Mackintosh's *Vindiciae Gallicae*, Milton's *Areopagitica*. Professor Hughlings always thought that Macaulay's writings were too rich, too effusive, too rhetorical to be strictly true. He used to say that Macaulay was more for fiction in glowing words than for sound knowledge of facts.

These works Telang read either from the College Library or obtained them from the Bombay Native General Library, or from other available sources. *The Ring and the Book* in four green volumes in the Elphinstone College Library first came out in 1868 or 1869. Telang was completely fascinated by this book, especially by the bombastic style of argument of the counsel on either side making a display of forensic talent, no less than by the display of the counsels' acquirements. Browning's *Paracelsus* he declared he could not understand even after reading it twice over. Many an earnest student of Browning's works has failed to understand the poem that lay under the name of *Paracelsus*. Telang's was not a mind to comprehend it.

What Swinburne has said of Coleridge may justly be said of Telang: "His genius was so great and in its greatness so many-sided, that for some studious disciples of the rarer kind he will doubtless (seen from any point of view) have always had something about him" of a magnetic and magic charm characteristic of Telang in his college days. "The ardour, delicacy, energy of his intellect, his resolute desire to get at the root of things, and deeper yet, if deeper might be even where Telang thought himself likely not to succeed," will always be the leading feature of his literary life. Other and more powerfully intellectual men I have seen in this country and abroad, men with greater vigour of genius; but such as Telang's genius was, it was essentially critical. As a debater he ranks high and pre-eminently so. To me it is doubtless that he had a sincere belief in his own critical talent and power, in his own capacity for debate on even the most abstruse or abstract subjects of Philosophy and Theology. That belief he did not misuse. Leaving aside questions of Social and Political Reform, he trained himself for debate and criticism. He excelled in debate as he was a master of English phraseology and could wield words with admirable precision and plenitude. This was the natural result of the one great gift his mind was endowed with, namely, quickness of apprehension. Judged by the standard of the acutest minds, endowed with this essential quality for the discovery and appreciation of the least flaw or failure in an opponent's speech, and for the ready framing and prompt delivery of a trenchant reply, Telang's quickness of apprehension was as admirable as those of the highest kind "beyond all praise and words of men."

When Mr. Telang was no longer a student *in statu pupillari*, that is to say, when after completing his College career, he commenced the ennobling course of self-instruction in the *sanctum* of his domestic study-room, and took up law as the future occupation of his life, this quickness of apprehension stood him in good stead and contributed notably to make him a most successful Advocate of the Bombay High Court, and won him the highest respect not only of his European colleagues at the Bar, but also of the eminent Judges who presided in the Supreme Court of Law to dispense even-handed justice to the British subjects of the entire Presidency of Bombay. His forensic talent was of such an elevated order, his knowledge of the Hindu Law was of such a substantial character, and the judicial frame of his mind was of such a distinctive and distinguishing type, as eventually to secure him at an early age a seat on the High Court Bench. His elevation to the High Court Bench was characterized by Lord Reay,

the then Governor of Bombay, as the selection of a "born Judge."

Let me now turn to another phase of Telang's intellectual progress in his student-days and some time—indeed, a long time—thereafter. I must now allude to the fact that Telang attended Dr. Wilson's College Debating Society. It was started by Messrs. Anandrao Sakharam Barve, N. N. Kothare Balaji Sitaram, Sheik Hyat and Mothabhai Sadanand Kale, then senior students in Wilson College, known at the time as Free General Assembly's Institution. There was at the same time a Debating Society in Elphinstone College also. Occasionally at the invitation of Messrs. A. S. Barve, Gajanan Krishna Bhatwadekar, Raoji Wasudev Tullu, Shripad Babaji Thakur, and Kashinath T., Telang used to attend our debates on Saturday afternoons, in the mid-sixties of the century that has passed. In these debates, Telang took no insignificant part. It was then that I met him for the first time in my life. Even then I was struck with the fluency of his speech, and his correct and idiomatic English. But as I came to know him more and more intimately later on, when I myself became a student in Elphinstone College in the second or the summer term of 1887, I could easily perceive that in the course of self-education he was striving to be a debater and a public speaker. He had selected Law as his future career in life, as I have already said. What did he do privately? He did not then know Latin which he studied afterwards just enough to understand the Latin legal maxims in Austin's Jurisprudence. He did not know Greek either. But he read Bohn's series of translations of Demosthenes and Cicero. He studied German later on to be just able to translate *Nathan the Wise* into Marathi.

As a speaker what Telang studied most was the inflection of his melodious voice, which writers on Elocution call modulation in contradistinction from articulation on the one hand, and expression on the other. His articulation was clear, correct and impressive; his expression was as natural as it was convincing. With this happy combination—a combination requisite to make an initial, nay a lasting effect on his audience—it is no wonder that whenever he spoke in debate or lectured, he always kept his hearers so spell-bound that they would let him speak on for any length of time. Even if he took a mistaken line of argument with the sheer view of demolishing his opponent, the charm of his address never deserted him.

As a speaker, almost without any notes in his hand,—a process which he followed in the early days of speech-making, but which he gave up afterwards—Telang succeeded in fascinating the minds of his hearers by the gentle flow of his well-seasoned words and sentences. In the later period of his mature intellect, he spoke as one born to discourse and to speech-making; much of his success must be attributed to the personal charm of his genial presence, the calm yet forcible manner of the delivery of his thoughts or his deliberations, giving no offence, nor causing displeasure. Such a rare combination of psychic phenomena, forces me to say as I have already said, that to me Telang was a great psychological study. To future generations he will be so, I feel sure, if only there be yet to come forward a fair-minded chronicler of the life of the great and good man we had in the genial person named Kashinath Trimbak Telang, born like us all a bare Mr. Kashinath, to die as the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang. One talent he lacked—the histrionic. There was a "Shakespeare Society" among the students of Elphinstone College which used to give amateur theatrical performances. He never took part in it. His face was winning: had he the histrionic talent, he would have made an attractive stage figure. But his

youthful mind was either too serious or too shy for such gaiety. Perhaps it was the latter or both. Telang was not "born in the garret nor brought up in a kitchen." These lines of Byron's are used for a purpose less sacred than the one suggested in this brief memoir of Telang's student-days. The star of domestic happiness literally smiled on his cradle. His house was the home of parents, where there was the sunshine, if not of affluence, or superabundance of wealth, yet undeniably of a sufficiency of superior home comforts; and hence a firmly paved way for perfect peace, ease and quietude. His habitation, while his infant mind was growing, was of a sort common to those residents of Bombay who belong to the upper middle classes of Hindus, with spacious rooms to live and grow and study in, with breathing space. "Nothing contributes more," says John Stuart Mill, "to nourish elevation of sentiments in a people than the large and free character of their habitations." Growing as Telang did in a home and habitation where life could grow amidst larger and freer surroundings, enabling the mind and the body to develop under the most favourable circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that he turned out a healthy lad, with a calm temperament and a mind fully prepared to enter on a systematic course of early education of the highest and most elevating kind. These favourable circumstances were an important element in his infantine and juvenile education. It is the lot of few, very few indeed, to be blessed with such surroundings in early life as Telang was. His successful career as a schoolboy and as a College student was due to the harmonious concurrence of events unusual in the life of ordinary mortals. Born with a silver spoon in his mouth, and brought up in a well-regulated Joint-Hindu-family of two brothers Bapubhai and Trimbakrao, two noble types of Bombay Shenvis—a race which is now unhappily fast decreasing—under the care and kindness, nay the tender yet rigid influence and supervision of a double set of parents—of a father and mother that gave him birth, and of an uncle and aunt that subsequently adopted him, the sweet-faced and intelligent Kashinath was a child of tender regard. As he grew up, he became the darling of his household. No wonder that when as a youth, he became a citizen of Bombay, he was the darling of his people—the citizens of Bombay to whose welfare socially, intellectually, morally and politically, he devoted his life in youth, without rest or respite, and without hope of reward or recompense as a public man.

His adoptive father was a stern man and austere; of the genuine orthodox Hindu type, sincere and honest, and possessed of a kindly heart, though under a somewhat forbidding exterior—forbidding to those who did not know Mr. Trimbakrao personally. Bapubhai, Kashinath's own father, was of temper sweet and charming. It was ever a pleasure to me to have known him to his dying day. He survived his son, and his days were full of gloom for the loss of the jewel of a son he had lost. The bright expression of Bapubhai's countenance now stands before my eyes as fresh and lively as ever. So does the hale bright colour of his cheeks; so does the vivacity of his genial glance.

It is proverbially true in Bombay that the sons of the rich make poor students, idlers as a rule, and neglectful of work. Nursed in the lap of luxury and fondled at home and married at an early age by thoughtless parents, they lose the golden opportunity of gaining knowledge. On the other hand, it is equally well-known that the children of the poverty-stricken homes of Bombay educate themselves and rise to eminence in the various walks of life. Kashinath's school-career is an edifying exception. Under the rigid training of his adoptive father, he became an exemplary

schoolboy and an ardent college student. Thus did he profit by the opportunities given him, and thus did he fit himself for a life of intellectual grandeur, and become at a comparatively early age a recognized leader of men in all the social, moral and political movements of one of the grandest cities of the world.

The one great thing that favoured Kashinath's development at school and at college was the blissfully serene atmosphere of his home. There was nothing in his domestic life to embitter or sadden his boyhood or his youth. His temper was, therefore, entirely unruffled, exceedingly peaceful, absolutely without anything capable of disturbing a calm mind. His whole life was like a broad majestic river, flowing in undisturbed peace under a clear, cloudless sky. But as he passed out of his youthful days, he contracted a malady which, alas! prematurely closed his earthly career when at the zenith of his intellectual powers, leaving a sorrowing home and a sorrowing country behind. Would that he had lived longer! His mature intellect strengthened by ceaseless endeavours to rise higher and higher in knowledge and culture, would have yielded us yet more delicious fruits—the best product of his head and heart, a head intensely cogitative and critical, and a heart intensely pure and sympathetic.

15TH SEPTEMBER 1907.

Lt.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S., (Retd.)

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The Happy Frog

"I'm very happy," said a frog,
"My home is so complete;
It's but a flat—a mud flat, too—
But yet it's always neat.
The fresh wind sweeps it every day,
The rain does all my scrubbing,
And as I wear no clothes, I never
Tire myself a-rubbing.

"My flat is lighted free of charge
By fireflies flickering by,
And far above, the moon and stars
Gleam brightly in the sky.
With running water, warm and cold,
The brook forgets me not;
In winter it is cold as ice,
In summer almost hot.

"A few conveniences I've named,
And I can tell you more,
For when I want to go to ride,
The horse-mint's at the door.
I've toadstool seats for all my friends,
And do not fear a mite,
These seats I'll never lack, for more
Will come up in the night.

"The weather's ne'er too warm for me;
This fact is plainly seen,
For in this peaceful nook of mine
I have the winter green.
And so I'm happy," said the frog,
"Nor wish to move away;
So none can rent my best mush-rooms,
They're not 'To Let' to-day."

—*Weekly Scotsman.*

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Frogs

WHAT is a frog?

A frog? Why, everybody knows what a frog is: they are common all over the world.

Yes, it is true; wherever insects and moisture are to be found, there are frogs of one kind or another. But tell me what a frog is. Describe it.

Oh, well then: a frog is a green jumping thing with a wet skin, big eyes and mouth, no ears, and a broken back.....

Hm! Such a definition may pass muster with ordinary boys, but it ought not to be sufficient for the readers of this Magazine. I will endeavour to give a more scientific answer to the question.

A frog belongs to that Order of beings called *Batrachia,* (Greek *Bátrachos,* a frog) which again falls under the class of animals named *Amphibia,* so named, as my classical scholars will be able to tell me, because they are able to live on land and in water.

The *Amphibia,* in the scale of creation, are placed between the *Reptilia,* (creeping things--snakes, lizards, tortoise etc.) and *Pisces* (fishes). They are all cold-blooded.

Before I say another word I will explain what this term "cold-blooded" means. It is used in its strict physiological sense and has nothing with the affections or sensibilities, as when we speak of a cold-blooded man. Indeed, most reptiles are anything but apathetic and at certain times show very violent passion. But the heat of the blood in these creatures depends much upon the thermic conditions of the atmosphere about them, and this is due to their blood being only imperfectly oxidized. As a consequence all reptiles in temperate climates lie dormant during the winter.

Everyone knows that the blood is purified and oxidized by being brought in contact with the fresh air of the lungs: the corpuscles throwing off the collected carbon and absorbing the heat-producing oxygen; and that the centre of this blood-circulation is the heart. In warm-blooded animals, the continual transmission of the blood from the body to the heart, then from the heart to the lungs for purification, and from the lungs back again to the heart for transmission into the body again, is perfectly carried out. The heart is divided into four chambers called auricles and ventricles: the upper being the auricles, and the lower, the ventricles. Each auricle communicates with the ventricle below it by a valve or trap-door which is held by tendinous cords in such a way that the blood can flow but this one way. The purified blood from the lungs enters the left auricle, whence it is transmitted by a contraction of this chamber into the left ventricle; at the same time, the impure and blackish-blue blood from the different members and organs of the body, rushes into the right auricle and thence, in the same way and at the same time also, into the right ventricle; the next systole or beat of the heart simultaneously drives the blood in both chambers, by two different channels (the pulmonary artery and the dorsal aorta) into the lungs and throughout the body respectively. Now in cold-blooded animals there is only one ventricle chamber, (the crocodile is an exception, but even here the dividing wall is very thin), consequently the blood—pure and impure—transmitted from the auricles, becomes to some extent mingled before it is driven through one channel to its different destinations. This one channel (truncus arteriosus), however, is so folded and arranged that the purest of this partially mingled blood goes to the head,

that which is less pure to the limbs, and the least pure or almost wholly impure blood to the lungs again.

The respiration of frogs (and toads also) is different in its method from that of most other creatures. In mammals, the air is drawn into the lungs by the involuntary expansion of the ribs and depression of the diaphragm. Frogs have but rudimentary ribs and no diaphragm, consequently nature adapts the mouth for this purpose. The floor of the buccal cavity (the mouth) is strengthened by a cartilaginous plate called the hyoid which can be raised and depressed. The frog depresses the hyoid, and the air rushes into the mouth through the nostrils to fill the vacuum thus created; it then closes the nostrils and raises the hyoid, thus forcing the air into the lungs. To respire, it reverses the process: closing the nostrils, it depresses the hyoid and so draws the air from the lungs to the mouth; then opening the nostrils, it raises the hyoid and thus expels it. This method may seem very complicated; but like the wordy direction of the drill-sergeant, is quite simple in operation, as each may test for himself by watching a frog for a minute. A frog may be easily suffocated by propping open its mouth. Oxidation is also, in frogs, carried on through the skin which is kept moist by lymphatic spaces interposed between the muscles lying underneath, called the anterior and posterior pairs of lymphatic hearts; and is supplied with veins specially adapted for this purpose. In temperate climates, when frogs, during the winter, betake themselves to the water and bury themselves for warmth in the mud, this cutaneous respiration, as it is called, is sufficient to maintain life.

The tongue of a frog, which is broad and bi-lobed and coated with viscid saliva, is affixed to the *front* of the lower jaw and is free behind so that Rana is able to flick it out suddenly to catch unwary insects which form its chief food. So quickly is this done that the fly, or grasshopper, or beetle seems simply to buzz into the frog's truly enormous gape. Worms also are eaten, and it is amusing to watch Rana devour one. Seizing it by the middle he pushes it down his throat by a rapid movement of the "hands," combing off with its fingers, the earth or particles of sand which become attached to the worm in its struggles to escape; the eyes also, which are not contained in a bony socket, are depressed and forced downwards and so assist in the process of deglutition.

Behind, and on a little lower level than the eye, may be discovered an oval, flat, hard surface: this is the tympanum or drum of the ear, which in mammals is deep down in the skull.

To the throats of the males of many kinds of frogs, notably the bull-frog, are attached one or more vocal sacs, which open by a slit into the mouth. These, acting as resonant organs, enable the happy possessor to produce that truly astonishingly loud bellowing which, in the rainy season, so effectually "disturbs our peaceful slumbers, when of pleasant things we dream." The responsive call of the female is quite pleasing in comparison. There is a little greenish-blue frog, (*ixalus variabilis*) very abundant about Ootacamund and found on the Malabar coast also, which emits a loud metallic tinkling call, and which is said to be a regular ventriloquist; so that when its tinkle would lead one in search of it, to the right, it is really on the left. In consequence it is difficult to procure a specimen.

What looks like a break in the back-bone is really the end of it, the continuation of the dorsal line being formed by the ossified caudal appendage, vulgarly called the tail, and the bones—(the paired ilium, pubis, and ischium)—which in higher vertebrates are curved round in front to form the pelvic girdle.

Frogs possess the power, so highly developed in the chameleon, of modifying their colour to harmonize their surroundings. This, of course, is protective. Take a frog from the field and, in all probability it will be a vivid grass green; put it into a dark jar and it will become nearly black; place it again in a white dish and it will become a very light colour, and in some cases almost transparent. The prevailing colour of frogs is brown, green and gray, variously marked, marbled or mottled; but there is a species found in Malabar which is bright crimson above—*Rana Malabarica*.

Many species of frogs lead arboreal lives though they have neither nails nor claws like squirrels, nor grasping hands like monkeys and lemurs; but Nature, always resourceful as to ways and means, has furnished the tips of their fingers and toes with sucker-like discs by which they are able to adhere, even to smooth vertical surfaces such as windows and doors.

I remember my surprise at first discovering this. I was catching a frog. It disappeared. After some time I found it clinging to my stick and looking at me.

The frog frequently found inside the houses in Madras, clinging to the walls and windows and known as the "chunam" frog, is the *Rhacophorus Maculatus*.

Again, several species of frogs burrow in the earth. To enable them to do this, the fore or hind limbs are strengthened with a horny sheath: a shovel-shaped metatarsal or metacarpal tubercle. These feed on ants or termites, erroneously called white ants. A very fat fellow of this class (*Cacopus systoma*) may be found in great numbers in the compounds at night in Madras, emitting a characteristic sound. It is olive or brown above, marbled with blackish brown.

The largest frog to be found in India, commonly called the bull-frog, though the true bull-frog two or three times its size is a native of North America, is the *Rana tigrina*. It is green or olive-brown above with dark spots. It may be distinguished from the *Rana hexadactyla*, another common frog generally found in its company, by its longitudinal lines of folded skin; Hexadactyla also is generally, though not always, greener. Tigrina is about 6 or 7 inches from snout to vent and the hind limb, measuring to the tip of the longest toe, 9 inches.

A frog peculiar to Mangalore and to South Canara is the *Rana dobsonii*. It is greyish or purplish above, indistinctly marbled with brown; there is a deep black streak from the end of the snout, through the nostril and eye to the shoulder, expanding in a round spot on the tympanum; the thighs are black above and whitish marbled below; the belly is yellowish and the throat brown-spotted. It is from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

Toads differ from frogs in having a very warty skin which exudes a poisonous, acrid moisture; their hind limbs are proportionately smaller so that they crawl rather than hop. They have no teeth at all, whereas frogs possess teeth, both on their upper jaw and also on the palate; again, they enter the water only to deposit their ova. The commonest toad throughout India is the *Bufo melanostictus*. It sometimes attains the length of 6 or 7 inches.

Frogs, (as also toads) begin their active life as free-swimming fishes. Their eggs or ova, or more correctly, spawn, are laid in the water in masses or beadlike strings. Like those of fishes they are enclosed in a mucilage envelope. The young frog or tadpole (Old English *tadde*, Greek *põlos*, young animal) is precisely like a fish with gills and a swimming tail. It feeds on water weeds or any decaying vegetable or animal matter, and for this purpose is furnished with a pair of horny jaws, eventually thrown off. As develop-

ment advances, the hind limbs appear and afterwards the forelimbs. Then the lung sacs begin to take up their proper function and the tadpole comes to the surface to breathe. Lastly, the tail is absorbed into the body and ossified and the little creature hops ashore a fully developed frog.

It is well that frogs are so exceedingly prolific; otherwise they would have become extinct ages ago, for during its whole career Rana is beset by enemies on every hand.

Lazily sitting by his pool, a kite with a downward swoop may carry him off screaming through the air; or a crow may peck him to bits where he is, or a mungoose stealthily approaching, may bite off his head and suck his blood. Or, taking refuge in the water, some siluridan fish may devour him, or he may almost swim into the mouth of a crocodile, or be nibbled piecemeal by a tortoise, or fall under the claw of an otter. The lordly tiger, when hard pressed, does not disdain to make a meal of frogs; their hind legs, delicately cooked, may be obtained in any French restaurant; and his carcase may be seen neatly pinned out, on the dissecting board of every tiro in surgery. In the early stages of his existence he gives his life by thousands for the support of creatures as voracious as himself; indeed there is scarcely a beast, bird or reptile which does not consider him at all times "fair game,"—he is so absolutely defenceless.

Confronted by a snake, I have seen poor Rana stiffen himself, glare fiercely, arch his back and make himself look as formidable as possible, but none knows more than the snake that this is pure bluff. Slipping behind he seizes a foot and then the frog's fate is sealed; he is swallowed whole, no matter how he may kick and struggle and protest, shrieking ngyargle, ngyargle, murder—murder!

In short, the frog is a living verification of that comment on the struggle for existence which continually goes on in the world of animated nature: "we eat, or we ourselves are eaten."

This all-prevailing law has taxed the thought and vexed the righteous soul of many an astute philosopher. Some have seen in it an argument against the goodness of God; to others it has seemed to demand the existence of an evil, as well as a benign Creator; while some Christian thinkers have found in it a proof of the historic certainty of the Fall.

This last conclusion is deprived of all its force by the incontestable fact, witnessed to by geology, that animals preyed upon each other long before man appeared on the earth. The second position will not stand because creation is a work of infinite power and that there should be two Omnipotents is unthinkable. Besides, this law is more or less universal.

The first argument may be successfully assailed by considerations like the following. We make a very great mistake in gauging animal suffering by what we imagine would be our own under like circumstances. Their demonstrations of pain, unchecked by a thinking faculty, are very exaggerated; and the want of this same faculty also greatly minimizes what they suffer. We can hardly tell what mere physical suffering really is. When we suffer something bodily, our minds are filled with apprehension; our anxiety for the future and our memory of the past together with our experience and our book knowledge, acting and re-acting on the same sensitive organ—the brain—enormously increases the pain. On the other hand, cases are on record of idiots and persons of feeble intelligence suffering great physical pain with apparently little inconvenience. But animals have no mind: no soul, despite the efforts of men of science who should know better, to prove that man's mind is but a development of brute instinct. Much has been written by

clever men who have approached the subject with a handsomely-paid brief in their hands, in the vain endeavour to show that animals think etc., etc.; whereas, it seems to me, a more truthful volume might be written on animal stupidity. They have no mind; they can only act blindly according to routine. Animal sagacity and mental activity are on different planes altogether; the highest "intelligence" of the most cultivated ape does not reach, by an almost infinite distance, the ordinary thought of the most degraded Hottentot. Innumerable examples might be given to prove this.

A savage who should find a watch ticking on the beach, might be excused for thinking it to be a living, thinking creature like himself; we know that the mind of the watch, so to speak, is in its maker: it can only "tick" according to its mechanism. Animals, I take it, are simply highly organized mechanisms; their mind is in their Creator and they can only act according to the limited scope of their material construction. In similar circumstances, each animal according to its species, acts precisely in the same manner; and on being moved from its natural environment, perishes helplessly. Moreover, their nervous system and brain are by no means so highly developed as that of man. Then again, when an animal or bird of prey seizes its victim, the shock paralyzes the nerve centres in such a way that it feels little or no pain. This phenomenon has been witnessed to by Livingstone, who, when carried off by the lion, so far from feeling pain when the beast began to feast upon his arm, evinced a strange interest in the proceeding. Others have given similar testimony. If this is the case in a thinking being, how much more is it likely to be the case in soul-less creatures!

I do not say that these considerations clear away the mystery of pain: it will always remain that; but they will shew, I think, that animal suffering in the way of nature, cannot be brought forward as an argument against the goodness of God. It may be asked, however, "what is the good of it all?" and I answer that it is God's great object-lesson to us. But more on this subject another time.

Upwards of a thousand species of frogs are known; ninety-three of which inhabit India and Ceylon.

The intelligence of a frog hardly reaches that stage at which one can make him a pet, though I remember, as a boy so far succeeding in taming one, that he would sit contentedly on my thumb and catch flies as they buzzed about the window pane.

SANTA CRUZ HIGH SCHOOL, COCHIN.

Charles B. Dawson, S. J.

Mangalore Past and Present

THROUGH the medium of its herald, the *Mangalore Magazine*, the existence of the town of Mangalore has been made so familiar to the general reader as to render it superfluous to indicate its geographical position. I may, therefore, be permitted to plunge at once into its history. A number of authors have identified the town with the ancient Nitrias or Nitra, the southernmost port on the coast, which was said to have been haunted by pirates. Mangalore itself is called after *Mangala Devi* or the Goddess of Happiness. In 1336, the Bairasu Wodears had been forced to acknowledge the suzerainty of Vijayanagara, and an underlord or vassal was stationed at Mangalore. It was considered to be the principal emporium of commerce between Southern India and the Western seas, and a safe place of anchorage to hold a naval armament, during the good old days of Vasco de Gama. While the dauntless navigator was steering along the south-west coast of India, with the intention of ruining the trade of the Muhammadan merchants, some Portuguese spies informed him that the merchants of Calicut had agents at Mangalore. Accordingly, in 1521, Vasco de Gama ordered the rivers to be blockaded, and Mangalore itself fell a prey to the Portuguese after a slight resistance from the merchants. The Franciscan friars then found their way into Mangalore, and began preaching the true religion in pursuance of the Portuguese policy of spreading Christianity wherever they had settled. The Portuguese then levied a kind of tribute of grain on the Mangalore vassal. Reprisals by fire and sword and intolerance in respect of religious matters caused a slackness in the payment of tribute to the Portuguese allies. Soon after the death and defeat in 1565 of Rama Raja, the stern ally of the Portuguese, the latter had to meet the sustained attacks of the Muhammadan Confederacy. Current tradition in the Mangalore and Kasargode Taluks represents a Karkal branch of the Bairasu Wodears as reigning until it was extirpated by Sivappa Naik of the Ikkery dynasty. Sadasiva Naik, the favourite of Krishna Raja of Vijayanagar took the reins of office in Mangalore in 1560. In 1618, Venktappa Naik, the extirpator of the Jains, made his power felt by a partial increase in the land assessment of Mangalore. Della Valle, the famous Italian traveller of the XVII century, states that the portion of Mangalore immediately north of the Ullal river was still in the hands of the Portuguese, while Venktappa Naik remained in possession of the other side of the river. He adds that there was a quarrel between the Queen of Ullal and her royal consort, the Bangar Rajah. At the invitation of the Queen, Venktappa Naik came to her aid and won a decisive victory over the Rajah and his ally, the Portuguese Governor of Mangalore. This victory foiled the hopes of the Portuguese and led to a temporary abandonment of the Mission in the immediate neighbourhood of Mangalore. In 1631, a treaty was concluded between the Portuguese and the Bednore Rajahs chiefly through the intercession of the Archbishop of Goa. Immigrants from Goa with European and Indian Missionaries came pouring into Mangalore. In 1670, the Portuguese were allowed to establish a factory at Mangalore, and eight years later, they were formally authorized to erect churches. In 1673, the English traveller Fryer, marvelled at the progress of Christianity in Canara, and praised sky-high the local manners, customs and usages. The seizure of the Arabian merchant vessels led to the burning of the Mangalore

port in 1695. The alliance between the Portuguese and the Bednore Rajahs was shaken by the capture of a Bednore vessel by the Portuguese. The fort of Mangalore was built by Basappa Naik (1739-1754) as a bulwark against Portuguese aggression. But in 1754, the Bednore Rajah was forced to make a treaty by which he promised not to allow Arab ships to visit the port, authorized the Portuguese to built churches wherever they found Christians, and formally declared that his officers would never be allowed to molest Christian Missionaries. Meanwhile the English found their way into Mangalore in 1737 and obtained certain commercial advantages including a monopoly of all the pepper and cardamoms in the portions of the Kollatiri dominions. Hyder Ali captured the town in 1760, and established here a dockyard and an arsenal. Mangalore was taken by an English force despatched from Bombay in 1766, but after the arrival of Hyder with a large army, the garrison embarked and sailed away. In 1791, Hyder's apology for a navy suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of the English under Sir Edward Hughes, while Rustum Ali Beg, Tippu's Commander, after an obstinate seize surrendered the fort of Mangalore to General Matthews. But the "Tiger of Mysore" was at hand with all the forces he could muster from the whole of Mysore together with the French troops from Mauritius. After a hard and protracted fight, the English garrison capitulated on honourable terms, and the fort was dismantled. Woeful days were now in store for the town. Tippu's high-handed cruelty and system of merciless oppression soon made themselves felt, and sixty thousand Catholics were made prisoners and deported *en masse* to Mysore on the plea that they were secretly intriguing with and aiding the English. The ancestors of some of the present Catholic inhabitants of the District had to face relentless persecution at the hands of their captors. The able-bodied among them were drafted into the army, the women and children were distributed throughout the country, churches were razed to the ground, and mosques erected in their stead; the fertile lands and the valuable jewels belonging to the Hindus were confiscated to the state. The fall of Seringapatam in 1799, however, brought a ray of hope in the midst of the gloom that filled the minds of all classes. Tippu met his awful end, the Christian prisoners were liberated, but out of the sixty thousand there were only a fifth of the number who were able to turn homewards after a sojourn of untold misery. Captain Munro was installed as Collector of Canara, and Dr. Buchanan was deputed by the Marquis of Wellesly to inquire into and report on the history, industries, agriculture, manners and customs, religion, commerce and arts of Canara. The only untoward occurrence in its later history was its invasion, as it is sometimes termed, by some turbulent spirits from Coorg in 1837. Mangalore has ever since enjoyed the blessings of profound peace.

Such is in brief outline the past history of Mangalore, the administrative head-quarters of South Canara. Its population, according to the census of 1901, was estimated at 43,821. The annual Municipal income is about Rs. 54,000, and its trade is calculated at over $1\frac{3}{4}$ millions of rupees. The harbour is formed by the backwater of the Pulani and the Netravati rivers. Mangalore clears and exports all the Coffee of Coorg as well as a large portion of that of Mysore, and trades directly with Arabia and the Persian Gulf. The chief exports are rice, coffee, pepper, cardamoms, sandalwood, spices, hides, horns, cocoanuts, coir, machine-made tiles and bricks, and betel nut. The principal imports are sugar, grains, salt, petroleum, dates, machinery, metals, piece-goods, European store and liquors, hardware, coir-yarn, cocoanuts, timber and bam-

boos. The products of the jungle, besides timber, consist of bamboos, cardamoms, wild arrowroot, gall-nuts, gamboge, catechu, cinnamon, fibrous bark, gums, resin, dyes, honey and beeswax. Rice forms the staple crop of the agricultural masses. Gram, beans, hemp, ragi, sugar-cane, tobacco and cotton are also cultivated. In point of industries, too, Mangalore is not behindhand. It manufactures tiles and bricks, constructs strong iron safes and copper utensils, weaves cotton and woollen goods, makes biscuits and confectionary—all of which have won medals whenever they have been exhibited, and elicited the admiration of European firms. There is a small ship-building industry in Mangalore.

The educational needs of the District are amply satisfied by a First Grade College ably conducted by the Jesuit Fathers, and a Second Grade Government College, the Canara High School and the Basel German Mission High School. Educationally considered, Mangalore must be pronounced to be one of the most advanced centres in the Presidency. Female Education, too, is in a very efficient condition. St. Ann's High School for girls with its two branch schools prepares candidates for the Matriculation examination. The Nuns, to whom is due in great measure the credit of having placed female education on a sound basis in the District and raised it to its present high standard, have also the management of a Training School for Teachers' certificates of the Lower and Upper Secondary Grades.

The town is clean and picturesque, and has the air of a prosperous place. The native houses are laid out along good roads, and the European quarters are particularly pleasant. Mangalore can boast of several well-appointed hospitals and asylums and orphanages. The double second-class Railway Station is the neatest on the south-west coast. The recently opened railway passes through an exceptionally fertile and pretty country, thus developing the internal resources of the country and securing large passenger as well as goods traffic, which will more than compensate the cost of construction of the line. The screw-pile pier at the bunder, is a boon to merchants who have to land or ship goods. Edyah Hill, the acropolis of Mangalore, is adorned by a long line of some of the best buildings in the town.

It remains for me to cast a glance forward into the glorious future of Mangalore. Only when the disadvantages, under which Mangalore is labouring, have been completely removed, can we expect great things in the near future. Owing to the shallowness of the bar, steamers are obliged to anchor several miles out at sea. This hampers trade as it is a heavy drain on the purse of the merchants, who have to transport their merchandise in native crafts to the steamer. In stormy weather, the transhipment cannot be effected except at considerable risk to life and goods. The means, therefore, of a convenient landing is one of the crying needs of the town. If once our harbour is improved, we may hope to establish direct steam communication with Aden; for, it is well-known, that there is a loss of a couple of days entailed in steering circuitously to Bombay instead of making directly for Mangalore. This will lead to an acceleration in the delivery of mails, and our coffee will be more easily and more economically conveyed to the markets of Europe. The other great need on which Government could safely and profitably invest its money, is the railway connection between Mangalore and Mysore, and between Mangalore and Mormugão. If that were satisfied, commerce would increase enormously, the local industries would thrive, the exorbitant expenses involved by circuitous routes and slow means of conveyance would be minimized. A great many of the products of Mysore and the southern tracts of the Bombay Presidency

would prefer to land here for shipment, the Government would be in a position to levy taxes on the transport of goods, and the people of Canara would come into close contact with the enterprising institutions of Mysore and the sister Presidency. Then, too, as the demand for felled timber increases, more land would be brought under cultivation for grain and for coffee plantation; and South Canara would then be in a position to supply grain to the famine-stricken people of the Indian peninsula. The financial prospects of the district would also be immensely bettered, and Mangalore would be made an outlet to the sea and a port of entry for an extensive tract of country west of the Ghauts and south of Karwar.

Whether we consider its present state or its past history, we find that Mangalore bids fair shortly to become a great city. Even now as from College Hill I look around, the town stretching out before me contains, potentially at least,

The wonders of life and gladness,
All the wonders of hope and fear;
The wonders of death and sadness,
All the wonders of time are there.

Alban Mascarenhas.

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Angelic Guidance

Are these the tracks of some unearthly Friend,
His foot-prints, and his vesture-skirts of light,
Who, as I talk with men, conforms aright
Their sympathetic words, or deeds that blend
With my hid thought;—or stoops him to attend
My doubtful-pleading grief;—or blunts the might
Of ill I see not;—or in dreams of night
Figures the scope, in which what is will end?
Were I Christ's own, then fitly might I call
That vision real; for to the thoughtful mind
That walks with Him, He half unveils His face;
But, when on earth-stain'd souls such tokens fall,
These dare not claim as theirs what there they find,
Yet, not all hopeless, eye His boundless grace.

Cardinal Newman.

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The Pioneers of Female Education in Canara

Nuns fret not at their Convent's narrow room;
And hermits are contented with their cells;
And students with their pensive citadels.
—*Wordsworth.*

ON historic ground, where in 1793, Colonel John Campbell gallantly withstood the might of the Mysorean army before Mangalore, there now stands a block of buildings known as St. Ann's Convent and Schools. For nearly half a century has the Community of Nuns resident in it, worked in the cause of female education. In addition to the several thousands that within its precincts have received an education befitting their state in life, there have gone forth from this spot over two hundred teachers fully equipped for their professional duties in the various districts of the Madras Presidency and even beyond it.

The multiform work that is being carried on in St. Ann's Convent and Schools owes its inspiration and origin to Miss Sophie Leeves, a singularly gifted English lady, who died in January last at Pau in France at the advanced age of eighty-three. She was the daughter of an English chaplain to the British Embassy in Constantinople. In her charming autobiography, she thus sums up her diversified experiences: "During my life I have made twenty-five voyages to and fro in the Mediterranean only, besides two by the Straits of Gibraltar round to England, and my voyage to India and back. I have crossed the Alps six or seven times at least, and have been in nearly all the countries of Europe. I have lived in London, Paris, Rome, Athens, Bethlehem, Geneva, Naples, Malta." Miss Leeves, or Mother Mary Theresa Veronica of Jesus, as she was called after her reception into the Catholic Church and renunciation of the world, was the founder of the missionary order of Carmelite Tertiaries, who are at the present day engaged in the task of education along the coast from Mangalore to Trevandrum. It was while at Mangalore that the idea of founding a teaching order for the needs of Southern India, first occurred to her; but it was some years before the idea became an accomplished fact. Friendless and almost penniless, yet relying on the divineness of the great mission which she felt had been entrusted to her, she travelled to India, and thence to Burma, and back again to Europe, where at last at Bayonne in France, she was able to start the little Congregation that was destined to be transplanted to Indian soil.

In 1859, the Right Reverend Dr. Michael Antony, O. D. C., then Vicar Apostolic of Mangalore, started a Girls' School in Canara with the first group of Nuns sent by Mother Veronica. At the head of this small band of pioneers was Miss Mackenzie, an English lady, who had forsaken the attractions of the world to consecrate her life and life's gifts to the education of children in the seclusion of a religious house. Appointed to be Superioress of the Convent, she also undertook the charge of the school, which soon attracted the children of the European officers of the Regiments, at that time stationed on the Malabar Coast. The School was also attended by the Catholic girls of the best families of the town. In course of time, at the earnest request of the friends of the School, a Boarding House was opened to accommodate numbers of those hailing from out-stations which had come to hear favourably of the

English education imparted in St. Ann's School.

Despite the excellence of the teaching, and the patronage accorded to the institution, Mangalore did not seem to be centrally situated for the convenience of school-going children on the western coast. Cannanore, which in those days was a flourishing military station, was selected as the most suitable locality, and thither the whole establishment was transferred in the month of March, 1867. However, three years later, under a new Bishop, Mgr. Marie Ephrem, Mangalore was once more favoured with a fresh batch of French Sisters, and once more to the intense joy of the inhabitants of Canara, the Girls' School opened its classes.

Days of trial and of much uphill work they certainly were. But to the educators of those days, there was great comfort in the thought that where they sowed in tears, others would reap in joy and exultation. Of the Community of 1870, the only survivor is the Very Rev. Mother Marie-des-Anges, who has been the Mother-General of all the houses of the Congregation of Tertiary Carmelites continuously for well-nigh thirty years. She has seen it develop and spread over to Malabar. She has watched over the foundation and progress of the Convents and Schools in Canara and Malabar, and during her long term of office has had the happiness of having, as it were, led by the hand, almost every one of the Sisters and Teachers working in them at the present day. To her has been granted the rare privilege of seeing her work perfected stage by stage, and well might she have prayed—

> That we might see our own work out, and watch
> The sandy footprint harden into stone.

In September 1874, in order to have adequate accommodation for the ever-increasing number of applicants for admission, the ground floor of the present main building was constructed at an outlay of Rs. 7,000, of which one-half was a contribution from Provincial Funds. With the opening of the new School-house there began a distinct epoch in the bright annals of the institution. Pupils were henceforth prepared for Departmental examinations, and the school was placed on the Salary System. But, because of the inauguration of this new departure it must not be thought that the course of education hitherto pursued was lacking either in method or in co-ordination. What was intended was the securing of public recognition and the bringing of the School into line with the other institutions of the Presidency. How far these objects had been attained may be inferred from the following remarks made a few years later, by Mr. H. B. Grigg, M. A., Director of Public Instruction:—

"The School has a strong and highly qualified Staff, and coupling this with the Agency which forms the Management, the Director is not surprised at the excellence of the report. The number passed at the public examinations is small, but the result ranges from 83 to 100 per cent., which is excellent. The detailed reports on subjects studied are very good in almost every subject."

This prosperous state of things continued, and the yearly reports of Inspectors of Schools bear unstinted testimony to both the quality and the quantity of work done in St. Ann's School. Reports are, in the nature of things, far from furnishing light reading, and are often apt to be monotonous. Mr. E. Marsden's Report dated July 12, 1886, has no such dispiriting tendencies and an extract from it may be inserted here:—

"I have ever seen neatness, accuracy and method were conspicuous in all the written exercises. The English spoken in this School, ...was better both as to pronunciation and idiom than that I have heard in any other School in South Canara.....The Catholics have a large and flourishing Institution which

has just reached the grade of a High School for the higher education of their girls in addition to a primary school—both in Mangalore and containing between them 238 pupils. It is intended to open a superior Brahman Girls' School and several others for the lower castes. Judging from all the distinguished success of St. Ann's School, it may be safely predicted that these new Schools conducted under the same management and taught by Mistresses trained under the same system will be very successful."

While a great deal was being thus accomplished for the Christian girls, little had been possible to do for their Hindu sisters. Not that distinction of caste or creed had ever been a bar to admission; but the distance from the Hindu quarters of the town and various other reasons had rendered it difficult for any considerable number of Hindu students to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by the existing School. In the year 1885, the Inspector of Schools, while felicitating the Sisters on the creditable results achieved, encouraged the idea of a Caste Girls' School to be similarly conducted under the same management, and in a letter addressed to the Director of Public Instruction, he expressed the sanguine hope that the opening of such a School by the Catholic Mission would contribute signally towards female education among the Hindus of the town. A site was therefore purchased by the Mission in the heart of the Hindu quarters, the School was built, and in the Jubilee Year of the late Queen-Empress, the Victoria Caste Girls' School was inaugurated by Dr. Duncan.

The Director of Public Instruction, satisfied with the method of training teachers for St. Ann's School and its branch establishments, expressed a desire in 1887 that the like benefit might be extended to a wider circle of Schools. With the view of carrying out this suggestion, three of the Senior Nuns, Sisters Aloysia, Bernard and Beatrice were sent to Madras in 1888, to be trained in the Presidency Training School for Mistresses. During their stay in Madras they lived with the Irish Presentation Sisters in Georgetown, and at the end of their period of training, all passed first class in the examination, one heading the list of passed teachers in the Presidency. The following year, an Upper Secondary Training Department was attached to St. Ann's School. It has been sixteen years in existence, and 210 trained teachers have issued from it. From this centre of educational light and leading, proceeds the entire staff of three Schools in Mangalore, two in Calicut, two in Tellicherry, and one in Cannanore, while some of its alumnae have gone far and wide, and are to be found performing useful service in various districts of the Presidency. The following extract from an Inspector's Report bears eloquent testimony to the worth of this Department: "I have never seen a School so well managed. Not one where all the subjects were so well taught as St. Ann's. It forms really a training School for all the other Catholic Girls' schools on the west coast. Nuns are supplied to these Institutions from the teaching staff at St. Ann's, their places being taken by Junior Sisters."

On the abolition of the Higher Examination for Women in 1893, the School commenced to send up candidates for the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras. In all, 58 passes have been secured in the Higher Examination for women, two heading the list in the First Class, and 48 passes in the Matriculation Examination, with one in the First Class, and another being awarded the Krupabai Gold Medal for the first place in English.

In 1899, a Primary School was opened at Hampankatta, both as a relief to the overcrowded classes of St. Ann's, and as a place

easier of access to children living in the northern parts of the town. The present strength of this School is close upon two hundred.

In reviewing the history of these schools, there naturally arises the question: whence came the sinews of war? The answer is that their present financial prosperity has been reached after slow evolutions. On various occasions in the past years, the Mission has had to provide the requisite funds. And the funds generously provided have, indeed, been abundantly justified by what has been accomplished.

Among the characteristic pronouncements of Lady Mary Wortlay Montagu, there is a remarkable one bearing on female education: "I am of opinion that learning is necessary to the happiness of women, and ignorance the common foundation of their errors both in morals and conduct." At the same time, she declares it to be "as scandalous for a woman not to know how to use a needle as for a man not to know how to use a sword." Impressed with similar convictions, the Sisters strive to devote as much time as can be spared to needle-work in its many plain and ornamental varieties. Music, also, instrumental and vocal, receives particular attention, and the musical programme of the School entertainments is highly appreciated. Drawing is taught; and every encouragement is given to budding musical and artistic geniuses. On the few occasions that articles were sent to Art Exhibitions, they have been fortunate to win golden opinions: a Certificate of Merit Worthy of Honourable Mention for Embroidery, and Worthy of First Prize in Ornamental Darning on Net, at the Madras needle-work Exhibition 1891; Highly commended for Excellence in Lace, at the Madras Industrial and Arts Exhibition, 1903; Gold Medal for Drawing, at the Turin Missionary Exhibition, 1898; Medals for Kindergarten occupations and Maps, at the Madras Educational Exhibition, 1907.

Manifestly, then, the history of St. Ann's Convent and Schools is one of uninterrupted growth and a record of continued series of successes. The Community now numbers 42 and the total number of its pupils in the town of Mangalore is 684. But there are other achievements of an immeasurably higher order, which it is not possible to compute in figures,—the training of children to all that is best and most desirable in womanly life and character. To this end every care is taken to instil betimes into the minds of the young the truth that religion is essential to character. Schools begin and end with prayers, the Christian Doctrine is taught in all the classes, the frequentation of the Sacraments is inculcated with gentle insistence, and the two Sodalities of our Lady, to which such as are distinguished for piety are admitted, complete and crown the genuinely Christian education imparted in and out of School. No small portion of the success in teaching and in training, and of the well-merited popularity of these institutions must be ascribed to the unobtrusive, yet none the less forceful influence of the tenor of the teachers' religious lives, and the unworldly motives that govern every detail of their system. These are, perhaps, unseen forces, but they have created about the place a pure and soul-satisfying atmosphere beneficial alike to the aspirations of mind and heart—an atmosphere in which the pursuit of high and true ideals requires but a gentle effort. And looking back on the forty-eight years that have gone by, and the Golden Jubilee that is to be in a couple of years, it is impossible to resist the conviction that, under the Providence of God, there is a yet greater destiny for St Ann's Convent and Schools.

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The Silver Jubilee of the Codialbail Press

1882—1907

A small hand-press, just big enough to print a foolscap page, with a small consignment of Roman type and sundry other materials, worth about Rs. 600 in all, arrived from Paris in 1882, and was located in a small room attached to the newly erected school building in Codialbail. While the pioneers of St. Aloysius' College, Fathers Willy, Sergeant, Ryan and Postlewhite, were "teaching the young idea how to shoot" in the adjoining class-rooms, and the leading lights of the Catholic gentry were having "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" in the Circulating Library Hall, good Brother Doneda with a couple or two of raw compositors was drudging away at the hand-press, striking off the first copies of the Konkani Catechism, and other odds and ends in the interests of Christ's little ones scattered through the Mission of Mangalore.

Beside this babe of 1882, the youth of twenty-five summers is a veritable giant. Setting at defiance the law of the survival of the fittest, this intruder has not merely dislodged the College-classes and the Library, from their pristine possession and made it its own, but has further extended itself lengthwise and breadthwise to meet its ever-increasing wants. For the one hand-press with which it originally set to work, it can now boast of a goodly row of stately machines of various kinds and varied usefulness. For the four hands which it employed at the commencement, it now gives work to at least fourscore and provides them with decent means of living. In lieu of the few booklets that once used to issue out of it from time to time, it now turns out by the thousand, publications of all shapes and sizes, printed and bound in a variety of up-to-date styles. For an ordinary sample of the excellent work done in the Codialbail Press, we need only refer our readers to this very Magazine, which also in the matter of its printing and binding has won golden opinions from the public Press throughout the British Empire. No wonder, then, that it has gained the confidence and secured the patronage of the District and Munsif's Courts, of the Municipal Council and the District Board, of local Firms and of other business concerns, public and private, large and small.

To account in some measure for the rapid growth and expansion of this institution, it would be enough to mention that its Founder and first Director was the late Father Angelo Mutti, S. J., the first procurator of the Mangalore Mission, of whom it was said that he never did things by halves. Under the Very Rev. Fr. J. B. Rossi, S. J., a foundry was started, which has since proved a boon to the Press, widening its sphere in a variety of ways.

After a remarkably useful career of twenty-five years, it was but fitting that the Codialbail Press should celebrate its Silver Jubilee with becoming solemnity. The thanksgiving service was held on Sunday, Sept. 29th, in the Codialbail Chapel. Fr. Colaço, S. J., sang the High Mass at which the Catholic employees approached the Lord's table in a body. The musicians of the Press under its Director Fr. Polese, S. J., formed the choir. The temporal part of the Jubilee festivity took the shape of a whole-day picnic to Kasaragod on Monday, September 30th.

To Brother Luigi Doneda, who has superintended the Press from its first days, and to his Staff we extend our hearty congratulations, and wish every one of the many Departments of the Codialbail Establishment the fullest measure of success in the apostolate that peculiarly belongs to the Printing Press.

THE MANGALORE MAGAZINE

MANGALORE, MICHAELMAS, 1907

This Magazine is published chiefly to further the interests of the College, its graduates and undergraduates, and incidentally those of Mangalore and the District of Canara. It is intended to serve as the organ of the College and the record of its doings, as well as a bond of union between its present and past students. Being principally devoted to matters of local interest, it must rely for patronage on the alumni of the College and the people of Mangalore, and these are urged to give it substantial support.

THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

VERY keen regret is felt in Mangalore at the announcement that owing to a domestic bereavement, His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras, has had to abandon his proposed tour to the South Canara District. Directly on hearing of the sad demise of H. E. Lady Lawley's nephew Mr. Gordon Leatham, the Bishop of Mangalore hastened to wire to Their Excellencies heartfelt condolences on behalf of himself and of the Catholic Community, which had planned an elaborate reception to the representative of the King-Emperor. It was our intention to get out a special number of this Magazine to commemorate the Governor's visit to the College; and the opening Latin ode was only one of the dainty compositions in prose and verse written for the forthcoming event. It may be added that among the places which were to have figured in the official Programme of Visits, there were four Catholic institutions: St. Aloysius' College, Father Muller's Charitable Institutions at Kankanady, St. Joseph's Asylum and Workshops at Jeppoo and St. Ann's High School.

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We have to thank Lieut.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, F. L. S., I. M. S., (Retd.) for an instructive paper on the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang. Most of our readers are, doubtless, acquainted with the writer's permanent contributions to other departments of science and literature, and a character sketch of the eminent Judge by one who knew him intimately is sure to persuade, to instruct, and to comfort. Father Dawson's articles written primarily as an exhortation to students to cultivate their powers of observation, have, we are glad to hear, succeeded in entertaining also children of a larger growth. The Christmas number of the *Mangalore Magazine* will contain an article on Snakes from the same pen. We have also been favoured with an article on a particular phase of Female Education, by a contributor who is no stranger to our columns.

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Notwithstanding the eagerness with which College cricket news is, during this season, awaited by our readers abroad, considerations of space compel us to deny ourselves the pleasure of supplying a detailed account of the animated matches that were played, and particularly of the victories that entitled us to the possession of the three Silver Cups offered by the Inter-School Gymkhana. A somewhat attenuated history is available in the College Chronicle, from which a tolerably clear view may be obtained of the inter-school campaign.

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COLLEGE CHRONICLE

June 30th, Sunday.—The month of the Sacred Heart closed to-day with the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament during the hour of the usual Sodality meeting. This completed the *Solemn* celebration of the June devotions to which fresh indulgences have been attached.

July 7th, Sunday.— A preliminary meeting of some of the representatives of the Catholic Community was held this evening in the College Hall in connexion with the Governor's forthcoming visit to Mangalore. It was resolved to keep up old traditions by according His Excellency a special reception by the Catholic Community, and a general meeting was decided upon for settling the details.

July 8th, Monday.—Father Sampaoli, whom continued ill health has compelled to give up all teaching work, left the College to-day for the Cathedral, where he relieved Father Marian Fernandes, who supplies his place at the College. Father Sampaoli's genial company and valuable services, particularly as the popular Director of the Choir and organizer of our Concerts, will be missed at the College for a long time.

July 11th, Thursday.—The College Staff travelled for the first time by the newly-constructed railway as far as Kasaragod. The day was very agreeably spent under the hospitable roof of Father Salvador D'Souza. The historical fort on the top of the hill, now owned by Mr. Ganappaya, is wellworth a visit.

To-day's spell of good weather was utilized by our cricketers for a half-day match with our Old Boys. The College eleven brought home their first victory of the season, apparently in high glee over their performance. It will be remembered that their great achievement at the end of last year's season was the glorious defeat they sustained at the hands of the ex-Aloysians in the finals for the "Coronation Cup." They were still smarting under that disgrace, and it was, doubtless, the pleasant consciousness of having paid off the old score that rather flushed them up with the present victory. The youngsters evidently forgot that some of the best men of last year's ex-Aloysian team were this time away in Bombay.

July 21st, Sunday.—As resolved on July 7th, the first general meeting of the Catholic Community was held this evening in the College Hall with the Very Rev. Father Rossi in the chair. Owing to extremely wet weather, the attendance was rather small. Various resolutions were passed as to the Governor's reception by the Catholic Community.

July 31st, Wednesday.—The feast of St. Ignatius was celebrated with the usual solemnity. Father Barboza sang the High Mass, and Father Marian Fernandes preached the panegyric of the Saint.

An unusual phenomenon was observed this night. In spite of the heavy-laden atmosphere, melodious tunes, issuing from lusty voices, continued to be wafted uphill from the valley below even after bed-time. On enquiry it was found that the inmates of the new Hostel were *en fête* in honour of St. Ignatius at that unearthly hour.

A second general meeting of the Catholic Community was held this evening in connexion with the Governor's reception. The purse-strings that were loosed at the end in answer to loyalty's call, were not fastened till the claims of Christian charity had been fully satisfied. Father Muller's hospitals at Kankanady and Fr. Frachetti's orphanages at Jeppu were the happy recipients of handsome donations which will make His Ex-

cellency Sir Arthur Lawley long remembered by Christ's poor.

August 1st, Thursday.—The Rector left this morning for Madras to attend, for the first time since his appointment as Fellow, to-morrow's special meeting of the Senate of the University. If the railway conferred upon us no other benefit than that of bringing Madras within such easy reach of us, that alone would be enough to be thankful for.

Speaking of the railway, there has been, since its inauguration, such an influx of visitors to the College, that our cicerone is having a busy time of it. But he is amply rewarded for his pains by the most flattering observations which the paintings in the church elicit from the appreciative spectator. "How could any artist work these wonders?" is a problem which beats his comprehension.

August 3rd, Saturday.—Thanks to Mr. Harding's successful pleading with the Rector, schools were bodily transferred to the *Maidan* this afternoon to witness a half-day cricket match between the M. C. C. and the College eleven. It is certainly to be regretted that the ungrateful youngsters ill-requited Mr. Harding's kindness by inflicting on his team a heavy defeat. We tender him our hearty apologies, and we venture to hope that their ingratitude will not prevent him from doing us, at least occasionally, similar good turns in future, even at the cost of a heavy defeat for ourselves.

August 4th, Sunday.—The Men's Sodality kept to-day the feast of St. Ignatius, their second Patron, and as usual, laid under contribution the services of several Fathers of the College, which were heartily rendered. Father Ghezzi preached the sermon.

August 5th, Monday.—Lectures and classes closed to-day for this year's B. A., F. A., and Matriculation candidates to grant them facilities for a week's 'grinding' for the preliminary examinations.

August 11th, Sunday.—The Rev. Joachim Mascarenhas of Bangalore, who is having a holiday in the land of his many relations and friends, gave us the pleasure of his company to-day at dinner.

August 12th, Monday.—The Final Examinations for our University students commenced to-day with 76 candidates all told.

August 15th, Thursday.—The Assumption of B. V. M. The Junior Sodality solemnized to-day its Titular Feast, preceded by the usual Novena. It was decidedly one of the wettest days of the season, and from early morn, it rained cats and dogs. Still, be it said to the credit of the little mites that form the rank and file of Mary's band, the attendance was highly satisfactory. The souvenir picture bore the names of 14 officers and 58 members, which, added to 27 candidates, gives a grand total of 99, which is a record.

The Senior Sodality availed itself of this feast to have two of its candidates, Joachim George and Basil D'Souza, admitted to membership. Fr. Denis Fernandes preached the sermon.

August 18th, Sunday.—At the kind invitation of the Director of the Altar Boys' Sodality, Father Denis Fernandes preached this morning at Milagres on the occasion of their Titular Feast of St. John Berchmans. The Sanctuary was thronged by these "pages of the King of kings," clad in their picturesque red and white; and unalloyed happiness beamed on the countenances of the proud fathers and mothers that knelt around. The spiritual feast of the morning had a fitting close in the corporal one of the evening, in which the thoughtful Vicar catered to the wants of the inner boy in a manner which showed that his reverence was once a boy himself.

August 19th, Monday.—The Preliminary Examinations ended this evening. The

76 candidates who sat for them at the commencement had dwindled down to 68, the absence being due to some ailment or other, which, in not a few cases, was the inevitable result of overwork or indiscreet night-study at the eleventh hour. We sincerely hope that this will serve as an eye-opener, even to those who will not see.

August 20th, Tuesday.—To make good the wear and tear which the juvenile brain had entailed during a fortnight's 'grinding,' the matriculation candidates took train in the early morning and went to Kasaragod on a day's 'subscription picnic,' under the lead of Father Gonsalves. When thirty young heads bid adieu to their books and go a merry-making, there is no telling what pranks they may be up to and what not. The culinary arrangements were under the direct superintendence of two such connoisseurs as Father D'Souza and Mr. J. S. Saldanha of Kasaragod, who pampered them with so many good things that it became a serious question whether on their return journey the booking-clerk might not have to surcharge them for extra luggage. Happily it was late in the evening that they returned home.

August 21st, Wednesday.—Eve of Rector's Day. At Mr. Harding's request to have the Rector's Day cricket match played on Friday, which was a Government holiday, the whole celebration was advanced by a day. After all the time-honoured customs had been scrupulously observed, "The Mock Doctor" was acted for the exclusive benefit of the Lower Secondary Department.

August 22nd, Thursday.— Rector's Day. The Programme will be found on another page. A novel feature of this year's Rector's Day was the Subscription Dinner which was first hatched in the fertile brain of the resourceful Mr. S. D. Saldanha, and brought to perfection (and to demolition) in the College Hostel of which he is the quartermaster. Over a hundred covers were laid. Father Muller presided, and four Fathers of the College represented the Staff.

One other new item in the Programme was the Entertainment at the Hostel. Considering the small number of the hostellers, it was highly creditable.

A Deputation of Old Boys, marshalled by Mr. J. S. Sequeira, B. A., waited on the Rector in the evening, to offer him their greetings.

At "The Mock Doctor" acted in the evening, the audience was larger and more representative than formerly.

August 23rd, Friday.—In the whole-day cricket match of to-day, the M. C. C. gave us a beating. The record low score of our heroes took both friend and foe by surprise.

August 25th, Sunday.—The University classes were 'at home' to the Rector and his staff after Benediction service. It was a very pleasant gathering, songs grave and gay gave zest to the good cheer; and the credit of the excellent arrangements is due to Messrs. Denis Castelino, Lawrence Gonsalves and Geoffrey Saldanha.

August 26th, Monday.—Father Gonsalves represented the College clergy at Father Rego's 'month's mind' at Urwa. Nearly the whole congregation gave a remarkable token of love and gratitude for past services by approaching the Lord's Table for the repose of their late pastor's soul.

August 29th, Thursday.—The College eleven snatched a second victory from their *confrères* the Ex-Aloysians in a half-day match.

September 1, Sunday.—A Deputation from the Ex-Aloysian C. C. waited on the Rector this morning to request him to have their club affiliated to their Alma Mater, and to associate his name with it by becoming its first President. The prayer was, of course, granted. We hope, however, that the Rector's

connexion with the Ex-Aloysian C. C. will not deter our eleven from chaining victory to their car, at least occasionally.

September 5, Thursday.—Taking advantage of the absence, through illness, of their discreet captain, the College team, with an audacity which only raw youths can be capable of, threw down the gauntlet to the redoubtable M. U. C. C., which was, of course, taken up. After putting up a pretty big score, they sent their adversaries in, and had actually despatched half a dozen of them for about a dozen runs, when a heavy shower robbed them of the chance of a victory.

September 8, Sunday.—The Nativity of our Lady was solemnized by the College Sodalities with General Communion.

To-day commenced the septenary of our Lady of Dolours at Codialbail. All the seven sermons have been monopolized by the College preachers, Father Marian Fernandes taking the lion's share.

September 10, Tuesday.—The annual Inspection of Schools commenced to-day, at an earlier date than in former years.

September 13, Friday.—24 applications for the F. A. and 32 for the Matriculation examination were sent up to-day.

September 15, Sunday.—The Golden Jubilee of the Chapel of our Lady of Dolours was kept up to-day with becoming solemnity, Dr. L. P. Fernandes of St. Mary's Pharmacy being the President of the Feast. The Very Rev. the Vicar General sang High Mass, and Father Colaço preached. The Bishop's Band was in attendance, and under the able direction of Father Diamanti discoursed sweet music, which had been long desiderated in Mangalore. The execution showed so marked an improvement on their last performance in public that the little bandsmen deserve best congratulations and every encouragement.

On the same day the Church of our Lady of Dolours at Kasaragod was also *en fête*. Dr. C. Saldanha was the patron of the Feast. But the regular metamorphosis which the Church and its surroundings had undergone in less than a couple of days was due to the labour of love undertaken by Messrs. Noronha and Laporte of the Railway Department and Mr. Meyers of Cannanore. High Mass with Assistants was sung for the first time in the annals of Kasaragod, Fr. Bonaldi of the Jeppoo Seminary being the celebrant. Father Gonsalves preached the sermon. The choir was led by Messrs. Clement Vas and Albert Rego of Mangalore. The presence of five deacons from the Seminary added to the solemnity.

September 16th, Monday.—The Very Rev. J. B. Rossi, began this evening the annual 'visitation' of the College as Superior of the Mission.

September 18th, Wednesday.—Applications for the B. A. Examinations were despatched to-day, 9 in English, 9 in Second Language, and 11 in History.

September 19th, Thursday.—The Rev. Father Cochet of the Foreign Missions, Mysore, was our guest to-day at dinner.

September 22nd, Sunday.—On the occasion of the translated feast of our Lady of Dolours Father Barboza sang the High Mass at the Cathedral, and Father Gonsalves preached at Milagres.

September 23rd, Monday.—Father Noronha left by the morning mail for Trichinopoly to have a look at the Science Laboratory of St. Joseph's College, with a view to fitting out our own on similar lines.

The Inter-School competitions in cricket commenced this morning. The Govt. College Seniors played the Canara High School Seniors and won an easy victory.

The Inter-School Gymkhana Committee met this evening at the Govt. College. In the matter of the "Coronation Cup" fixture of the 16th instant, the Ex-Aloysian C. C. were

given the option of playing either the tie with the M. U. C. C., or the finals with the winning school team.

September 24th, Tuesday.—The College closed this morning for the Michaelmas holidays.

The B. G. M. High School having retired from the field, the Govt. College Seniors commenced the finals with our Seniors at 2 P. M. When stumps were drawn, the Govt. College had 28 for their first innings, and we 25 for the first innings and 43 for five wickets in the second innings. The game bids fair to be keenly contested.

September 25th, Wednesday.—Our remaining wickets contributed 32 this morning, making a grand total of just one century for two innings. The Govt. College put up 30 for five wickets before noon, and 8 more in the afternoon for the remaining wickets. The Aloysian team thus won the Cup by 34 runs.

Father Rota, the present Director of the College Choir, led his singers this afternoon to Thunderbail for a picnic. It was but meet that the valuable services of the Cecilian Society at the altar or on the stage, implying as they do arduous attendance at the bi-weekly practice on holidays, should receive this sort of practical recognition. Fresh applications for membership generally follow in the wake of this kind of good fellowship.

September 27th, Friday.—The junior cricket competitions began this morning. The tie between the Canara High School and the College ended in a walk-over for the latter, who won the day by an innings, and 65 runs.

Father Colaço deserves to be congratulated on having revived a good old custom by providing for his Sodality an afternoon pleasure party. Among the honoured guests of the evening were Rev. Fr. Rector, Father Polese, the founder and first Director of the Sodality, and the Fr. Michael P. Colaço, vicar of Kordel, who had placed his house at the disposal of the holiday-makers, who, I am afraid, put more life into it than it could well sustain. Between indoor merriment and outdoor sports one would have thought there was little time for anything else. But time was made and room found for stowing away into appropriate receptacles the multiform creations of the confectioner's art. Enthusiam ran so high that not even the shower that they got on their backs on their return journey was enough to damp their spirits.

September 29th, Sunday.—Fr. Colaço sang the High Mass at Codialbail this morning on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Codialbail Press. Long may it flourish! The whole staff approached the Lord's Table.

In the evening Father Marian Fernandes preached at the *salve* of our Lady of the Rosary at Urwa.

The final cricket match for the Junior cup, the contending parties being the Aloysians and the Government College. The first innings was poor on either side; but the second was very nearly one-sided, the Aloysians inflicting a crushing defeat on their opponents. The match was won by 109 runs, and the Junior cup secured.

Father Noronha returned to-night from his expedition to Trichy in the interests of Science. His scientific mind is so brimful of excellent plans that, were only the necessary funds forthcoming, we should soon have a Laboratory which would be second to none in the Presidency.

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THE RECTOR'S DAY

PROGRAMME

Wednesday, August 21st

4 P. M. IN THE ACADEMY HALL

ALMA MATER.....*College Song.*

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

GREETINGS.....*Ditty.*

THE BARDS OF CANARA.

THE BALMORAL MINSTRELS.

6 P. M. DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE LOWER SECONDARY DEPT.

THE MOCK-DOCTOR

A COMEDY IN THREE ACTS.

RULE BRITTANIA.....*Chorus.*

THE BETTER LAND.....*Trio.*

Thursday, August 22nd.

6.30 A. M. THE REV. FATHER RECTOR'S MASS.

8 A. M. PRESENTATION BY THE BOARDERS AT THE COLLEGE HOSTEL.

8.30 A. M. FIELD SPORTS—

1. Flat Races. 2. Running Flies. 3. Hippas and Tournament. 4. Unstable Equilibrium. 5. Ring Taw. 6. Lucky Nickel. 7. Bob-Cherry. 8. Torch Light. 9. French and English.

10.30 A. M. GYMNASTICS AND ACROBATIC DISPLAY.

2.30 P. M. CRICKET AND ROUNDERS.

5.30 P. M. ADDRESS BY EX-ALOYSIANS.

6 P. M. MUSICAL & DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT FOR EX-ALOYSIANS AND WELL-WISHERS OF THE COLLEGE.

Friday, August 23rd.

CRICKET MATCH

COLLEGE C. C. *vs.* MANGALORE C C.

THE MOCK-DOCTOR

(MOLIÈRE'S—*Le Medecin malgrè lui*)

BY

HENRY FIELDING

(ADAPTED)

CAST OF CHARACTERS

SIR JASPER *father to Charles*..... MR. PETER D'SOUZA
LEANDER *the would-be father-in-law to Charles*...WALTER FERNANDES
GREGORY *a woodcutter and Mock-Doctor*...MR. N. D'SOUZA
JAMES *footman to Sir Jasper*.....R. SALDANHA
HARRY *do.* .....R. GONSALVES
LAWRENCE *nephew to Gregory*....EDWARD CARLSON
CHARLES *son to Sir Jasper*.....A. FERNANDES
SERVANT.....TH. ALVARES
SQUIRE ROBERT.....BASIL COELHO

MUSIC BETWEEN THE ACTS
- ST. ALOYSIUS' COLLEGE SONG
- BEAUTIFUL STAR.....*Chorus*
- "HARK I HEAR AN ANGEL SING"..*Duet*— (E. D'SOUZA, G. FERNANDES)

GOD SAVE THE KING

The following address on behalf of all the students was read by Mr. Lawrence Gonsalves, IV year U. C.:—

DEAR REV. FATHER RECTOR,

On behalf of the six hundred and fifteen students, who are receiving the benefits of a sound and complete education in the institution over which you preside, I beg respectfully to offer you our heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of your Feast-day. We wish you the best joys of the day and many happy returns of the same.

Never before in the history of the College, has it been the good fortune of a Rector to be greeted with the fulness of heart and voice approaching anywhere near the multisonous chorus of to-day. Even to the unconcerned on-looker of this ceremonial, the present strength of the College must be an indubitable sign of its growing popularity and prosperity, of the ability and efficiency of its staff, and the strong *esprit de corps* that reigns among its students past and present. But to us whose blessed lot it is to be here from early morn to dewy eve, to receive in ourselves the impressions of all that is good and noble, high and holy, the achievements of the College in the class-room, in the examination-hall, and in the play-grounds, are the refreshing fruits of tireless toil and self-sacrifice on the part of those who have voluntarily accepted the responsibility of our education. Nor is it a difficult task for us to discover the head that plans, and the hand that guides the destinies of this institution.

On an occasion like this the mind naturally travels backward over the past and fondly looks forward to the future. Among the events of the year of which we desire to make grateful mention, is the opening of the College Hostel. It supplies a want felt by students from outside our District, and more than this, it is found replete with every comfort by those also who patronize it for a part of the day. We rejoice that despite the many initial difficulties it has had to confront, the establishment has proved to be a clear success.

Your appointment to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University of Madras is a handsome acknowledgement of the high position attained by the College, and it is also a personal distinction marking the signal services rendered by you to the cause of education in this District. May the Lord grant you many years of health and strength to work for the completest development and success of the works inaugurated by you for the welfare of the rising generation.

In token of our loyalty and affection, we beg you to accept a Spiritual Bouquet of 1919 Masses, 823 Holy

Communions, 1525 Rosaries, and 2254 Visits to the Blessed Sacrament from

Your devoted children in Christ,
The Students of St. Aloysius' College.

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The following address on behalf of the Hindu students was read by Mr. Triambaka Rao, III year U. C.:—

REV. AND DEAR FATHER,

We, the Hindu Students of this College, esteem it a great privilege to be allowed to approach you on this occasion with an address of our own, distinct from the one presented to you in the name of the whole College. For, although the sentiments of love and gratitude expressed in that address are equally our own, there is many a benefit for which we are specially beholden to you and which we feel it our duty to acknowledge in a special way.

According to our *Shastras*, the *Guru* is the living embodiment of much that is good and noble, wise and learned. All these qualities shine forth in you so brightly that in our eyes you compare favourably with our great *Gurus* of ancient times. As for ourselves, though we may fall short of many a trait that characterized the old *Shishyas*, we make bold to state that in esteem and veneration for you as *Guru* we yield to none.

Reverend Father, your claims on our loyalty are manifold. If there is one thing in you that has impressed us more than any other, it is that you are no acceptor of persons. It would be acting within your rights were you to mete out to us a less liberal treatment than the one you bestow on students of your own persuasion. We are, however, proud to be able to attest that you have invariably treated us on the same generous lines as your own Catholic students, and that, not only by allowing us the amplest opportunities for benefiting by the liberal education which this College imparts, but by bringing it within the easy reach of our poorer students.

Nor have you been less at pains to see to the moral side of our education. You have been at pains to keep up for our sake a regular class of Ethics, where we may learn betimes to mould our lives on solid principles of morality. Further, to allow us facilities for our own religious observances, you have not merely been ready to grant us individually the necessary holidays, but have generously closed the University Classes themselves lest we should miss the secular instruction given in our absence.

One other favour for which we are indebted to your own personal exertions is the institution of the Hostel which has enabled students from out-stations to seek admission into your College. With the recent inauguration of the railway in Mangalore, we sincerely hope that your efforts in this direction will be crowned with full success.

Thanking you once more for all your kindnesses towards us and wishing you a long and prosperous career,

We beg to remain,
Rev. and dear Father Rector,
Your obedient and loyal servants,
The Hindu Students of St. Aloysius' College.

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THE HOSTEL PROGRAMME
THE RECTOR'S DAY
ST. ALOYSIUS' COLLEGE HOSTEL

August 22nd 1907

8 A. M. Welcome

i. A voice from Albion
ii. Echoes from Canara

(To the accompaniment of sticks)

iii. English address
iv. Coorg Lancers
v. Malayalam Minstrels
vi. Rovers from Konkan
vii. Tribute of Homage

GOD SAVE THE KING

The following address of the Hostel was read by Mr. K. Pothan, III Year U. C.:—

REV. AND DEAR FATHER,

For the first time since the opening of the College Hostel, we are assembled together in this place to greet you and to express to you our heartfelt wishes on the occasion of your Feast-day. If the Rector's Day is deservedly an event that awakens feelings of loyalty in every student of the educational institution you so ably rule over, there are strong reasons why it should be so to us in a marked manner. We are, so to say, of your household, and our continued stay on the College premises, the intimate relations subsisting between the College authorities and ourselves, and the frequent contact we are brought into with the members of the teaching staff, are reasons that demand a grateful acknowledgement of benefits received and blessings enjoyed.

The peculiar mission of College Hostels in the education of a student, and in the formation of a young man's character have often been dwelt upon by the great educators of the world. We are not entitled, nor is there any need for us to add to their weighty testimony. It is true that we can speak of but a few

month's experience; but these few months have enabled us to feel the importance and the influence of a College Hostel, and to appreciate its many blessings. Speaking for ourselves, we can thankfully testify to a very noticeable improvement in our class-work, a greater facility in the carrying out of a student's round of duties, and increased opportunities for physical exercise.

We are aware that the beginnings of all human enterprise are attended with difficulties, and those of the most unexpected kind. It was, therefore, in the nature of things that the College Hostel should in the first days of its existence, be subject to this general law. We are, however, happy to say that a special Providence has been ruling the destinies of this establishment, and that if initial difficulties there have been, then surely the division of them between you and ourselves must have been made in glaringly unequal proportions, you taking the lion's share, and ourselves having but a small fraction. While thanking you for unvarying generosity and innumerable favours, we cannot pass over in silence the recent appointment of Fr. Norbert Fernandes as Prefect of the College Hostel. He has been ably working out the beneficent measures thought out by you. His untiring energy and ceaseless solicitude for the inmates of the Hostel have succeeded in making it an abode of comfort, while his geniality and kindliness have made it as homelike as could be. To Mr. S. D. Saldanha, likewise, we desire on this occasion to convey our thanks for his self-sacrificing endeavour to provide for the material welfare of the establishment.

Wishing you many years of health and strength and the richness of Heaven's gifts,

We beg to remain,
Your obedient children in Christ,
The Boarders of St. Aloysius' College Hostel.

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THE SUBSCRIPTION DINNER

The following telegram appeared in the *Madras Mail* of August 26th:—

The Aloysian Social Dinner in connection with the College Day celebration was held in the College Hostel and was attended by 125 guests, European and Indian. At the festive board sat the Reverend Professors and lay teachers with former pupils from almost every Government and Commercial Department. Father Muller's presence was the occasion of much enthusiasm. After the loyal toasts were honoured, the toasts in honour of the Rector of St. Aloysius' College, Father Muller and the guests were proposed. The speakers expressed great pleasure at the inauguration of the function, and, judging from the cordial response to this the first invitation, the dinner is certain to become an annual fixture. The hostel is under the direct control of the College authorities and is managed by Mr. Salvador D. Saldanha, to whom is due the credit of having organized the social gathering and carried out every detail with perfect success.

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The celebrations of the Rector's Day, which on the present occasion surpassed any witnessed in the past, commenced on the afternoon of the 21st instant, when the stndents assembled in the Hall to present the Rector, the Rev. P. Perini, S. J., F. M. U., with the customary addresses, of which the one on behalf of the Catholic section of the students was read by Mr. Lawrence Gonsalves. The Rector in his reply gratefully acknowledged the heartiest greetings and the choicest garlands which the dutiful pupils heaped on him, and of which in a smaller measure the entire staff of the College found themselves the happy recipients. The first day's programme terminated with some musical items when the enthusiastic pupils retired to dream over the festivities to follow on the morrow; for the day, which was observed as a holiday in honour of the Rector, was devoted to sports, of which a lengthy and varied programme was gone through. The events were keenly contested and the boys deemed it a rare privilege to have been able to take part in them on this happy occasion.

The most striking feature of the day, however, was the subscription dinner given by the energetic Superintendent of the College Hostel to the well-wishers of the institution, of whom as many as 150, consisting chiefly of old boys, availed themselves of the opportunity, the first to be recorded in the history of the College, and in that of the newly opened Hostel. The dinner bids fair to develop into an annual function, and well may the Catholics exult over the prospect; for the social advantages of meeting together once in a year at a properly conducted dinner of the kind cannot be overrated. No other class of entertainment does more to create and promote a healthy *esprit-de-corps*.

The production of the *Mock Doctor* (Molière) formed an appropriate finale to the jubilations of the live-long day. The plot of the piece will be too well-known to need recounting. The play was sucessfully staged and was rendered more enjoyable by the selections of music with which it was interspersed. All the actors did well, but the palm must be given to Mr. Nicholas D'Souza who personated "Gregory" to perfection, and who found a worthy nephew in Edward Carlson.—*Madras Mail, August 29th.*

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PERSONAL AND PARTICULAR

COMPLAINTS are occasionally heard that weddings, deaths and other occurrences are in some cases inserted in the Magazine, while in others they are not. We wish it to be understood by our readers once for all that we shall always be happy to record all such items, as far as our scope and space will permit, provided the persons concerned furnish us with the necessary details.

We offer our heartfelt congratulations to Mr. H. Malim on his recent appointment as an Ordinary Fellow of the Madras University. An educationist of Mr. Malim's attainments and experience will prove an acquisition to the ranks of the Senate in these days of educational unrest.

We note with great pleasure the appointment of Mr. Glyn Barlow as Registrar of the Madras University. His long experience in the educational line and his well-merited popularity among all ranks and classes mark him out, in our opinion, as the right man in the right place. We sincerely hope his appointment will soon be made permanent.

The Catholic community of Mangalore was intensely gratified at the elevation of one of its prominent members, Mr. V. C. Mascarenhas, to the rank of a First Grade Munsif. We offer him our warmest congratulations.

We learn from a Bombay paper that Mr. Jerome A. Saldanha, B. A., LL. B., Chief Judge of Sawantvady, has been elected a Member of the Bombay Anthropological Society.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that Dr. Alexander A. Pereira has been raised to the rank of a Lieutenant. His present appointment is—Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer, Imperial and Golconda Brigade, Hyderabad.

Mr. Alexander G. Saldanha has had his appointment confirmed in the Railway Board's Office, Simla. His brother Mr. Sylvester Saldanha, B. A., has also been confirmed in the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Imperial Secretariat.

Mr. Baptist D'Souza, B. A., is Second Assistant to the Superintendent, Legal Remembrancer's Office, Poona. He expects shortly to be ordered to the Bombay Secretariat, whither the Poona Office is to be transferred at Christmas.

Mr. Henry J. M. Rosario, whose solos used to delight the audiences gathered at our musical entertainments, is at Manora, Karachi, as Assistant Light-house Keeper.

Aloysian Cricketers will be glad to hear that Mr. Emmanuel Vaz, B. A., scored 33 runs for the Law College in the Inter-Collegiate Competition. Mr. Abundius Abreo, whose batting feats are still fresh in our minds, has been developing a hidden talent for bowling, and has in several matches distinguished himself as a bowler for the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

The following extract from a letter of Mr. J. M. do Carmo Nazareth, Secretary of the *Commissão de Archeologia* refers to the appointment of the Rev. D. Fernandes, S. J., to be a Corresponding Member of the association of Portuguese *savants:* "Em uma das ultimas sessoẽs da *Commissão de Archeologia* de Goa, foi V. Exca. por mim proposto para ser Membro Correspondente, e a *Commissão* approvou a proposta mandando dar della conhecimento á V. Exca. O que me apraz communicar á V. Exca., para os fins convenientes, esperando de V. Exca. a sua valiosa cooperação.—Nova Goa, 10 de agosto de 1907."

The Civil Surgeon's bungalow at Godhra (Panch Mahals) presented a gay and festive appearance on the 20th of July last, when Dr. Paul Fernandes, Ag. Civil Surgeon, was united to Miss Letitia Coelho, of Mangalore

in the holy bonds of Matrimony. The bride was, in the absence of her parents, given away by her eldest brother Mr. John G. Coelho (Bombay). In spite of the inclemency of the weather and the inconvenience of a long journey by rail, the friends and relatives of the contracting parties mustered strong on the occasion. After enjoying for a couple of days the hospitality of the newly wedded couple in their lovely home in the sylvan solitudes of Godhra, the guests left the happy pair to the realization of the joys of married life. The number of congratulatory telegrams received on the occasion is said to have sorely taxed the resources of the Telegraph Department at Godhra.

The Codialbail Chapel was the scene of a pretty wedding on Monday morning, 30th September, which naturally attracted a large number of the College Staff, lay and clerical, and of the students of the Secondary Department. Our veteran teacher, Mr. M. Menezes, crowned his long-tried friendship with Mr. Lawrence Sequeira as co-teacher by making him his worthy son-in-law. Rev. Fr. Rector blessed the marriage, Fr. Macry sang the nuptial mass, and Fr. Ghezzi preached the sermon. We wish the happy couple long life and prosperity, little short of a diamond wedding.

On October 5th, at the Church of our Lady of Miracles, the wedding was solemnized of Mr. Louis Peter Suares and Miss Rose Helen Tellis. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. J. B. Rossi, S. J.

The numerous friends of Mr. Marcel Cunha, B. A., will be glad to hear of his recent appointment as Head Clerk to the Collector, Abkari Department, Bombay.

At the Educational Exhibition held in Madras in August, St. Ann's Convent received two Medals for Special Maps of India and Kindergarten Occupations. Sister Columba, of St. Teresa's Convent, Cannanore, was awarded a Medal for ornamental caligraphy.

The shocking news of Mr. F. L. Bell's tragic end at Rajahmundry on the 3rd of September was received in Mangalore with deep regret for the victim, and warm sympathy for his bereaved family. Mr. Bell's valuable services to our Inter-School Gymkhana both as a Police Officer and as a Referee will be long remembered in Mangalore. **R. I. P.**

College Senior Sodality of the B. V. Mary

Director: Rev. Ch. Ghezzi, S. J.

At the election of officers held in September, the following were chosen :—

Prefect: Lawrence Gonsalves
1st Assistant: John Peter Noronha
2nd Assistant: Denis Albuquerque
Secretary: John Mathias

The Rev. Director desires warmly to thank Father Alph. Maria Liguori Vas, Vicar of Omzoor, and Mr. Hilary D'Souza, Bolar, for gifts of books, which make a handsome addition to the Sodality Library.

The Editor acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following exchanges since June :— *The Georgetown College Journal, The Notre Dame Scholastic, The Stonyhurst Magazine, The Dial, The Pilot, The Fordham Monthly, The Xavier, The Malabar Quarterly Review, The Harvest Field, The Cochin Argus, Malabar Herald, The Holy Cross Purple, The Anglo-Lusitano, O Vente e Tres de Novembro, Catholic Opinion, La Revista Catolica, The Fleur-de-Lis, The Concanim Magazin, O Oriente Portuguez, The Lauriston Magazine, Bombay E. Indian, The Bharata, The All-India Hospital Assistants' Journal, Bassein News, Industry (Telugu).*

THE MANGALORE-ARSIKERE RAILWAY

THE following extracts from the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the United Planters' Association of Southern India, held on August 22nd, will be read with interest by all who have followed Mr. E. B. Palmer's discussion of the subject in the columns of the *Mangalore Magazine*.

Mr. W. L. Crawford (S. Mysore,) opened the discussion on the subject in the following speech:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—The matter of the proposed Arsikere-Mangalore Railway has several times been brought before you during the past thirteen years and to-day your help will again be asked to pass the Resolution I am going to move on behalf of the South Mysore Planters' Association, and to once again urge upon the Government concerned the necessity there exists for the immediate construction of this long-desired line, forming as it would the natural outlet from Mysore to the West Coast. In asking your cordial support, I cannot do better than once again bring forward many of the old cogent arguments that still exist and some new and powerful ones that may now be used, and which, I may state, have already been forwarded by my Association to the Government of Mysore and are as follows:—

1. The utility of the line has been admitted.

2. The survey has been completed at considerable cost and no engineering difficulties have been encountered.

3. Mangalore is geographically the port of Mysore and always has been, and the proposed line will form the nearest and most direct route from all parts of Mysore to the West Coast.

4. The growing prosperity of Mysore demands railway communication with the West Coast by the most direct route, as rapid and cheap transport increases trade and business of all kinds. At present it does not pay to export many products easily grown in Mysore, owing to the cost of freight in country carts being prohibitive. With a railway this would be changed and a fair profit would remain to the cultivator after paying freight.

5. Already two-thirds of the total value of the Mangalore exports and imports represent Mysore property. With cheap and rapid communication with that port, I have no hesitation in saying this would in less than five years be more than doubled. (In 1905-06 the imports were Rs. 70,97,190, and exports Rs. 142,482,230).

6. The rapid development of the mineral wealth of Mysore alone demands that the construction of the Arsikere-Mangalore Railway be taken in hand without delay, seeing that there are estimated at present to be over a million tons of fine manganese ore in sight on the various mines working in the Province, which as yet have hardly been opened, and it is not too much to say that the prospect is for four times that amount being ultimately exported, to say nothing of new fields being discovered and other minerals such as chrome, mica, asbestos, magnetite, etc., yet to be developed, all of which it is permissible to believe would be exported by the nearest route to the West Coast—that is, Mangalore. At present this all goes to form freight to railways outside the Province and exports to a foreign port, instead of forming freight for a Mysore State Railway and exports for a British port.

7. It should never be lost sight of that railways are a direct insurance against famine, and the whole cost of the proposed Railway is considerably less than the amount vainly spent on famine relief by the Government of Mysore during the famine of 1877-78; and further that railways are always instrumental in creating traffic for themselves, more especially when

passing through countries which contain many industries and minerals capable of expansion and development. As an instance of this I would mention the Birur-Shimoga Railway extension which at first showed little prospect of paying its way, but, indirectly, is the real cause of the present activity in the Shimoga Manganese mining industry, as without it the export of the ore would practically have been impossible owing to the prohibitive cost of cartage to the railway.

As far back as 1892, the South Mysore Planters Association strongly represented to the Government of H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore the need there was for this line and the likelihood of its proving a commercial success, and, subsequent to that date, it has again and again been brought to the notice of the Governments concerned with the result that two surveys have been made and very favourably reported on by the officers deputed to carry out the work, and this railway was ultimately placed No. 7 on the list of lines to be constructed. But in spite of this we have had the mortification of seeing the project shelved in an almost unaccountable manner. I am forced to this opinion as there can be no doubt that the attitude of the Governments concerned throughout has been sympathetic to the construction of the Arsikere-Mangalore line, but it would seem to the onlooker that the vested interests of rival lines and ports have so far been strong enough to defeat the project being carried to a successful issue.

All those interested in the prosperity of Mysore and Coorg must have noted with pleasure Section 20 in the recent despatch from the Railway Board anent the redistribution of Railways in South India, as in this section the following occurred:—"The demands of Mangalore, Coorg and the planting Districts, which would be served by a line from the Southern Mahratta Railway at Arsikere to Mangalore, will have to be met at no distant date, with the result of introducing the metre gauge on the West Coast when it will compete with the broad gauge for the right to extend beyond Mangalore." In view of this I think you will agree with me that everyone interested in the proposed line should spare no effort to get the matter carried through as early as possible, as we have already patiently waited for nearly twenty years. It has been urged that this line, if constructed as a metre gauge would pay only 1 per cent. on the invested capital, but I venture to point out that since these statistics as to the earning capacity of the line were compiled eleven years ago, there has been a very marked alteration for the better in the prosperity of the people who would be mostly served by it, and during the past few years there have been very large discoveries of manganese and other valuable minerals in fairly close proximity to the proposed Arsikere-Mangalore line, the export of all which would find its way over this line, as it would offer the shortest and quickest route to the coast.

In conclusion, I would point out to the Coorg delegates that the Mysore-Hasan extension of the Mysore State Railway, which I understand is shortly to be constructed, will pass close to the Coorg frontier and it is reasonable to think those in charge of the survey would take the line along the countries offering the largest traffic, and as South Coorg has made out a strong case and can show such a large amount of traffic to and from the West Coast, they will undoubtedly take the line as near Coorg as possible. The proposed Arsikere-Mangalore line will pass through Hassan, and so if constructed will place Coorg also practically in direct communication with the West Coast by rail, and for this reason I would ask the Coorg delegates te cordially co-operate and uphold my Association in this matter.

Mr. Murray Aynsley (Coorg) seconded Mr. Crawford.

The Meeting then went into Committee

when the subject was discussed and strongly supported by the delegates of every District Association interested. Mr. W. J. Eales, of the new Manganese Co., and the Chromium Co., who was present, also spoke on the traffic possibilities of the line.

On resuming open meeting, Mr. W. L. Crawford again quoted from last year's proceedings a statement made by the Secretary of the Railway Board which was as follows:—"As regards the matters you refer to, the opinions of the Local Government are of the utmost importance." In the face of the statement made by Sir Arthur Havelock that the Government of India decided the whole Railway policy of India, the new theory of the Railway Board was unaccountable. He would emphasise the point that unless the Railway Board decided what was to be done and adhered to it, they would never get their railway. He would also like to say that Mysore had been very badly treated. The Durbar was quite prepared to carry the railway to the frontier, and he had heard that more than one private Company had asked for a concession to construct the rest of the line but had been bluntly told by the Government of India that the concession would not be granted. It appeared to him also that Mysore would now be in a worse position owing to the redistribution of railways in South India. Mr. Eales in his speech had said that his Company had an undertaking from the Southern Mahratta Railway that they would carry his manganese from Shimoga to Madras at the same rate as they now carried it from Shimoga to Marmagao. It was apparent, therefore, that the Southern Mahratta Railway was concerned, especially as they would have direct running into Madras, in using its influence to prevent us getting the railway. He thought that there could absolutely be no doubt in the minds of those who had studied the question that vested interests had been the great factor in preventing Mysore getting this railway. The time had come for them to discover where this passive resistance to the Railway was being applied and to circumvent it. If they did not get the railway now they would never get it. Everything was in their favour, vast and profitable mineral discoveries had been made which were being most successfully worked, and for these Mangalore was the nearest and cheapest port of export. They had tried everything in their power: the Durbar was sympathetic, the Madras Government were sympathetic, and it only remained for them to conquer the resistance that was being offered in other directions.

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MEN ARE FOUR

The man who knows not that he knows aught,
He is a fool; no light shall ever reach him.
Who knows he knows not, and would fain be taught,
He is but simple; take thou him and teach him.
But whoso knowing, knows not that he knows,
He is asleep; go thou to him and wake him.
The truly wise both knows, and knows he knows:
Cleave thou to him, and never forsake him.

—*T. P.'s Weekly.*

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COLLEGE CRICKET CLUB

COLLEGE C. C. v. GOVT. COLLEGE C. C.

Played July 4th—Abandoned

GOVT. COLLEGE C. C.

Sabjan, b B. Pais.	3	Ragnath Rao, b Pais.	0
Venktappa, b D. Cast.	2	K. Vittal Prat, b D. Castelino	0
B. Rama Bhat, b D. Castelino	2	Santappa, not out.	
Chendappa, run out	1	Govind Rao, run out.	0
Imam Sahib, b D. Cast.	3	Extras.	1
Madeva Naik, b D. Castelino	0	*Total (for 9 wkts.)*	12

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GOLLEGE C. C. v. EX-ALOYSIAN C. C.

Played July 11th—College won

EX-ALOYSIAN C. C.

First Innings		*Second Innings*	
R. Tauro, b Ch. Fernandes	18	b B. Pais	10
		c L. Gons., b Ch. Fernandes	2
Cyril Pais, b B. Pais.	4	c J. Mathias, b C. Fernandes	6
Thomas Correa, b D. Castelino	1		
Victor Castelino, b D. Castelino	7	b D. Castelino.	0
M. Tellis, c A. Alb., b D. Castelino	2	c Is. Saldanha, b Ch. Fernandes	20
William Vas, b D. Castelino	9	c D. Cast., b B. Pais	8
Alex. Nazareth, c D. Castelino, b Ch. Fernandes	3	b Ch. Fernandes	17
A. Tellis, b D. Cast.	0	b D. Castelino.	1
S. Correa, b Ch. Fernandes	1	lbw, b D. Castelino	4
P. Pinto, not out	0	run out.	4
N. Davis, b Ch. Fernandes	1	not out.	0
Extras.	3	Extra	1
Total.	49	*Total*.	85

COLLEGE C. C.

First Innings		*Second Innings*	
Ch. Fernandes run out	21	c Tellis, b Nazareth	32
John Mathias, c Davis b Pais	5	b Nazareth.	2
L. Gonsalves, b Pais	3	not out.	3
Bona. Pais, c A. Tellis, b M. Tellis	4	c A. Tellis, b P. Pinto	1
D. Castelino, c Davis, b Pais	10	st out. W. Vas	1
M. Alvares, b Tellis	9	not out.	27
Ros. Saldanha, b Pais	1	c A. Tellis, b Nazareth	0
Alph. Albuq. not out	31	c R. Tauro, b W. Vas	0
Ganapathi, b Pais	4	Is. Saldanha, b Pais	6
A. Abreo, c Correa, b Pais	31	did not bat	
Extras.	5	run out.	5
Total.	130	Extras.	11
		Total.	82

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COLLEGE C. C. v. MANGALORE C. C.

Played August 3rd—College won

M. C. C.

K. Bhavani Rao, b D. Castelino	0	Capt. L. B. Clarke, b Castelino	4
H. O. D. Harding, b Castelino	3	N. Bhavani Rao, b D. Castelino	13
R. S. Percival, b Cast.	1	J. Sutherland, c Pais, b Ch. Fernandes	0
H. R. G. Hasted, b Fernandes	4	M. Naorojee, not out.	2
H. Morgan, b Castelino	0	Extras.	8
C. Morgan, b Castelino	7	*Total*.	42
B. H. Barlow-Poole, b Castelino.	0		

COLLEGE C. C.

M. Alvares, b	10	Alph. Albuquerque, b	0
J. P. Sequeira, c K. Bhavani	13	Albert Abreo, b	6
Ch. Fernandes, b	8	J. Mathias, run out	3
B. Pais, b	12	A. Albuq., retired.	22
L. Gonsalves, retired	43	Ganapathi did not bat	
D. Castelino, b	6	Extras	5
		Total.	128

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COLLEGE C. C. v. MANGALORE C. C.

Played August 23rd—College lost

COLLEGE C. C.

First Innings		*Second Innings*	
J. P. Seq., c K. Bhavani, b N. Bhavani.	0		
John Mathias, b N. Bhavani	1		
Aloy. Albuq., lbw b Morgan	5	did not bat	
L. Gons., b Morgan	1		
Bon. Pais, c Harding, b Morgan	4		
D. Cast., b Morgan	0		
M. Alvares, c K. Bhavani, b Morgan	2	not out.	5
Ch. Fernandes, c K. Bhavani, b Morgan	10	b N. Bhavani	7
A. Abreo, not out.	1	c Harding, b Morgan.	1
Ganapathy, b N. Bhavani	3	did not bat	
Alphonse Albuq., b N. Bhavani.	0	b N. Bhavani	4
Extras.	7	Extras.	2
Total.	34	*Total*.	19

MANGALORE C. C.

First Innings		*Second Innings*	
Narayana Rao, b Cast.	13	b Pais	1
C. H. Morgan, b Cast.	0	b Pais	0
R. Tauro, c Gonsalves, b Pais	7	c Abreo, b Fernandes.	55
R. S. Percival, b Pais.	9	b Pais	1
H. Harding, b Pais	0	c Mathias, b Fernan.	20
H. R. Morgan, b Cast.	11	c A. Albuq., b Fernan.	0
Capt. L. B. Clarke, b Castelino	1	b Castelino.	1
K. Bhavani Rao, b Fernandes	8	c A. Alb., b C. Fernan.	16
N. Bhavani Rao, not out	15	c Mathias, b Fernan.	5
Nowrojee, run out.	0	b Pais	3
J. Sutherland, c Mathias, b Castelino	0	not out	
Extras.	7	Extras.	5
Total.	71	*Total*.	107

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COLLEGE C. C. v. EX-ALOYSIAN C. C.

Played August 29th—College won

COLLEGE C. C.

First Innings		*Second Innings*	
M. Alvares, b M. Tellis	28	c Noronha, b Nazareth	0
J. P. Sequeira, c & b M. Tellis.	22	not out.	6
Bon. Pais, c Nazareth b Saldanha	3	c Noronha, b Saldanha	13
Aloy. Alb., b Saldanha	1	c Nazareth, b Saldanha	0
Charles Fernandes, b Saldanha.	2	b Saldanha,	0
Law. Gon., b. Saldanha	1	did not bat	
John Mathias, b Davis	10	not out.	25
Albert Abreo, run out.	4	did not bat	
Alph. Alb., b M. Tellis	1		
Ganapathy, b Saldanha	9		
Is. Saldanha, not out	6		
Extras.	7	Extras.	3
Total.	94	*Total*.	62

EX-ALOYSIAN C. C.

J. D'Souza, c Saldanha, b Pais,	0	Cyril Pais, c Abreo, b Pais	11
N. Davis, c Alph Alb., b Pais,	3	S. Corea, b Pais	0
B. Saldanha, b Pais	4	W. Vas, b Pais	3
M. Tellis, b Fernandes	1	A. Tellis, b Fernandes	2
A. Nazareth, c Gonsalves, b Pais	3	c Corea, not out	
		A. Noronha, b Pais	2
		Extra.	1
		Total.	30

COLLEGE C. C. v. M. U. C. C.

Played September 5th—Abandoned

COLLEGE C. C.

J. P. Seq., c K. Bhavani, b N. Bhavani.	16	A. Alb., b N. Bhavani Rao	3
John Mathias, lbw b N. Bhavani	9	Ganapathy M., c b N. Bhavani Rao	14
B. Pais, c Amrut Rao, b Rama Rao.	22	Is. Saldanha, c Rama Rao, b N. Bhavani.	16
M. Alvares, run out	3	Albert Abreo, c Ramachandra, b Rama Rao	16
Charles Fernandes, b Rama Rao	2	Alph. Alb., not out	3
L. Gonsalves, c Subba Rao, b Rama Rao	28	Extra.	1
		Total.	133

M. U. C. C.

Ramachandra, run out	8	K. Bhavani Rao, b Pais	0
Amruth Rao, b Pais	1	T. Rama Rao, b Pais.	1
Narsinga Pai, b Fernandes	1	N. Bhavani Rao, not out	
		Total (for 5 wkts.)	11

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Inter-School Gymkhana Competition

COLLEGE C. C. v. GOVT. COLLEGE C. C.

Played September 24th & 25th—College won

COLLEGE C. C.

First Innings		*Second Innings*	
John Mathias, b Venktappa.	1	b Govind Rao	1
M. Alvares, c Santhappa, b Venktappa.	2	b Venktappa	14
John Sequeira, lbw, b Venktappa	0	lbw, b Govind Rao	8
B. Pais, c Raggde, b Venktappa	6	c Govind Rao, b Venktappa.	1
Law. Gonsalves, lbw, b Govind Rao	0	b Govind Rao.	0
Charles Fernandes, b Venktappa	7	b Govind Rao.	5
Alb. Abreo, b Govind Rao	0	b Venktappa	19
Alph. Albuq., not out.	1	run out b Venktappa	9
Ganapathy, b Venktappa	3	not out	11
Is. Saldanha, b Govind Rao	1	c K. Vittal, b Venktappa.	0
Aloy. Albuquerque, b Govind Rao.	0	b Venktappa	0
Extras.	4	Extras.	7
Total.	25	*Total*.	75

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE C. C.

First Innings		*Second Innings*	
Sabjan Saheb, run out	4	run out	0
Venktappa, b Pais	0	b Fernandes	0
R. Vittal Rao, run out	6	c Saldanha, b Pais	1
Imam Saheb, c Mathias, b Fernandes	6	c Abreo, b Fernandes	3
Madhava Naik, b Fernandes	3	c Alph. Albuq., b Pais	17
Santappa, b Pais	0	b Pais	0
Govind Rao, b Pais	0	run out	1
K. B. Sunder, b Fernandes	3	run out	5
Kod. Vittal Prabhu, c Alvares, b Pais	5	b Fernandes	0
Ram. Bhatji, b Fernandes	0	not out	0
Ganesha Rao, not out.		Chandappa (substitute), c Fernandes, b Pais	6
Extra	1	Extras	5
Total	28	*Total*	38

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COLLEGE JUNR. V. C. H. SCHOOL JUNR.

Played September 27th—College won

COLLEGE JUNIORS

Louis D'Souza, c Sridar, b Shrinivas	3	Th. Alvares, c Shaik Ahmed, b Shrinivas	10
Denis Sequeira, run out	0	H. Vas, lbw, b Abdul Raiman	0
H. Reccani, b Abdul Raiman	0	J. Rasquinha, not out	16
N. Narnappa, b Abdul Raiman	55	Greg. Tellis, b Abdul Raiman	7
William D'Souza, b Gopal Bhandary	25	M. Rosario did not bat	
John Pinto, b Gopal Bhandary	1	Extras	5
		Total	122

CANARA HIGH SCHOOL JUNIORS

First Innings		*Second Innings*	
R. Sridar Rao, c & b William D'Souza	1	c Tellis, b W. D'Souza	8
M. Janardhana Pai, c Tellis, b Reccani	1	b William D'Souza	0
G. Pandu Ranga Prabhu, b William	4	c Tellis, b Reccani	6
Abdul Raiman, c Narnappa, b Reccani	0	c Vas, b Reccani	0
Gopal Bhandary, b H. Reccani	11	b William D'Souza	0
T. Shrinivasa Rao, b Reccani	1	not out	8
Sheik Ahmed, b H. Reccani	0	b Reccani	0
Gopal Kini, c Pinto, b Reccani	3	b William D'Souza	3
Maindappa, b Reccani	0	lbw, b Reccani	0
Pandu Ranga Pai, b William	1	b William D'Souza	5
K. P. Vasudeva Rao, not out		b William D'Souza	2
Extras	1	Extras	2
Total	23	*Total*	34

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COLLEGE JUNIORS V. GOVT. C. JUNIORS

Played September 30th—College won

COLLEGE JUNIORS

First Innings		*Second Innings*	
Louis D'Souza, run out	1	b Shiva Bhat	0
D. Sequeira, b Basappa	6	b Basappa	0
Reccani, b Basappa	0	c Jagnivas, b Shiva Bhat	47
N. Narnappa, c Purusha, b Basappa	2	b Basappa	7
William D'Souza, b Shiva Bhat	0	c Basappa, b Shiva Bhat	0
John Pinto, not out	3	b Shiva Bhat	5
Th. Alvares, run out	8	b Shiva Bhat	0
H. Vas, b Shiva Bhat	2	c N. Mangesh, b Basappa	15
J. Rasquinha, run out	1	not out	12
G. Tellis, c Muknnd, b Basappa	0	b Shiva Bhat	4
A. Monteiro, run out	0	b Shiva Bhat	16
		Extras	4
Total	23	*Total*	110

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE JUNIORS

First Innings		*Second Innings*	
Purusha, b Reccani	0	c Sequeira, b W. D'Souza	1
Narayana Rao, b W. D'Souza	0	b W. D'Souza	0
Jagnivas, c Tellis, b Reccani	0	b Reccani	0
M. Shanker Rao, b W. D'Souza	0	b W. D'Souza	5
H. Sanjiva Rao, not out	6	did not bat	
M. B. Shanker, b W. D'Souza	0	c & b W. D'Souza	0
M. Mangesh Rao, b W. D'Souza	5	b W. D'Souza	0
Basappa, b Reccani	2	b W. D'Souza	0
Shiva Bhat, b Reccani	0	b W. D'Souza	0
Gopal Bhat, c Tellis, b W. D'Souza	1	did not bat	
Dinkar Rao, b Reccani	0	c W. D'Souza, b Rec.	0
Extras	3	Extras	1
Total	17	*Total (8 wkts.)*	7

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Our Cricket Club has been fortunate in winning all the Cups offered for competition, viz., the Senior, the Junior and the Coronation Trophy. The season, though a short one, has been creditable to the College; and if it has been shorn of a part of its brilliance, it was owing to the absence, through illness, of Mr. Denis Castelino, the Captain and Bowler of the team.

LAWRENCE GONSALVES,
Secretary.

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OBITUARY

SISTER ALEXANDRINA SORMANI, of the Congregation of the Sisters of Charity, died at Jeppu on August 8. She was born on October 25, 1867, at Scaria in Italy, and came out to India some ten years ago. It was only two years back that she was sent to Krishnagar as Superioress of the Hospital in charge of the same congregation. But the climate of the place gradually undermined her constitution, and in a feeble condition she returned to Mangalore, but only to die. Her meritorious life is briefly summed up in a mortuary card: "The sweetness, cheerfulness and patience of this true Sister of Charity endeared her to the little ones, the poor and the sick, among whom she worked for nearly ten years in Southern India and in Bengal. The trying climate that wasted her away, and the long and painful illness it brought on were borne by her with the calm of the elect. Her departure is bewailed by the children and the sick, who in her found the heart of the tenderest mother." The funeral was attended by a large body of the clergy of the town, and His Lordship the Bishop of Mangalore pronounced the last absolution. Her mortal remains were interred in the Hospital Chapel of St. Joseph's Asylum.

PEREGRIN SEQUEIRA, who died in July, was a student of the Matriculation class till 1904, when he left College to take up work in the Postal Department. For the last year and a half he was working as a Post Master in one of the stations of the Western Ghauts. Here he fell seriously ill, on account of which he had to be conveyed home, where he died a few days after at the early age of 23. He was interred in the Milagres Cemetery.

JOSEPH LOBO died at the Kankanady Hospital on August 29. He was barely sixteen years old, and those who were acquainted with the strong, high-spirited student at College, were little prepared for the news of his early death. He had but lately discontinued his studies, and joined Father Muller's clerical staff in the Kankanady Dispensary. His death was a very heavy blow to his aged parents whose eldest son he was, and whom they looked up to as the support of their declining years. But Heaven willed otherwise and claimed him for its own. His funeral was attended by his fellow-clerks and class-mates. A Requiem Mass was celebrated for the repose of his soul in the College Church by the Director of the Senior Sodality.

R. I. P.

St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore

CONDUCTED BY THE JESUIT FATHERS

Saint Aloysius' College was founded in 1880, shortly after the Mission was entrusted to the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It consists of a Middle and High School and a College Department, and was affiliated to the Madras University in 1882 as a Second-grade College. In 1887 it took rank as the only first-grade College in the District. In 1885 the present building was occupied, the site for which had been given by the late Lawrence Lobo Prabhu. It is elegantly situated on the acropolis of Mangalore, Edyah Hill, "the Hill of Worship," so called from the Mahomedan *namazzah* built hard by over a century ago by Tippu Sultan with stones of the old Milagres Church.

Since 1881, 464 students have matriculated from the College; since 1883, 193 have passed their First Arts Examination; and since 1889, 139 have passed their B. A. Degree Examination in the English Language Branch, 160 in the Second Language, and 114 in the Science (History) Division. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1907, was 613, of whom 503 were Christians, 51 Brahmans, 50 Non-Brahman Caste-Hindus, 7 Mahomedans and 2 Parsees.

To meet its current expenses the College has to depend mainly on school fees, Government aid, and private charity. As the annual income is continually falling short of the expenditure, a practical way to help on the work the College is doing would be for benefactors to found scholarships for poor but worthy students. Rs. 1,000 ($300 or £60) would found one in perpetuity in the Lower Secondary and High School Departments, but double that amount would be necessary to found one in the College Department. Owing to the steady yearly increase in the number of students the College underwent the expense in 1899-1900 of erecting a large two storeyed building that added four classrooms to the former accommodation, and included also a much desired gymnasium. The estimated cost was over Rs. 11,000, of which Government kindly sanctioned a grant of one-third. There are other improvements which the College authorities are desirous of making, but which must stand over till benefactors come to their aid.

Donations may be handed into Jesuit Provincials or Superiors in any part of the world, or be sent by a draft on the Bank of Madras, or any other Bank, payable to

The Rev. P. Perini, S. J.,
RECTOR OF ST. ALOYSIUS' COLLEGE,
Mangalore, India.

AN APPEAL

TO THE PATIENTS, CUSTOMERS AND WELL-WISHERS OF THE

Charitable Institutions at Mangalore, South Canara

Dear Friends,

Most of you have been already informed of the honour bestowed upon Father Muller by the King-Emperor on the occasion of his last birthday. In recognition of the Father's "unselfish and successful work during the past sixteen years in connection with St. Joseph's Leper Asylum at Mangalore," the Kaiser-i-Hind medal, has been conferred upon him. On the occasion of the visit of His Excellency, the Governor of Madras, to Mangalore, on the 4th of November, the medal will be presented to the Father by the Governor himself.

As Father Muller's Assistant, I venture to deem myself the proper person to address to you a few words on behalf of the good Father and his works of charity, at this auspicious time, when his labours have merited the approbation of Government. I have known Father Muller most intimately from the very first years of his sojourn in Mangalore, and during the last fourteen years I have worked with him as his Assistant.

Father Muller's work in India commenced with a very small beginning and like the mustard seed, has been blessed, and has grown into an immense tree. At his arrival in Mangalore in 1879, as a Professor of St. Aloysius' College, he was the possessor of a small box of Homœopathic medicines, which he had obtained from the Firm of Catellan in Paris. With this small supply of medicines he relieved the sufferings of the College boys and of the poor people who applied to him. The success of his treatment induced friends to help him to add to his stock of medicines. He next undertook to treat lepers and at great sacrifice built an Asylum for them. Next came the Dispensary, then the Hospital for general diseases, as well as a Poor House and a Plague Hospital. As all these institutions are described in the pamphlets supplied to our correspondents, I do not think it necessary to enter into details regarding them.

How, you may ask, does the Father maintain these institutions? Principally from the profits of the sale of medicines in India. Besides this he receives donations from the charitable public. He does not however charge fees for the numerous prescriptions he sends every day by letter to all parts of India, though he gladly welcomes any aid that may be sent to him on behalf of his institutions. Those of you who know the high medical fees that are customary in large cities in India and Europe will no doubt rightly appreciate the Father's charity in thus devoting his time to prescribe gratis to the public, the more so as the cases that are submitted to him are generally such as have baffled the skill of orthodox medical men. Moreover it is worthy of notice that the Father by his indefatigable exertions has been for several years supplying the public of India with genuine Homœopathic Medicines of the best quality at very moderate rates.

To come now to the point, I must make the painful revelation that the institutions of Father Muller are at the present day burdened with a debt of Rs. 15,000. It would be a great relief, indeed, to the veteran Missionary Doctor (he is now 66 years old, though still hale and hearty) to be rid of this burden, and you will no doubt agree with me, that were he now free from this anxiety he would be in a position the better to appreciate the honour bestowed upon him.

I therefore appeal to you to come forward generously and send in your mite, with the object of encouraging the good Father and of shewing your just appreciation of his philanthropic labours. When a few years ago Father Muller appealed to his friends for aid to erect a Poor House, his appeal was warmly responded to all over India. The present appeal

for help, will I trust, meet with an equally enthusiastic and speedy response. His Excellency, the Governor of Madras, who has recently shewn great interest in the Father's work, will visit his establishment in November next. I fondly hope that the sympathy of our friends will enable the Father to declare to His Excellency at his visit that the said Institutions have been freed from the burden of debt.

Subscriptions may be sent in to Father Muller directly. Any donation however small will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

L. P. Fernandes, B. A., L. M. & S.,
Assistant to Father Aug. Muller, S. J.

THE KANKANADY CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS,
MANGALORE,
22nd July 1907.

The Hospital staff of Fr. Muller consists of his assistant, Dr. Fernandes, five young men (Infirmarians) and six young Ladies (nurses) all of them educated and belonging to respectable Catholic families of Mangalore, who have devoted their lives to the service of the sick poor for the love of Christ. Neither Dr. Fernandes nor the rest of the Hospital staff receive payment for their services, and it is due to this gratuitous co-operation of his staff, that Father Muller can maintain his Hospitals at a comparatively low cost of a little over Rs. 1,000 a month.

St. Joseph's Leper Asylum.

The St. Joseph's Leper Asylum came under Father Muller's care in 1890. It was then attached to the Jeppoo Asylum, and was situated in a rather unsuitable locality, with a graveyard to the right and left, and a public Municipal road in front. This evidently not being the proper place for it, the present site, a high and healthy plot of ground of some ten acres, about a mile distant from the old place, was secured after many difficulties and at rather a high sum. The ground was forthwith levelled and the new Asylum was erected thereon, and on the 1st March 1892, the lepers made their formal entry into their new abode. The building then erected consisted of 11 rooms, of which 5 were assigned to males and 5 to females, the central room being utilized for a Chapel for the patients. As this Chapel was found insufficient in capacity, the present Chapel was built in 1896. The laying out of the grounds and the erection of the Asylum and the new Chapel cost Rs. 5,000.

The average number of the leper patients at this time was 32 and the building was sufficiently large to accommodate that number. In 1906, two rooms were added on the male side, as the number of male patients had increased very much. Father Muller gratefully acknowledges the receipt of Rs. 799 from the St. Francis Leper Guild, London, towards the erection of these two rooms, and for the purchase of a pump for one of the wells.

The Leper Asylum is open to all castes and creeds, and sufferers from this dreadful disease have at all times gladly availed themselves of its shelter. However, patients from outside the District are not admitted in accordance with the regulations of the District Board.

The Leper Asylum is under the direct supervision of Father Muller and his assistant. A warder is employed to see to the administration of medicines and the maintenance of order. No other servants are engaged in the Asylum except a scavenger. The patients are not provided with money for their maintenance, as it is a well-known fact that they either do not use it entirely for the purpose intended or what is worse, they spend it in liquor. The leper patients therefore do not cook their own food, but are served with meals and all other necessaries of diet, even snuff and pansupari, under the direction of the matron of the Female General Hospital. On account of the exhausting nature of the disease, a liberal diet is allowed to the patients, mutton being served on 4 days of the week and fish on the other days. Those amongst the patients, who are in a healthier condition are trained to do the needful towards the care of the more suffering and towards maintaining the cleanliness of the building and the grounds.

With regard to treatment, it has to be

confessed that all forms of specific treatments have been tried without success. The treatment now adopted is therefore directed towards the alleviation of suffering and the relief of acute complaints.

The Leper Asylum receives an annual Grant of Rs. 250 from the District Board and a monthly allowance of Rs. 15 from the Municipality. Father Muller has applied for an increase of both these grants and hopes that the said grants will be doubled, as the number of lepers at present in the Asylum is 47, and as food stuffs are much dearer now than in 1891. The total expenses for the maintenance of the leper patients during the last year (1906) amounted to Rs. 3,456.

General Male Hospital.

In 1895, the Right Rev. Dr. Nicholas Pagani, S. J., the late Bishop of Mangalore, consented to the idea of Father Muller of opening a small Hospital for the relief of the poor Catholics of Mangalore and its suburbs. On April 30th of the same year, the Bishop died, and it was only after his death that Father Muller put into execution his noble project. As a Memorial to the late Bishop Pagani, a Hospital, consisting of two large wards and a Chapel, was erected, by contributions raised in the town of Mangalore and a donation from Count Caesar Mattei of Bologna. The names of the Donors are engraved on the marble slab which is placed on one of the walls of the Visitor's Room in this Hospital, where also is exhibited the photo of His Holiness, Pope Pius X, with his autograph message of blessing to Father Muller and his institutions. The two wards of this Hospital can accommodate 36 patients.

The Chapel is so situated between the two wards, that when folding panels on either side are opened, the patients can assist at Divine Services from their beds. The paintings in the Chapel are the work of the late Brother Moscheni, S. J., whose artistic work in the St. Aloysius' College Chapel, forms an object of attraction to all visitors to Mangalore. The paintings in the Hospital Chapel are not frescoes but only ordinary oil paintings. The cost of the building was Rs. 10,000 out of which Rs. 7,705 were met by contributions of the Mangaloreans as before stated.

This Hospital was at first used for patients of both sexes. The ward to the east of the Chapel accommodated females and the one to the west males. As the popularity of the hospital attracted more and more of the poor sick people, it was found necessary to construct another building. In the year 1901, an appeal for aid was made by Father Muller to his patients, friends, and customers, and a sum of Rs. 5,425 was realized from contributions from all parts of India. Another large building was thus erected to the east of the first Hospital. The new buildiug was then turned into wards for the female patients and the old building was reserved for males. The arrangement and capacity of the second Hospital is more or less alike to that of the first. The same painter used his brush likewise to adorn the House of God in this Hospital a short time before his death. The paintings here are frescoes. The cost of this new building was Rs. 12,000, of which Rs. 5,425 were as stated before, met by contributions from the public.

Poor House.

Both the Hospitals are really combined Hospitals and Poor Houses, as each one accommodates 24 patients and 12 poor destitute and infirm persons. Medical as well as surgical cases are admitted, but there is no provision for obstetrical cases.

Aug. Muller, S. J.

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